<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Agricultural Services &amp; Producer Organizations Project 2</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
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<td><strong>Sector</strong></td>
<td>Agricultural extension and research (60%); Sub-national government administration (25%); Agricultural marketing and trade (15%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project ID</strong></td>
<td>P093622</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Borrower(s)</strong></td>
<td>GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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1. **Country and Sector Background**

*Key elements of Senegal poverty reduction strategy.* Senegal’s Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP, 2002-2005) is based on wealth creation, capacity building, social services, and assistance to vulnerable groups. In Senegal, poverty affects rural areas considerably more than urban areas. The incidence of rural poverty varies between 72 percent and 88 percent, while in urban areas it ranges between 44 percent and 59 percent. In consideration of the importance of rural poverty, Senegal PRSP considers rural and agricultural development as important engines of shared growth. The PRSP highlights the need for the modernization and intensification of agriculture, proposing solutions such as increased use of new technologies, improved access to agricultural equipment and inputs, development of agricultural training and advisory services, and support to producers organizations.

*Key issues and constraints to rural development.* Senegal’s recent relatively robust economic growth has only marginally benefited rural areas, where 58 percent of the population lives. The share of the primary sector in GDP fell from 25 percent in the early 1960s to less than 20 percent in 2000s, with agriculture alone dropping from 16 percent to less than 10 percent of the GDP, in the same period. Nonetheless, 70 percent of the rural population bases its livelihood on agriculture, which remains largely dominated by smallholder producers cultivating rainfed crops and practicing extensive animal husbandry. Food security and rural revenues rely mainly on millet and groundnut, which cover respectively 38 percent and 37 percent of cultivated areas. Stagnation of agricultural productivity is one the major constraints to agricultural growth and one of the leading causes of the growing pauperization of farmers. Root causes include limited access to knowledge, inputs and working capital; soil fertility degradation; decreasing quality of seeds stock; limited diversification and intensification; and, until recently, inadequate response from agricultural services to address these issues.

*Country actions to address issues and constraints.* The Government is strongly committed to support rural development and the agricultural sector. A set of sectoral reforms, translating into action the Policy Letter of Institutional Development for the Agricultural Sector (1999), have been implemented with the support of the first phase of the Bank-supported Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Program (PSAOP). The new Agricultural Framework Act (*Loi d’Orientation Agro-Sylvic-Pastorale, or LOASP*), approved in June 2004, outlines the Country’s vision for modernizing the primary sector over the next 20 years. This law is largely based on the principles inspired by the first phase of PSAOP: disengagement of the public sector from productive and commercial activities, deconcentration of sectoral staff, sustainable funding of demand-driven agricultural services, empowerment of producer organizations, competitive funding of research activities. Furthermore, Senegal adopted a Policy Letter for the Development of the Groundnut Sector (PL-DGS), in May 2003. The PL-DGS aims at developing the potential of the groundnut sub-sector through an increased participation of the private sector, increased productivity, improvement of the groundnut seeds stocks, quality management, and improved regulatory framework. The implementation of the PL-DGS is lagging behind schedule and will require specific support from the donor community.
2. **Objectives**
The development objective of the second phase is to increase access of smallholder producers to sustainable and diversified agricultural services and innovations, in order to increase agricultural productivity.

The key performance indicators for the project are the following:

- Eighty percent of producers are satisfied with the agricultural services they receive.
- Productivity of selected agricultural crops has increased by 30 percent at the end of PSAOP2, for farmers that had already benefited from PSAOP1.

Intermediate outcome indicators are presented in Annex 3 (Results Framework and Arrangements for Results Monitoring). The Project Implementation Manual will include a monitoring and evaluation section describing key performance indicators (down to the output level) for all program activities, including safeguards measures.

The following triggers will condition the passage to the third phase:

- The National Rural Development Fund (FNDASP), effectively covers the operational costs of basic rural advisory services;
- The FNRAA is funded by the government and by other donors
- The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock have each defined and started to implement a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework for the agriculture and livestock sub-sectors, translating the LOASP into coherent programs;
- Advisory services, the network of CLCOP, and the FSRRD are established in all the 320 rural councils areas;
- At least 5 economic operations at the national level, and 10 at the regional level, have been successfully implemented by POs, on the basis of contractual arrangements with research institutes and private providers of advisory services, as well as with credit institutions and commercial operators.

