

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

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA21923

Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Apr-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Niger	Project ID:	P163144
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P132306
Project Name:	Additional Financing for the Niger Community Action Phase 3 (P163144)		
Parent Project Name:	NIGER COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM PHASE 3 (P132306)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	17-Apr-2017	Estimated Board Date:	29-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)			
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, NIGER PAC-3		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
IDA Grant			20.80
Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund			2.25
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			23.05
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):			
Other Decision:	Conduct Appraisal.		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Niger is a large, landlocked country in the arid Sahel region. The country's relatively young

population (<15 years old representing 48.6 percent of the total) is estimated at 17 million and growing rapidly at about 3.8 percent per year. Two-thirds of the country is inhospitable desert and more than 84 percent of the population is concentrated in rural areas along the Niger River in the southwestern part of the country and along its long southern border with Nigeria. The climate is mostly arid (in 85 percent of the total area, annual rainfall is less than 350 mm).

Niger's political institutions have strengthened since the restoration of constitutional order in 2011, and the country is rebuilding its democratic governance mechanisms. The Government of Niger (GoN) is pursuing important measures to combat organized crime and terrorism and to promote the safety and property rights of its citizens. Military and law enforcement agencies have created new crisis response units, and border security has been strengthened in close coordination with regional and international partners. As a result, both unrest in Niger's tribal areas and the threat posed by the conflict in neighboring Mali have diminished. Nevertheless, the country continues to face significant risks related to domestic and regional instability, as well as organized crime and transnational terrorism. The rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria and the recent expansion of its operations to neighboring countries including Niger is cause for particular concern.

Even if poverty incidence is declining, Niger remains among the poorest countries in Africa, with an average US\$410 per capita gross national income (GNI, Atlas method) in 2014, well below the average GNI in constant prices of US\$1,638 for Sub-Saharan Africa. Niger is ranked last out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. The most recent poverty assessment from 2011 estimated the national poverty headcount rate at 48 percent, down approximately 5 percentage points from 2006. Poverty is heavily concentrated in rural areas. The rural poverty rate stands at 66 percent versus 39 percent in urban areas.

Niger is extremely vulnerable to severe climate shocks, with drought the most important risk in terms of frequency and impacts. Economically, a strong correlation exists between changes in gross domestic product (GDP) and the meteorological situation, demonstrating the fragility of the economy and particularly the agriculture sector. A 2013 World Bank agriculture sector risk assessment report indicated that Niger's GDP growth rate dipped into negative territory eight times between 1984 and 2010, and drought was largely responsible for the negative GDP growth rate in six years. Between 1980 and 2012, 10 major episodes of drought were recorded, of which 5 led to severe food crises. The food crisis resulting from the 2011 drought affected more than 7 million people, or almost half of the country's total population at that time.

Food insecurity and malnutrition are major concerns for Niger. Overall, growth of major food production was slightly less than the population growth over the period 1980-2011, with the increase in the food deficit being filled by imports. An estimated 2.5 million people in Niger are chronically food-insecure and unable to meet their basic food requirements even during years of average agricultural production. During periods of constrained access to food, millions more can quickly fall into acute transitory food insecurity. Over the past years, Niger made progress on nutrition indicators, but the country still lags substantially behind other low-income countries and Sub-Saharan African counterparts. Malnutrition accounts for more than one-third of child mortality in the country and remains high due to a host of health, sanitation, and behavioral factors, worsened by recurrent food shortages.

Climate change is likely to exacerbate Niger's food security situation. While uncertainty remains regarding longer-term climate change projections (2050-2100), short- to medium-term rainfall deficits will most likely continue to plague Niger's agriculture sector and the frequency and severity of droughts may remain the same or increase.

In Niger, the agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU) sector accounts for 89 percent of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while the energy sector accounts for 9 percent. Since Niger is a non-Annex 1 party to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, it does not have a quantitative obligation in terms of mitigation, but its ambition is to limit its emissions from 2.8 t CO₂e (base year 2000) to 2.1 t CO₂e per inhabitant in the 2030 horizon. The national priority for the AFOLU sector in Niger's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) relates to improving the resilience of the agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry subsectors. For Niger, the adaptation options considered as top priority are those that will permit higher co-benefits with respect to climate change mitigation, particularly those good adaptation practices and techniques that will permit carbon sequestration and reduction of GHG emissions at the same time. Niger's climate change strategy is based on the vision of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and access to modern energy services for everyone in 2030.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

The proposed project is supportive of the World Bank's twin goals of eliminating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity for the bottom 40 per cent. It would contribute to poverty alleviation and improved food security through the various microprojects, most of which are related to agriculture and natural resources management. The Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Niger for the period 2013-16 was pursuing the following interdependent and mutually reinforcing strategic objectives, articulated as CPS pillars: (1) promote resilient growth, (2) reduce vulnerability, and (3) strengthen governance and capacity for public service delivery. It was approved by the Board on April 30, 2013. This Additional Financing (AF) is therefore fully consistent with the objectives of the Niger CPS as it will help reduce the vulnerability of the most vulnerable groups (i.e. women, elderly, and children) by making nutrition-sensitive crops available to them. It will also support the capacity building activities for small and marginal farmers in the most affected regions of the country. The proposed AF is also expected to contribute to achieving goals of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS 2015-2019); currently under preparation.

