



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 13-Apr-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA21620



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country South Sudan	Project ID P163559	Project Name South Sudan Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-Apr-2017	Estimated Board Date 25-May-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance and Planning	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO is twofold: (i) to provide food and nutrition support for the protection of lives and human capital of eligible beneficiaries; and (ii) to help farmers to re-engage in agricultural production in select drought affected areas in South Sudan.

Components

- Support to Human Capital and Livelihoods Protection
- Support to Re-engagement in Crop and Livestock Production
- Support to Project Implementation Arrangements

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.

Yes

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
IDA Grant	50.00
Total Project Cost	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. South Sudan is a resource-rich country and emerged from a prolonged civil war for independence in 2005, but continues to face enormous challenges to sustainable peace, recovery, reconstruction and development.** The civil war had crippling effects on the social fabric of the country including the disruption and forced displacement of entire families, communities and social systems. It is estimated for example, that at the end of hostilities in 2005, about 50 percent of the population in South Sudan were internally displaced while another 25 percent had fled the country. The war also had a debilitating effect on productive infrastructure and on a range of production systems and led to isolation of entire communities from economic opportunities and services. In addition, the depreciation of human capital attendant to the war rationed out- possibly forever- a significant portion of adults and youth from participation in skilled labor markets.
- 2. Almost twelve years after gaining autonomy and then subsequent independence in 2011, South Sudan still struggles to break out of the conflict trap.** Conflict resumed in December 2013 and, despite a brief period of optimism following the Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict signed in August 2015, still continues. The conflict started in Juba and then was focused on the Greater Upper Nile Region; however recently this has changed and there has been organized violence in previously peaceful areas such as Central and Eastern Equatoria. The hostilities and unrest have led to massive displacement of people (both because of the fighting itself as well as fear of the violence). Available statistics indicate that over 2 million persons are now internally displaced including over 200,000 civilians who have sought protection in the United Nations (UN) Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites across the country. Further, some 1.4 million persons have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
- 3. Conflict has resulted into a near collapse of the economy.** Currently, the country exhibits all the signs of macroeconomic collapse. There have been sharp declines in output, and a spike in the parallel exchange market premium. The economy is expected to further contract by about 11 percent with both the oil and non-oil sectors expected to decrease. The fiscal deficit remains wide, although real magnitudes are difficult to estimate given the hyperinflation and lack of real time data. Based on the 2016/17 budget, the fiscal deficit is estimated at about 14 percent of Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Export revenues decreased due to declining oil prices and lower oil production. Oil production is expected to decrease to about 120,000 barrels per day this fiscal year down from 165,000 barrels per day in 2014, itself less than half of peak production before independence in 2011. There is an accelerated depreciation of the pound, with the South Sudan Pound (SSP) depreciating on the parallel market from SSP 18.5 per US dollar in December 2015 to reach SSP 110 per US dollar in March, 2017. This follows the move to a managed floating exchange rate from a fixed exchange rate.
- 4. Poverty levels remain high and are on the upward spiral.** Estimates for 2015, indicated that 66 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (US\$32 per month), a proportion that rises to 71 percent in the rural areas. However, mainly because of displacement, poverty is now more endemic with estimates of at least 80 percent of the population being income-poor and living on an equivalent of less than US\$1 per day. Nationally, between 40 percent and 53 percent of households were food insecure between 2009 and 2012.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

