

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC917

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 14-Mar-2013

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 14-Mar-2013

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Senegal	Project ID:	P125506
Project Name:	SN:Casamance Development Pole Project (P125506)		
Task Team Leader:	Demba Balde		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	18-Mar-2013	Estimated Board Date:	14-May-2013
Managing Unit:	AFTCS	Lending Instrument:	Specific Investment Loan
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%), Agro-industry, marketing, and trade (25%), Rural and Inter-Urban Roads and Highways (25%), Ports, waterways and shipping (10%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (30%), Conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction (50%), Infrastructure services for private sector development (20%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	44.00	Total Bank Financing:	40.00
Total Cofinancing:		Financing Gap:	0.00
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			4.00
International Development Association (IDA)			40.00
Total			44.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

19. The higher level objective of this project is to address the drivers of the conflict by enhancing social and economic development in Casamance.

20. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to provide income generation opportunities particularly to youth and women in targeted areas of the Casamance region.

This would be achieved by:

- (i) Promoting investments in agricultural supply chains and aquaculture particularly among organized youth and women's groups to create more value added.
- (ii) Supporting labour-intensive works for youth in relation with the construction of infrastructure (multi-sector platforms, rural roads).
- (iii) Promoting employment opportunities through hands-on training and vocational skills to members of participating youth associations and women's groups.
- (iv) Promoting private sector development in the region, particularly in connection with the agriculture supply chains.
- (v) Promoting social dialogue for peace in the region.

21. These activities are structured around four components:

- (i) Promotion of investments in agricultural supply chains and aquaculture to create more value added (US\$17,000,000).
- (ii) Promotion of employment opportunities for youth in relation with the construction of infrastructure (US\$28,000,000).
- (iii) Promotion of peace restoration in Casamance (US\$6,000,000).
- (iv) Project management, monitoring and evaluation (US\$9,000,000).

22. Direct Beneficiaries: The project will focus on agricultural value chains and aquaculture as main sources of income. The project will target the most vulnerable populations, such as youth, women, ex-combatants and small-holder producers, as well as private operators of agribusiness value chain and support services (transport, financial services, technical assistance, and restoration). The project will benefit xxx youth, yyy women, zzz ex-combatants and xxx small holder producers (groups, cooperatives, individuals), particularly those involved in fruit production or picking, rice and vegetable production, animal production (poultry, aquaculture, sea products). Other direct beneficiaries will include xxx staff members working at the "Agence Régionale de Développement-ARD" in the three regions and yyy numbers of workers at the platform and all participants who will receive training using project funds. Finally, in terms of implementing components 1 and 3 activities, the entire population of the three regions, or 1.5 million people will benefit as actors in the conflict in the social dialogue, including locally elected officials from the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou; local media experienced in advocacy; civil society organizations (APAC, CONGAD, women and youth associations, traditional and religious leaders, private sector organizations and peace building cells) and teachers and students from the University of Ziguinchor. Target groups: women's groups, youth associations, private operators of value chain support services (transport, financial services, and technical assistance) will be identified more precisely during appraisal.

23. Indirect Beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries include all farmers in Casamance, national media, Community Based Organisations and Civil Society organisations. Casamance producers and operators in agri-business will benefit from improved techniques of production and marketing of agriculture products, while value chain stakeholders will profit from increased agricultural production and improved access to markets

C. Project Description

Casamance has an excellent opportunity to develop the agriculture and agribusiness sectors by focusing on diversifying into new cash crops and horticulture, improving the quality of agriculture activities through modernization and better irrigation techniques, and processing activities. Agriculture occupies 70% of the population in Casamance. The promotion of marketing and processing of agricultural products including fisheries and other sector products in Casamance via the multi-sector market platforms will complement the horticulture production activities by adding value. These value-chain approaches aim at improving the distribution system at the local, regional, national, sub-regional, and international levels of origine Casamance products by promoting innovative physical (boutiques) and virtual (e-trade) distribution channels and optimizing the revenues of Casamance private sector operators, particularly women.

