



The World Bank

Mali Livestock Sector Development Support Project (PADEL-M) (P160641)

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Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Feb-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC21148

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Mali	Project ID P160641	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Mali Livestock Sector Development Support Project (PADEL-M) (P160641)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Sep 01, 2017	Estimated Board Date Nov 22, 2017	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry for Livestock and Fisheries Development	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase the productivity of sedentary livestock systems and improve market access for animal products in the target value chains, as well as to strengthen the country's capacity to respond to serious crisis affecting the livestock sector.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	2.00
International Development Association (IDA)	60.00
Total Project Cost	62.00

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
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Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. ***Mali is a semi-arid, landlocked, low-income country with high demographic growth.*** Mali is a landlocked Sahelian country, with a mainly semi-arid climate. It faces difficult agro-ecological conditions due to climate change and increasing human pressure. The rainfall is low (500 mm per year in the Sahelian zone and lower in the desert zone, and 800-1000 mm in the Sudano-Sahelian zone), irregular and poorly distributed; it is experiencing a downward trend. Mali's population is estimated at 17.6 million (2015) with a high average growth rate at around 3 percent and a median age of 16 years. Per capita Gross National Product (GNI) was US\$760 in 2015. Life expectancy is low (58 years of age); malnutrition levels are high (28 percent of under five children are stunted); and most of the adult population is illiterate (69 percent). The country's economy is predominantly rural and informal: 63 percent of the population reside in rural areas, and 80 percent of the jobs are in the informal sector.¹
2. ***The incidence of poverty is high and predominantly rural.*** Prior to the 2012 political and security crisis, Mali had succeeded in reducing poverty, due mainly to increased agricultural production and better functioning value chains. Between 2000 and 2010, the incidence of poverty declined from 60 percent to 51 percent. In 2010, half the population lived below the US\$1.9 per day poverty line and 90 percent of the poor lived in rural areas. Geographically, poverty is concentrated in the South, where population density is highest.² Since 2010, drought (2012) and conflict (2012–13) have taken their toll. As a result, poverty has worsened. The country was ranked 179 out of 187 countries on the 2014 UN Human Development Index. Non-income indicators of poverty and welfare, particularly in the areas of education and health, are among the lowest in the world, and most of the Millennium Development Goals appear out of reach.
3. ***The performance of the Malian economy remains dependent largely on the agricultural sector (40 percent of GDP).*** From 1995 until 2010, the economy grew at approximately five percent per year. However, in 2012, due to the combined effect of the global recession, the military coup, and the deteriorating security situation in the North, Mali's GDP growth slowed down to only 1.2 percent. In 2013, following the post-conflict normalization, economic growth resumed first at a slow pace due to adverse weather conditions that impacted cereal production; then, in 2014, at the accelerated rate of 7.2 percent following sizable financial support from Development Partners which enabled an upsurge in public investment, and the revival of private consumption.³ The signing of a peace agreement in 2015 (Peace and Reconciliation Accord Resulting from the Algiers Process) gave hope for peace and stability. The country recently has made progress in terms of structural reforms, sound economic policies, increased cotton and mining production, steady investments, and a relatively stable macroeconomic environment. The country is also working toward an integrated and open regional economic space through the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and other African cooperative initiatives notably as part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). However, Mali's economy is still overly reliant on agricultural production (especially cotton) and gold which contribute a substantial part of export revenues. The country also faces increasingly harsh climatic conditions due to climate change, which hinder efforts to reduce extreme poverty. In 2015, the country was ranked 95 in the world according to the Corruption Perceptions Index⁴.

¹ World Bank, 'Priorities for Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Mali Systematic Country Diagnostic-SCD,' June 2015; UNESCO, 'Adult and Youth Literacy 1990–2015: Analysis for 41 Selected Countries,' Paris, 2010; World Bank 'World Development Indicator dataset'; <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/mali-population>.

² Based on the traditional (consumption) poverty measure (see Mali SCD, World Bank June 2015).

³ IMF, 'Mali: Third Review under the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement: Request for Waiver of Performance Criteria, and for Modification of Performance Criteria.' IMF Country Report No. 15/151, Washington, DC, 2015.

