



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/25/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03147



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Western and Central Africa	WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA	P180244	
Project Name	WEST AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE PROGRAM (FSRP) PHASE 3		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	7/3/2023	9/29/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance and Budget	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production		

Proposed Development Objective

To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in Senegal

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	300.00

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

No

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

Senegal is one of the fastest-growing economies in West Africa, but its strong economic performance over the last decade did not translate in significant poverty reduction or reduced inequality. Its economy is weathering the impact of several adverse shocks, and rising food prices are already causing the poorest households to replace higher quality foods with poorer substitutes, likely worsening malnutrition. Senegal is also affected by sub-regional insecurity and rising social and geopolitical tensions. The government has adopted solid strategies to guide the transformation of the



agriculture and livestock sectors, based on enhancing productivity growth, regional competitiveness, national food security, and resilience to external shocks. But the development of the agriculture and livestock sectors has lagged behind other sectors, and accelerating the pace and scale of investments is necessary to reduce rural poverty and import dependency. To enhance resilience and increase food security, the Senegalese agriculture and livestock sectors require transformation in their approach to growth through better productivity and competitiveness, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. The proposed project is aligned with the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2020–24 (Report No. 143333-SN) aiming to make growth more inclusive, competitive and sustainable: by addressing underlying factors constraining sustainable production, productivity, and competitiveness, and embedding climate adaptation and mitigation in all its interventions, the project will directly support CPF Focus Area 2 (Boost competitiveness and job creation through private sector-led growth) and CPF Focus Area 3 (Increase resilience & sustainability in the context of growing risks).

The higher-level objective of the Program is to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in participating countries. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of FSRP in Senegal will be to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in Senegal.

The project in Senegal will follow the same design as phases 1 and 2 of FSRP. The five components are: (i) Digital Advisory Services for Regional Agriculture and Food Crisis Prevention and Management; (ii) Sustainability and Adaptive Capacity of the Food System’s Productive Base; (iii) Regional Food Market Integration and Trade; (iv) Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC); and (v) Program Management.

Component 1 will enhance decision support systems with demand-driven information services in order to increase the effectiveness of agriculture and food crises prevention and management, integrating data and leveraging cutting-edge science, innovation, and technologies; and strengthen capacity to adapt to climate variability and change, through reinforcing technical capacity of relevant technical agencies and service providers and collaborations among them.

Component 2 will strengthen national agricultural research & innovation systems as well as extension services to accelerate the implementation of promising techniques and technologies ; and support the development of integrated landscape management and investments to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, and improve productivity, achieving multiple objectives sustainably (food production, provision of ecosystem services, protection of biodiversity, and improvement of local livelihoods).

Component 3 will contribute to facilitate intra-regional food trade and increase value creation in regional priority value chains. In Senegal, priority value chains would include milk and meat (cattle, sheep/goats, poultry, and pig) in the livestock sector, and horticulture (onions, tomato, banana) and dry cereals (millet, maize, sorgho) in the agriculture sector.

Component 4 will contribute to swiftly respond to eligible emergency situations and support recovery.

Component 5 will finance all aspects of project management.

## D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

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Senegal is a low-middle-income country with a population of around 17.2 million, about one quarter of which is concentrated in the capital city Dakar. Average inflation is expected to peak at 5.5 percent in 2022, as a result of trade disruptions exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine, with energy and food prices rising the most. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries, together accounted for 15.3 percent of the Senegalese GDP in 2021. The sector supports 62 percent of the rural population and employs more than 30.1 percent of the total labor force. Livestock contributes to the livelihoods, resilience and food security for approximately 30 percent of rural households. It also plays a critical role in women and children’s nutritional security. The Region of Casamance (Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou) is a renowned area of exceptional biodiversity, but it is also among the poorest in the country, with poverty levels considerably higher than the national average. Unemployment is estimated at 30 percent across rural Senegal (2021) and tends to run higher in Casamance than nationally. While the project will be taking place in the Casamance region which has a history of civil unrest and violence, however, over the few years, peacebuilding reforms have returned some stability to the region with many refugees and displaced persons in nearby countries (i.e., The Gambia and Guinea Bissau) or within Senegal have returned and there are few security incidents.

Project activities for irrigation rehabilitation will take place in the Senegal River Valley (Saint-Louis and Matam regions) and Casamance in low-land ecosystem regions (Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, and Kolda). The Senegal river valley regions are mostly populated by Wolof, Fula, and Soninke, and practice pastoralism (Fula) and farming. Both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture are practiced exist in these regions, but irrigated agriculture is more dominant.

