



Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and  
Social Review Summary  
Appraisal Stage  
**(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/11/2023 | Report No: ESRSAFA599



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Western and Central Africa	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA		
Project ID	Project Name		
P181139	Additional Financing to West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program, Phase 1		
Parent Project ID (if any)	Parent Project Name		
P172769	West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	6/12/2023	7/21/2023

Proposed Development Objective

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	401.00
Proposed Additional Financing	0.00
<b>Total Proposed Financing</b>	<b>401.00</b>

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

Description of New Activities and Activities to be Scaled Up under the Additional Financing

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Component 1: Digital Advisory Services for regional agriculture and food crisis prevention and management System (US\$1.5 million). Under this component the AF will add a new activity to strengthen Togo's FNS information and monitoring system and scale-up the parent project's existing activities to strengthen the Cadre Harmonisé and risk detection.

Subcomponent 1.1: Upgrading Food Crisis Prevention and Monitoring Systems – US\$1.5 million GAFSP. The AF will include a new activity to support the FNS through support to government departments responsible for agricultural statistics and monitoring and evaluation to carry out relevant surveys nationwide and provide technical assistance to improve the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of data. The AF will scale-up activities under Component 1 of the parent project to strengthen risk detection mechanisms to ensure effective preparedness and timely response while strengthening the country's resilience to climate shocks. It will also scale up activities of the parent project which strengthen the existing collaboration between the national institutions working on early warning and CILSS. Finally, it will finance a Food Crisis Preparedness and Response Plan to strengthen disaster preparedness at community level and cover all the costs associated with increased data collection and processing, including the completion of field-level surveys linked to the Cadre Harmonisé.

Component 2: Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System's Productive Base (US\$ 15.0 million). The AF will scale up existing interventions linked to the parent project while placing additional emphasis on improving nutrition outcomes.

Subcomponent 2.1: Consolidate Regional Agricultural Innovation System - AF US\$ 2.0 million GAFSP. The AF will scale-up research, innovation and extension services promoted under the parent project to invest in: i) equipment and knowledge related to vegetable farming in close collaboration with the National Center of Specialization in Fruits and Vegetables Burkina Faso; and ii) increased adoption of climate-smart practices and nutrition education- with a particular focus on youth and women.

Climate-smart agriculture and nutrition education: To promote the adoption of climate-smart, gender- and nutrition-sensitive technologies in the targeted value chains, 400 extension workers<sup>8</sup> will be trained in CSA practices and nutrition-smart agriculture, with an aim to specifically include women who are traditionally excluded from extension education. Following these trainings, they will be supported to establish farmer field schools and train farmers for the adoption of improved technologies. To foster gender-responsive nutrition education on the requirements of a safe, healthy, and diverse diet, the AF will build the capacity of 300 female trainers selected from the National Network of Women Farmers of Togo in the fields of food processing, storage (including to reduce risks of aflatoxin contamination), nutrition and food hygiene. Once trained, the women will establish a network of trainers who will replicate the training within their communities.

Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening Regional Food Security through Integrated Landscape Management (US\$ 13.0 million). Under this sub-component, the AF will scale up existing activities to promote producers' access to high quality inputs with a special focus on crops with high nutritional value and with special considerations for women, given that women frequently lack access to quality inputs. It will also add two new activities to support: i) households in the acquisition of improved breeds (poultry and small ruminants); ii) animal health; and iii) increased production and use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides.



Vegetable production: To promote vegetable production, the AF will provide support to 2,600 producers (at least 60 percent of whom will be women) at a total of 60 sites to i) set up small-scale irrigation systems; and ii) access output markets. More specifically, the AF will support producers with irrigation kits based on solar pumping systems and support the drilling of the corresponding wells. These activities will focus on women, who traditionally lack access to agricultural assets. In addition, the AF will finance training sessions for women and youth on market access, and climate-resilient land management practices related to vegetable production and nutrition-smart agriculture under the responsibility of National Extension Agency, the Institute for Advice and Technical Support (ICAT). The trainings will be based on the establishment of supervised field schools or production plots using the farmer business school approach. In addition, nutrition education classes will be provided to producers. About 400 young people (40 percent women) will receive training on the maintenance of small irrigation infrastructure and equipment, facilitated through matching grants.

