



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 12/26/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01545



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Cote d'Ivoire	AFRICA WEST	P171613	
Project Name	Cote d'Ivoire Agri-Food Sector Development Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	2/9/2021	2/26/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		

Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance the competitiveness of selected agri-value chains through interventions to increase food production, enhance value added and improve access to markets in Project areas

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	250.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The overall objective of the project is to improve the competitiveness and sustainability of food value chains. The project will specifically aim to improve the means of production, in particular access to quality seeds, agricultural advice, mechanization and irrigation infrastructure. It will contribute to the development of market infrastructures to support the marketing of fresh and processed products with particular attention to better management of food safety aspects. Support will also be provided for the establishment of financing mechanisms adapted to the activities of the



various segments in the targeted value chains in order to promote entrepreneurship in the targeted food value chains. It will also support capacity building for actors in targeted sectors.

The project will comprise the following components: (i) Improving marketing infrastructure and food quality control systems; (ii) Building productive and resilient food value-chains; (iii) Facilitating productive private investments along the value chains; (iv) Institutional development and project management and monitoring and evaluation; and (v) a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will be implemented in accordance with the "agro-pole" approach as defined by the Programme national d'investissement agricole (PNIA 2016-2025). The intervention areas will be defined based on the selected speculations and will cover the regions targeted in the agro-poles prioritizing these crops. It is expected that the project develops (i) Sustainable food production systems and diversification into high value food crop commodities; (ii) trade infrastructure and agribusinesses facilities; (iii) Creation of an enabling institutional and financial environment for private investment. This will help to improve the livelihood of targeted farmers. The project will target the four agro-poles located in the South, East and West and representing the 13 regions of the country .

These regions are under a humid equatorial climate with an average of 2000 mm annually. Those contain wetlands and certain forest ecosystems as well as protected areas.

The strong dynamism of the export crops sectors competes very strongly with food crop production in terms of access to land, especially in the use of inland wetlands with high ecological and diversified potential.

Based on the initial screening of the proposed project activities and a preliminary assessment of the baseline characteristics for potential project sites, the development of irrigated perimeters or intensive aquaculture should consider on the one hand, to maintain the biodiversity these ecosystems host, and reduce sources of possible pollution related to the use of chemicals, fertilizers and antibiotics, on the other hand. The management of natural resources as part of the project implementation requires particular attention as those activities might be associated with water resources pollution if rigorous management is not carried out.

Therefore, the wider areas of the project implementation are known but not yet the precise locations of all sub-component activities. However, some project's activities could be associated with salient physical characteristics relevant to ESS assessment. The component 2, related to the Facilitation of marketing and processing will contribute to improving the value addition through improved logistics and processing of food products. The Resettlement or land acquisition could take place as part of this component, which is will construct warehouses and storage facilities as well as wholesale and relay markets, consistent with international food safety standards. Once more precise, an Environment and social assessment will be conducted during project preparation and will help identifying the risks and impacts linked to physical salient characteristics relevant to the project.

The project will also focus on upgrading technology and E-extensions for agricultural producers associations, commercial farmers and small and medium agribusinesses to increase productivity, yields and exportability. The project places emphasis on women empowerment, through access to credit and enhancing their financial education to make them less vulnerable. It will also assist financial institutions to respond to the needs of women and youth who lack often tangible collaterals to access formal credit. Options to improve access to finance such as matching grants and accompanying insurance mechanisms will be further identified during the project preparation. Greater use



of electronic processes will aid social distancing and help mitigate against COVID 19, while the deployment of the agents will increase financial inclusion to those currently excluded from such services.

Although the project’s primary beneficiaries are agricultural producers associations, commercial farmers, small and medium agribusinesses operating in primarily in the selected value chains, the final stakeholder groups have not yet been identified. The Borrower should, where possible, already begin to develop a stakeholder mapping for the 4 agro poles that have been identified. The SEP will provid