Casamance rivery valley is a sub-tropical, riverine rice-farming and fishing region populated by people of various ethnicities. There are more Fula in the Kolda region, Mandikas in Sédhiou, and Jola in Ziguinchor. In Kolda, pastoralism is dominant, whereas Ziguinchor and Sédhiou areas are predominantly agricultural communities. In these two regions, rice farming is predominantly done by women. The valley is naturally flooded by the river Casamance during the rainy season.

Gender inequality remains high in Senegal, limiting women’s economic participation. Senegal has a United Nations Gender Inequality Index value of 0.530, ranking it 131 out of 170 countries in the 2021 index. There are a number of constraints for women in the agriculture sector, including the lack of access to financing services, limited access to value chains, factors of production and extension services, lower income compared to men, limited access to leadership positions, and social pressure preventing them from developing their income activities. Critically, women also bear the brunt of climatic shocks and pressures in agriculture, comprising 70 percent of the agriculture labor force, and relying predominantly on rainfall for productive purposes as their water resource.

#### D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

At this stage, implementation arrangements are not yet fully established and various options are being discussed between the two-line ministries: MAERSA (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty) and MEPA (Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production). One option is that the implementation of the project be placed under the joint leadership of MAERSA and MEPA and managed by a PCU, anchored in MAERSA. Under this option, a PCU comprising a core team of technical, fiduciary, M&E, environmental and social risk management, including GBV capacity, and communication specialists would be established at central level and work in collaboration with relevant MAERSA and MEPA directorates and agencies to implement the project. Implementation of selected activities may also be delegated to other governmental bodies, private firms, or non-governmental organizations, under partnership agreements or contractual arrangements, under the oversight of the PCU If deemed necessary, subnational PCU



coordination offices could also be established and staffed to facilitate project implementation and monitoring in a defined area as well as coordination with MAERSA and MEPA’s local units.

The other option is for MEPA and MAERSA to have oversight into their respective activities. This would be managed under a small General Coordination unit be established above these PIUs to consolidate and report to the WB on overall progress, fiduciary and ESF implementation, as will be required in the Financing Agreement. Which PIU would be responsible for consolidating and reporting to the WB on overall progress, fiduciary and ESF implementation is under discussion should this option be chosen.

Both ministries currently implement WB financed projects. MEPA has experience with the implementation of WB financed projects using the Environmental and Social Framework (Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project, phase II, P173197). MAERSA has been implementing the Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project (PARIIS - P154482) which is under implementation under the Operational Policies. MEPA and MAERSA also jointly manage the Agriculture and Livestock Competitiveness Program for Results (PCAE - P164967) which is under the ESF. ESF capacity and the number of projects managed in each will be assessed during preparation and requirements for ESF staffing and capacity building will be included in the ESCP.

As detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) of the two previous FSRP phases, project oversight and guidance shall be provided by a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a National Technical Committee (NTC) and detailed in the project implementation manual (PIM). Given the broad scope of the project and the two ministries involved, the composition, mandate, and operating procedures of these Committees will need to be representative and inclusive of relevant stakeholders based on project activities and meet at least twice a year to ensure a close oversight of the project. The technical groups established for the purpose of project design will influence the composition the National Technical Committee.

At the regional level, in line with the implementation arrangement of FSRP1&2, activities will be overseen by the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) under the leadership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Implementation of regional activities and component coordination among beneficiary countries will be placed under CILSS AGRHYMET (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) for Component 1; CORAF (West African Council for Agricultural Research and Development), (for Component 2); and ECOWAS for Component 3. ECOWAS, under its Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, will also provide overall coordination and oversight of the FSRP for regional level activities.

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

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

Substantial

**Environmental Risk Rating**

Substantial

The project will support agricultural productivity enhancement and competitiveness, contributing to the resilience of people and ecosystems. It will support public goods, including (i) the improvement of plant pest and disease monitoring and management, as well as animal and veterinary public health, (ii) the development of integrated landscapes management aiming at rehabilitating degraded lands, and improving water use efficiency, including for irrigation purposes. The project will also support the improvement of public and private infrastructure, contributing

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to selected value chains improvement such as food products storage and processing facilities, and partial stabulation linked to the intensification of milk and meat production (e.g. livestock fattening activities). At concept stage, the environmental risk of the project is rated Substantial because of the potential risks and impacts of civil works, the development and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, the potential use of chemical products (pesticides and fertilizers) and the disparate levels of Borrowers' capacity in the area of environmental impacts and risks management under ESF. The development of value chains could be linked with the use of agrochemicals with risks and impacts such as pollution, hazardous waste, pesticide poisoning, etc. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and development of floodplains/inland valleys could cause soil erosion and degradation, destruction of vegetation and habitats, waste generation, OHS and community health and safety issues, etc.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