Scale-up production of high nutritional value crops: To foster the production of crops with high nutritional value (orange-fleshed sweet potato, moringa, biofortified maize, cowpea and soybeans) and the increased use of organic fertilizers, 71,000 vulnerable producers, including 20,000 rice producers (60 percent women), 15,000 corn producers (40 percent women), 1,000 soybean producers (40 percent women), 20,000 market gardeners (60 percent women) and 15,000 cowpea producers (40 percent women) will be identified and supported with kits made up of subsidized seeds, fertilizers and biofertilizers. These kits will contribute to reducing gender gaps related to the use of agricultural inputs considering that female producers generally lack access to inputs. Seeds for food crops will be purchased primarily from the national network of certified seed producers in Togo (RNPS-C-T)<sup>9</sup>. The kits will be distributed in accordance with arrangements put in place by the GoT as part of the 'inputs for grain' program led by Togo's National Food Security Agency (ANSAT). Inputs will be delivered through a credit-based system where beneficiaries will receive inputs at the beginning of the planting season and pay back for the inputs in kind upon harvest. ANSAT will collect harvested products equivalent to the value of the inputs supplied to operate a revolving fund. This scheme facilitating access to inputs has already been implemented during past farming seasons with satisfactory results. It is being scaled up during the ongoing 2023-2024 farming season with the support of the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), the Kara agropole, the Food Crisis Response and Emergency Support Programme in Togo (PRCASUT) funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) as well as the Project to Strengthen Food Systems for Sustainable Access to Agricultural Inputs for Small Producers (Pro-SADI) funded by the European Union and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP). If feasible, the production of other drought resilient crops such as millet will also be supported.

New activities on animal breeds and health: To improve livestock productivity and harness additional income generating opportunities, the AF will provide support for 2,000 beneficiaries (40 percent female) in acquiring improved livestock breeds and in improving animal health (vaccination campaigns for poultry and small ruminants) and animal shelter.<sup>10</sup> Beneficiary households will be provided with about 800 poultry and 1200 small ruminants. To improve animal health in targeted areas for the benefit of a total of 4,000 farmers (40 percent female), including 2,000 who have received improved livestock breeds, the AF will acquire vaccines and carry out vaccination campaigns. This will involve the acquisition of i) 10,000 doses of vaccine against 'peste des petits ruminants (PPR)'; ii) 60,000 doses of vaccine against Newcastle disease; and iii) 60,000 doses of vaccine against the avian pox for poultry. Livestock extension workers of ICAT will provide technical support to the beneficiaries.

New activities on organic inputs: To promote the uptake of organic inputs (biofertilizers, biopesticides), the adoption of integrated soil fertility and integrated pest management, the AF will support capacity building activities for 300



trainers selected from producers' organizations through field-based trainings provided by ICAT, with a focus on women trainers (closing the gap in education between women and men trainers). The trainings will cover, inter alia, composting, integrated soil fertility management techniques, water resources and pest management. In addition, the AF also will help identify 15 champions (young entrepreneurs, producer organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) capable of producing biofertilizers and biopesticides and help them to increase production. Calls for proposals will be organized to identify and select champions, who will receive support in development of their business plans through matching grants. The latter will be funded using the relevant windows of the matching grants scheme developed under the parent project with the goal of enabling the selected champions to produce an average of 1,500 tons of biofertilizer and 9,000 liters of biopesticide per year.

Component 3: Regional Food Market Integration and Trade (US\$2.2 million). The AF will scale-up activities under the parent project to improve access to markets, among others by disseminating market information and invest in market infrastructure. It will also expand beyond the parent project's original value chains to include additional value chains.

Sub-component 3.1: Facilitate Trade Across Key Corridors and Consolidate Food Reserve System (US\$0.3 million). Under this subcomponent, the AF will scale-up parent project support to: i) the dissemination of market information to promote farmers' access to local, regional, and international markets and ii) the establishment of productive alliance between producers and aggregators to facilitate commercialization of agricultural products. The AF will focus on providing capacity building support on contract farming and on the establishment of multi-stakeholder consultation platforms that support coordination between relevant value chain actors. There will be specific considerations for women, who face constraints accessing markets, transportation, high-value markets and often lack a role in producing commercial crops.