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

In Cote d’Ivoire, Environmental and Social issues and their management are centralized at the level of the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development (MINEDD). The latter is responsible for setting policy guidelines on environmental issues and ensuring compliance with national environmental standards. It supervises namely: the National Agency of Environment (ANDE - Agence Nationale De l’Environnement), which is in charge of safeguards compliance of all projects in the country. Although ANDE is well staffed, its capacity is considered as moderate. With respect to the PIU, the Bank identified the need to hire a full time dedicated Environmental safeguards specialist and a Social safeguards specialist. However, this is the first project that will be implemented under the new World Bank Standards by the said PIU and training will be required to ensure that environmental and social staff understand the additional requirements. Given the complexity and multilayered nature of this project, it will be important that the social and environment specialists that are hired have competencies in gender, child labor, sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) and social inclusion to ensure that participation of all stakeholders is made possible. The Capacity building efforts will help to support the implementation of recommendations included in the safeguards instruments, to be prepared as part of the project preparation. The PIU will also receive guidance from the Banks’ environmental and social team to enhance their capacity to lead the project implementation in line with Bank’s ESS.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), jointly with its technical and support agencies (FIRCA, ANADER) and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (MCI), will have the overall responsibility for implementing this project. There will be a steering committee that will oversee the implementation of the project due to the multi-stakeholder’s nature of the project. Detailed implementation arrangements will be worked out during preparation to flesh out the coordination mechanisms between MINADER, MCI and the other institutional actors concerned by the project.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The project will target competitiveness and sustainability within selected food value chains, namely cassava, vegetables, rice, poultry and aquaculture.

The proposed project will finance the development, rehabilitation or extension of primary agro-processing centers on selected sites. It will also finance the construction of wholesale and relay markets consistent with international food safety standards. Site selection and options for the development of these markets will take place during project preparation and will be based on private sector demand. In addition, services will encompass warehouse and

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laboratory facilities, storage units for vegetables, drying areas, packaging, certification and labelling service, telecommunication infrastructure and transport providers to connect traders to markets. Likewise, advanced logistic services including the use of temperature-controlled transportation and cold storage will be supported as part of this project. This new operation will also fund the rehabilitation of rural roads.

Moreover, the project aims to improve the means of production, namely access to quality seeds, agricultural extension services, mechanization and irrigation schemes which will be set up through construction of critical water control infrastructures including boreholes, small wetlands or lowlands developments, and the possible exploitation of existing small water- catchment dams (this will be confirmed following a national inventory of water reservoirs to be conducted by MINADER). Additionally, the project will support poultry production by improving the use of biosecurity measures as well as aquaculture activities.

Many of these activities are potentially associated with some significant environmental risk and impacts. The environmental risk classification for the project is Substantial due to the wide impact geographic area of the project, potential use of chemical products, potential alteration or degradation of natural habitats and the ecological consequences of conversion and changes in ecosystem functions, the effluent discharge, attendant occupational health and safety issues, nuisances related to air and noise emissions in addition to insufficient information about detailed project activities and Borrower's capacity at this stage of the project.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk has been determined to be substantial as various potential risks have been identified even if all the exact locations have not been finalized yet. The most significant social risks foreseen are related to involuntary resettlement - permanent and temporary physical or economic displacement of populations located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed investments); the Borrower's capacity to manage grievance mechanisms, labor, sexual exploitation and abuse/harassment (SEA/H), stakeholder engagement, likely supervision challenges and exclusion of vulnerable social groups in remote areas.

Project-level factors that increase potential SEA/H risks are related to the location of planned project activities in rural areas with high rates of poverty. The GBV Risk assessment conducted by the Bank determined that the SEA/H risks is moderate as the project entails medium infrastructure construction, some temporary labor influx and proximity of male project staff/workers to women community members.

A social assessment, integrated in the ESMF, will be prepared to help understand potential social risks and their magnitude. The result of the social assessment will also inform the preparation of subsequent site-specific Environmental and Social assessments. The Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, with particular attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, especially in relation to the introduction of digital components as part of the agricultural supply chain.

The moderate social risk rating may be revised accordingly based on the results of this social assessment and mitigation measures to manage the identified social risks will be included in the project's environmental and social instruments.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered



B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This ESS requires that an environmental and social impacts and risks assessment of the Project be conducted prior to Board approval. In order to address the risks and impacts identified, strong measures are advocated to mitigate the anticipated E&S risks and impacts, in accordance with the relevant ESSs.

To comply with this standard, the Borrower will prepare, disclose and implement an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as the exact location of project activities will be identified over time.