⁴ Out of 167 countries, reported by Transparency International as part of its Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).



4. **Mobilizing Mali's long-term growth potential will require expanding and diversifying the productive sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture.** Increased incomes and urban demand in both Mali and the West Africa region have created new market opportunities. Seizing these opportunities will require structural transformation aimed at expanding and diversifying the productive sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture. Key prerequisites to achieving this objective on the overall economic front are, *inter alia*, a flexible labor market and minimum education to adapt to new sectors; and conditions favorable to trade and investment, notably, lower transport costs and a good investment climate that includes efficient enabling services. In the agricultural sector a gradual approach is required, predicated on reducing the gap between current and potential productivity levels. Growth prospects should be exploited first within existing value chains with expansion predicated on producing basic products that are relatively low in economic complexity and close to what already is being produced; then, to diversification to high value production and increased value addition.

5. **The decline in Mali's poverty rate from 60 percent in 2000 to 51 percent in 2010 is largely connected to gains in the agricultural sector.** This is recognized in Mali's Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSCR), which has been updated to cover the period 2012/2017. The newly adopted Joint country Assistance Strategy (SCAP II – 2016/2018) is aligned on CSCR's priorities.

6. **Mali's SCD highlights the importance of agriculture (including livestock) for poverty reduction.** Both the SCD and CPF note that increasing rural incomes is a critical step in the process of economic transformation, while the development of selected value chains ensures that increased production can be marketed and transformed into higher value added products.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. **Sector significance.** The livestock sector, including fisheries and aquaculture, is a key sector of the Malian economy practiced by more than 85 percent of the population (7.2 percent for the fisheries sub-sector). The national livestock population⁵ is estimated at more than 15 million cattle, 32 million small ruminants, 37 million poultry and just under one million camels. Fish production is 180,000 tons of fish per year, including aquaculture, whose production is booming economically⁶. In terms of wealth creation, livestock comes in third behind gold and cotton. In recent years, its contribution is estimated at about 19 percent of national GDP (4.2 percent for fisheries alone). In contrast, annual public funding for the livestock sector represents barely two percent of agricultural expenditures and less than one percent of the State budget.

8. **Strategies and programs for sustainable development which have been developed in Mali** give due consideration to agriculture in general, but also to the livestock and the fisheries subsectors. As a complement to the Agricultural Orientation Law passed in 2006 (*Loi d'Orientation Agricole*), the most recent policy documents and investment frameworks include (i) the national policy for aquaculture and fisheries development (PNDPA – 2011) and its five-year programmatic plan for aquaculture development (2016/2020), as well as (ii) the national agriculture development policy (2013) and its subsequent investment plan as a result of the CAADP process (PNISA – 2015/2015).

⁵ The Malian livestock is characterized by a great diversity of animal breeds. The best known are the Maure zebu, the Fulani zebu, the Azawack zebu, the N'dama, the Toronké sheep, the Djallonké sheep, the Sahel goat and the dwarf goat.

⁶ Production of farmed fish doubled between 2012 and 2014 (from 1,200 to 2,400 tons); the main species used in fish farming are tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), catfish (*Clarias ssp*) and heterotis (*Heterotis niloticus*).



9. **Diversity of livestock⁷ systems.** Three main livestock husbandry systems coexist schematically in Mali: (i) 'pastoral systems' characterized by animal mobility (extensive cattle and small ruminant production systems); (ii) 'traditional sedentary systems' (village-based all over the country, for ruminants, including dairy, as well as poultry), and (iii) 'improved systems' (mainly peri-urban semi-intensive and intensive poultry production and ruminant fattening). Mali has significant water resources conducive to fishing and aquaculture in three major river basins (Niger River, Senegal River and Volta River). Other systems (marginal, but diversified) notably cover beekeeping, rabbit rearing and hog breeding, for example.