The Systematic Country Diagnostic prepared by the WB underlines that "improving the productivity in agriculture remains a first priority for poverty reduction". Investments in the agricultural sector are therefore essential, such as through the proposed microprojects under the AF. Specifically, yields can and should be increased, including e.g. via use of highly productive varieties, small-scale irrigation, agroforestry and intercropping, which the AF will emphasize, while increasing the involvement of youth and women.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The majority of Niger's 8.2 million poor (2014 estimates) live in rural areas where food insecurity is high. Poverty incidence has remained constant since the early 1990s, mainly due to lack of resources, low agricultural productivity, and high population growth. About 84 percent of the population depends heavily on natural resources that are highly vulnerable to climate factors. Inadequate yields, poor diversification of incomes, climate change and increasing pressure on land due to population growth are the reasons why economic and food insecurity persist and why levels of malnutrition are high. Malnutrition in Niger is structural and endemic. The prevalence of malnutrition has remained above the 10% warning threshold. During the years with food crises the level of malnutrition was at or above the emergency threshold of 15%, as was the case in 2005 (15.5%), in 2010 (16.7%), and 2012 (14.8%). Acute malnutrition results in stunting which affects about 42.5% of children under the age of five (Nutrition Survey, 2013). Niger is a net importer of food (food is the 2nd most important import item after capital goods). Regularly, Nigeriens undertake seasonal migration to reduce the pressure for

food at home and to earn some income during the off-season.

The Government adopted a PRSP - the 'Plan for Economic and Social Development 2012-2015' (PDES) in August 2012. It represents an operational framework for the Government's mid-term development agenda, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It covers the following strategic axes: (i) creation of conditions conducive to sustainable, equitable, and inclusive development; (ii) food security and sustainable agricultural development; (iii) promotion of a competitive and diversified economy; and (iv) promotion of social development. The National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development ('Plan National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable'/PNEDD) is the key document unifying all efforts related to environment and sustainable development. Niger has also committed itself over the recent years to implementing key international environmental Conventions, such as the United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 2008-2018), the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

On April 18, 2012, the Government also adopted and started implementation of the '3 N Initiative' ("Nigériens feed Nigériens") for sustainable food security and agricultural development, representing axis 3 of the PDES, whose objective is to protect communities from hunger and malnutrition and guarantee them adequate conditions to participate in production and income generating efforts. Key implementation principles of the initiative stress, among others, the following: (i) working through local governments/communes; (ii) involving beneficiaries in planning and implementing development projects; (iii) developing resilient crops; and (iv) scaling up sustainable management of natural resources. In addition to the 3N Initiative many government and NGO initiatives have been undertaken and/or technical advice provided incl. by in FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and Helen Keller International which were consulted during the project preparation process.

IDA is supporting the government strategy through a 12-year Adaptable Program Loan (APL) called Community Action Program (CAP)/Programme d'Action Communautaire (PAC). Two phases of this APL have been completed. The third phase is currently under implementation and performing satisfactorily. The APL contributes to the achievement of Niger's key development objectives of reducing poverty through initiatives aimed at improving food security, raising the income of rural producers, and increasing, securing, and diversifying food production. The Project also supports the implementation of key national development policies and strategies, and is implemented in synergy with other development programs, in particular with current Bank-supported projects, including WAAPP, PRODEX-AF and CSA.

There are currently 3,000,342 direct beneficiaries of the CAP3 projects, including 1,560,178 women (52%). Program implementation is rated satisfactory, and additional resources, along with an extension of the closing date, would deepen the results already achieved via: (a) those resulting from the implementation of Component A (Capacity building), mainly the number of actors trained and governance tools developed, validated, and used; and (b) those delivered based on the implementation of Component B (Local Investment Fund), namely the number of socio-economic infrastructures built, income-generating activities developed, and improvements in sustainable land and water management of additional surface areas. The rationale for the proposed Additional Financing (AF) is that it would represent an opportunity for scaling up and achieving additional results of well-performing project, including particularly increased agricultural productivity, along with the possibility for addressing malnutrition in five Communes via a PHRD grant. Along with the AF, a restructuring is also proposed with an extension of the closing date by two years as well as a change in the PDO and corresponding results framework.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The Development Objectives (PDO) of the proposed CAP3 are to strengthen the Recipient's local development planning and implementation capacities, including the capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency, and to improve the access of the targeted population to socio-economic services.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The PDO under the AF was slightly revised “to strengthen the Recipient’s local development planning and implementation capacities, to support the targeted population in improving agriculture productivity, and to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.”