3. **Rationale for Bank Involvement**
The Bank has led the policy dialogue on the agricultural sector since the sectoral adjustment programs of the 1990s. The PSAOP has been instrumental in defining the sectoral reforms, whose implementation requires support in the medium-term, as originally foreseen in this Adaptable Program Loan (APL). The Bank has a comparative advantage in supporting this operation because of its long-term involvement in the sectoral policy dialogue and in the first phase of the program in Senegal.

The second phase of the PSAOP (PSAOP2), inscribed in the current CAS (2003), is an important instrument in fighting rural poverty and modernizing the agricultural sector. PSAOP1 established the institutional foundations for a more effective intervention in the agricultural sector and established a network of producer organizations and advisory services in less than half of Senegal rural council areas. PSAOP2 will expand this network to all rural areas, facilitating the producers access to agricultural services and knowledge, with the ultimate goal of increasing agricultural productivity and diversification for smallholder producers.
PSAOP2 will complement and create synergies with two other recently approved World Bank-supported operations that also target Senegal rural areas. The first one is the Participatory Local Development Project (PLDP, P088656), which supports the decentralization agenda and strengthens rural infrastructures, community-based organizations, and social services. The second one is the Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Project (PDMAS, P083609), which supports economic operators involved in the agricultural supply chains, from producers to exporters. PSAOP2, PDMAS, and PLDP integrate each other well, in that they target different actors in the rural space (producers organizations, specialized farmers and exporters, community-based organizations) and different activities (agricultural services, export markets, socio-economic services and infrastructures). More specifically the three projects will develop mutually reinforcing activities.

PSAOP will target producer organizations, sectoral ministries, agricultural research, and extension services. It will support the emergence of alternative agricultural services providers that can contribute to support PDMAS activities. PSAOP will strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of producers in undertaking economic activities that could then become eligible to -and be scaled up with- PDMAS support. PDMAS, in turn, will target market-oriented agricultural business. It will focus on specific agricultural regions and products and will provide guidance for promising approaches and activities that can be tested by the PSAOP at the producers organizations level.

PLDP will target poor communities and local governments. It will strengthen participatory planning and local development and provide resources for promoting local economic initiatives. These activities will contribute to support the activities of the Local Fora for Rural Consultation (CLCOP) supported by the PSAOP. Socio-economic infrastructures supported by the PLDP Local Investment Fund (LIF) of PLDP will improve living and working conditions of communities and provide better access to markets, thus increasing the economic opportunities. The LIF will also support income-generating activities and its funding will be closely coordinated with the Demand-Driven Rural Service Fund (FSRRD) managed by PSAOP (this will be developed during appraisal of both PLDP and PSAOP2).

PSAOP2 will be a key instrument in supporting the implementation of the Policy letter on the groundnut sector at the field level. PSAOP1 piloted significant experiences on producing quality groundnut and improving the level and quality of the seeds stock at the community level. These activities, which resulted in improved productivity and higher selling prices for the producers, will be replicated and expanded under PSAOP2, with the involvement of all sectoral stakeholders (ministry, research institutions, advisory services agency, producer organizations, and communities).

Finally, PSAOP2 fits well into the World Bank Africa Action Plan (AAP). In fact, the project is relevant to the AAP action “Drivers of Growth: Strengthening Agriculture”, in that it supports agricultural research and innovation, improvements in farming methods, increased productivity, and connecting the poor to markets. Being co-financed with IFAD, PSAOP2 is also relevant to the AAP action “Strengthening the impact of partnerships”, in that it will improve donor alignment and harmonization of procedures and practices.
Country’s commitment is demonstrated by its determination in implementing the institutional reforms in the sector. Recent evidence of this is the approval of the LOASP, the reduction of the Government share in ANCAR below 50 percent, and the earmarking of funds in the 2006 national budget for the National Rural Development Fund. As the PSAOP has successfully attained its development objectives and completed the triggers to move to the second phase, Senegal required the Bank to support the second phase of the APL.