Social risk for FSPR3 is rated Substantial at concept stage. Key social risks include: economic and/or physical displacement which may arise from activities involving the construction/rehabilitation works and expansion of agricultural farms; disturbances to culturally/historically important sites (i.e. graveyards and shrines); social exclusion and lack of access to vulnerable groups (i.e. women, persons with disabilities, pastoralists, etc.) of project benefits and elite capture; displacement of small farmers and traditional herding communities; Herder-farmers conflict; child and forced labor; community health and safety (including the spread of communicable diseases such as COVID-19 and STDs/STIs; SEA/SH risks due to labor influx and other project workers in project areas. In addition, improved value chain may be accompanied with unhealthy competition leading to the crowding out of small farmers most of whom are women as big players may involve in price fixing to gain a larger share of the market. This will be addressed through the provision of incentives to ensure their improved production techniques and retention. The risk for the project to generate and exacerbate GBV risk is Substantial at concept stage based on the proposed activities. In addition, the client capacity is considered weak as they have limited experience and facility with implementing projects under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

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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:**

Project activities may generate environmental and social risks related to irrigation, watershed management, water and sanitation infrastructure, value-chain development, labor risks (child and forced labor), physical and/or economic displacement, conflict, damage to personal property, labor influx risk including community health and safety in the form of potential SEA/SH and transmission of communicable diseases (such as COVID-19 and STDs/STIs).

As the scope and exact sites of the infrastructure works and livelihood activities are not yet defined, a framework approach will be adopted to provide guidance on the preparation of the various instruments. This includes the preparation by Senegal of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will guide the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIAs/ESMPs) for the subprojects. These will be prepared, reviewed and disclosed in-country and on the World Bank websites prior to appraisal.



The ESMF will outline procedures for screening and mitigating the project’s potential risks and impacts from 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, irrigation and infrastructure development.

The ESMF will include: (a) The E&S context in targeted areas of intervention; (b) checklists of potential E&S risks and impacts and their sources; (c) the policy context, as well as the institutional and legal frameworks; (d) the E&S impact assessment system, including the review and approval mechanism; (e) an evaluation of the E&S institutional capacities; (f) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities, and E&S considerations; (g) procedures for assessing potential E&S impacts of the planned project activities, including the direct, indirect and cumulative impact and SEA/SH risks; (h) institutional arrangements for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and managing the impacts identified, according to the mitigation hierarchy; (i) E&S management planning processes for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (j) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; (k) the CERC; (l) capacity building measures recommended for E&S planning and the monitoring of project activities; (m) a grievance mechanism with guidance on the reception, recording, handling, and reporting of complaints that may be encountered during project implementation, including sensitive complaints such as SEA/SH and involuntary resettlement; and (n) an estimate of the budget needed to implement the framework. The ESMF will contain an SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan developed by the Borrower (based on this assessment) and implemented. The Borrower will also prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the WB. The ESCP will include a timeline.

Additionally, the ESMF will make use of the general and sector-specific (for agribusiness/food production) WB environmental health and safety guidelines (EHSs) for the subprojects identified. When project sites will be identified, site-specific environmental and social impact assessment (ESIAs) will be prepared.

As some activities could lead to physical and/or economic displacement due to the loss of property and the loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities of individuals and groups of people, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared prior to appraisal. The Borrower will also prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the WB. The ESCP will include a timeline and a commitment to the preparation of subsequent ESIAs and relevant instruments, as well as capacity training. An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared to manage pesticide risks.

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

The project will not rely on the Borrower’s Framework.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

There are multiple levels of key stakeholders at the regional, national, district and community levels. The project brings together a range of different professionals and local stakeholders, including pastoralist/farmer associations who will need to continue to talk to each other to harmonize their expertise, concerns and perspectives into project design and throughout implementation. Also, the entire agricultural value-chain involves a complex network of actors with varying and sometimes opposing interests, which need to be efficiently managed, especially to mitigate conflict and exclusion.