Key Results

The following key performance indicators will measure success in achieving the PDO:

- Percentage of Communes that are enabled to sustain proper operation and maintenance of local development investments;
- Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology, of which female;
- Increase in agricultural productivity of major crops, by crop;
- Volume of high-value crops production, by crop; and
- Time taken to make funds available as requested by Government for an eligible crisis or emergency.

D. Project Description

Component Name:

Component A - Capacity Building (US\$2,961,500 in total, of which US\$2.70 million from IDA and US\$261,500 from the Japanese PHRD).

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Component B - Local Investment Fund (US\$21,940,700 in total, of which US\$20.25 million from IDA and US\$1,690,700 from the Japanese PHRD).

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Component C: Project Coordination, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication (US\$4,347,800 in total, including US\$4.05 million from IDA and US\$297,800 from the PHRD grant).

Comments (optional)

Component Name:

Component D: “Contingent Emergency Response Component” (CERC).

Comments (optional)

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if

known)

The Project will focus on the 125 Communes in the eight regions where CAP3 microprojects have been and/or are being implemented by CAP3. In these regions, the climate is characterized by a substantial spatial and temporal rainfall variation. Vegetation consists of degraded savannahs on fragile soils substrata, mostly sandy and exposed to high water and wind erosion.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Bolong Landing Sonko, Social Safeguards Specialist

Bougadare Kone, Social Safeguards Specialist

Cheikh A. T. Sagna, Social Safeguards Specialist

Medou Lo, Social Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The Additional Financing will build on “partnership arrangements” developed by the Parent Project in the previous phases, as well as other Banks projects and particularly the CAPCR, PRODEX-AF, CSA, and SIIP.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which has been involved in all the previous phases, will keep overall responsibility for the implementation and the supervision of the project. The role of this ministry is justified by its comparative operational advantages (including the successful oversight of CAP1, CAP2, and CAP3).

Participating Communes will have the legitimate leadership for all community-based and Communal initiatives of component B, which should be integrated into their development plans and annual budgets.

Steering mechanisms for the Additional Financing would be built upon the existing institutional architecture: (i) at national level, national functions of guidance will be provided by the National Steering Committee (Comité national de Pilotage, CNP), chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture. The CNP will ensure coherence between CAP3 and other similar World Bank- supported operations in the sector; (ii) at district and regional levels, the district committee for project analysis (CDAP, CRAP) will analyze microprojects selected by commune councils to be financed under Component B to ensure their compliance with sectoral policies, technical standards, economic effectiveness, and social and environmental safeguard policies; and (iii) at Commune level: municipal councils will approve funding of microprojects.

The technical implementation framework of the project will be made up of: (i) national institutions that are directly involved in project activities, (ii) regional directorates of government institutions, and (iii) service providers as needed.

The current implementation arrangements under CAP3 will be maintained under the CAP3 AF as these have been working in a satisfactory manner. As indicated in more detail in Annex 2, the centerpiece of the Program are the microprojects that enhance agricultural productivity, supported by relevant capacity building. Since the Grant Recipient has requested the AF to help

pursue mainly activities covered by the parent project, disbursements could start immediately after Declaration of Effectiveness.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed AF is scaling up the activities of the parent project, which is classified as category B project. Since PDO of the Additional Financing is similar, no additional safeguards policies will be triggered and the classification remains the same. Thus, the same safeguards instruments prepared for the parent project will be maintained. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines an environmental and social screening process for future sub-projects to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound, sustainably implementable, and in line with GoN and World Bank operational safeguards policies and guidelines on environmental and social impacts and risks management. The PIU has an in-house environmental and social specialist to implement the environmental and social prescriptions, whose capacity will be further supported by the World Bank safeguards specialists throughout the process. The ESMF was updated with a cover-page that highlights the main lessons learned and areas of improvement. It was publicly disclosed both in-country on April 7, 2017 and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal on April 11, 2017.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	No significant adverse risks and impacts are expected. The ESMF includes preventive measures for avoiding encroachment or negative leakage on natural habitats. All subprojects will be screened as per the ESMF and, wherever needed, relevant site--specific ESAs will be prepared by the Recipient to comply with the policy requirements.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The project will not support forest exploitation; instead, it will support reforestation and sustainable management of forests. Clauses provided in the ESMF will