4. Description
The project design substantially reflects that of phase one, while taking into account lessons learnt\(^1\) and the evolution of the context since the initial conception of PSAOP in 1999. To highlight the main thrusts of the project and improve flexibility in the allocation of resources, activities will be clustered into four main components: A) agricultural research, B) advisory services, C) producer organizations, and D) sectoral coordination.

Component A: Support to the Agricultural Research System (US$11.0 million, IDA US$5.0 million). This component will increase the capacity, as well as the relevance, efficiency, and sustainability of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) by: (i) improving the policy and scientific guidance of the NARS Steering Committee; (ii) strengthening the capacity of the main research institutions (ISRA and ITA); (iii) supporting the evolution of FNRAA as the main national mechanism to fund strategic and applied agricultural research programs, as well as research and development subprojects; and (iv) strengthening linkages with other research systems through regional and international partnerships, including via the forthcoming West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP, FY07). The component comprises two sub-components.

A1: Strengthening FNRAA and the strategic management of the NARS (US$7.0 million, IDA US$3.0 million). This sub-component will strengthen NARS Steering Committee’s capacity to guide the research system in terms of orientations, priorities and allocation of resources (through the FNRAA). The sub-component will also reinforce FNRAA, created during the first phase, as the main mechanism for funding agricultural research projects relevant to the strategic plans of the NARS and to regional priority themes. To this end, the sub-component will support the evolution of FNRAA towards a two-window funding mechanism. The first window will finance priority strategic and applied agricultural research programs identified in areas advised by the NARS Steering Committee. The second window will finance demand-driven agricultural research and development sub-projects submitted by beneficiaries, and focusing on resolving constraints to smallholder productivity and income generation. The sub-component will finance the research fund; operating costs –including salaries– of FNRAA (up to a maximum of five percent of the fund endowment for research activities); vehicles, equipment, training, study tours. Funding of FNRAA will be degressive, as it is expected that the government and other donors (including the private sector) will progressively contribute to the fund and operating costs of FNRAA.

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\(^1\) The team has frontloaded the ICR of phase 1, as recommended at the PCN review meeting. Preliminary conclusions of the ICR were available before the pre-appraisal and have been integrated in this draft PAD. It is expected that a first full draft of the ICR will be available at the time of appraisal.
A2: Upgrading and maintaining the scientific capacity of NARS actors (US$4.0 million, IDA US$2.0 million). This sub-component will further strengthen the capacities of Senegal's main agricultural research institutions (ISRA and ITA). The project will support the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure; equipment, materials and vehicles for the research teams; technical assistance, studies, and training; information system, management of research results, publications and documentation; participation in national, regional and international research networks and workshops. Regional partnership for capacity building in biotechnology would be encouraged under this sub-component, including with WAAPP.

Component B: Agricultural advisory services (US$11.7 million, IDA US$5.0 million). PSAOP1 supported the creation of ANCAR (National Rural and Agricultural Advisory Agency) and its deployment in 142 of the 320 Rural Councils. The second phase will align ANCAR on the primary mission of oversight and regulation of the national agricultural advisory system based on demand-driven services. The component will support the extension of the advisory services system to all 320 rural communities; the definition of methodological and technical supports and manuals; the implementation of an integrated information system on agricultural and rural technologies (SITAR). The component will support the emergence of a pluralistic network of agricultural advisors for the provision of specialized services (high added-value activities for which the producers are willing and able to pay).

Salaries and operating costs of ANCAR will be financed by the Government through a framework contract. The component would finance technical assistance, studies, equipment, vehicles, minor civil services rehabilitation works, and a decreasing share of the cost of the basic advisory programs. These will be completely funded by the FNDASP by the end of the phase at the latest.