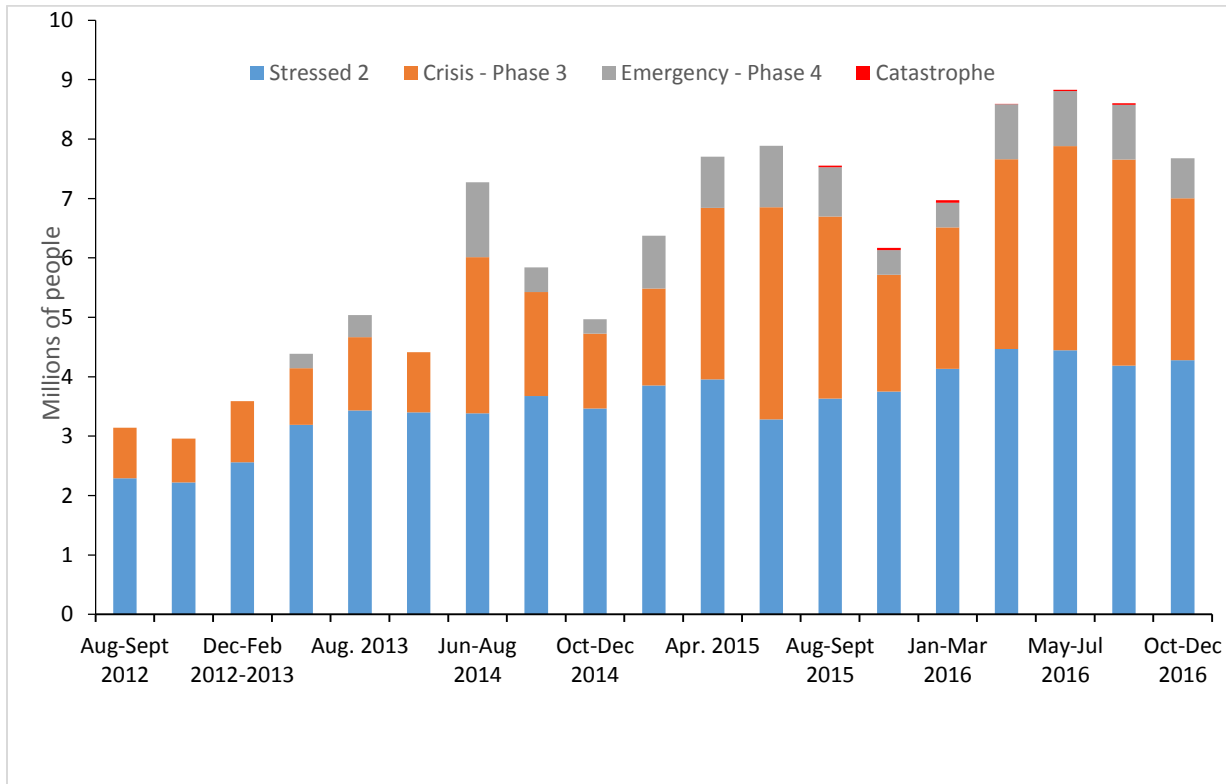
5. **Although South Sudan has significant fossil oil resources that could generate substantial revenues and greatly contribute to economic growth and development, agriculture is still the mainstay of the country's economy.** Approximately 85 percent of South Sudanese rely on agriculture for their livelihood and the sector employs over three-fourths of the country's work force. Agriculture generates most of the country's food requirements, and although its relative contribution is modest, it is second to oil in terms of generating foreign exchange revenues for the country. Even with the near collapse of the country's agricultural production systems, the sector, on average, contributes between 10 to 12 percent to the GDP.

6. **The agricultural potential is very huge but largely unrealized.** Favorable soil, water, and climatic conditions render more than 70 percent of South Sudan's total land area suitable for crop production and 60 percent of the country's population already lives in high to medium potential areas. However, less than 4 percent of the total land area is currently cultivated, and at 0.8-0.9 tons per ha (FAO/WFP, 2011), average cereal yields are lower than those in Uganda (1.6 tons per ha), Kenya (2 tons per ha) and Ethiopia (3 tons per ha).

7. **Years of conflict and displacement have destroyed household capacity as well as productive relationships, traditional markets, infrastructure, and social and economic institutions that support the sector.** As a result, most agriculture in the country is now focused on subsistence and is characterized by limited use of productivity enhancing measures, limited acreage (0.32 ha per capita against a per capita land holding of 13 ha), high costs of production¹, low and thus low output. Most farmers produce less food than they require for subsistence and nearly 75 percent of all farming households experience food shortages (hunger gap) for at least three months a year. National level data shows that despite some increase in area cropped to cereals, total production has been on the decline since 2005 and that production generally lags consumption by an average of 30 percent. IPC analyses show that populations in Phases 2 (Stressed), 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency) have been increasing steadily over time (Figure 3). The country thus faces recurrent episodes of acute food insecurity and continues to rely on food aid to bridge the perennial food deficits.

Figure 3: Population trends by IPC phase

¹ High production costs are mainly due to high daily wage rates juxtaposed to high labor requirements for preparing (especially bush clearance) land for cultivation.



