

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20175

Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Jan-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Project ID:	P159037
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P092724
Project Name:	DRC Agriculture Rehabilitation and Recovery AF (P159037)		
Parent Project Name:	DRC - Agriculture Rehabilitation and Recovery Support (P092724)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	23-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date:	15-Mar-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	DRC Ministry of Finance		
Implementing Agency:	PARRSA PIU		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			75.00
Total Project Cost			75.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:	The Decision Meeting granted a conditional authorization to proceed with appraisal subject to resolution of the outstanding safeguard issues and RVP approval of the exception waiver.		
Is this a Repeater	No		

project?	
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B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Between 2010 and 2014, the overall economy grew at 7.7 percent and the extractive industry grew at 25 percent, making the DRC one of Africa's fastest growing economies. Extractive industry exports account for about 95 percent of DRC's exports. While mining revenues have contributed to strong macroeconomic growth and poverty reduction, high export concentration exposes the country to exogenous shocks and instability. The recent trends of falling world commodity prices, lower export revenues, and the associated slow-down in DRC's mining sector have contributed to a tight fiscal environment. In this context, the government has placed significant priority to economic diversification and has identified the Agriculture sector, DRC's second biggest sector- as a key sector for expanding its export base and buffering the economy against oil price shocks.

Despite high rates of macroeconomic growth, poverty and malnutrition remains widespread in DRC. The national poverty rate is 64 percent, with poverty rates only slightly higher in rural areas (65 percent) relative to urban areas (62 percent). Almost one quarter of children are underweight. In rural areas, deficiencies in food storage and market access create seasonal food shortages. In urban areas, import tariffs (commonly 10 percent) and low domestic production, thus requiring sizable food imports, result in food prices that are amongst the highest in Africa. About six million people are classified as food insecure in the country.

Climate change will exacerbate droughts, floods, and other extreme weather events. Although the Congo basin seems to be less exposed than dryer parts of Africa, Congolese farmers are particularly poor and isolated, therefore vulnerable to climate impacts and other external shocks.

In addition, DRC is undergoing a process of decentralization. Last year, the number of provinces officially grew from 11 to 26. Equateur Province, where PARRSA is located, has been subdivided into five new Provinces, three of them falling under the project area (Sud Ubangi, Nord Ubangi, and Mongala). Within the decentralization process, the provincial services of the ministries are being revitalized to better serve the rural population. However, some new provinces lack the structures and fiscal resources to function independently. Consequently there is a need for new investments, including agriculture investments, to make these new provinces more fiscally secure.

Socio-Political System. Following the African Union led dialogue, the 2016 elections were postponed and a second more inclusive dialogue led by the Conference Episcopale Nationale du Congo (CENCO) is still underway but has already achieved an agreement for a new government of national unity and a commitment from the President to not run for a third term. Presidential elections are expected to be held in December 2017, but this date has been viewed as not credible. The majority of the provinces are under-resourced (human and financial) and ill equipped. As a result, the majority of the provinces have increased taxes in order to cover their operational costs. Democratic process in the DRC faces a myriad of challenges, including a legacy of exploitation and conflict, lack of physical and communications infrastructure, extreme poverty and continuing pockets of insecurity.

Governance system, conflict and institutional fragility. The factors blocking an economic development in the country include: (a) a crisis resulting from contested 2011 election results; (b) weak governance; and (c) the weakness of state institutions in implementing appropriate policies. As a result, the agricultural sector is operating in an environment of fragile socio-political context, low quality human capacity with an outdated skills base, an unattractive business environment, rent based economy with low agricultural productivity, dilapidated infrastructure and under developed service markets (agricultural inputs, logistics services, financial services).

Enabling environment and tax burden. The macroeconomic indicators for the country have remained relatively stable with annual inflation stable at 1.6 percent over the past 5 years. Real interest rates have remained at about 17 percent. This is illustrative of a business enabling environment which is characterized by: (i) high import taxes; (ii) high sales taxes; (iii) unofficial taxes levied across road, rail, river and air transport; (iii) high port handling fees; (iii) unreliable electricity supply; (iv) corruption; (v) (red tape) bureaucratic procedures that make it more costly to close a transaction or sell a product; and (vi) very high logistical hurdles and costs. In addition, the agricultural sector has outdated laws and regulations on seed, land, food quality and control. Because of poor transport infrastructure, it is much harder to reach markets and the net effect is reduced competitiveness of domestically produced products in local, national and regional markets. Under-developed input markets and fragmented value chains further reduce the competitiveness of locally produced commodities, but it presents opportunities for private investors.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Agriculture currently accounts for about 20 percent of GDP and employs some 70-75 percent of the economically active population. Related agro-industries employ another 10 percent of the population. Jobs in agriculture tend to be informal, with low value added per worker (US\$227/year), often providing only for subsistence. Agriculture and other sectors are hampered by the fact that DRC is recovering from more than 15 years of civil war, which has created serious infrastructure and institutional vacuums. The country faces systematic challenges in its business environment and enabling services such as rural connectivity, power infrastructure, and extension systems. Public spending is constrained by weak budgetary processes, inefficiencies, and poor coordination.