10. **Development constraints.** The following constraints *inter alia* impede sector development: (i) institutional, legislative and regulatory (lack of means and intervention capacity of State services, inadequate and/ or unapplied legal texts, insufficient databases, and weak planning/ information and Monitoring and Evaluation (ME) systems); (ii) low level of organization of operators active in the sector (POs and cooperatives unstructured with little economic organizational capacity); (iii) absence of technical and economic referentials regarding the new systems of livestock intensification; (iv) difficulties in accessing veterinary services due to poor public and private animal health delivery systems (low density of the network of local veterinarians on the ground), and low use and poor quality of zootechnical inputs (limited dissemination and adoption of fodder crops, limited supply and unregulated livestock/ poultry/ fish feed production, high cost of aquaculture inputs); (v) need for further enhancement of the genetic potential of the most common animal breeds and limited availability of Artificial Insemination (AI) services; (vi) weakness and/ or unwillingness of the banking sector to grant funding to private operators, in particular, medium term funding; (vii) inadequate investment funding and operational support to the sector (lack of large scale industrial-infrastructure, old/obsolete production, processing and marketing equipment, low valorization of certain livestock by-products such as hides and skins); (viii) over-exploitation of fish stocks resulting from non-compliance with environmental laws; (ix) lack of decentralization and insecurity of land tenure; and (x) poorly adapted/ developed national system for the prevention and management of crises in the livestock sector (of climatic, health and commercial origin).

11. **Sector potential.** If the above constraints were to be removed, the sector could mobilize its considerable growth potential. The combination of demographic growth, urbanization and the incipient development of the middle class has resulted in a significant increase in the demand for animal products at both national and export level in the West Africa sub-region and potentially beyond in other African or Arab countries. Regarding growth potential, the sector exhibit many comparative advantages, *inter alia*: (i) the existence of a numerically important and diversified livestock population (first in the WAEMU zone and second in the ECOWAS region); (ii) the presence of animal breeds recognized for their meat and milk production potential; (iii) large traditional know-how and experience of producers regarding animal fattening, milk production, as well as poultry rearing and fish farming; (iv) competitiveness of the livestock/ meat export sector, with potentially high profitability and attractiveness to investors; and (v) significant contribution of livestock to economic value added and growth, exports and the State budget. In addition, the sector is a major lever for job creation and integration of young people and to combat poverty and food insecurity. Regarding the latter, livestock activities make it possible to overcome nutritional deficiencies by allowing Malian households to access different sources of protein, and improve and diversify their diets.

12. **Sector opportunities.** Building on its assets, the sector could take advantage of many existing opportunities, with a focus on three areas: (i) the large potential for improvement in animal productivity (through improved animal health and exploitation of the genetic potential of improved breeds, in particular) and livestock husbandry practices; (ii) the existence of a significant domestic market in constant progression due to demographic growth, urbanization and

⁷ Within the context of this concept note, the word "livestock" is to be understood as encompassing cattle, small ruminants, poultry, fish farming and all other diversification species



national enrichment (GDP growth and the emergence of a middle class); as well as (iii) the outlets for animal products in the surrounding markets and the development of sub-regional exchanges (UEMOA and ECOWAS).

13. Institutional context. The Ministry for Livestock and Fisheries (MEP) is responsible for the livestock sector, with the following functions: (i) improvement of traditional livestock activities through training and extension for producers, including support for partnership and cooperation between them and other actors involved in the targeted production value chains; (ii) development of pastoral areas, promotion of feed-processing industries, and support to fodder production, to spur intensive animal production; (iii) strengthening of animal health infrastructure and services; (iv) improvement of quality control of livestock services and inputs, and animal products; (v) support of the processing industries of livestock by-products: food products, hides and skins, and manure of animal origin; and (vi) identification of stable and remunerative markets for livestock products. Implementation of the Project will be under the oversight of a Steering Committee that will include MEP's central directorates, MEP's decentralized units and associated autonomous structures, as well as representatives of partner ministries, the apex structures of professional value chains organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the Technical and Financial Partners (international and bilateral donor agencies). MEP recognizes that the successful implementation of PADEL-ML must involve both the State and all other stakeholders in the sector being domestic or external (private and public).