The ESMF will define procedures for screening and mitigating the potential risks and impacts from constructions of main works in particular, wholesale and relay markets, rural roads, buildings for R&D regional centers of excellence (plantains, cassava), irrigated perimeters and aquaculture to be developed and any other potential activities that could involve civil works. The ESMF would include: (a) checklists of potential environmental and social impacts and their sources; (b) procedures for participatory screening of proposed sites and activities and the environmental and social considerations; (c) procedures for assessing potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities, including cumulative impacts and SEA/SH risks; (d) institutional arrangements for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and managing the impacts identified, according to the mitigation hierarchy; (e) typical environmental and social management planning processes for addressing negative externalities in the course of project implementation; (f) a system for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures; (g) the capacity building measures recommended for environmental and social planning and the monitoring of project activities; and (h) a specific chapter on cultural heritage, including "Chance Find" procedure to manage potential risks related to Cultural Heritage discovered during project implementation. The ESMF will also cover the CERC's environmental and social issues. Besides, the ESMF will also make use of the general and sector- specific EHSGs for the identified subprojects in relation to occupational and community health and safety. When project sites will be identified, specific ESIA's will be prepared.

Concerning the support to the implementation of reforms proposed under the national strategy for the development and maintenance of rural roads (component 1), once the content has been confirmed, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be prepared.

Finally, the Borrower will prepare an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the support of the Bank. This ESCP will include a commitment to the preparation of subsequent ESIA's and relevant instruments, and the timeline.

Consultations with women and girls will be undertaken, a SEA/SH assessment has already been carried out and determined the level of SEA/SH planning. These will be integrated into project documents during preparation.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

This operation will not use the Borrower's E&S Framework in the assessment, development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Borrower will need to prepare and implement an inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and its associated risks and impacts. This will be based on a stakeholder mapping



exercise, based on some knowledge of the location of project activities. Stakeholder engagement is needed to identify market opportunities that could inform project investments as well.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is risk of social exclusion, therefore the SEP will need to contain special provisions for stakeholders identified as part of the COVID-19 crisis and recovery efforts. Consultations will be carried out in line with the Bank's Technical Note on "Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings", to prevent the project becoming a vector for the coronavirus

Given the geographically dispersed nature of the project area, community liaison officers or NGOs from affected communities will undertake stakeholder engagement activities, under the guidance of the project steering committee. Consultations will take into account the Ivorian context, and Bank requirements, of the spread of COVID-19. The project team will ensure timely diffusion of information on social behavior and good hygiene practices in the COVID-19 pandemic context, and that any stakeholder engagement events be preceded with the procedure of articulating such hygienic practices.

Public gatherings, including public hearings, workshops and community meetings, should be avoided; where this is not possible, they can only be carried out in consideration of national restrictions. To the extent possible, stakeholder engagement should be undertaken in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. The Borrower will maintain and disclose a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered, or the reasons why it was not. The record will be included in the SEP.

The project will develop, as part of the SEP, a grievance mechanism to provide a channel for community members to voice their concerns and to request further information. The grievance mechanism will need to be adapted to the local context and the possibility of addressing SEA/SH concerns.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

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The planned activities are not expected to have any negative impacts related to labor and working conditions. The project will be carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Bank, including through implementing adequate existing occupational health and safety measures. ESS2 requirements are applicable to all subprojects.

Given experience in the agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire, there is a potential risk of child labor; as the location of the projects are located within the cacao growing areas that are known for employing children. To mitigate highlighted risks for seconded civil servants, direct workers, workers employed by contracted and subcontracted companies and primary supply workers, the Borrower will need to develop a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) that will outline: working conditions, grievance redress, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, the prohibition of child and forced labor and occupational, health and safety measures required. It will



provide guidance regarding the policies and procedures that will govern project staff. The LMP, based on existing national laws and regulations, will include a GM for labor management - to address various working conditions and workers' complaints - and the management of OHS and SEA/SH risks. A grievance management for laborers within the supply chains will be considered, to address significant OHS risks. The project will incorporate labor requirements into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors and supervising firms.