The proposed project builds on : (i) activities initiated by local partners (producer associations, local governments, CBOs); private sector operators and the chambers of commerce; (ii) initiatives supported by other Bank operations such as the Agricultural Markets and Agri-business Development Project and the Participatory Local Development Project (PDLP) which are supporting the first module of the platform of Bignona; and (iii) other donor supported projects (a detailed mapping of what other donors are doing will be produced during the PAD stage). The project also builds on the results and lessons learned from a previous US\$20.0 million IDA operation, the Casamance Emergency Reconstruction Support Project (CERSP), implemented from 2004 to 2009. The CERSP, which closed satisfactorily, rehabilitated 15 rural roads with a total length of 241 km which enabled the resumption of trade, agriculture and tourism and restored access to basic social services in 90 towns and communities. In addition, the project rehabilitated 141 classrooms, 25 health posts and 26 maternity clinics which restored access to education and health services in 42 villages affected by the conflict. It was clear from the project, that peace cannot be achieved through negotiations alone, but requires a minimal functional basic socioeconomic infrastructure to allow refugees to return, students to go back to schools, and trade and transport to resume. The proposed project builds on these efforts by placing greater emphasis on economic development, livelihoods and job creation, while maintaining a focus on peace-building in Casamance.

The proposed project will be closely coordinated with the US\$3.0 million State and Peace-building Fund (SPF) grant, approved on June 27, 2012. The grant objective is to support peace building initiatives in Casamance via three mutually reinforcing components. The first component — knowledge development — provides analytical support and instruments for community-based peace building. The second component — capacity building — aims at training and preparing the 25 Rural Communities to engage their constituents in the selection and design of peace building initiatives. The third component — catalytic investments — finances the implementation and supervision of the selected peace building initiatives.

The proposed operation is neither an integrated rural development program nor an agri-business and value-chain project. It is rather a multisectoral (conflict, growth poles, agriculture, infrastructure, youth and women employment), multi-actor (national and local government, NGOs, CBOs, religious leaders, academics, local leaders, private sector groups, women and youth), geographic-specific and potentially transformative operation, based on the needs for peace of the local population and the economic opportunities offered by the region.

The project will be structured as a Specific Investment Loan (SIL), funded by IDA in the amount of US\$60 million. The project will be implemented over five years. Given the potential of the region, the proposed project will seek to establish the conditions for private sector involvement in agri-

business value chain in Casamance by focusing on the needs of small-scale farmers and agri-business private sector operators e.g., the limited availability of marketing, processing and storage facilities such as parking centers, and irrigation systems as well as the poor quality of rural roads and bridges. The project will also pilot strategic partnerships between the public and private sector and may test new land tenure arrangements in relation with the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF). Being initiated by the Bank in Senegal.

Project activities will be organized under four components:

Component 1: Promotion of investments in agri-business and fisheries (US\$17 million)

Sub-component 1.1. Productive assets for selective crops, livestock and aquaculture (US\$15 million).

Based on lessons learned from previous and current projects, this sub-component will assist youth associations, women's groups, and households in setting up modern irrigated perimeters of agricultural production with the necessary equipment and development to significantly increase agricultural production in the project zone. The focus for this sub-component will be the rice, horticulture and fisheries supply-chains for four reasons. First, young men and women are very active in these activities. Second, the possibilities of small agro-industrial processing and transformation units to emerge and contribute to the profitability of the platforms are greater in horticulture production. Third, the possibilities of generating employment are also important in horticulture. Fourth, given the high demand in urban markets and the high imports of rice in Senegal (national demand of about 1 million tons per year requires imports of some 800,000 tons), the rice supply chain is an important focus. In Casamance, rice production is a primary activity for women. However, other supply chains are not excluded, particularly aquaculture. The objective of this component is to improve productivity of identified production systems through the support of on-farm investments packages for eligible groups or cooperatives. Investment packages would include both capital cost as well as limited operational cost support. Recipients would be expected to contribute 10% of the investment costs in cash or kind (e.g., land, building materials).

A total of 300 perimeters (100 per region) will be funded. In existing farms, the project will upgrade and/or rehabilitate the systems (infrastructure, irrigation) to put in the norms. It is estimated that the cost of investments per farm to be around US\$50,000 or a total of US\$15,000,000 estimated investments costs, including start-up costs (inputs, starter kits). These sub-projects will target youth associations and women's groups. Youth and women, once trained, will develop their own farms in groups or associations of three to five hectares each with at least 2 hectares for perennial crops and 1 hectare for vegetables production with traditional watering systems for women to provide them with more flexibility in their time management in the farms. Depending on the potential in a given zone, the production of bananas, citrus fruits, in general horticultural production or animal production (chicken farms, sheep, goats, aquaculture, etc.) will be targeted as self-standing or in association with other agricultural production.