Component C: Support to producer organizations (US$14.50 million, IDA US$6.0 million). The component will strengthen POs’ capacity to: 1) defend the producers’ interests in the rural development policy dialogue; 2) take advantage of economic opportunities offered by their production systems; and 3) access agricultural advisory services. The component comprises two sub-components.

C1: Strengthen producer participation to policy formulation (US$4.0 million, IDA US$1.5 million). The sub-component will strengthen the capacity of POs to participate in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of sectoral policies, according to the orientations of the LOASP. The component will: (i) provide training on national and international policy issues; (ii) facilitate the flow of information and the communication with farmers; (iii) strengthen farmers’ representation at the regional level, through the development of CLCOPs and CRCRs; and (iv) strengthen the capacity of national specialized federations of POs to support the development of their respective supply chains.

C2: Support PO technical and economic capacity (US$ 11.0 million, IDA US$5.0 million). This subcomponent will have two main focuses: a) to strengthen technical capacities of producers by providing access to capacity building and advisory services, in order to intensify and diversify farming system and help producers answer market requirements; and b) to help

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2 Communautés Rurales in French
producers initiate and lead market-oriented operations that will contribute to increase and diversify their production and incomes.

The subcomponent will: a) extend the demand-driven rural services fund (FSRRD), established in PSAOP1, from 154 CLCOPs to the whole country (320 rural council areas); b) test innovative approaches of extension and advisory services; c) help POs elaborate and implement economic productive operations that could target access to agricultural inputs, production of certified seeds, quality management or produce marketing; d) facilitate access to financing by supporting PO-led analysis of the credit sector (micro-finance and commercial banks) and by providing technical assistance to test innovative financial products (liaise with LPDP).

The sub-component will be implemented by ASPRODEB, which will delegate implementation of specific activities to private providers, in order to get the required specialized expertise and to ensure sustainability of service delivery.

Component D: Support to the sectoral coordination (US$ 10.0 million, IDA US$4.0 million). This component will comprise two sub-components:

**D1: Strengthening the strategic focus of sectoral ministries (US$8.0 million, IDA US$3.0 million).** The sub-component will strengthen the capacity of sectoral ministries (Agriculture and Livestock) on issues and activities concerning policy formulation, planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public investments in the sector, as defined in the framework of the LOASP. To this end, the component will support: (a) the completion of the deconcentration of personnel toward regional offices, and the staffing of key central directorates with qualified specialists; (b) the establishment, implementation, and monitoring of a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework for the sector; (c) the implementation of the national agricultural and rural training strategy; (d) the establishment of a national monitoring and evaluation system for the sectoral programs and projects, to be implemented at the central and decentralized levels; (e) the strengthening of the networks of regional veterinary inspection services (IRSV) and of the regional directorates for agriculture (DRDR). The project will also contribute to the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture towards the establishment of a new headquarters, which would allow to reunite several different directorates currently dispersed in Dakar.

**D2: Project technical and fiduciary coordination unit (US$2.0 million, IDA US$1.0 million).** Drawing on lessons from phase 1, the project will establish a coordination unit comprising: the technical coordination, responsible for the flow of information between components and with the Bank; a monitoring unit, responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the project; a fiduciary unit, responsible for oversight and quality control of procurement and financial management. The subcomponent will finance operating costs of the TFCU (including salaries), vehicles, equipment, technical assistance, training, studies, etc.

The PSAOP remains highly relevant to the poverty-reduction agenda and is specifically mentioned in the PRSP as an instrument of choice to reduce poverty in rural areas. The project is fully aligned with the country's sector strategies. It contributes to the Borrower’s objective of

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3 Activities for each of the two sub-sectors will be spelled out separately at appraisal
poverty reduction and economic growth in rural areas through the increase of agricultural productivity, production, and income of smallholder farmers. It specifically supports the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Law and supports the implementation of the Policy Letter of Development of the Groundnut Sector.