Relationship to CPF

14. Link to partnership strategy. The Project will contribute to the main objectives of the Country Partnership Framework (CPF, FY16 to FY19) through selective and strategic interventions, closely coordinated with the activities of other development partners. In line with the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), the CPF highlights the importance of developing the agriculture sector to boost growth and reduce poverty on a lasting basis. The CPF aims to create economic opportunities in agriculture by (i) improving the productive capacity and market integration of producers; (ii) diversifying agriculture production; and (iii) upgrading infrastructure and connectivity. Through the CPF, the Project will support Mali's Policy for Agriculture Development (PDA)⁸. The PDA links with development policies at national, sub-regional and regional level (e.g., West African Agricultural Policy-ECOWAP via the Center of Specialization of Livestock, and CAADP via the Action Plan for the Development and Transformation of Livestock), and international level (e.g., Millennium Development Goals, Economic Partnership Agreements).

15. Presentation of the Bank's livestock portfolio in Mali. Currently, five projects in the Bank's portfolio support the wider livestock sector: (i) Mali's Agricultural Productivity Growth Project (PAPAM, US\$70 million, scheduled to close in July 2018); (ii) the West African Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP, US\$60 million, scheduled to close in December 2018); (iii) the Youth Skills Development Project (PROCEJ, US\$63 million, closing in June 2020); (iv) the Regional Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel (PRAPS-ML, US\$45 million, closing in December 2021); and (v) the Agro-industrial Competitiveness Support Project in Mali (PACAM, US\$30 million, started in late 2016 and closing in July 2022). PRAPS-ML focusses exclusively on livestock activities, related strictly to pastoral systems. PAPAM, PROCEJ, and WAAPP have limited funding dedicated to traditional and improved livestock systems. Finally, PACAM supports primarily the upstream part of the 'animal feed' value chain for livestock and poultry. The Project will remove the constraints that hamper the development of both traditional sedentary and improved livestock husbandry systems, hence raising their productivity and the competitiveness of the sub-sector.

16. Scope of intervention and complementarity with other projects. The Project will focus on Mali's cattle and small ruminant production and meat processing industry, the milk and poultry value chains (meat and eggs), and fish

⁸ 'Politique de développement agricole (PDA) du Mali, Chapitre 5.2: Stratégies et mesures relative au sous-secteur de l'élevage', May 2013, <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli145852.pdf>



farming and processing. The diversification sectors (notably beekeeping) will be considered also to the extent of their ability to improve food security and nutrition and generate attractive investment initiatives. The Project will be national in scope, with a focus on the main livestock and fish production basins. The project will not support activities in areas where critical habitats may be threatened. The targeted production systems will be complementary to those supported by the PRAPS-ML and other Bank-financed projects. There will be no overlap with the livestock systems supported by PRAPS-ML as this latter has an exclusive pastoral focus. The Project will also relate to PRAPS-ML with regard to crisis prevention and management, and also to optimize MEP's fiduciary, as well as environmental and social safeguards, and overall project management capacity. The Project will seek to enhance the limited support to livestock sector already provided through the PAPAM and WAAPP projects, and it will directly benefit from ongoing support provided through the PACAM for the development of the feed supply chains. Last, it will complement other donor-financed projects: (i) the African Development Bank (AfDB)-funded project for 'Support for the Development of Animal Production in the South Kayes Zone' (PADEPA-KS); (ii) the IFAD-financed 'Poultry Development' (PADRK) project; and (iii) the USAID-funded 'Livestock for Growth' (L4G) project.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

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To increase the productivity of sedentary livestock systems and improve market access for animal products in the target value chains, as well as to strengthen the country's capacity to respond to serious crisis affecting the livestock sector.

This objective is aligned with the Government's vision for agricultural development, which is to promote 'sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture, based primarily on recognized and secured agricultural family farms, through the maximization of agro-ecological potential and of the agricultural know-how of the country, and the creation of an environment conducive to the development of a structured agricultural sector (...) to guarantee food sovereignty and to make the agricultural sector the driving force of the national economy with a view to ensuring Well-being'. This objective clearly shows also the complementarity with the PRAPS-ML project. Indeed, the proposed project will only involve livestock systems that do not relate to animal mobility (pastoralism), which is the PRAPS's area of focus.

