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

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Jul-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC20544



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Country Nigeria | Project ID P160865 | Parent Project ID (if any) | Project Name Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (P160865) |
| Region AFRICA | Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 18, 2018 | Estimated Board Date Mar 27, 2018 | Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture |
| Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing | Borrower(s) Federal Ministry of Finance | Implementing Agency Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | |

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and market access of selected livestock value chains, and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.

Financing (in USD Million)

| Financing Source | Amount |
|---|---------------|
| Borrower | 2.00 |
| International Development Association (IDA) | 200.00 |
| Total Project Cost | 202.00 |

| | |
|---|--|
| 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. Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and largest economy, has been adversely affected by external shocks, in particular a fall in the global price of crude oil which accounted for over two-thirds of national income and over 90 percent of foreign exchange receipts. Consequently, over three years, Nigeria's economic growth has slowed sharply from 6.2 percent in 2014 to an estimated 3.0 percent in 2015 and a contraction of the economy by -1.5 percent in 2016. National revenues, which were already low at 10.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 declined to 7.8 percent of GDP in 2015 – all of it on account of the decline on oil revenues. Inflation reached 18.48 percent in November 2016. The crisis in oil revenue receipts revealed the limitations in the distributive fiscal federalism, where state and local governments are unable to generate the revenue to fund their activities but depended largely on oil receipts from the central federal government. These shocks have compounded an already challenging development environment. Despite its significant natural resources and continued economic growth until 2016, poverty remains widespread in Nigeria. Poverty rate declined by about 10 percent between 2004 and 2013. Despite the decline in the poverty rate, the total number of Nigerians classified as poor remained unchanged because of the population growth rate of about 2.63 percent.

2. Recently, Nigerian government has begun to strategically put in place measures to boost the economy and improve governance, such as aggressively combating corruption -- Nigeria performs poorly in most governance indicators, ranking 136th out of 175 countries in the 2016 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. Security also remains a major challenge, in particular in the northeast Nigeria where humanitarian situation has continued to deteriorate. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is estimated at over 2 million, located mainly in the cities where conditions are safer.

3. With oil prices projected to remain low, Nigeria needs a new growth strategy focused on economic diversification. The Government seeks to implement stabilization and recovery measures while addressing the medium- and long-term development agenda, with special emphasis on improving security and combating corruption. The stabilization and recovery measures is focusing on: (a) restoring macro-economic resilience and growth; and (b) improving security in the North East and Niger Delta. This new medium- and long- term growth strategy will depend upon addressing sector-specific challenges, particularly in agriculture to increase competitiveness and promote inclusive growth. The medium- and long-term agenda will promote job creation and build an economy, led by a strong private sector; provision of physical and economic infrastructure; enactment of social policies that would increase opportunities for the poor and vulnerable; and addressing issues of climate change and social welfare. Agriculture, mining and infrastructure are officially designated as the key vehicles/sectors for increasing non-oil revenues, diversifying the economy, achieving food and nutrition security and generating jobs.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. Agriculture is still the mainstay of Nigeria's economy accounting for 24 percent of National GDP and providing livelihoods to approximately 70 percent of the country's active labor force. Agriculture sector grew at a rate of 4.1 percent in 2016 and it accounts for 75 percent of non-oil exports. To improve the performance of agriculture sector, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) recently approved a new Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP), building on the Agriculture Transformation Agenda (developed under the previous administration). The key themes of this policy are (i) supporting productivity enhancements; (ii) crowding in private sector investment and (iii) FMARD's institutional realignment (with a focus in improving the ease of doing business in Nigeria's agriculture space).

5. Driven by higher consumer demand, the livestock sub-sector has been growing at a rate of 12.7 percent, higher



than agricultural growth rate of 6.8 percent. The subsector is vital to the socio-economic development and key for nutritional security, providing 36.5 percent of the total protein intake of Nigerians. Majority of the Nigerian livestock owners are the rural poor, and a significant proportion of the urban poor as well, and evidence indicate that livestock development would positively contribute to poverty alleviation. In many communities, women have specific family responsibilities and ownership of livestock and access to livestock products. Livestock give increased economic stability to farm households, acting as a cash buffer (small stock), a capital reserve (large animals) and as a hedge against inflation. In mixed farming systems, livestock reduce the risk through diversification of production and income sources and thereby providing satiety net to deal with seasonal crop failures and other natural calamities. It also represents liquid assets which can be realized at any time, providing cash to households in times of need.