At the start-up of the project, a baseline study will be conducted to monitor project indicators and particularly at mid-term and at the end of the project to measure progress and impacts. The reduction of malnutrition among children less than 5 years in the project zone as well as improved access to information technology will be object of impact measurement of the project.

Sub-component 1.2. Capacity building of young men and women beneficiaries in the agri-business and aquaculture value chains (US\$2 million).

Two training farms will be built in the regions of Kolda and Sédhiou and modeled on the Centre Promotion et d'Action Sociale (CPAS) of Diembéring in the region of Ziguinchor. The project will train a cohort of youth who will have the capacity to develop their own farms. These farms will be in the order of 10 hectares and will have minimum facilities to host trainees. These two farms will be equipped with a bore hole and immersed pumping for drip irrigation. They will be owned and managed by youth associations who will undertake production activities in addition to the training. Depending on the potential in a given zone, the production of bananas, citrus fruits, in general horticultural production or animal production (chicken farms, sheep, goats, aquaculture, etc.) will be targeted as self-standing or in association with other agricultural production such as rice. The costs of investments for developing these farms average US\$160,000 per farm for a total US\$320,000. About US\$180,000 should be added to this total in order to secure the necessary start-up inputs and working capital for the first year, or a total of about US\$500,000.

Under this sub-component a beneficiary assessment will be conducted to determine the target groups and the demand for capacity reinforcement by ultimately producing a training plan. This study will also determine those groups that are ready to undertake their farms and those that need capacity building. Such a strategy will allow the planning of the activities of the project and the selection of service providers over time according to the speed of setting up the farms and to avoid training youth in the training farms without putting them in the production process and the risks of discouragement. These trainings will be both technical (production techniques) and managerial (farm management, cooperative management, marketing, quality control), and may be contracted out to NGOs or private sector entities to implement annual training plans. These training centers will ultimately develop structured training methods, and attract funding from NGOs and other institutions. A budget of about US\$1.5 million will be adequate for these activities: investments and training.

Component 2: Provision of basics rural infrastructure (US\$28,000,000).

One of the challenges for local sustainable development of agriculture and agri-business in Casamance is a better capture of the value added of local production, job creation and income generation through the promotion of activities and techniques in improved processing and packaging, including fruit (mango, bouye, madd, ditakh, cashew) and grain (rice, millet, fonio). This would have the advantage of facilitating a better structuring of the value chain, to generate business opportunities for local products and neutralize the crowding out effects of the market due to production losses by decay or lack of quality and attractiveness.

In these conditions, the creation of multi-sector platforms with adequate infrastructure and equipment will play an important role in the stimulation and the valorization of the economic potential of the primary and tertiary sectors in Casamance, the supply of important national (Dakar, Banjul and other major cities), regional and sub-regional urban centers in perishable and non-perishables, and the improvement of the competitiveness of Casamance products. The platforms will be built to develop the capacity for collecting, handling, processing, and transporting local produce from rural communities.

The implementation of the planned investments under component 2 within the framework of contributing to sustainable peace and economic inclusion of young people, especially women and ex-combatants, targeted by the project, requires special attention and proactive approach from the state of Senegal. As such, the financing of the investments must be done by the public sector, while operating the platforms will be ensured via PPP schemes in order to optimize the benefits for the

regions and the populations and guarantee the sustainability of the infrastructure developed. These platforms will constitute a commercial wholesale exchange zone on the one hand and a zone for the establishment of agro-businesses (processing, transformation, small agro-industrial units) and other micro-enterprises (mechanic workshops, small industrial units, restaurants, shops) on the other hand. The development of the platforms will also facilitate rural-urban connections and exchanges within the zone. More importantly, expansion of Casamance's agricultural sector would promote economic opportunities and livelihoods, while at the same time building intra-national cohesion through agricultural trade between Casamance and Dakar and other population centers.