The project is also central to the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for FY03-05. The areas covered by the project (agricultural productivity and diversification, agricultural services, rural development policy, support to producer organizations) are at the core of the PRSP. The new PRSP is expected to be finalized by the Government in 2006. It will form the basis for the next CAS, currently under preparation, that covers the period FY07-10. The Bank’s program is expected to focus on four proposed main axes: (i) accelerated growth; (ii) urban mobility and infrastructure upgrading; (iii) human resource development; and (iv) rural development.

By establishing the basis for increased agricultural productivity and production, the project will improve rural incomes and food security, thus contributing to the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

5. **Financing**

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<td>LOCAL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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6. **Implementation**

The project has, besides IDA, two major contributing donors: (i) the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has pledged to co-finance the PSAOP and has been closely associated to the definition of the project content, from preparation to negotiation; (ii) the Government of Japan, has been asked to finance a PHRD grant for US$5.0 million towards the project capacity-building activities. Representatives of the Japan Cooperation (JICA) have been closely associated to project preparation as well. Both IFAD and PHRD funds will be pooled.

The Swiss Cooperation and the French Cooperation will continue to support some activities linked to PSAOP as they did during phase 1. In phase 2, the Swiss Cooperation will continue to support Agricultural and Rural Training Activities. The French Cooperation will support the professional evolution of POs through its project Promotion of competitive and sustainable agriculture (PACD).

The PSAOP2 will replicate the implementation arrangements adopted in the first phase, with the addition of a Technical and Fiduciary Coordination Unit. The implementation mechanism will comprise:

(a) a steering committee
(b) a technical and fiduciary coordination unit,
(c) one implementing agency per component or sub-component.
The steering committee will include representatives of the implementing agencies. It will meet twice a year to (i) approve the work program and budget consolidated by the coordination, and (ii) to assess project performance.

**The Technical and Fiduciary Coordination Unit (TFCU)** will: (a) monitor the overall implementation of the project; (b) suscitate and facilitate the exchange of information and the cooperation between implementing agencies; (c) prepare quarterly progress reports by consolidating the components’ reports; (d) consolidate, supervise and monitor the procurement plans prepared by the different (sub) components; (e) manage the special account, in liaison with the *Département de la Dette et de l’Investissement* (DDI) of the Ministry of Finance; (f) support the components as needed; and (g) liaise regularly with the World Bank. The Coordination Unit will be housed at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Responsibility for the implementation of the components will be as follows.

**Component A, Agricultural Research**, will be implemented by the FNRAA, ISRA and ITA, each for their specific aspects/sub-component.

**Component B, Agricultural Advisory Services**, will be implemented by ANCAR. ANCAR is a shall have acquired the status of *Société à participation publique minoritaire* before negotiation.

**Component C, Support to POs**, will be implemented by ASPRODEB. ASPRODEB is an NGO and represents 13 national federations of producers.

**Component D, Sectoral Coordination**, will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics, and by the Ministry of Livestock, each for the activities relevant to them.

Similarly to PSAOP1, each implementing agency will: a) have its own financial and accounting system in place, certified by an independent auditor (effectiveness condition); b) manage its own procurement activities, under the overall guidance and quality control of the Procurement Specialist of the TFCU; and c) prepare and execute its own procurement plan, subject to the clearance of the TFCU, as defined in the project implementation manual.

Procedures concerning coordination, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, and administration will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to be prepared before negotiations.

There would be three accounts at the national level:

- the special account managed by DDI,
- a sub account managed by ASPRODEB, as for PSAOP1.
- a sub-account for FNRAA (this could be a separate special account, to be discussed during appraisal).

7. **Sustainability**

During PSAOP1 Senegal approved the LOASP, which provides the policy framework for PSAOP2. This law gives legal recognition to the reforms proposed and piloted by the PSAOP and can be considered a sign of political commitment and institutional sustainability. The commitment of the Country is demonstrated by its determination in implementing the institutional reforms in the sector. Evidence of this is the reduction of the Government share in
ANCAR below 50% and the earmarking of funds of the national budget for the National Rural Development Fund

The sustainability of the project will ultimately depend on the impact of innovations and advisory services on agricultural productivity and incomes. The project will promote a demand-driven approach to increase relevance and accountability of service providers towards producers. The establishment of the FNDASP, which will assure the sustainable funding of agricultural services, and the accountability towards producers (both for the new governance of ANCAR and for the contractual nature of services) will enhance the willingness of clients to demand and to pay for such services, therefore increasing the likelihood of sustainability.