6. Despite the large herd size, apart from eggs, livestock sub-sector's production does not meet the current need, and the gap between domestic demand and supply is projected to widen in future. Nigeria currently imports more than 70 percent of its poultry and 25 percent of its beef requirement to meet its domestic demand. The country is a major outlet for Sahel livestock, via direct sales or through the moving of herds of cattle across the porous northern borders for commercial purposes. In order to meet the growing demand, the production of the animal protein products need to grow rapidly.

7. Livestock production system in Nigeria is varied and complex. The larger proportion of livestock population, about 90 percent of the country's cattle population and 70 percent of the sheep and goat population, is concentrated in the northern region of the country. On the other hand, poultry is distributed across Nigeria with greater concentration in the southwest and southeast Nigeria. Three main categories of livestock production systems co-exists in Nigeria: (i) mobile pastoral/ agro-pastoral systems: mainly based on small and large ruminants in the northern part of the country; (ii) traditional mixed crop-livestock systems: mainly sedentary/ village-based, throughout the country; and (iii) commercial systems: mainly semi-intensive peri-urban poultry and pig production. These three categories have very differentiated strengths and weaknesses and require specific interventions. Hence a holistic development of the livestock sector should pay attention to these diverse production systems

8. Livestock productivity in Nigeria is quite low. This low productivity, in turn, have major adverse implications for the economy, including: a) The country is unable to meet the growing demand and have to rely on expensive imports; b) It leads to low income levels of households engaged in livestock and perpetuates vicious poverty traps; and c) It puts high pressure on natural resources base that needs to support low productive livestock. Therefore, modernization of the sector and improving the productivity of livestock by addressing necessary supply and demand side constraints and risks is a priority for the Government of Nigeria.

9. The livestock sector in Nigeria is highly exposed to a number of natural and human induced risks. Major risks include: a) droughts, which are increasing in frequency and intensity, have significant negative implications for pastoral communities; b) insecurity and conflict, especially in Northern Nigeria and Boko Haram insurgency, increase the fragility of pastoral community and livestock sub-sector; c) pest and diseases leads to high mortality and lower productivity; and d) excessive rainfall and flooding hampering the performance of the sub-sector.

10. Climate change is expected to further exacerbate these risks and increase vulnerability of the sub-sector. Improving adaptation of the livestock sub-sector to the climate change risks has been identified as a priority action in Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs). Livestock accounts for 20 percent of the national Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and Nigeria's NDC highlights reduction in GHG emission intensity through improved breeding and feeding practices as a focus area. The strategic goal of the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy is to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development and build a climate resilient livestock sub-sector through, among others, improved agricultural systems for livestock (for example, diversify livestock and improve range management; increase access to livestock feeds; and provide early warning/meteorological forecasts and related



information.

11. The current institutional and regulatory environment of livestock sub-sector needs significant improvement to enable modernization of the sector. The Federal Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (FMARD) recognizes that the success of new agriculture promotion policy will be largely driven by private sector with the government providing necessary public goods and services, effective regulation and a conducive business enabling environment. The new Agriculture Promotion Policy calls for modernization of livestock sub-sector, drive evidence-based decision making, enhance availability of improved breed and animal husbandry practices, provide incentives for modern infrastructure facilities (abattoirs and processing systems), and improve pest and disease control system. This would require significant modernization of public goods and services, capacity building of public sector, and supporting the newly created full-fledged Department of Animal Husbandry within FMARD.

12. The livestock sector is confronted with the twin challenges of low productivity and low resilience. Low productivity of livestock could be attributed to a large number of underlying constraints, including : i) low quality of animal species and stock; ii) sub-optimal animal husbandry practices; iii) poor animal health (pest and disease management) ; iv) low quality of livestock feed; v) limited market and value chain integration; vii) sub-optimal supportive infrastructure (cattle markets, abattoirs, processing facility etc.); and viii) limited availability of public services and weak institutional and enabling environment. The sub-sector is exposed to large number of risks factors (climate change, droughts, floods, pest and diseases, conflict and insecurity); there are limited social safety nets; livelihood diversification options are scarce; and households have limited capacity to absorb shocks; all contributing to low resilience. Modernization of livestock needs to address both low productivity and low resilience, while improving market access, of the Nigerian livestock