The Borrower will prepare and disclose prior to Appraisal, and subsequently implement, an inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and its associated risks and impacts. The SEP will identify various stakeholders and their interests and provide a comprehensive plan for ensuring engagement including feedback. As part of the SEP, a functional and comprehensive Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be designed to provide a framework for project-accessible to the different stakeholders and affected parties. Women will be consulted in a specific and safe way (during women-only focus groups facilitated by a woman) and the project will develop a Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)/Sexual Harassment (SH)- sensitive GM with multiple entry points, with an accountability framework that includes referrals for survivors to GBV services, an awareness raising strategy, among others.

Key public sector stakeholders include: MAERSA and MEPA along with their Implementing entities such as Direction de l'Agriculture (DA), ANCAR (Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural/National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services), ISRA (Institut sénégalais de recherche agricole/Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research), ITA, ENSA (Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Agriculture), EISMV (Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar), Direction de l'Elevage (DIREL), Direction des Services Vétérinaires (DSV), Direction des Industries Animales (DIA), Centre National d'Amélioration Génétique (CNAG), Ordre des Docteurs Vétérinaires du Sénégal (ODVS) with representatives of beneficiaries (i.e., Conseil National de la Maison Des Eleveurs du Sénégal or CN-MDE, producer organizations, L'Interprofession Avicole du Senegal or IPAS, Association des Professionnels de la Viande et du Betail au Senegal or ANPROBVS, and market organizations), private veterinarians and technicians, the private sector, and local municipalities. Women farmers and pastoralists and their representative associations are also key stakeholders, as well as organizations representing farmers/pastoralists with disabilities and the youth.

As part of the E&S assessment process the Borrower will maintain and disclose a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered or the reasons why it was not.

## 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 project will involve direct and contracted workers. Direct workers include both full and part-time workers assigned to the PCU and consultants hired based on project needs. PCU staff, primary supply workers and, potentially, contract workers and civil servants. 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 a valid legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. Contracted workers include the contractors and sub-contractors hired for the anticipated civil works. Community workers may be included but this remains to be confirmed. 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 PCU shall ensure that the requirements of ESS2 are incorporated into: (a) contracts between the Beneficiary and the Contractor and any entity (including the Project Owner's Engineer) supervising the engineering works civilian of the Project; and





(b) contracts between the Contractor and the Contractor's subcontractors. Contractual obligations related to SEA/SH mitigation will be enforced through the inclusion of specific provisions in codes of conduct addressing SEA/SH and worker training.

Based on the project design and pre-identified activities, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be developed by the Borrower and include: working conditions, grievance mechanism for all workers and laborers within the supply chains, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, working conditions for community workers, occupational, health and safety measures required, and the inclusion of and 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.

Given experience in the agricultural sector in the West African context, there is a potential risk of child and forced labor being used in community employment for the restoration of watersheds and floodplains and irrigation development.

The LMP will be implemented by the national PCU and by the PIUs of the three regional institutions which have been established in FSRP1, with the support of the Bank's specialists and informed by the provisions of relevant national laws, as applicable for the various countries.

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

This standard is relevant, because the project is likely to generate some waste as well as air, water, and land pollution. It could also consume finite resources that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local level. Pollutants may be released to air, water and land due to routine, non-routine, and accidental circumstances. The ESMF will assess the need for a waste management plan for hazardous waste. The Borrower will avoid activities releasing pollutants or, when avoidance is not feasible, will adopt measures to minimize and then mitigate these risks to ensure that pollutants have no or minimal impact according to measures specified in national law or the WBG's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGL), whichever is most stringent. The generation of waste will be minimized and the reuse, recycle and recover of waste will be encouraged.

**Water use:** The development of irrigation activities calls for the identification and the implementation of rationalization measures for the use of water resources.

**Air emissions:** During the project implementation phase, air emissions will be moderate, generated by vehicles and machinery committed to infrastructure construction as well as to activities related to the restoration of landscapes, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development. To reduce the impact of smoke and dust, adequate measures need to be taken upstream, so they can meet emissions' norms.

**Noise:** A relatively moderate noise level is foreseen due to the use of vehicles and machinery during the construction phase of infrastructure. However, the ESMF will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage acceptable noise levels. These measures will be detailed in ESIA's to be prepared later, as necessary.



Waste management: The project will be involved in building and rehabilitating infrastructure, restoring landscapes, and developing irrigation activities. Therefore, there will be solid waste management but likely not in large quantities. Nevertheless, as waste coming from construction as well as from phytosanitary products is expected, ESF documents will include adequate measures to minimize production upstream and encourage recycling where possible.

Lastly, the project includes agricultural activities that would lead to fostering agricultural productivity, including the probable, non-negligible use of chemical products, namely pesticides and fertilizers. Knowing that the misuse of pesticides could lead to pollution. An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared and disclosed by Appraisal.