Key Results (From PCN)

17. Key performance indicators include: (i) increased productivity of project-targeted livestock systems: this will be measured based on increased yields (kg per head or per ha), including the reduction of losses due to the most prevalent diseases; (ii) incremental sales in targeted value chains (aggregated over all the targeted value chains); and (iii) reduction in the Government's response time to livestock sector related emergencies. In addition, the following two core indicators regarding direct beneficiaries will be measured: (i) number of sedentary livestock rearing and fish farming households benefiting from project interventions in the project-targeted production basins, particularly the vulnerable groups (e.g., women and youths); and (ii) beneficiary satisfaction rate with the quality of project-supported services, as a partial measure of citizens' engagement in the Project. The detailed results framework will be developed in the course of preparation. Adequate provision will be made in terms of human and financial resources for the design of thorough M&E activities as part of project preparation. A baseline survey will be conducted to inform indicators regarding the reference situation at project inception.



D. Concept Description

18. The Project will be structured as an Investment Project Financing (IPF), funded by an IDA credit in the amount of US\$60 million over a five-year period. The Project will have three interrelated components, organized in such a way as to remove constraints and address priorities sequentially: (i) improving the quality of livestock services and the access of livestock producers to these services; (ii) development of market access through the promotion of private investment (production, processing and marketing); (iii) crisis management, institutional support and project coordination.

19. **Component 1: Improving the quality of livestock services and producers' access to these services (US\$20 million).** Component 1 will increase the productivity of sedentary (traditional and improved) livestock systems by strengthening the capacity and efficiency of livestock (including fisheries and aquaculture) public services, in their producer support role. The component's intervention principles are: (i) component activities benefiting all sedentary husbandry systems; (ii) complementarity with the activities of PRAPS-ML and PACAM; (iii) valorization of the achievements of other Bank-supported projects related to the same fields of intervention (PAPAM, PCDA and WAAPP). Component 1's activities are: (i) improvement of animal health and safety of animal source food (strengthening programs for the animal disease prophylaxis, and control of the quality and hygiene of foodstuffs of animal origin); (ii) improved access to quality zootechnical inputs (animal feed, genetics); (iii) reinforcement of producer knowledge and capacities (technico-economic referentials, training); (iv) development of innovative sector policies and improvement of the regulatory framework (e.g., promotion of livestock value chains interventions and labeling of animal products).

20. **Component 2: Market access development through the promotion of private investment (production, processing and marketing) (US\$30 million).** The component will enhance the competitiveness of targeted value chains in order to facilitate market access for producers by supporting the modernization of livestock operations and the achievement of critical scales of operation to ensure profitability and generate employment. The intervention principles are to: (i) support the economic organization of producer, cooperative and inter-professional organizations in project-targeted value chains, to permit the emergence of a structured economic fabric with aggregation points for livestock and aquaculture products, and improve market access by linking supply and demand; (ii) identify pre-investment activities (e.g., commercial viability studies, capacity building of service providers) that will lay the groundwork for viable business plans and improved access of project promoters to Financial Institutions (FIs); and (iii) fund investments in all segments of the targeted value chains (at production level, as well as upstream and downstream of production) within the framework of Productivity Alliances, i.e., economic partnerships between producers and buyers. The component's activities are to: (i) strengthen the organization of producers and buyers; this will facilitate the matching of supply and demand (structuring of supply, identification of markets, promotion of partnerships and support for contracting); (ii) conduct pre-investment activities for economic operators and training of private service providers in order to prepare viable business plans and improve producers' access to funding (analysis of the financial market for livestock activities, training of FIs, support for negotiation of agreements with FIs); and (iii) finance investment sub-projects through matching grants within the framework of Productive Alliances in all segments of the targeted value chains (at production level, as well as upstream and downstream of production).

21. **Component 3: Crisis management and project coordination (US\$10 million).** The component will strengthen crisis preparedness and management mechanisms for the project-targeted livestock systems; it will also reinforce project implementation and coordination capacities. The general intervention principle is to harmonize and/or pool resources with PRAPS-ML which implements similar crisis management mechanisms in favor of pastoralism and rely on the same management services for its internal project coordination. The component's activities are twofold: (i) create a 'Crisis Management Unit' at the MEP, with capacity to intervene quickly (the Project will provide emergency



response funds available in the event of a severe crisis, and the related institutional support to strengthen MEP's capacity to respond to emergencies); and (ii) establish a Project Coordination Unit (PCU), through provision of appropriate staffing and operating resources to take charge of project management including resources for fiduciary management, safeguard compliance and Monitoring and Evaluation. The PCU will be integrated into the MEP administrative structure and work closely with MEP administrative and financial services; these services will be strengthened to that effect; a joint institutional set-up with the PRAPS-ML PCU will be considered, with the objective that the proposed PCU would share staff and operating resources.