13. Despite these challenges, Nigeria's livestock sector displays a strong comparative advantage in regard to supporting the country's growth, economic and social development. The sector comparative advantage derives mainly from: (i) the presence of a numerically large and varied animal stock, as well as the existence of a strong traditional know-how in animal husbandry; (ii) its important contribution to GDP (6-8%); and (iii) the generation of employment for a significant proportion of the population with key significant redistributive effects and contribution to food security, nutrition and poverty eradication (livestock is the main source of household income in rural areas). Other strengths include the fact that livestock serve as a store of wealth to cope with climatic and economic shocks; it is resilient in the sense that it can rebuild or restock quickly after climatic shocks, particularly drought. There is now a growing network of agro-pastoral producers which could facilitate policy dialogue and access to inputs. To build on its comparative advantage, Nigeria would rely on the following opportunities: (i) a significant scope for improvement of livestock productivity (e.g., through improving animal husbandry and health services and tapping the genetic potential of foreign and local breeds); (ii) an increasing deficit in animal products on the domestic market, in view of the growing demand of the local population: consumption of meat and animal continues to grow as it is positively correlated to population growth, urbanization and increase in per capita income; (iii) a strong traditional know-how in animal husbandry in general and positive reputation in specific VCs (e.g., poultry); and (iv) the export possibilities of value added livestock products offered by the regional market, particularly in neighboring West African countries.

Relationship to CPF

14. The proposed project is well aligned with the new Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) and will support the government's new policy thrust and priorities through enhancing livestock productivity, creating appropriate environment for the attraction of the private sector and by supporting capacity building among relevant agencies for livestock development and crisis management.



15. The project is also aligned with Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY14-FY17 and fits under the first strategic pillar “Federally Led Structural Reforms Agenda for Growth and Jobs” and engagement area “Agriculture Productivity and Climate Change Resilience”. The Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) has identified agriculture as one of the pillars for growth, diversification, job creation, and extreme poverty elimination and this project will contribute to all these outcomes.

16. The proposed project will directly contribute to the three of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These include: (i) Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture; (ii) Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and (iii) Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

17. The proposed project will be national in scope, with a focus on the main livestock production systems. The project will align with the IDA financed Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) PHASE II not only with regard to the prevention and management of crisis situations, but also to build upon its fiduciary systems, as well as environmental and social safeguards, and overall management capacity. The project will also seek to enhance the support to livestock sectors already provided through the Bank-funded first and Second Livestock Development Project and the West-Africa Agriculture Productivity (WAAPP) projects. In this respect, it will focus on cattle and small ruminant production and meat processing industry, and the milk and poultry value chains (meat and eggs). The diversification sectors (pork and beekeeping) will be considered also to the extent of their ability to improve food security and nutrition and generate attractive investment initiatives.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

18. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to improve productivity, resilience and market access of selected livestock value chains, and to strengthen institutional capacity in service delivery.

Key Results (From PCN)

The key result indicators are:

- (i) increased yield of targeted value chains and animal production by direct beneficiaries (liter,kg/head or head,weight/ha);
- (ii) increased value and volume of selected marketed/traded products by direct beneficiaries through the value chain;
- (iii) improved agricultural services -- Beneficiary satisfaction rate with quality of services provided by the project for the livestock sector (disaggregated by gender and age group);
- (iv) Number of direct project beneficiaries, of which female (percentage).

Project Beneficiaries

19. Direct beneficiaries include the (i) about 2.4 million of direct beneficiaries from component 1 with a national coverage; (ii) 300,000 direct beneficiaries of the Value Chain component 2, which could be more depending on the project capacity to facilitate productive alliances; (iii) 300,000 direct beneficiaries of the pastoral communities and vulnerable groups, particularly women and youths groups under component 3.



Women and youth will be specifically targeted by the project through Productive Alliance (PA) with at least 30% of the grant earmarked for supporting women and youth led enterprises. The PA mechanism will be used, inter alia, to modernize the activities that are mainly carried by women -- milking, dairy processing, small ruminants and poultry rearing and marketing. The project will also have additional beneficiaries that will include institutions involved in livestock sub-sector, services providers (both public and private) and in general consumers, who will benefit from improved quality and reliable supply of livestock products.