The LMP will be implemented by the PIU with the support of the Bank's specialists and informed by relevant provisions of Côte d'Ivoire's relevant laws. An analysis of labor profiles and the associated risks will need to be undertaken, as well as a screening for risks related to HIV and SEA/SH due to the potential for an influx of labor

The LMP will address issues of fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity for project workers within the Ivorian context. The LMP must include incentives and specific measures for women to access jobs and financing. The project help to contribute to an agenda for jobs creation by increasing the productivity of individuals and enterprises, within value chains, and supporting more labor-intensive value chains.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Energy and water use Efficiency: Transport or advanced logistic services, such as the use of temperature-controlled transportation, cold storage and trade logistics and marketing infrastructure will use energy in their operation. The same applies to the functioning of the R&D Regional Center of Excellence (plantains and cassava), primary agro-processing centers and warehouse facilities. For energy efficient use, rationalization measures need to be determined. As well, the processing of fresh vegetables, irrigation and aquaculture activities will need rationalization measures on water use and the maintain of its quality.

Air emissions: During the project implementation phase, vehicles and machinery of project service providers and rehabilitation of rural roads, construction activities such as wholesale and relay markets, warehouse facilities, primary agro-processing and R&D centers are likely to generate air emission. To reduce the impact of dust elevation and smoke coming from MSMEs, appropriate measures/actions need to be taken upstream to meet emissions norms requirements.

Noise: The nature of certain works could cause noise impacts and nuisance for the riverside communities. These include rural road rehabilitation, rehabilitation/construction of infrastructures and facilities works. However, the ESMF will include mitigation measures to minimize and manage acceptable noise levels from MSMEs selected to carry out works. These measures will be detailed in ESIA's to be prepared later, if needed.

Waste management (solid waste/effluent discharge): Project activities, in particular rural roads rehabilitation, extension of primary agro-processing centers as well as poultry production and semi-intensive local aquaculture to be implemented under project components 1 and 2 could involve solid and liquid waste production to a greater or lesser extent. However, it is expected to generate waste from fresh vegetables, and other green waste, construction debris, effluent discharge as well as phytosanitary products. The chemicals that would be used would be industry-standard, based on the requirements of the importing country/zone (mostly likely European Union). All service providers who will be working for the project will have environmental and social requirements written into their contract, where the safe handling, storage and disposal of chemicals will be included. It will also be stipulated in the contracts that all



chemicals will need to have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) that outline the content and the handling of the chemicals. For all hazardous chemicals and materials, the Borrower will produce a hazardous waste and storage plan outlining the measures to be taken by all relevant contractors. Safeguards documents will include adequate measures to minimize production upstream and encourage recycling where possible.

Pest Management: Support for agricultural intensification in targeted value chains of the project will likely result in an increase of agrochemicals use. Based on this, the project will develop a Pest Management Plan (PMP) to manage the potential risks and impacts of phytosanitary use.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Community health and safety issues are likely to be related to civil works such as rural roads rehabilitation, the construction of wholesale and relay markets, and critical water control infrastructures (boreholes, small wetlands, lowlands developments, small water-catchment dams) , in terms of risks of accident, traffic and road safety risks, increased air emissions and noise as well as SEA/H. In addition, risks of intoxication due to misuse of pesticides/chemicals and waste mishandling may cause health and safety problems. Food processing is likely to cause the risk of biological hazards spreading to surrounding communities and should, therefore, be addressed as part of the environmental and social assessment to ensure of biosecurity and food safety standards.

Based on the nature of planned works, possible influx of workers can be expected, leading to adverse social impacts, such as SEA/SH and also communicable diseases on local communities. In a high HIV prevalence and COVID-19 context, the need to minimize the inflow of external workers is further pronounced.

Thus, SEA/SH and OHS risks will need to be addressed in the ESMF as well as any site-specific environmental and social assessments and action plans, when the exact locations of planned investments are known. The ESMF will make use of the general and sector-specific EHSs for the identified subprojects in relation to the community health and safety. The ESMF will also determine the appropriate mitigation measures, including training and a code of conduct for workers, to implement and monitor closely. In addition, the PMP will include measures to manage, store, transport and dispose of hazardous materials and wastes and minimize community exposure to such hazardous materials.