The objective of this component is to stimulate the regional economy, and promote private sector development, and employment particularly in the agriculture, agro-industrial, fisheries and aquaculture areas. The component will support the development of economic activities platforms integrating multi-sector and specialized platforms based on the value chain approach:

Production → Sorting – Conditioning/Packaging → Processing → Logistic Services (Storage → Transport) → Marketing

Target groups: women's groups, youth associations, private operators of value chain support services (transport, financial services, technical assistance) will be identified more precisely during appraisal.

Sub-component 2.1. Development and operation of the Integrated Economic Platform of Bignona (IEPB) (US\$7 million).

This activity consists of building, equipping and operating the platforms of sorting, packaging of agriculture and fisheries products according to the destination markets (bulk sale, micro-conditioning, transformation units). The IEPB is composed of five sub-units which will be described in details in the project paper. The project will support the architecture conception and the lay-out of the platform based on the targeted products, the identification and purchase of the required equipment, the definition of the management scheme (PPP) as well as the preparation and implementation of management tools such as operational manuals, financial management system.

The IEPB is composed of the following modules:

- Platform of local agriculture and fisheries/aquaculture products of Bignona
- Marketing Platform
- Storage platforms (Bignona and near production sites)
- Logistic platform

Sub-component 2.2. Development and operation of the Storage platform of the Port of Ziguinchor (US\$1 million).

The port of Ziguinchor is located at the center of the city and has limited expansion possibilities to accommodate the important needs of agriculture producers and the value-added services in favor of developing its freight. The ORIO project supported by the Netherlands cooperation will facilitate the dredging of the Casamance River and in two years the access of ships with a capacity of 5,000 tons of freight. This will contribute in improving the fluidity of the routing of Casamance products to the national, sub-regional and international markets. The chamber of commerce of Ziguinchor has a concession on the operation of the port. The port has an available space of about 600 square meters. The chamber expects to develop a dry port to offer a multi-functional warehouse for the storage of horticultural products (fruits, vegetables, fisheries) for private operators.

In addition, to address space constraints at the port, the chamber of commerce is considering developing a platform of storage and packaging of agricultural products in Niaguiss, a small town

situated 5 km from Ziguinchor, in order to diversify the logistical services offered to its members. The project will consolidate this effort to support the chamber of commerce in developing the concept of the platform, building, and equipping as well as developing the necessary management systems for a quality of the services offered.

Sub-component 2.3. Spot improvements of rural roads connecting markets (US\$18 million).

The demand for rural roads connecting markets is important in Casamance. The project will encourage other donors to take on the building and rehabilitation of rural roads. The current IDA project will focus on improving the management and maintenance systems of the 251 km of rural roads built during the first IDA project which closed in 2009 as well as the treatment of critical points on the existing network of rural roads connecting markets such as the building of small bridges. The following preliminary studies are necessary. A feasibility study for the spot improvements of rural roads on the basis of the following criteria: (i) connecting IEPB to high agriculture production zones; (ii) to cater for improved access to basic social services. The focus of this spot improvement will be on rehabilitation/construction of drainage structures, culverts (PPF). A study for defining a maintenance strategy for rural roads in consultation with local government entities will be conducted. A study on alternate transport means for the transport of agricultural products. Depending on the availability of funds, the project may build few selected new rural roads.

Sub-component 2.4. Promotion of transversal activities (US\$ 2 million)

The transversal activities will support private initiatives of young private businessmen and women for the creation of specialized boutiques of agriculture/fisheries processed products and/or artisanal products beyond the target products. The project may promote the PPP model or contract out a specialized entity (private or NGO) on the basis of defined TORs to provide the needed technical assistance for the promotion of the specialized boutiques.

Other activities are targeted in this sub-component. The market of Diaobé is a sub-regional wholesale market for agricultural products from Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, The Gambia, and Mali. There are no studies available on the characteristics of the market: physical lay-out, total area occupied, available infrastructure, main products exchanged, origin and destination of products, estimation of volumes, average number of trailers, etc. It appears that the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) rebuilding the road Ziguinchor-Vélingara (RN6-312 kilometers) has plans for developing the market of Diaobé. The project will collaborate with the MCA and expects to finance a study to generate information and knowledge to define the optimal support necessary to improve the efficiency and effectiveness required for the organization of the regional market and facilitate a better connectivity of the market to the national and sub-regional market for the production origine Casamance.