8. **Drought, as a result of a changing climate, has further depressed the performance of an already underperforming sector.** Historical climate trends point to a decline in rainfall amounts of 10 to 20 percent since the mid- 1970s, and significant warming over the past 30 years, especially in the central and southern regions of country. Last year, rains were erratic and rainfall that was supposed to have started by this time this year has been delayed. This change in rainfall patterns often leads to crop failure and reduced yields. Just now, the country is reeling from the effects of failed rains, with an almost 10 percent reduction in aggregate production (leading to a cereal gap of almost 500,000 metric tonnes) and increases in the number of food insecure individuals.

9. **Humanitarian needs are high.** Due to the current food scarcity, a significant proportion of the population is in need of emergency food assistance. This number stands at 4.9 million but is expected to increase to 5.5 million by July 2017. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates that at least \$1.25 billion is needed for priority sectors for famine response and prevention (food, nutrition, health, and water and sanitation). Thus far, more than 1.2 million people have been reached with emergency food assistance through the UN agencies, including through air drops to areas that are difficult to access. Some seeds and tools, and vital nutritional treatment supplies have also been delivered to a few select communities. Still, the funding gap for the HRP stands at over US\$1 billion. The proposed Project contributes to bridging this funding gap and will primarily finance cherry-picked activities in the WFP, UNICEF, and FAO’s response plans in selected areas of South Sudan.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)



The PDO is twofold: (i) to provide food and nutrition support for the protection of lives and human capital of eligible beneficiaries; and (ii) to help farmers to re-engage in agricultural production in select drought affected areas in South Sudan.

Key Results

10. Achievement of the PDO will be measured using the following indicators The indicators include: (i) number of individuals benefiting from direct food support indicating eating 2 or more meals per day; (ii) number of children consuming blended supplementary food in the intended quantities; (iii) number of pregnant and lactating women consuming blended supplementary food in the intended quantities; (iv) number of households supported to resume crop and livestock production; (v) number of individuals provided with WASH services; and (v) number of project beneficiaries (percent of which are female).

D. Project Description

11. The proposed EFNSP will focus on two main areas of support: (i) providing emergency support for immediate food and nutrition security requirements, and (ii) assisting farmers to re-engage in crop and livestock production to meet their own food security requirements. The project's design is informed by the following main considerations and principles: (i) the need to quickly respond to the emergency needs of the most vulnerable, while also helping affected communities to reclaim their livelihoods by reinforcing their resilience; (ii) prioritizing life-saving interventions that address urgent survival needs while also providing support to mitigate lasting impacts of the food scarcity on people's health, ability to learn, and earn a living; (iii) impartial and conflict-sensitive targeting of assistance to avoid exacerbating ongoing tensions in the country; (iv) flexibility in geographical targeting to maintain relevance and appropriateness of the project in addressing the ever changing food insecurity hotspots in the country; and (v) strengthening the 'relief-development' nexus. The project will be organized around two main components as described below.

Component 1: Support to Human Capital and Livelihoods Protection (US\$42 million)

12. The objective of this component is to increase access to food for the food insecure and most vulnerable, protect the human capital of children and prevent negative coping strategies by poor households. The drought-conflict dynamic in South Sudan has generated two broad segments of vulnerable and food insecure populations currently in need of direct food and nutrition support. There are those, who because of area insecurity, displacement, old age, disability and other incapacities have been and are still unable to engage in agriculture or any productive work to at least meet some of their basic food and nutrition requirements. On the other hand, are those, who even while living in relatively secure enclaves, were affected by drought and thus were not able to produce enough food to meet their basic household food and nutrition security requirements. Both of these groups will be supported through unconditional food transfers as well as nutrition support. The provision of unconditional food support is a productive expenditure and is necessary to meet the PDO as it would: (i) help protect the future of a generation of young children who are faced with malnutrition; (ii) protect socioeconomic assets by preventing negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets and incurring debt, which would undermine future production and productivity, and (iii) allow for more rapid re-engagement in production and rebuilding of livelihoods when security improves and favorable



conditions for production return. This component is organized around two subcomponents as described below.

Subcomponent 1.1: Support to Unconditional Food Transfers (US\$20.0 million)

13. The main focus of this subcomponent will be on provision of food assistance, as General Food Distribution (GFD) to the broad universe of eligible beneficiaries in a selected affected area so as to counter starvation, prevent hunger related deaths, livelihood erosion and also mitigate against conflict that could arise from lack of food. The general food rations will comprise of cereals, pulses, salt and fortified vegetable oil over a 5-months period. The amount of food rations to be provided would have to be sufficient to provide 2100 calories per person per day, which is the minimum energy requirement necessary to maintain a normal and active life. In the special cases, where people are fleeing from conflict the rations could include high energy biscuits.