Furthermore, options for the irrigation of food crops could also consider the possibility of using small water-catchment dams existing in the project areas. At this stage of project preparation, their location and technical specifications (size, retention capacity) are not yet known. Once the option is confirmed, measures will be needed to meet dam safety requirements. Among other measures, the arrangement for one or more independent dam specialists to: (a) inspect and evaluate the safety status of the existing dam, its appurtenances, and its performance history; (b) review and evaluate the owner's operation and maintenance procedures; and (c) provide a written report of findings and recommendations for any remedial work or safety-related measures necessary to upgrade the existing dam to an acceptable standard of safety.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement



The project will finance the construction of: warehouses and storage facilities as well as wholesale and relay markets, consistent with international food safety standards; and rural roads to link producers to the markets and reduce transportation costs and support the reforms proposed in the strategy for the development of road infrastructure. This could also lead to permanent and temporary losses (both physical and economic) of populations located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed investments. The location of these roads is currently also not known, as they will be determined in parallel with the storage facilities planned. The precise impacts of these facilities and roads would need to be re-evaluated by appraisal, once their locations are known. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be developed for the project prior to appraisal.

The project will develop site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) once there have been any activities identified that will cause resettlement. All RAPs need to be monitored throughout the project and adjustments will need to be made as necessary. A final prepared RAP audit will be conducted, once the RAP is implemented to determine if people's pre-project situation has been re-established or improved.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

As the project area is endowed with a rich diversity of lake and forest ecosystems, activities such as, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads, intensification of targeted agricultural speculation as well as the development of irrigation schemes and aquaculture activities might impact biodiversity in a negative way. So, the application of this ESS seeks to ensure that all precautions were taken in the project to protect biodiversity in rural areas.

Vegetation loss: The clearing and loss of areas of vegetation and faunal habitat will be minimal. The overall impact on vegetation will be minimal to moderate.

Biodiversity and habitats degradation: The development of wetlands (shallows) for irrigation schemes, the possible land clearing, and the discharge of effluent coming from semi-intensive fish farms are potential risks and impacts on biodiversity (the alteration or fragmentation of natural habitats). However, project investments, including the improving of advisory services, and R&D support at fry production and multiplication, will contribute to reduce the pollution/degradation of these ecosystems.

The ESMF to prepare will provide guidance on applying the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary principles in the design and implementation of such activities. Thereafter, ESIA's that will be prepared during the implementation phase will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause the destruction of any natural habitats.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

There are no known Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in the project area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage



Project areas have rich, and diverse, cultural heritage. The environmental and social assessments will confirm, through consultation with the communities and national heritage institution, the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage in project areas. If there is any cultural heritage present that could be affected by the project, the Borrower will design mitigation measures, in consultation with the relevant national authorities and experts, to protect it. The ESMF, and site-specific ESIAs, will include a specific chapter on cultural heritage, including a “Chance Finds” procedure to manage potential risks related to Cultural Heritage discovered during project implementation. Construction is expected as part of the rural roads’ rehabilitation and facilities construction. For these activities, once the areas for the construction are identified and an ESIA is necessary, that ESIA will include a section on cultural heritage to ensure that there is no pre-existing or known cultural heritage sites which could be affected by the project.

Lastly, a “Chance Find” clause will be added to the contracts, defining procedures for contractors if cultural heritage is encountered.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard does not apply to this operation.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The preparation and disclosure of final version of ESF instruments below (prior to board approval):

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Pest Management Plan (PMP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), TBD in case an exact location of project activities will be identified during preparation phase

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- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), TBD if needed in case an exact location of project activities will be identified during preparation phase
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

Actions to be completed prior to Appraisal:

- Preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Preparation and disclosure of the Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Preparation of an advanced draft of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Preparation of an advanced draft of the Pest Management Plan (PMP)
- Preparation of an advanced draft of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The ESCP will be developed in close collaboration with the Borrower. It will define the means and frequency of reporting on the implementation of measures and actions required to achieve compliance with the World Bank’s ESF, particularly as discussed in the ESRS. It would address issues related to the Borrower’s commitment to carry out monitoring and reporting, including incidents and accidents and contractors’ monthly reports. It will also designate the entity(ies) responsible for implementing defined mitigation measures. The Borrower will further develop the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism; Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs); Labor Management Procedures (LMP), SEA/SH plan, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Pest Management Plan (PMP) , a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), OHS Plans and Hazardous Waste and Storage Plan, as well as Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESAs). In addition to the above, the ESCP will also include the CERC requirements

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C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

08-Feb-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient



Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Jean-Philippe Tre, Jeanne Coulibaly Y epse Oyolola
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Maria Sarraf Recommended on 23-Sep-2020 at 09:04:5 GMT-04:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 26-Dec-2020 at 17:29:29 GMT-05:00