20. Indirect beneficiaries would include other livestock producers not directly involved with the project activities who would indirectly benefit from the national programs (e.g. improved animal diseases service delivery). Value chain actors (buyers, processors, and exporters) would benefit from increased provision of livestock products. On the consumption side, consumers in Nigeria would benefit from increased and better quality of national animal sourced products supply. Other indirect beneficiaries would be livestock service providers, private veterinarians, inputs providers including feed, veterinary medicines, and genetic material suppliers.

D. Concept Description

III Project Description

21. The project will have both national and selected states coverage. The institutional development and capacity improvement will have a national coverage. In terms of value chain development, the project initially will target selected states for priority value chains mainly based on natural endowment and past developments experience. The project will have an integrated approach with inclusion of priority activities that will jointly address the challenges facing the sector in a holistic manner.

A. Project Components

22. **Component 1: Strengthening National Institutions for Improved Service Delivery (US\$50 million).** This Component will support improvement in the performance and service delivery of institutions involved in livestock sub-sector and will contribute to improving the enabling environment. It is designed to build sustainable human, institutional and policy capacity for key public and private actors in the livestock sector, in order to improve animal husbandry practices, access and delivery of quality extension services (animal health, feed and breeding). The component will have a national reach benefiting millions of producers and value chain actors; public and private agents. It will provide support for investment in component 2 and 3 and provide the foundations for sustainability of such investment well after project life.

23. **Component 2: Strengthening selected value chains for improved productivity and commercialization (US\$90 million).**

The aim of this component is to enhance the performance of selected priority value chains (beef, dairy, poultry, sheep & goats and honey) including selective crop sub-sector activities and peri-urban small producers, provided they are part of the livestock value chains and create the condition for enhanced participation of small producers and private sector in the priority value chains. The major beneficiaries of this component include producers, processors of targeted VC; indirect buyers and consumers from selected VC products. The component will benefit from the positive outcome of component 1 and help component 3 access a better market.

24. **Component 3: Strengthening resilience and diversification for pastoral communities and vulnerable**



households (US\$45 million). The L-PRES offers an innovative, comprehensive, and flexible response to pastoralists' vulnerability by delivering key public goods to enhance their livelihoods. This component aims to increase pastoralists' access to competitive, inclusive markets and to increase trade in pastoral products (especially live animals). It will support the enhancement of the livelihoods and resilience of pastoral/mobile communities as well as the diversification of livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households (incl. youth and women). The project will adopt the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to transform the lives of pastoral communities by facilitating information sharing on markets, prices, climatic conditions, water availability, and conflict-affected areas. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and mapping will also be deployed to guide public investments and monitor results. The project will promote a wider uptake of improved technologies, especially in the components related to market access and trade, and pastoral risk management. The main beneficiaries of the component will be the pastoral communities; vulnerable households.

25. **Component 4: Project Coordination, Institutional Support, Communication and Monitoring (US\$15 million).** This aim of this component is to ensure project activities are implemented timely; coordination among the different stakeholders is instituted, and support activities relating to the overall management, monitoring & evaluation, communication. The main objectives of this Component are to: (a) ensure effective strategic and operational planning, implementation and monitoring of the Project and efficient use of various sources of funding, as well as coordination of the Project interventions implemented by participating stakeholders and partners; (b) evaluate the Project's final results, outcomes and impacts on beneficiary smallholders/PGs; and (c) support development and communication of livestock policies, regulations, guidelines and strategies (best practices, priority directions, experience sharing, studies, and consultation) and ensure efficient knowledge management and effective communication to various public and private entities on project activities, outcomes, best practices and lessons learnt.

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SAFEGUARDS

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

The proposed project will be located across in Nigeria. However, at this point in time the exact location of project specific activities are not known. It is however envisaged that the project activities would be in the six ecological and geo-political zones of Nigeria. However, The Project would be selective with focus on regions where it can demonstrate high potential of impact. The Project will target selected states and value chains based on comparative advantages, subsector growth prospect in the states, formal expression of interest by states, existing value chains and markets, and states' performance in ongoing externally financed projects in the states. Selectivity will also take into account other donors' interventions in the livestock sub-sector. These criteria would be refined during the preparation phase.