The Government's objective is to reduce rural poverty by 2020 by restoring and modernizing agricultural production systems, improving nutrition and food security, and mobilizing significant public and private sector investments. In recent years, agriculture has become a top priority for DRC Government as evidenced by the allocation of 8 percent of total budget in 2016 (up from 3 percent) in line with the Africa Heads of State Maputo Declaration. The 2013 Programme National d'Investissements Agricoles (PNIA), with a total estimated cost of US\$5.7 billion over seven years, builds upon five pillars: (i) fostering value chains and agribusiness; (ii) achieving food security; (iii) enhancing research, extension, and training; (iv) improving sector governance, gender participation and institutional capacity; and (v) adapting to climate change. In 2014, the Government launched the agro industrial park strategy to boost agribusiness and agroindustry, and attract private investments in the sector.

The proposed AF project is aligned with the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for DRC as it aims at contributing significantly to the Government's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty and malnutrition (MDG1). It is also fully aligned with the fourth outcome of the CAS FY13-16,

addressing fragility through increased agriculture productivity and production and access to markets. It is also consistent with major strategic initiatives for DRC, the Great Lakes region, and sub-Saharan Africa, including the second pillar (vulnerability and resilience) of the World Bank's Africa Strategy and Africa Climate Business Plan. By supporting the development of agricultural value chains with strong economic potential, the proposed AF project is in line with the national strategy of DRC and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

Several policy documents govern the agriculture sector, including the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), the Agricultural Code, a new proposal for Integrated Rural Development Centers, and the Agro-industrial Action Plan. In practice, ownership of these policies at the provincial level and even occasionally at the central level is low. There is weak coordination and harmonization across the different policies and implementing agencies, and human, technical, and financial capacity to implement agricultural strategies is poor.

DRC's green revolution will require a technological leapfrog combined with progress on cross-cutting infrastructure, institutional and business climate issues in order to facilitate private investment and access to markets. From an operational perspective, DRC's green revolution would pursue a two-track approach: (i) enabling traditional small-scale farmers to transition from subsistence farming to small holder commercial farming; and (ii) promoting private investment in commercial agriculture using modern technologies geared toward mechanized farming and agro-processing for domestic and regional markets.

DRC's agro-industrial action plan (2015) proposes to privatize several government-owned farms, establish agro-industrial parks across all provinces, and has identified 60 abandoned farms for development. A focus on large commercial farms has the advantage of tackling many constraints simultaneously to promote faster growth in a challenging environment, albeit in a limited geographical area. Concentrating resources and political will in specific commercial zones can also serve to demonstrate the benefits of specific policy interventions, so that these could be scaled up. Furthermore, incorporating smallholders into agro-industrial revitalization schemes will be critical for promoting peace, stability, and inclusive growth.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase agricultural productivity and improve marketing of crops, and animal products by smallholder farmers in targeted areas.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

To increase agricultural productivity and improve marketing of crops and animal products crops and animal products in targeted areas.

Key Results

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing will provide additional resources to reinforce the basic production capacity (staple crops and livestock) of smallholder farmers in three provinces to

ensure food and nutrition security, relaunch the perennial crops production and embark on commercial farming by selling surplus production on local markets. The AF will support the re-emergence of a sustainable mixed farming system which is prevalent in the project areas. It will also revamp the extension and advisory services in the project areas giving a more prominent role to government institutions and involving the private sector. The AF will also assist the Government in setting up a sustainable feeder roads maintenance program and strengthening agriculture research and development. The AF will introduce information and communication technologies at different levels of the activities to enable mobile banking, remote sensing and other innovations to the beneficiaries. It will also expand a demand driven matching grant facility and combine it with free technical assistance so different actors can fully participate in the project activities. Finally the proposed AF also aims to promote climate adaptation (new technologies and management practices) and build community resilience (micro projects storage facilities, warehouses, processing centers, nurseries etc.). A partnership with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) Fund is to be confirmed. The potential CAFI financing in the amount of US \$3.64 million as a grant would help enhance the environment benefits of the subprojects and increase the project efforts to reduce or mitigate deforestation and forest degradation.

Component Name

Component 1: Improving agricultural and animal production

Comments (optional)

Component 1 will consolidate and further develop the activities undertaken under the parent project which sought to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers in targeted areas to produce staple crops and small stock including chicken. The scope will be broadened to include the two additional territories and perennial crops like coffee and cocoa. The AF will support the private sector or small private enterprises interested in investing in commercial crops. Cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, gender, climate smart agriculture, and employment will be fully embedded into the AF activities..