The transversal activities also consist in building, developing and equipping a platform of offices dedicated to the management of the platforms, meetings rooms, training rooms, access to internet for users through a paid service. In this framework, the following activities will be conducted:

- Development of the appropriate PPP scheme for the operation of the infrastructures.
- Training sessions identified at each level of the value chain.
- Access to funding.
- Marketing promotion and development of concepts of stand for fairs.
- Communication and marketing on the platform.

- Promotion of e-trade, development and management of franchising and commercial partnerships.
- Promotion of e-trade, development and management of franchising and commercial partnerships.

Prior to project effectiveness, the following studies will be completed under component 2:

- Baseline study will be conducted to monitor project indicators and particularly at mid-term and at the end of the project to measure progress and impacts.
- Beneficiary assessment to determine the target women's groups, associations, and individuals (ex-combatants) for the grant facility for the development of agriculture, livestock and aquaculture production farms as well as their demand for capacity reinforcement by ultimately producing a training plan.
- Formulation of a business plan for the Integrated Economic Platform of Bignona (IEPB)
- Study on the partnership options (PPP) for the operation of the IEPB
- Definition of a model for contracting and facilitating access to funding and markets for the agro-industrial value chain
- Formulation of a business plan for the Platform of the Port of Ziguinchor
- Study on the profile of the market of Diaobé and the opportunity for the development of logistics platform.
- Definition of a PPP model or contract for a specialized entity (private or NGO) on the basis of defined TORs to provide the needed technical assistance for the promotion of the specialized boutiques.

Component 3: Promotion of peace restoration in Casamance (US\$6 million).

To reduce conflict drivers in Casamance, it is necessary to develop a dynamic of reconciliation and support the peace process at the national, regional and local level by rebuilding social capital. This component will deal with the physical disarmament of ex-combatants as well as the disarmament of hearts in Casamance. It is expected that the Government will fund disarmament and the IDA assistance will be limited to creating employment opportunities for ex combatants. The roots of contention, frustrations, fears and defiance should be addressed in order to overcome a 30-year long crisis. All the actors in the conflict should be involved, including locally elected officials from the regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou; local and national media experienced in advocacy; civil society organizations (APAC, CONGAD, women and youth associations, traditional and religious leaders, private sector organizations and peace building cells). The activities of this component will be implemented in tandem with the recently approved SPF grant.

Sub-component 3.1. Conflict management and prevention (US\$1,000,000)

In order to manage and sustain peace and reduce the risk of resumption of the conflict, the project will promote innovative approaches and proactive methods of addressing conflict issues in order to enhance social cohesion and rebuild inter- and intra-community trust by conducting communication programs. Without the social fabric, the economic fabric is not going to heal. Issues related to security at the community level such as carjacking, gender-based violence, landmines infestation, cross-border trafficking will receive particular attention on the design and implementation of these activities. Activities planned under this sub- component include:

- the formulation and implementation of a communication strategy on the conflict and peace;
- support the Government in the organization of a conference of donors in Casamance;
- conduct a media campaign for the reduction of small arms circulation in Casamance and

trans-border trafficking of arms and drugs as well as cross-border development promotion to raise awareness about the impacts;

- campaign on the return of displaced people and refugees;
- Identify and involve peace champions (Balla Gaye 2; Fa Coly; Bintou Goudiaby; Bocandé's heritage).

In addition, the University of Ziguinchor may promote a center of excellence to publish on a regular basis all the information on a website so that people could see what is going on in the region as well as the sub-region in terms of conflicts. The project will support the set-up of a small office for a multi-disciplinary team, the purchase of basic communication equipment. The center will specifically work on: (i) Training: gather or develop – based on latest findings and lessons learned – context-specific formal training modules for actors at local, national and sub-regional levels responsible for implementing responses to insecurity and students. (ii) Research and analysis: Professionalize and institutionalize data collection and analysis on conflicts, and distil findings in a format appropriate for various target audiences. (iii) Knowledge management: review and standardize lessons learned and knowledge management products and methodologies, and actively disseminate findings.

Sub-component 3.2. Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration (DRR) of ex-combatants (US \$5,000,000).

Under the Casamance Emergency Reconstruction Support Project (CERSP), the objectives of the DDR component were not achieved and the activities were dropped at mid-term review. The implementation of DDR activities is closely dependent on political negotiations between GOS and MFDC. The nature of the rebellion in Casamance is complex and combatants behave as seasonal combatants. Between 2005 and 2008, there were frequent fights between rebel factions. With an objective of demobilizing 2,300 ex-combatants, the project only succeeded in preparing demobilization tools and conducting a strategic communication.