Subcomponent 1.2: Support to Integrated Management of Malnutrition (US\$22 million)

14. Support under this subcomponent will go towards an integrated nutrition security intervention that specifically seeks to meet the urgent nutritional requirements of children under the age of five and both the pregnant women and lactating mothers. To prevent wasting, the nutritional needs of children, (including those in the critical 1000 day window and those between 6-59 months) as well as those pregnant and lactating mothers in areas with GAM rates exceeding 15 percent (and for populations classified as being in crisis and emergency levels by the IPC exercise) will be addressed using specialized foods provided through Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF). The nutrition needs of pregnant and lactating mothers as well as those of children that already suffer from moderate to acute malnutrition will be addressed through Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF). Support will also be extended to the integrated management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through screening and treatment of SAM children, establishment of Stabilization Centers, reopening of Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTPs); procuring, prepositioning and distributing therapeutic nutrition supplies. For improved effectiveness of the nutrition intervention, support will be provided for WASH, prevention and treatment of common diseases (e.g. malaria, measles etc.) as well as for protection services targeting the most vulnerable children and women.

15. Eligible beneficiaries would be identified based on surveys and predetermined criteria to be implemented through a facilitated community targeting process, which would determine who, for how long, how much and with what types of food the beneficiary would be supported. Given the current insecurity, special attention will be given to the safety of beneficiaries at collection points for general food rations. In the event that violence, especially against women is reported, consideration will be accorded to introducing on site feeding. In addition, in light of the current food supply situation in the region (as a result of the drought), care will be taken during sourcing of the food commodities (especially cereals) to ensure that these procurements for South Sudan do not distort or cause price spikes in neighboring countries. In addition, support will be provided for mainstreaming child protection as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV) response and prevention in humanitarian aid.

Component 2: Support to the Re-engagement in Crop and Livestock Production (US\$ 7.5 million)

16. Agriculture is the major source of livelihoods for the population that is currently affected by food scarcity. Most households engage in production both to meet the food and nutritional needs of their families and to earn cash income from sales of grains, live animals, and livestock products. As is always the case in communities with minimal coping strategies, the drought situation in South Sudan has led to



a depletion of the productive capacity of farmers, thereby constraining their preparations for the next possible production season. For example, whereas most farmers rely on seeds saved from previous harvests or sourced from neighbors for the next season's planting, extreme food scarcity has forced most of them to deplete such seed sources as they struggle to meet immediate food requirements of starving families.

17. In addition, most households in South Sudan (include rural farming households) are net food buyers and the increase in food prices over the last two years has forced them to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as distress sale of household agricultural assets, especially livestock such as sheep and goats. Farmers have also lost a large number of livestock to the drought due to lack of adequate pasture, water, and opportunistic diseases that are aggravated by poor animal health. The economic crisis has also affected urban populations, which are more dependent on markets and wages for their livelihoods and who, unlike their rural peers, typically lack traditional coping mechanisms e.g. hunting and gathering. The objective of this component is to help farmers, affected in these ways by the drought, to re-engage in crop and livestock production when conditions favorable to production next occur. Where possible, support for production will also be extended to urban communities through urban gardening initiatives. Such support is expected to increase food availability and therefore break the cycle of dependence on food support over the coming seasons. This component will have two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Support to Crop Production (US\$5.0 million)

18. This sub-component will help farmers affected by the food scarcity to engage in production over the next cropping season, when favorable rains return. The project will support: (i) purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs and planting materials such as seeds and tools,² in the form of starter packs; (ii) rebuilding or distribution of assets for postharvest handling and food storage – for example household granaries and food storage bins; and (iii) provision of extension services around the package of production inputs and postharvest handling technologies supported by the project. The amount of seed will be calibrated to individual household needs to ensure that it is enough to provide one year of staple crops and six months of nutritious vegetable for a whole family. While the seeds and tools will be provided prior to the onset of the rainy season, any assets for post-harvest handling and food storage will be transferred in the middle of the cropping season. Where feasible and appropriate, this support will be extended to urban households as well as beneficiaries in PoC sites to enable them undertake production for example through kitchen gardens.