Component Name

Component 2: Improving marketing infrastructure

Comments (optional)

Component 2 aims to continue with the rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads and construction of key local markets and storage facilities across the three provinces with a focus on building capacity at local and provincial levels to ensure that all infrastructure investments are maintained and sustainable.

Component Name

Component 3: Capacity Building support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development, and project management

Comments (optional)

Component 3 will support the government efforts to: (i) re-engineer the national agriculture extension and advisory services so it is responsive and inclusive (non-governmental organizations, private sector and producer organizations as advisory service providers); (ii) strengthen the planning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation capacity at national and provincial levels (statistics and georeferenced data system); and (iii) strengthen the agricultural research and development for efficiency and effectiveness gains in their service delivery and conduct a skills needs assessment in the areas of agribusiness and agronomy; (iv) introduce

landscape management planning at local and provincial levels to support climate adaptation and community resilience; and (v) manage the project.

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

The Additional Financing will be implemented in South Ubangi, North Ubangi, Mongala and Kinshasa.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

- Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)
- Antoine V. Lema (GSU05)
- Claude Lina Lobo (GENDR)
- Lucienne M. M’Baipor (GSU01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The same structure that governed the implementation of the parent project will remain, with a National Project Implementation Coordination Unit in Kinshasa and three Project Implementation units at provincial level, one per each newly created province. The delegated management contractor will be responsible for implementing the infrastructure component with an extension of UNOPS contract. For each province, a provincial coordination monitoring committee will be established to oversee the project’s planning process and implementation.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Project activities will generate impacts on environment, especially the ones relating to the rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads and construction of key local markets. In addition to this, the ongoing operation intends to fund sub-projects such as storage facilities, warehouses, processing centers, nurseries, etc. These activities will unquestionably induce adverse impacts on environmental components. However, adverse impacts are expected to be moderate, site specific and easily manageable. Besides, the exact locations of these investments are unknown to date. Consequently, an Environmental and social Assessment Framework (ESMF) which is the proper safeguard instrument in such a case has been prepared, reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed both in DRC on January 13, 2017 and at the Infoshop on January 17, 2017.
Natural Habitats OP/ BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered in the preventive way because of the potential of the project to cause loss or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly or indirectly. This policy is also triggered to draw attention when activities may be undertaken

		near Natural habitats, with the possibility to impact them. The ESMF was prepared in line with the OP/BP4.01 includes a section handling this matter.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The policy on Forests is triggered preventively as the project will be implemented in forested areas with the possibility of impact on the natural or plantation forests, and/or can bring some changes in management or protection of these forests. This is to avoid any significant conversion (loss) or degradation. This concern was taken in account in the ESMF.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Activities in the component 1 aims to improve agricultural and animal production where the main focus will be on improved access to fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary drugs and access to high quality and affordable agro-veterinary services. Consequently an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) about the safe use of agricultural pesticides and a promotion of the use of biological or environmental control methods was developed as a separate document. This safeguard tool has been reviewed, consulted upon and disclosed within DRC and at the Infoshop respectively on January 13 and January 17, 2017.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	In order to anticipate and to be sure that all the precautions have been taken to protect and safeguard physical cultural resources, a section addressing these concerns was included in the ESMF. This is because activities related to the rehabilitation and the maintenance of feeder roads and other infrastructure works will induce excavations with potential discoveries of physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	As the project is focusing mainly on rural areas, and as there are Indigenous People in the project area, the Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF) of the parent project has been updated. Once the project site is clearly identified, the project will prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the potential restriction of access to assets or sources of livelihood as a result of the proposed project activities. Since the exact geographic coverage of proposed activities is still to be determined, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the parent project has been updated by the Borrower for the project to clearly outline the basic principles and guidelines for mitigating any potential impact that may require compensation in the event of land acquisition and in some cases involuntary resettlement in the broad sense.
Safety of Dams OP/ BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam works or activities associated to existing dams.
Projects on International	Yes	Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 is triggered because of planned irrigation activities. An exception to the