Sub-component 3.2: Support the Development of Regional and Strategic Value chains (US\$1.9 million). Beyond the initial three value chains selected in the parent project (poultry, rice and soybeans), the AF will support additional value chains - vegetables, cowpeas, and roots and tubers. The AF will also scale-up support to: i) the construction of additional storage infrastructure, including drying areas, and the acquisition of post-harvest and processing equipment using matching grants mechanisms established under the parent project; and ii) the promotion of quality and packaging standards to meet market requirements through capacity building and technical assistance where relevant. The beneficiaries of this support are agricultural producers, within the targeted value chains, as well as Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), producer groups led by women and youth, and cooperatives. In this context, the AF will provide training sessions (e.g., on the certification of agri-food products and on nutrition) targeting 300 beneficiaries (40 percent women). To foster the reduction of post-harvest losses, and promote processing and commercialization of agricultural products, the AF will facilitate access of producers (including youth and women) to post-harvest equipment (storage equipment, threshers, basket weavers, shellers, gins, etc.) and deliver capacity building activities to 200 processors in targeted value chains (50 percent women), in fields such processing equipment, packaging, business management, marketing, and quality standards and facilitate access to processing equipment.

Component 5: Project Management (US\$1.3 million). The existing Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the parent project will be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the activities to be financed under the AF to ensure seamless coordination and minimize overhead cost. One additional person will be added to the PIU for oversight specifically for the GAFSP resources. The budget added to this component will cover the incremental costs related to oversight of AF resources for: i) financial management; ii) procurement; iii) safeguards; and iv) technical



(field visits, supervisions, etc.) The resources will also support monitoring the GAFSP indicators (those included as part of the MPA Results Framework as well as those specifically monitored for Togo11) and knowledge management and communications for the GAFSP program activities. Finally, this component will finance updates to Environmental and Social (E&S) documents prepared for the parent project and contribute to the costs for E&S risk management and monitoring. Given the scaled-up and new activities, this sub-component will require enhanced capacity to manage sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks, including the possible exploitation of children and persons with disabilities.

**D. Environmental and Social Overview**

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The Savanes, Kara and Centrale regions show a high incidence of food and nutrition insecurity, which can be attributed to a large degree to the frequent occurrence of drought in these regions and their resulting exposure to the impacts of climate change. Because of this regions’ structural vulnerability to shocks, people in these regions have been particularly affected by recent crises (Covid-19, the Russian-Ukrainian war and the growing prevalence of instability and violence) that have reduced food access, affordability, and availability. Considering the above, the AF will particularly target vulnerable producers living in the Savanes, Kara and Centrale regions. Terrorism attacks have been also recurrent in Savanes region since 2021 and constitute a risk to activities implementation in the region.

To address gender gaps and enhance social inclusion in this regional program, specific gender action has been embedded in all project components and sub-components. A detailed Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed and identifies the concrete gender actions that will be implemented, monitored and budgeted. Countries in West Africa are progressively narrowing gender gaps for women farmers in areas such as food insecurity and the uptake of improved agricultural practices and poverty rates, but progress is still limited and other areas show persistent gaps, in particular in the ownership of land and equipment, access to labor, quality inputs, finance and markets. The project aims to consolidate and further the progress made and address the barriers preventing women farmers’ contributions to sustainable livelihoods and the quality of nutrition in their communities.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (MAEDR) in Togo will be responsible for the coordination of project implementation. The PIU of the parent project housed under the MAEDR will oversee the implementation of the AF. For the implementation of each component, the PIU will liaise closely with relevant line Ministries (Water, Trade, Environment, Transport, and Infrastructure) and their decentralized entities, specialized agencies, NGOs, community organizations, as well as producer’s apex organizations. This PIU includes dedicated an environmental Specialist, a social development Specialist and a sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) Specialist, recruited under the PP, responsible for managing the E&S risks and impacts of project’s activities. To date the overall E&S performance of the project is Satisfactory for implementing on time required E&S and SEA/SH measures as per the ESCP.