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SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

This is a nationwide project, but activities will concentrate on main livestock and fish farming production areas which will emerge during project implementation.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The country has an institutional environmental and social framework in place within the Ministry of environment and sanitation. A dedicated National Directorate is in charge of reviewing and approving the Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments / Environmental and Social Management Plans. The project will be implemented by the same Project Implementation Unit of the current Regional Sahel Pastoralism Development Project for Mali (PRAPS-ML), which Safeguards capacity assessment was rated as "Moderately Satisfactory" at the last implementation support mission in November 2016. This PIU currently has a skilled safeguard specialist and it may be strengthened with more safeguards specialists (Social and Environmental), all trained by the social and Environmental Specialists of the World Bank. An in-depth assessment will be carried out and recommendations made during the project preparation and proper safeguards reporting mechanism will be set forth to ensure project compliance.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Cheikh A. T. Sagna, Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna, Abou Gueye

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is a category B and is expected to have moderate to limited risks and impacts, mostly site specific and easily manageable. An ESMF will be prepared as precise investment locations/sites will be known during project implementation. It will be consulted upon and publicly disclosed in-country and Infoshop prior to appraisal. The ESMF should clearly



		cover the issue of potential handling and disposal of veterinary medical wastes that may be generated as a result of the project. In the case of an outbreak of animal diseases, the ESMF will consider the measures that will be taken in the event that large numbers of animals need to be destroyed as part of the emergency response. There are a number of social safeguards issues as well as general social development impacts that are not covered by 4.12 that will be addressed in the ESMF (potential conflict over land, gender gaps, land tenure and poverty, etc.).
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will not support activities in areas which critical habitats may be threatened.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not support activities related to forest exploitation or management or might have potential adverse impacts on forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not support activities dedicated to pest control for plant production or crop management. It will use veterinary drugs and vaccines to prevent and control animal diseases (handling and disposal of veterinary wastes will be considered in the ESMF), but the project will not attempt to manage the vectors of such diseases.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	It is very unlikely that the project will encounter physical cultural resources during the implementation phase. However, in the likelihood such encounter occurs, the ESMF will include clear "chance finds" procedures that will be required for identification, protection of cultural property from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in Mali and in the project intervention areas as defined by the World Bank.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Under component 2, the project intends to finance farmers and other operators who become part of a value chain (market access for their products through downstream processing, and small processing units supported by private industrials or small farmer's cooperatives such as dairy pasteurized/yoghurt making units, and/or small butchers' workshop to supply local communities, ...) as well as fish-farms, all of which may lead to land acquisition with loss of assets or restriction to access to these source of livelihood resulting in the payment of compensation to project affected persons (PAP). The project will trigger the Involuntary Resettlement policy (OP/BP 4.12) and



		prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) since investment locations/sites are not yet known and will only be known during project implementation. The RPF will be consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and at the Inforshop prior to Appraisal. It will provide clear guidance to the project during implementation.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The implementation of the project will not entail the construction of new dam, neither will any of the project activities/sub-activities rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction (DUC) that draw directly from a reservoir controlled by an existing dam or a DUC, diversion dams or hydraulic structures downstream from an existing dam or a DUC, where failure of the upstream dam could cause extensive damages to or failure of the new Bank-funded Dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This project will not involve extraction of water from any international waterways (any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether Bank members or not). In addition, the project will not impact any tributary or other bodies of surface and ground water that are a component of any waterway described above.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Although the country is facing some security challenges up in the northern part, the project foreseen footprint is not located in Disputed Areas as defined by OP/BP 7.60.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Aug 24, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

All safeguards documents are expected to be ready by the end of August 2017. Hence preparation will start in April/May 2017.

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