8. Lessons Learned from Past Operations in the Country/Sector

The design of PSAOP II reflects: (i) the Bank’s overall experience in implementing projects in Senegal; (ii) findings of recent economic and sector works; and (iii) lessons learned in previous projects, particularly the first phase of PSAOP.

Institutional reforms take time to define and, once approved, there is a need to support their implementation. The program is an APL to take into account the need for long-term support. Also, the duration of this second phase has been increased from three to four years.

Quality and motivation of human resources to accompany deconcentration remain key constraints to an effective redefinition of the role of the public sector. The project will improve the working conditions of decentralized structures and support the recruitment of young highly qualified staff.

POs are key drivers to foster changes and ensure sustainability: the PSAOP1 experience shows that institutional reforms and the development of new relationships (clients/service providers) can be really fostered if producers are empowered and able to contribute to the services they need. Demand-driven services become relevant, efficient and accountable thanks to producer empowerment that builds the demand side. The second phase will deepen this approach by channeling more financial resources through producer organizations to increase accountability and client-orientation of agricultural services.

Training empowers producers and gives access to new technologies, but resources for relevant investments are also needed. In PSAOP1 the FSRRD financed demand-driven training activities for producers’ organizations. In PSAOP2, the FSSRD will provide more attention to the economic content of the services provided. The liaison with PNDL Investment Fund will contribute to finance productive investments and infrastructure.
9. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)
The safeguard screening category is S and the environmental screening is B. The following table presents the Safeguard policies triggered by the project.

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<td>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01)</td>
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The environmental impact assessment report documented the following safeguards issues identified at the pre-appraisal stage:

**Small infrastructures** It is possible that the project finances rural infrastructures (post harvest warehouses, storage areas, rural markets facilities, slaughterhouses, vaccination parks, etc.). It is likely that environmental impact of these activities will be limited because of their small scale and the use of environmental friendly techniques. As these infrastructures are defined, the Borrower will address potential impacts using the screening provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The policy has been prepared by the government and disclosed widely in Senegal and in the Bank information system through InfoShop.

**Pest management and pesticides.** The project is unlikely to finance directly or indirectly, the purchase of fertilizers, pesticides or other inputs for demonstration activities. However, the project will promote the intensification of agriculture, which may lead to an increased use of such inputs. A Pest Management Plan has been prepared and disclosed along the ESMF.

**Involuntary resettlement:** The project will avoid, whenever possible, adverse impacts on people, land and other economic resources and on livelihood. In the event that this happens, the Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). If needed, a resettlement action plan will be elaborated during project implementation.

The Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Pest and Pesticides Management Plan (PMP), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), as well as Guidelines for Environmental Norms to be considered for irrigation infrastructures, if any (adopted from PDMAS). In addition, (also adopted from PDMAS) the Referential Quality Framework prepared under the pilot Agricultural Export Promotion project provides a comprehensive approach for dealing with international standards such as EurepGAP for horticultural exports.

*By supporting the proposed project, the Bank does not intend to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims on the disputed areas*
The National Environment Commission established at the Ministry of Environment, in line with its mandate, has cleared all safeguards document on December 7, 2005. Documents have been disclosed within the country and in the Bank information system (Infoshop) on December 13, 2005.

The Government of Senegal is familiar with the Bank Safeguard Policies, based on experience with other Bank-funded projects, where it successfully met the requirements of these policies. Examples of recent projects in different sectors are: The Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Program, The National Rural Infrastructure Project, The Energy Sector Investment Project, the Agricultural Export Promotion Project, the Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Project, etc. The ESMF made recommendations on capacity building for the project implementing agencies and additional resources needed for implementing and monitoring safeguard measures. Relevant recommendations are considered in the final design of the project and reflected in the project manuals.

10. List of Factual Technical Documents


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