Capacity assessment and capacity building activities have been recommended in parent project’s Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In April 2023, the PIU

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participated to a training of E&S specialists on ESF and its requirements. Other Capacity building on SEA/SH has been developed by the Bank Specialist to the PIU. Training activities will continue and will target the PIU and all stakeholders involved in project implementation and will also be included in the overall capacity building activities of the PIU’s annual workplan and budget.

Capacity building activities will continue to focus on areas such as: stakeholder engagement, managing labor risks/contractors, managing security risks in fragile areas, addressing SEA/SH, and operationalizing inclusive, responsive and effective Grievance Mechanisms (GM), monitoring in remote areas, as well as addressing exclusion risks for vulnerable groups (such as gender, persons with disabilities, pastoralist communities and traditional local communities, youth, the elderly, informal workers, the illiterate, and others).

**II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS**

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)**

Substantial

**Environmental Risk Rating**

Substantial

Like the parent project, the environmental risk rating of the AF is classified as substantial, based on the type of project and the nature of its activities, which include: (i) the restoration of the physical, productive, and cultural functions of landscapes through integrated landscape management through agroforestry, floodplain restoration, water mobilization and irrigation development, as well as through Climate Smart Agricultural techniques, including drought-resistant products and specific soil management techniques; and (ii) value chain and productive alliance development to promote better access to markets and so on. These activities are often associated with environmental negative risks/impacts, mainly linked to the overconsumption of water resources, soil salinization, biodiversity degradation and impoverishment, and the introduction of invasive species and pests; dust pollution, and the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) of health care workers . The potential for cumulative impact exists but can be readily avoided or mitigated by adequate mitigatory and/or compensatory measures. Furthermore, the project is being developed in a legal/regulatory environment where there is uncertainty or conflict as to the jurisdiction of competing agencies, and where the legislation or regulations do not adequately address the risks and impacts on these areas. These risks/impacts will need to be carefully managed throughout the countries. They will be mitigated through: (i) capacity building activities; (ii) the implementation of environmental safeguards’ instruments(ESMF, RPF, LMP, SEP,PMP) prepared for the project; and (iii) training of Environmental & Social (E&S) specialists engaged by the PIUs to support the project with the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

Social risks, contextual risks and potential risks caused by AF investments remain substantial based on the activities, anticipated impact and the expected location of project sites, mainly under Component 2. While the activities that will be financed by this AF are expected to have limited negative social impact and physical footprint, they will be implemented in a fragile environment with insecurity and violence. Most project activities are small-scale and intended to improve social cohesion and inclusion, as well as support sustainable livelihoods and the social inclusion of women, pastoralists and other disadvantaged groups. Nevertheless, they may generate social risks related to risks of exclusion, SEA/SH, loss of assets or physical structures, and/or economic displacement, the restriction of access to traditional land, and the possible transmission of communicable diseases due to the presence of project workers. . Additional key social risks include: variations in institutional capacity and readiness at national level, including in the

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preparation and implementation of ESF instruments; the possible exclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, rural communities, the poor, and refugees/internally displaced persons (IDPs) and illiterate persons, persons with disabilities, the elderly and others from receiving inclusive project benefits; and lack of equal access to employment opportunities in the project's activities, as well as access to decision making and other project benefits. Other social risks include: risks to community health and safety; exacerbating tensions between vulnerable groups such as rural farmers and pastoralists which may engender social fragmentation and conflict; and the disruption of traditional livelihoods due to possible economic and/or physical displacement and possible changes in land use. All these measures apply also for the AF activities.

**Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating**

Moderate

Project design addresses the risks of the exclusion of women and the risk of SEA/SH in project areas where inequality is very gendered and GBV is prevalent. This is among the reasons why a gender inclusion action plan has been prepared for under the Parent project. In addition, a contractor workforce can heighten the risks of SEA/SH and facilitate the spread of communicable diseases to and from local communities (sexually transmitted diseases). A preliminary assessment of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEA/H) risk, conducted using the Bank's SEA/SH risk rating tool, classified the overall project SEA/SH risk as Moderate for Togo, given the nature and location of the project's activities and the project locations. The SEA/SH risk rating will be re-evaluated/confirmed once project sites are confirmed. Drivers of risk include context-specific risks, such as high rates of child marriage, the social acceptability of GBV in some areas, risks of human trafficking. The number of women farmers in the country increases risks of project staff, often mostly male, encountering beneficiaries with a power dynamic that increases SEA/SH risks. Aligned with the requirements outlined in the SEA/SH Good Practice Note, with the ESF's requirements and a survivor-centered approach, the project has assessed risks of GBV/SEA/SH as part of its social assessment and prepared a GBV action plan with a map of GBV service providers across the whole country. Those risks are reflected in key safeguard instruments, Project Implementation Manual, contractual obligations and other key documents related project implementation. This will also apply to activities under the AF. Besides, the institutional aspect in Togo is reinforced by the gender strategy, the existence of penal code which prohibits cases of GBV and sexual harassment, the children's code et existence of Gender focal points within all ministries.

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**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1. General Assessment**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared under the parent project to establish the procedures for screening subprojects, as well as mitigation measures and implementation arrangements. The impacts of project's activities will be managed during project implementation in accordance with the ESMF which provide guidance for the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the subprojects. The ESMF incorporates the general and sector-specific Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), SEA/SH mitigation measures, and proposed alternatives to the direct supervision that will be required given the restricted access to the project areas. The ESMF clearly defined mitigation and management measures, including the roles and responsibilities, schedule, costs, implementation procedures and incident reporting that are specific to each subproject. The ESMF identified the potential social risks





and impacts and recommended mitigation measures. These risks include economic and/or physical displacement, the loss of assets, potential conflicts related to labor force recruitment, SEA/SH risks, security/conflict risks, and unequal access to project benefits for vulnerable groups, environmental pollution (water and soil) by solid waste (excavation, demolition, oil and so on); noise machinery pollution; environmental degradation by the demolition and construction products; soil erosion and pollution; air pollution (flight of dust). An SEA/SH risk assessment has been carried out by the Bank team and key mitigation measures incorporated into the project design and reflected in the ESMF. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) has been prepared by the Borrower as per ESS2.

Based on the ESMF findings, the activities to be financed by the parent project and AF are expected to have limited environmental and social impacts if they are well implemented..

Risks and impacts are expected to result from investments, mainly under Component 2:

An ESCP, has been prepared for the AF, based on the PP's one to reflect key milestones for the preparation and implementation of each of these instruments. It outlines the Borrower's commitments to screen all subprojects further during implementation and prepare the requisite E&S instruments, such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and management of SEA/SH risks. Detailed ESCP will be publicly disclosed in-country and on the Bank's website prior to appraisal.

During the preparation of the initial ESMF, the Borrower conducted several consultations with various stakeholders, including groups of women, pastoralists and farmers, youth, adolescents and other vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community. Those stakeholders are the same to engage in the activities of the AF. Meaningful and inclusive consultations will continue throughout the life cycle of the project's AF. The Parent project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) includes a grievance mechanism with channels to address SEA/SH complaints. This SEP will be applied to the AF activities. Furthermore, the Bank team will continue to provide targeted training and support to the environmental and social specialist(s) in the PIUs and implementing agencies.

Given the fragile and remote contexts of many of the project activities, monitoring capacity by the client and Bank will remain a challenge and will require additional capacity and/or monitoring tools during implementation, To strengthen the Borrower's institutional capacity to implement the project under the ESF, capacity building measures are included in the PP's ESMF, RPF and the AF's Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and will be implemented throughout the AF life cycle.

The parent project has also been screened for climate and disaster risks. The screening has shown that the impact of climate and geophysical hazards is high at project locations and is exacerbated by unfavorable environmental, social, economic and political factors (for example, high population growth, poor natural resource management, water scarcity, drought, limited access, and security risks). Furthermore, project design has incorporated climate change mitigation measures for agricultural inputs that will be provided with climate-smart practices (such as the promotion of resilient crops and cultivation practices) and training for all stakeholders will include modules on climate-smart practices and climate change considerations. These measures should be applied to the AF activities too.