Subcomponent 2.2: Support to Livestock Production (US\$2.5 million)

19. This sub-component will support livestock production to improve food security, incomes and nutrition of affected communities. Project support will be provided for three major interventions: (i) restocking of livestock – mainly small ruminants (sheep and goats) and backyard poultry; (ii) animal health care through campaigns, vaccinations, de-worming, provision of mobile veterinary services; and (iii) advisory services and capacity building for livestock farmers. These activities will stimulate livestock recovery within a very short time after the onset of rains. The target farmers would be identified by the community through the involvement of local leaders and social mobilization efforts. The targeting mechanism will give preference to: (i) women headed households that are already keeping livestock,

² Care will be taken to ensure that the tools that are provided are not of the type that can be used as weapons such as machetes.



and (ii) households where women are predominantly involved in livestock management and the women are already organized in groups that have gained experience in sharing breeding stocks such as bucks.

20. Anecdotal information currently emerging from South Sudan points to the key role that artisanal fishing has played in saving the displaced from hunger and starvation as they flee from conflict and hide in swamps and marshlands. In this case, where relevant and feasible, support will be provided for fishing gear to sustain the survival needs of those who would be dependent on artisanal fishing.

Component 3: Support to Project Implementation Arrangements (US\$0.5 million)

21. This component is designed to finance administrative costs of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), including, financial management, procurement, environment and social safeguards management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of activities under the project.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

22. The proposed Project will be implemented by the MAFS through an already existing PIU. This PIU currently oversees implementation of three Bank-financed projects with objectives that are almost similar to those proposed under EFNSP and is therefore adequately qualified to manage the project³. The PIU is staffed with a consultant Financial Management Specialist, a consultant Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and other support staff. A consultant Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist and a consultant Procurement Specialist will be recruited.

23. Because of the persistent implementation capacity gaps both at the central and state ministries, the PIU will be supported by UN agencies, acting as specialized suppliers or providers of technical assistance in implementation of the project. This will guarantee both the timely and effective implementation of planned activities. Where judged feasible and appropriate, local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) might also take on an implementation role. In this case, the role of the PIU will be limited to contracting the implementing agencies, monitoring and supervising their performance and reporting to the Bank.

24. Proposed work on direct food support as well as supporting nutritional needs of the vulnerable (Component 1) will be implemented with the support of the WFP and UNICEF- the only organizations in South Sudan with the demonstrated logistical capabilities to source and supply food to a large number of vulnerable beneficiaries and which have preferential access to areas that might not be secure. The WFP and UNICEF will be contracted by the government as a specialized suppliers on a single source selection basis. In line with their respective mandates and division of labor, WFP and UNICEF will supply goods and services related to different activities under Component 1. The WFP will supply goods and services related to GFD as well as to nutrition activities targeting MAM cases in children and pregnant

³ The projects include: (i) Southern Sudan Emergency Food Crisis Response Project, the objective of which is to support adoption of improved technologies for food production and storage, and provide cash or food to eligible beneficiaries in South Sudan; (ii) South Sudan Safety Net and Skills Development Project, the objective of which is to provide access to income opportunities and temporary employment to the poor and vulnerable and put in place building blocks for a social protection system; and the Project Preparation Advance for proposed South Sudan Agriculture Development and Food Security Project.



and lactating women (including BSF and TSF for children under 5, and TSF for pregnant and lactating women).

25. UNICEF will be the specialized supplier for activities related to SAM in children and pregnant and lactating women (including integrated management of SAM through screening and treatment, establishment of Stabilization Centers, reopening of OTPs), as well as for proposed activities related to WASH, disease prevention and treatment, and protection of vulnerable children and women. The contracts to be signed between the Republic of South Sudan and these two UN agencies will include *inter alia* details of activities to be provided, technical and financial reporting requirement, reporting frequency, safeguards issues, monitoring and evaluation during and at the end of project implementation.

26. Project activities geared towards supporting farmers to re-engage in agricultural production (Component 2) will be implemented with the support of FAO and local NGOs⁴ in a conflict sensitive manner. FAO will ensure component coordination, programming, planning, monitoring, evaluation and supervision. FAO will provide administration for the financial management and technical staff for coordination and monitoring of the implementation of activities on the ground. Where needed, FAO will identify partners and proceed with the establishment of memoranda of understanding with partners to implement activities.