Waterways OP/BP 7.50		Riparian Notification Requirement under OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) was approved by the RVP on December 15, 2016. Due diligence was also completed under the parent project and an exception to the Riparian Notification Requirement was approved by the RVP on Oct 27, 2009..
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not be located in a Disputed Area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The Additional Financing will support activities related to the rehabilitation and the maintenance of feeder roads, the construction of key local markets, storage facilities, warehouses, processing centers, nurseries, etc. These civil works will unquestionably induce environmental and social adverse impacts in terms of trees cutting, dust, noise, waste management, and security and health issues both for populations and for employees. However, most of adverse impacts associated with these investments will likely be site-specific, so manageable at an acceptable level. In addition, those civil works will take place in forested areas. Potential adverse impacts could occur on forests and natural resources. The civil works could also induce impacts on Physical cultural resources.</p> <p>On social level, the rehabilitation/maintenance of feeder roads and the construction of local markets as well as warehouses may induce the displacement of populations. In addition, Indigenous people are present within areas where some civil works will be undertaken with the possibility to some adverse impacts on them.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p> <p>Anticipated negative environmental and social impacts of the project would result mainly from civil works associated with rural roads rehabilitation, but also from increase and intensified crop production. The consequence would be change in routine activities, use of fertilizers and pesticides, generation of solid and liquid waste, acquisition/taking of private land. In addition, the potential use of quarry materials for consolidation of rural roads could also be sources of negative impacts on both the natural and physical environment, which will require restoration actions after use.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p> <p>Not relevant.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>The project remains EA category B and triggers eight safeguards policies which are OP/BP 4.01; OP/BP 4.04, OP/BP4.36; OP4.09; OP/BP4.11, OP/BP7.50; OP/BP4.10 and OP/PB 4.12.</p> <p>Considering that the exact geographic locations of project specific interventions are not yet determined with certainty, the Borrower updated four environmental and social safeguards instruments, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a</p>

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF) and a Pest Management Plan (PMP) in compliance with the core requirements of the triggered safeguards policies : OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.09 (Pest Management), OP/BP.4.10 (Indigenous People) and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). The ESMF has also made provision to address basic requirements from both OP/BP 4.36 (forestry) and OP/BP 4.04 (Natural Habitats). Both the ESMF and the PMP were reviewed and cleared by the Bank and the Government and disclosed both in-country on January 13, 2017 and at the InfoShop on January 17, 2017. The RPF and the IPPF were also reviewed and cleared by the Bank, and disclosed both in-country on January 13, 2017 and at the InfoShop on January 17, 2017.

During the parent project implementation, screening of sub-projects has taken place to ensure proper identification and mitigation of any adverse impacts. Consequently, many ESIA, RAP and IPPs have been prepared, disclosed and implemented as guidance/guidelines prior to activities implementation. As the parent project, the ongoing AF will follow the same process regarding the safeguard aspects.

There is a recently recruited safeguards specialist in the PIU, who is familiar with project activities in the parent project, he has also been implicated in the preparation stage. For Component 2, the Contractor (UNOPS) has equally recruited a safeguards specialist, as well as the Netherlands Development Organization (Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers/SNV) that implemented the IPP of the parent project, also has a safeguards specialist in the team. To supervise the implementation of social measures, it is recommended that the project recruit a social expert.

All the environmental and social safeguard specialists involved in the team will ensure that all the sub-projects to be financed under the AF are in full compliance with Bank safeguards policies and in line with the national regulatory framework. Furthermore, the National Agency in charge of environmental impact assessment and safeguards monitoring (Agence Congolaise de l'Environnement-ACE) is also involved in the environmental and social aspects monitoring.

Lastly, the safeguards specialists at the World Bank, part of the project team, will ensure that all the project staff are trained on safeguards on the one hand and will be part on supervision missions on the other hand with the aim to make sure safeguards aspects are properly handled.

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

The key stakeholders are the beneficiary communities, Ministries in charge of Agriculture, fisheries and livestock, rural development, transport, Environment and sustainable development (and their relevant agencies/departments), municipalities, NGOs and other relevant institutions.

One of the key principles of this project from the outset was to foster participation of all relevant stakeholders. This approach will be sustained throughout project implementation. The environmental and social assessment studies, namely the ESMF, IPMP, IPPF and RPF, were also carried out according to the same principle, using broad-based public consultation approach, involving the above stakeholder groups. The objective was to raise awareness of project activities and impacts and foster ownership on their part. All the relevant bodies have been adequately informed of the Project. Concerns of the communities and some details of consultations have been taken into account in the body of the different reports and other results provided as Annexes. The key concerns raised during the consultation process included: (i) permanent information and sensitization of the population, (ii) compensation process for those impacted by the project, (iii) participation of local population as employee on works they qualify for, (iv) the involvement of

NGOs and state technical services during the execution of works. All these concerns have been addressed in the alternatives proposed through the developed safeguards instruments.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	28-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Jan-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	13-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	22-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	13-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	13-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	20-Nov-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Jan-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	13-Jan-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [] TBD [×]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [] 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?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [] NA []

V. Contact point

World Bank

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Title: Senior Agriculture Economist

Contact: Amadou Oumar Ba

Title: Sr Agricultural Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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Implementing Agencies

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Nora Kaoues, Amadou Oumar Ba	
<i>Approved By</i>		
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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dina Umali-Deiningger (PMGR)	Date: 24-Jan-2017
Country Director:	Name: Ahmadou Moustapha Ndiaye (CD)	Date: 24-Jan-2017