Contract Clauses: Like the parent project, under the AF, Civil works' contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures in the contractor's ESMP, along with commitments to environmental health and safety; include SEA/SH requirements and codes of conduct addressing aspects of SEA/SH; LMP; and other referenced



plans (such as RAPs, Security Management Plan, SEP and so on), as well as specific language referencing the prioritization of hiring unskilled labor locally and using fair and transparent hiring practices.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to guide the preparation of any site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) during project implementation. The prepared ESMF will assist in the development of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) to manage other social risks.

### **ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Effective stakeholder engagement is essential for this AF for an integrated and holistic response based on accessible, participatory and inclusive stakeholder and citizen engagement. There are multiple levels of key stakeholders at national, and local levels and the exclusion of stakeholders is a potential risk. At the national level, multiple ministries will be involved, as well as security related actors. Stakeholders at the district level include local NGOs, local governments and beneficiary communities. Some of the key stakeholders at community level include women and internally displaced persons and youth; all these groups are at risk of exclusion or marginalization and the project will therefore focus on targeting such vulnerable groups in its activities.

The parent project has prepared a SEP that provides details regarding how project information will be shared, how stakeholders will be able to participate, and the functioning of the project GM. Project-level grievance mechanism is under implementation and will continue throughout the project cycle. These include informing local communities (and in particular women and girls) on an SEA/SH reporting mechanisms that are accessible, safe and appropriate to the context. The GM includes channels/procedures for SEA/SH complaints, including multiple and accessible entry points, referrals to GBV service providers, and the management of complaints in a confidential and survivor-centered manner. For this AF, the current SEP of the PP will be applied to activities of the AF

The Borrower will engage in meaningful, inclusive and culturally appropriate consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, paying attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Stakeholder engagement is further supported under sub-component 2.2, which addresses local level capacity-building, local-level data collection, citizen engagement and communications, through: (a) the planning and implementation of activities in targeted landscapes through local level capacity-building and data; and (b) citizen engagement, communications and sensitization campaigns to strengthen the trust between citizens and the state and promote social cohesion among community members.

## **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.**

### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

The AF will involve direct, indirect workers and primary supply workers. Direct workers include both full and part-time PIU workers and consultants hired based on project needs, as well as primary supply workers. Civil servants working with the project full-time or part-time will remain subject to the terms and conditions governing their existing public sector terms of employment or agreements, unless there has been valid legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. The indirect workers include the contractors and subcontractors hired for



anticipated civil works. Community workers may be included but this remains to be confirmed during implementation. The terms and conditions of the contracts for any workers involved will be consistent with national labor law to ensure that working conditions are acceptable (terms and conditions of employment, nondiscrimination and equality of opportunity, workers' organizations).

The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) prepared and disclosed for the parent project will be applied to the activities of the AF. It includes: Working conditions; grievance mechanism, with a dedicated channel for incidents of SEA/SH incidents, for all workers and laborers within the supply chains; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker's organizations and working conditions for community workers; the occupational, health and safety measures required, and the inclusion of enforcement measures for Code of Conducts (CoCs) forbidding and sanctioning SEA/SH, training for workers and awareness raising for communities on the CoCs, as well as the prohibition of child and forced labor.

The LMP also addresses other potential risks related to labor and working conditions, such as influx of labor, the more general use of child labor, forced labor, work-related discrimination, OHS risks, use of the minimum wage and payment of social security contributions, consistent with national labor codes and ESS2. Contractors, primary suppliers and subcontractors shall also commit to not using child or forced labor and will continue to be explained to communities affected by the project during consultations regarding the preparation of the environmental and social instruments.

