WB-P176950

Sudan Emergency Locust Response and Food Security Project

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Quick Facts

Countries	Sudan
Financial Institutions	World Bank (WB)
Status	Proposed
Bank Risk Rating	A
Voting Date	2021-11-16
Borrower	Government of Sudan
Sectors	Agriculture and Forestry, Humanitarian Response
Investment Type(s)	Grant
Investment Amount (USD)	\$ 65.00 million



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Project Description

According to bank documents, the project objective is to respond to the threat posed by the locust outbreak, strengthen systems for preparedness, and protect and restore food security and livelihoods in project areas.

The project has three components:

- 1. Component 1: Desert Locust Surveillance, Control and Preparedness (US\$12.5 million IDA equivalent). This component is designed to limit the growth and spread (driven by climate change and climate patterns) of likely DL invasions while mitigating the risks associated with the control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment. It will scale up the ongoing activities of the PPD of the MoAF which is in charge of locust response and will focus primarily on the urgent, prioritized needs to support locust survey and control operations and promote national preparedness. The component will strengthen the technical capacity of the PPD and the sustainability of the survey and control operations through the use of biopesticides with low carbon footprint. The PPD is currently being supported with technical assistance from the FAO which is expected to be contracted for implementation of this component. The following activities are envisaged under this component:
 - i. Sub-component 1.1: Improve Desert Locust Surveillance and Control (US\$7.5 million).
 - ii. Sub-component 1.2: Strengthening National Preparedness and Regional Coordination (US\$5 million).
- 2. Component 2: Supporting Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods (US\$42.5 million from CRW ERF). This component will provide support to increase the availability of and access to food through restoring household food production capacity and protecting livestock assets among vulnerable farmers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and fishing households that are, or likely to be, in the path of DL invasions. It will also provide emergency livelihood support to vulnerable rural populations by financing labor-intensive agricultural public works that would contribute to improving incomes, agricultural productivity and commercialization in the targeted project areas. The sub-component will prioritize the adoption of climatesmart crop and livestock practices for reduced greenhouse gas emissions, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support/diversification initiatives. Support will be provided for agroecosystem management approaches that enhance resilience of farm and landscape to changes in climate and pests. Climate-resilient grazing will be supported, including planted legumes and grasses adapted to the local environment will be promoted to increase biodiversity and landscape resilience. Leguminous species are also beneficial for climate mitigation, fixing atmospheric nitrogen and improving soil fertility.
 - i. Sub-component 2.1: Support for Increased Agricultural Production (US\$20 million).
 - ii. Sub-component 2.2. Support to Agricultural Infrastructure, Natural Resource Management and Income (US\$22.5 million)
- 3. Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Capacity Building (IDA US\$10 million). The MoAF will be the overall implementing agency for the Project. The Project will finance costs associated with project management and implementation support, including financial management, procurement, M&E, coordination with participating UN agencies, monitoring of project environmental and social risks and impacts as well as social assessments to address provisions under environmental and social standard seven (ESS7) and commitments in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). This component will also finance the establishment and maintenance of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and conducting Gender-Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (GBV/SEAH) risk assessment and consequent development and implementation of a GBV/SEAH Action Plan. The Project will ensure that there is necessary staff with proper qualifications, that is environmental specialist, social specialist and GBV specialist to undertake: (a) effective implementation of the Project activities in compliance to the requirement of the



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Investment Description

• World Bank (WB)

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Contact Information

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ACCESS TO INFORMATION

To submit an information request for project information, you will have to create an account to access the Access to Information request form. You can learn more about this process at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/access-to-information/request-submission

ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM OF THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank Inspection Panel is the independent complaint mechanism and fact-finding body for people who believe they are likely to be, or have been, adversely affected by a World Bank-financed project. If you submit a complaint to the Inspection Panel, they may investigate to assess whether the World Bank is following its own policies and procedures for preventing harm to people or the environment. You can contact the Inspection Panel or submit a complaint by emailing ipanel@worldbank.org. Information on how to file a complaint and a complaint request form are available at: https://www.inspectionpanel.org/how-to-file-complaint



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Bank Documents

- Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) Sudan Emergency Locust Response and Food [Original Source]
- Project Information Document Sudan Emergency Locust Response and Food Security Project P176950 ([Original Source]
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Sudan Emergency Locust Response and Food Security Project P176 [Original Source]