With the excellent prospects for signing a peace agreement (discussions between the Government and the rebel movement are underway), the process of reintegration and reinsertion will be properly conducted with formal identification of beneficiaries existing in the different factions of the rebel movement. The DRR sub-component will support the reinsertion and reintegration of a minimum of 2,000 beneficiaries by the provision of grants for carrying out subprojects in agri-business, tourism, aquaculture, and other sectors in the framework of component 1. The formal discharge of ex-combatants will entail the establishment of demobilization centers and activities such as registration, issuance of identity cards, socio-economic data collection, health screening and counseling including HIV/AIDS.

Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation (US\$9 million).

The objective of this component is to ensure efficient and timely delivery of project resources in accordance with its objectives. It will support the establishment, operation, equipment and training of the three ARDs (Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda). This component will also finance (i) implementation and administration of activities; (ii) M&E activities including regular impact evaluation studies and audits; management and oversight of safeguard issues.

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

In terms of safeguards, it is assumed that the operation may trigger safeguard policies in the areas of environment (OP/BP 4.01), involuntary resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), natural habitats (OP/BP 4.04),

and pest management (OP 4.09), despite the fact that the specific activities to be financed under the project have not yet been defined. Therefore, the project most likely will be classified environmental category B. Because the exact sites are not yet known, it is suggested the project prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework, as well as a Pest and Pesticides Management Plan (PMP). A framework approach will be followed for some (not all) project activities, such as the construction of the two training centers. Once siting is known, an EA (possibly a RAP) will be prepared. Also, in case of land acquisitions/resettlement, in the case of the platforms of Bignona and Ziguinchor, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared as the site is already identified. In addition, stakeholder consultations in planning, implementation, and monitoring will be mainstreamed throughout the project processes.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The “Agencies Régionales de Développement – ARDs” have experience in implementing Bank projects. The ARD of Ziguinchor in particular has an environmental and social specialist who will be responsible for following up all safeguards concerns and would also ensure that responsibilities for applying the safeguard screening and mitigation requirements to each subproject are implemented.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Salamata Bal (AFTCS)

Maman-Sani Issa (AFTN2)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	Infrastructure works and sub-projects could trigger site-specific impacts. Potential impacts include noise by machineries and dust during construction and rehabilitation works. An ESMF will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed before appraisal. In addition, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed for sub-projects (Bignona platform and Ziguinchor dry port structure) before appraisal and implementation of appropriate safeguard measures shall be monitored. During project implementation period, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and/or additional ESMPs once sites and works have been identified.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The impact of the specific operation on Natural Habitat will be assessed during preparation and this aspect would be updated. The project would not also support or lead to the conversion of critical natural habitats. Rather, it would help to rehabilitate, restore, and protect degraded riparian forests which are important to preserve local biodiversity and the quality of water

		resources. THE ESMF will include proposed mitigation measures.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	The project is not expected to have an impact on forest resources, although the cutting of some trees may be involved. However, the impact of the specific operation on forests would be assessed during preparation and this aspect would be updated accordingly.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	It is expected that Bank supported sub-projects will involve the controlling of pests through biological and cultural practices. However, the purchase of pesticides when their use is justified may be done based on an IPM. A separate PMP will be prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	E&S screening tool will include the identification of chance finds. To address this issue a Physical/Cultural management plan and “Chance Find” procedures will be included in the ESMF and contract documents.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Infrastructure works may lead to displacement of people, loss of assets and land, and restriction of access to sources of livelihood. It the team’s belief that displacement of people will be minimal if at all necessary. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed in accordance to include measures for mitigating any displacement. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared during implementation to reflect any changes in the infrastructure works and sub-projects.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	N/A
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 22-Oct-2012

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

¹ Reminder: The Bank’s Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.

ESIA for the platforms in Bignona and Ziguinchor will be prepared as per the infrastructure design prior to appraisal. The appraisal stage ISDS will be prepared based on the finding and recommendation of the studies.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Demba Balde	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (RSA)	Date: 14-Mar-2013
Sector Manager:	Name: Ian Bannon (SM)	Date: 27-Feb-2013