⁴ These NGOs have experience in South Sudan and have participated, as service providers, in the implementation of other Bank-funded projects in the agricultural sector. The NGOs have full functional capacity.



F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will focus on 5 States - Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria. There will however be flexibility to change target areas in response to emerging needs.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

John Bryant Collier,Varalakshmi Vemuru

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The primary safeguards instrument will be the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which will be prepared during the first three months of project effectiveness since the Project is being prepared as an Emergency Operation under paragraph 12 of OP 10. The ESMF will be based on the one prepared for the on-going Southern Sudan Emergency Food Crisis Response Project and will contain sample Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) designed for the small works which are envisaged. For the small works, site specific ESMPs will be prepared and used to guide the implementation of subprojects at the local level.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The Natural Habitats Policy is not triggered. The small public works envisaged under the Project will be carried out within existing villages and are designed to be purely of a maintenance nature (e.g. minor repairs to roads, bridges, community granaries, water points, etc.).
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Forests Policy is not triggered. The small public works envisaged under the Project will be carried out within existing villages and are designed to be purely of a maintenance nature (e.g. minor repairs to roads, bridges, community granaries, water points, etc.).
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The Pest Management Policy is triggered, as there is a chance that the project will finance pesticides or



		treated seeds. An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared during the first three months of project effectiveness since the Project is being prepared as an Emergency Operation under paragraph 12 of OP 10. The IPMP will be based on the one prepared for the on-going Southern Sudan Emergency Food Crisis Response Project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The Physical Cultural Resources Policy is not triggered; however, the ESMF and site specific ESMPs will address chance find procedures for physical cultural resources. The small public works envisaged under the Project will be carried out within existing villages and are designed to be purely of a maintenance nature (e.g. minor repairs to roads, bridges, community granaries, water points, etc.).
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples is triggered as analysis by the World Bank and other experts confirms that the overwhelming majority of people in the proposed project areas are expected to meet the requirements of OP 4.10. The Social Assessment undertaken for the Agriculture Development and Food Security Project will be adapted for the proposed project and disclosed. In addition, the principles of OP 4.10 have been embedded into the project design and will also be embedded into the implementation. No separate IPP is being prepared.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	Although the project will support small construction activities under WASH and postharvest handling under Component 2, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered. Potential small infrastructure to be supported would not require land acquisition and any land will be obtained through voluntary donations following due process and proper documentation
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



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

No significant irreversible environmental and social impacts from proposed project activities are envisaged; therefore, the proposed environmental screening category is B. The small public works envisaged under the Project will be carried out within existing villages and are designed to be purely of a maintenance nature (e.g. minor repairs to roads, bridges, community granaries, water points, etc.). The Project will trigger the following environmental safeguard polices: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) and Pest Management (OP 4.09).

No land acquisition is expected and thus OP 4.12 is not triggered. OP 4.10 is triggered and the key principles of the policy will be embedded in project design and implementation and no separate IPP is being prepared. The Social Assessment undertaken for the Agriculture Development and Food Security process will be adapted for the proposed project and disclosed.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No significant indirect and/or long-term impacts associated with this project are expected.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

NA

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Project is being prepared as an Emergency Operation under paragraph 12 of OP10; therefore, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) will be prepared during the first three months of project effectiveness based on the ESMF and IPMP prepared for the on-going Emergency Food Crisis Response Project. The ESMF will contain sample Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) designed for the small works envisaged. Site specific ESMPs will be prepared and used to guide the implementation of subprojects at the local level.

The Ministry of Agriculture responsible for implementing the project has experience with World Bank funded operations and has prepared and disclosed ESMF, IPM and RPF as part of previous Bank supported operations that it has implemented.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

This will be undertaken as part of adaption of the existing safeguards instruments for the proposed project. The original instruments were consulted on before finalization and disclosure.

B. Disclosure Requirements



The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

This is an emergency operation and an ESMF will be finalized and disclosed within the first three months of Project Effectiveness.

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

No IPDP is prepared as the policy is triggered for the whole population and the principles of the OP 4.12 is integrated into the project design. However, the Social Assessment undertaken for the Agriculture Development and Food Security Project will be adapted for the proposed project and disclosed within the first three months of project effectiveness.

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

This is an emergency operation and an IPMP will be finalized and disclosed within the first three months of project effectiveness.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

NA

Is a separate PMP required?

NA

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with



affected Indigenous Peoples?

NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

NA

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

NA

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

No

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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