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

Community health and safety risks are expected during civil works and during training or other meeting such as transmission of communicable diseases (such as COVID-19). The ESMF/ESMP will include how project activities will be carried out in a safe manner with low incidences of accidents/incidents and COVID-19 transmission mitigation measures. Road traffic movements and concomitant road safety risks due to movement of construction vehicles and food transportation for regional trade will be further assessed as part of site-specific ESMPs. The Borrower will be required to prepare and implement community health and safety mitigation measures at sub-project levels and for all contractors and suppliers. The mitigation measures, including the enforcement of the Code of Conduct (CoC), will be clearly stipulated in the contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) based on the sub-project's ESMP, for which the contractor will be fully responsible to implement. A site-specific SEA/SH risk assessment will be carried out and, where necessary, mitigation measures will be included in an action plan (the ESMP). A Code of Conduct, including measures against SEA/SH for ensuring community health and safety, will be prepared, and included in all bidding documents. The project's GM will be designed with sensitivity to a survivor-centric referral pathway to safely and ethically register complaints and address and document complaints and allegations (including those involving SEA/SH) during the project implementation. The ESMPs will include measures to address SEA/SH, road/traffic safety and conflict risks.

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

Activities related to the restoration of landscapes through protecting watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, the use of vegetation as windbreaks, irrigation development, improved agriculture 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. Since the type and exact location of these activities are not yet known, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared during preparation if needed depending on proposed project activities, to provide guidance on the preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) during project implementation, in accordance with agreed schedule defined in the ESMF and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The RPF will be reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed in the countries and on the World Bank website prior to project appraisal. The RPF will include an inclusive, transparent, and fair GM to address issues regarding compensation for all the impacted persons, with special attention to vulnerable persons and groups.



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

This standard is relevant because some activities are likely to involve primary production and/or the harvesting of living natural resources. Among the activities supported by the project that could affect biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources are the development of targeted value chains, such as maize, fruit and vegetables (onions, potatoes, banana, etc.). The same goes for activities related to the restoration of landscapes through watersheds and flood plains, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development. Based on that, necessary measures will need to be taken to prevent any potential environmental risks and impacts on natural resources.

To promote the sustainable management of natural resources, the ESMF will provide guidance on risk assessment, the mitigation hierarchy and precautionary principles in the design and implementation of such activities. Thereafter, ESIA's prepared during the implementation phase will provide mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause the destruction of any natural habitats.

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

This standard is not relevant at concept. The relevance of this standard will be assessed during implementation and if deemed relevant, the required instruments shall be developed, consulted upon and disclosed.

### **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

The environmental and social assessment will confirm the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage in project areas. If there is any cultural heritage present that could be affected by the project, the Borrower will design mitigation measures, in consultation with the relevant national authorities and experts, to protect it once the areas for construction for activities related to construction as well as the restoration of landscapes, water mobilization, better water retention in soils, use of vegetation as windbreaks, and irrigation development, are identified, the ESIA will include a section on cultural heritage to ensure that there is no pre-existing or known cultural heritage sites that could be affected by the project. In accordance with ESS10, the Borrower will identify stakeholders relevant to the cultural heritage already known to exist or likely to be encountered during the project lifecycle, and carry out meaningful consultations, with national heritage institutions and local communities. When such impacts are unavoidable, adequate mitigation measures will be outlined in the environmental and social assessment instruments. Where appropriate, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and consulted upon with stakeholders. In the case of fortuitous finds, Chance Finds procedures will be included in the ESMP and will also be included as a requirement in the civil works bidding documents.

### **ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is not relevant as this project does not involve financial intermediaries.



C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

<b>OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways</b>	TBD
<b>OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</b>	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

Not applicable

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Borrower will prepare, consult, and disclose prior to project appraisal the following instruments:

- Environmental and Social management framework (ESMF) inclusive of a SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) including a grievance mechanism (GM) (inclusive of a channel for addressing sensitive incidents such as SEA/SH)
- Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP)
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- Recruitment of E&S staff for the PIU
- ESF capacity building
- Security issues in the Casamance region

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 22-Jun-2023

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Budget

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Aifa Fatimata Ndoye Niane, Caroline Aurelie Plante, Katie Kennedy Freeman

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Pia Peeters Recommended on 06-Jan-2023 at 08:50:2 GMT-05:00

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Johanna van Tilburg (SAESSA) Cleared on 25-Jan-2023 at 11:14:17 GMT-05:00