In terms of value chain development, the project will initially target selected states for priority value chains mainly based on natural endowment and past developments experience. The project is expected to adopt an integrated approach with inclusion of priority activities that will jointly address the challenges facing the sector in a holistic manner.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The borrower (FMARD) has records of successes in mitigating adverse social and environmental impacts in the



implementation of a range of World Bank assisted projects such as Nigeria National FADAMA Development Project (1-3) Nigeria National FADAMA Development Project Additional Financing 1 &2, Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP), (West-Africa Agriculture Productivity (WAAPP) project), Avian Influenza and the first and Second Livestock Development Project projects implemented in the country, there is adequate legal and institutional frameworks in-country to ensure compliance with World Bank safeguards policies triggered by projects.

Building upon the above existing experience in the project sector, Capacity building needs will be established based on this assessment. While capacity for implementing World Bank-supported agricultural project activities at the federal level is largely adequate, there is a risk that some state might lack implementation and enforcement capacities to sufficiently mitigate the potential adverse environmental and social impacts that might result from the implementation of the proposed project. The project will accordingly address capacity constraints through provision of technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the implementing entities. The World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard specialists assigned to project would provide oversight and build the capacity of the client as needed.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Olukayode O. Taiwo, Lucky Erhaze

D. Policies that might apply

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | The Project proposes to improve production and commercializing vaccines to improve animal health and production, quality forage and feed. Due to the size of the project and the nature of the activities to be supported under component 1 in particular, it is proposed that OP 4.01 be triggered. The client will prepare an ESMF during project preparation which will be disclosed locally and in the Bank’s Infoshop prior to appraisal. "The ESMF will include Environmental and Social Clauses (ESC) for each type of subproject to be supported, such as livestock production facilities, slaughterhouse, agriculture activities, etc. The ESMF will also include a chapter on Pest Management that focuses on Integrated Pest Management. The ESMF will also include institutional arrangements, capacity building, training plans, monitoring and reporting arrangements etc, required to ensure effective implementation of EMPs. |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | No | The project will not finance any activities that significantly convert or degrade any protected areas or natural habitats as the screening procedures in the ESMF will exclude all subprojects with these impacts. |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No | The policy is not triggered because the project will not finance activities involving significant conversion or |



| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| | | degradation of critical forest areas. No action is required under this policy. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | Yes | Project will fund consultancy to crowd in private sector to support NVRI in its responsibility of producing and commercializing vaccines for control of vectors of livestock /animal diseases and agrochemicals for improved production of forage and feed, and veterinary service providers are likely to use pesticides and chemicals. The ESMF will contain a section on IPMP/MVWMP that would elaborate on what actions need to be undertaken to minimize environmental, health and safety impacts. In addition, the ToRs of the study on "crowding in the private sector" shall integrate the assessment of the existing hazards management system; the Bank will review these ToRs and provide comments on the report. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | Yes | The project will not finance any activities in known cultural site and surrounding. The screening procedure in the ESMF will exclude all subprojects with potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources. However, because civil works may uncover unexpected artefacts, the ESMF will include a "chance find procedure" to be detailed in the ESIA/ESMP of any eligible subproject. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No | There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project location |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | Yes | - The World Bank's safeguards policy OP/BP 4.12- involuntary resettlement is triggered because land acquisition and resettlement is likely to occur during the implementation of activities under components 2 and 3. Given that all the sub-projects sites are not known in sufficient details before appraisal, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in accordance with the Bank Safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). The RPF will outline the resettlement process in terms of procedures for preparing and approving Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), institutional arrangements, likely categories of affected people, eligibility criteria and categories, compensation rates, methods of valuing affected assets, community participation and information dissemination, Grievance Redress Mechanism and effective monitoring and evaluation. These arrangements are to ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an |



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| | | ad hoc one) for the different stages of implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government procedures and requirements |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | The project will not finance construction or rehabilitation of any dams as defined under this policy. No action is required under this policy. |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No | The policy is not triggered because the project does not impact or relate to any known international waterways as defined under the policy. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No | The policy is not triggered because the project is not located in any known disputed areas as defined under the policy. |

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Dec 05, 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

Preparation and disclosure of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Social assessment, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be completed by December 1, 2017 with funding from the Project Preparation Facility

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APPROVAL

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