As for the parent project, the AF will require contractors (both local and international) to develop their own LMPs, aligned with the LMP prepared by the Borrower, which have been approved by the Bank. Their provisions apply to all workers on the project, including full- and part-time direct workers, contracted workers and primary suppliers, and community workers hired for Labor Intensive Public Works' (LIPW) activities. It will be the contractors' responsibility to ensure that all workers are fully aware of the terms of employment, remuneration and grievance mechanisms, and ensure access to a dedicated SEA/SH channel and other relevant requirements under ESS2, as well as relevant provisions of national law.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): the parent project's ESMF includes sections on OHS and guidance for the preparation of specific instruments to be prepared by the client or contractor prior to the start of work. These include OHS checklists, codes of conduct, safety training, requirements for job hazard analysis, and procedures to manage key OHS risks such as the Focus Four Hazards--falling, struck by, caught between, and electrocution. The Contractor-Environmental & Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) will include measures to address these risks. As part of the ESMF and C-ESMP, an OHS plan will be developed with detailed requirements for general worker health and safety, including measures related to COVID-19. The OHS plan will include procedures for incident investigation and reporting, the recording and reporting of non-compliance, emergency preparedness and response procedures, and continuous training on OHS for workers.

Each Borrower will ensure that ESS2 requirements are incorporated into: (a) the contracts between the Recipient and the Contractor and any entity (including the Owner's Engineer) supervising the Project's civil works; and (b) the contracts between the Contractor and any Contractors' subcontractors. In other words, civil works' contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures based on the World Bank's EHSGs and the ESMF; the



contracts will also include other referenced plans, including the SEP, RPF, RAPs, and Security Management Plan (SMP), as well as specific language referring to setting priorities for hiring local, unskilled labor.

**Workers Accommodation:** The C-ESMP will confirm if there is to be onsite accommodation for the various project activities under Component 2 . If applicable, the C-ESMP will include adequate measures to manage E&S risks and impacts related to the installation and use of the workers' accommodation, including land requirements, workers' safety and waste management. The project will ensure that workers' freedom of association and movement is not restricted, as movement and association are an important part of the well-being and dignity of project workers. Contractors should also provide adequate transportation in cases where accommodation is provided.

The LMP of the PP will be applied and implemented by the existing PIU for activities of the AF.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

The AF will scale up livelihood activities, watershed management, water supply and sanitation, and irrigation. These activities are not expected to generate substantial pollution to air, water or land. The project will promote soil and water conservation and the sustainable use of water and energy, all of which are likely to have positive impacts on ecosystem services.

Nevertheless, to improve livestock productivity and harness additional income generating opportunities the AF will finance acquisition of improved livestock breeds and provision with poultry and small ruminant breeds. This will generate livestock waste and air pollution by odors from this waste. Besides 130 000 doses of vaccines will be acquired to improve animal health in targeted areas for the benefit of farmers who have received improved livestock breeds.

The ESMF of the parent project will be updated with measures to manage waste generated from these vaccines and livestock.

Unlike in the parent project, some of the proposed livelihood and value chain development activities will promote the uptake of organic inputs such as biofertilizers and biopesticides. Nevertheless, there remains a risk of agrochemicals use. Togo has developed and disclosed under the parent projet a pest management plan that includes guidance and measures to promote good agricultural practices, and guidance on the safe use of agrochemicals. This plan will be revised and disclosed before the Board approval of the AF.

For the scale up of landscape restoration activities, including irrigation, some activities like in the AF may generate a limited amount of pollution to air, water or land, and they may consume scarce resources. Necessary measures to promote the sustainable use of resources (in terms of, for example, energy, water and raw materials) and to minimize pollution from project activities put in place under the parent project should be maintained under the AF. The ESMPs will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage the noise levels—for example, applying standard restrictions on hours for site work or the use of lights. Construction/rehabilitation activities will generate solid waste, which will primarily include excavated soil and solid waste. The waste generated by the construction/rehabilitation work will be disposed of at approved sites in keeping with national laws and regulations. The project is not anticipated to be a significant user of water or to emit significant quantities of greenhouse gases.



### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

This standard remains relevant for the AF as the intervention area is vast and will involve many local communities (farming and livestock herding) in rural areas like for the parent project. The community members, who are also project beneficiaries, could be subject to some noise, construction-related pollution, use of agrochemicals, disruptions in their daily life and, potentially, increased insecurity due to the increased activity and availability of materials and fuel. In addition to the standard EHSs that will apply to all project activities, the parent project's ESMF will cross-reference the RPF and the project GM outlined in the SEP. Those instruments will be applied to the AF activities and be part of the negotiation package of AF. Mitigation measures, including the enforcement of the Code of Conduct (CoC) for the civil works will be clearly stipulated in the contractor's ESMP, the C-ESMP, and based on the project's ESMP, which the contractor will be fully responsible to implement. An SEA/SH risk assessment will be carried out and, where necessary, mitigation measures will be included in an action plan (the ESMP). PIU staff have each signed a Code of Conduct, including measures against SEA/SH for ensuring community health and safety. These measures will be included in all bidding documents. The ESMPs will include measures to address SEA/SH and road security risks. All employees will sign Codes of Conduct that include SEA/SH provisions to prevent and protect local communities, children, and women. All these measures apply to the AF.

The contextual risks for sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, and the high prevalence of different forms of SEA/SH, lead to an increased likelihood of SEA/SH. For this reason, the project has included and recruited a SEA/SH Specialist at the PIU to ensure adequate SEA/SH risk identification, analyses, prevention, mitigation, and response spanning throughout the project cycle.

Security risks are assessed in the ESMF and provide guidance on managing these risks in insecure zones, especially in Savanes region where there is a recurrence of terrorism. Should activities take place in areas of elevated risk for conflict, the Security Risk Assessment and Security Management Plan developed under the parent project will be updated during implementation prior to AF activities. This will apply during the preparation of site-specific ESAs. In addition, there may be conflict risks between livelihood groups, as well as risks to culture and traditional livelihoods as a result of possible disruption to accessing traditional lands and livelihoods.

### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

This standard remains relevant for the AF which will scale up activities related to the restoration of landscapes—such as protecting watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, irrigation development, improved agricultural services and farmers' access to credit and markets—will be part of the project and could lead to the physical and/or economic displacement of people. For insecurity in some areas, the mitigation hierarchy will be applied and avoiding involuntary resettlement will be the preferred option. If this cannot be avoided, as indicated in the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the parent project, measures to minimize involuntary resettlement will include livelihood improvement plans for people affected by economic displacement. Since the type and exact location of these activities are not yet known, RPF has been prepared for the parent project by Borrowers and provide guidance on the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) during project implementation, in accordance with agreed schedules defined in the ESMF and ESCP. The requirements of this RF will be applied to the AF activities.



**ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

This standard remains relevant like for the parent project, knowing that the AF is scaling up of activities of the parent project . This will ensure that all precautions are taken to protect biodiversity, as some activities could involve primary production and/or the harvesting of living natural resources. Activities supported by the AF that could affect biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources are scaled up of the development of support additional value chains - vegetables, cowpeas, and roots and tubers, construction of additional storage infrastructure, including drying areas. The same goes for activities related to the restoration of landscapes through watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, and small-scale irrigation systems development. Based on that, necessary measures that are captured in the parent project ESMF will be strengthened to prevent or mitigate the possible impacts and, where needed, biodiversity management plans will be prepared and implemented.

**ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

This standard is not considered relevant for the AF as there are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities currently identified in the project area. Should the presence of indigenous communities be confirmed through further screening during implementation, the necessary assessments, consultations and instruments will be undertaken per the requirements of this standard. In addition, the SEPs and ESCPs will also be updated as required.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

This standard remains relevant as for the parent project. The AF will scale up landscape restoration activities, which include irrigation, tree plantation, and the rehabilitation of infrastructure that will likely require small-scale excavation, and so on. These types of activities may affect, or lead to the discovery of, both known and unknown cultural heritage. Though the possibility is not considered significant, the parent project ESMFs contain Chance Finds procedures which should be included in the ESMPs and subsequently in bidding documents to guide the treatment of cultural heritage that may be encountered during civil works. Site-specific ESIA's for the subprojects will determine, through consultations, the presence of cultural heritage and recommend measures to avoid doing harm to any identified cultural heritage.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is not considered relevant.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** Yes

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

Public Disclosure



**B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts**

**Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?**

No

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

This project will not use the Borrowers’ Environmental and Social Frameworks in the assessment or in the development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Katie Kennedy Freeman, Erick Herman Abiassi

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Maria Sarraf Cleared on 11-Jul-2023 at 09:10:28 EDT

Safeguards Advisor ESSA null on

Public Disclosure