		help to ensure that the project is in compliance with the policy requirements.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project is not expected to finance acquisition, transport, distribution, disposal, storage or use of pesticides or similar chemicals that could threaten environmental and human health. Nevertheless, farmers may use pesticides on their vegetables. The Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) prepared for the parent project will be applied wherever necessary. The parent-project IPMP was updated with a cover page that highlights the main lessons learned and areas of improvement. It was publicly disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the nature of possible civil works to be financed under component B which might lead to the unearthing of such PCR. Nevertheless, it is highly unlikely that any physical cultural resources will be impacted; nonetheless, the existing “Chance finds procedures” embedded in the parent project ESMF will continue to be applied wherever such an encounter occurs during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Under the parent project (CAP3), the Borrower had prepared and already used a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Since this AF will only scale up the existing project activities, the new AF will therefore continue using the 2014 updated RPF with a cover page with details on lessons learned and areas of improvement. The updated RPF was publicly disclosed both in-country on April 7, 2017 and at the InfoShop prior to appraisal on April 11, 2017. Likewise, during project implementation, the screening process will then determine whether land will be acquired and whether a subproject-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be required. If so, such RAP will be duly consulted upon and publicly disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to the physical start of project civil works.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not finance dam works, and

		will not finance activities using water from existing dams or activities associated to existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not finance activities that will interfere with international watercourses; either in terms of water withdrawal or discharge of pollutants.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project intervention areas are not under dispute.

IV. 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:

The project has been assigned the Environmental and Social Category B because no activity funded under the project is expected to have significant negative environmental and/or social impacts. Since this AF is scaling up the activities of the ongoing parent project, the existing safeguards instruments of the parent project, namely an ESMF, IPMP and RPF will apply to this AF. They all have been updated and are re-disclosed in-country on April 7, 2017. They were disclosed at the Infoshop on April 11, 2017.

The potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed FA are associated with the implementation of the component B, which is designed to support agriculture-related microprojects involving some relatively small rural infrastructure works. Nonetheless, these could include loss of vegetation due to land clearing, soil degradation due to civil works, some negligible and sporadic nuisance caused by dust and noise from construction activities, risks of injury, and increased prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other STDs due to workers potentially coming from other cities/villages.

The ESMF provides enough guidance for screening and identifying mitigation measures, whereas the RPF provides both a screening tool and guidelines for preparing sub-project specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), in the event involuntary resettlement is triggered by future micro-projects.

As part of the implementation of the ongoing parent project, all microprojects underwent thorough environmental and social screening and approved by the Office for the Evaluation of Environmental Assessment Studies (Bureau d'Evaluation Environnementale et des Etudes d'Impacts - BEEEI). Results of the screening showed there was no need to develop any additional site-specific ESIA/ESMP and/or RAP. Simple mitigation measures proposed in the ESMF have been included in some microprojects and bidding documents. All involved national and regional agencies and stakeholders' technical capacity on safeguards was strengthened through awareness raising, hands-on field experience, and training workshops.

Given the activities to expand and scale-up small-scale irrigation, which may lead to use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, the IPMP for the ongoing parent project also applies to this

AF.

OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) is triggered to reflect the possibility that artifacts can show up during earth work. A clause of "Chance Finds" will be included in the companies' contracts in case any chance find occur during project implementation.

OP/BP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) and OP/BP 4.36 (Forests) are triggered on a precautionary basis. No project activities are expected to cause degradation of any natural habitats, and the project will not support forest degradation and/or exploitation. Instead, restoration of degraded critical natural habitats is somewhat expected with the GEF initiative investment to support sustainable management of forests.

No large-scale or irreversible adverse impacts and risks have been identified during the participatory ESMF, IPMP, and RPF analysis conducted under parent-project.

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

No adverse long-term impacts and risks have been identified during the EA process. Instead, the AF is expected to deliver significant social benefits by helping reduce the vulnerability of the most vulnerable groups (i.e. women, elderly and children) by making nutrition-sensitive crops available to them. The dissemination of Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) practices and techniques are expected to improve the soil productivity and reduce the negative trends in land degradation. However, the activities to expand and scale up small-scale irrigation could potentially induce indirect, but manageable impacts associated with the use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides and/or fertilizers. These issues are addressed in the IPMP. Also, any socio-economic facility likely to generate waste should be implemented along with awareness-raising campaigns.

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

N/A

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 Parent Project (PAC3) is the third phase of an APL. The latest safeguards implementation support missions (October & December, 2016), respectively, rated the safeguard compliance as Satisfactory (S), based on review of progress reports and project site visits. The Project Management Unit (PMU) has extensive experience with the Bank's safeguards policies, and a dedicated team follows up on both environmental and social aspects of the project, especially the implementation of the safeguards instruments. In addition, the Bank's safeguards specialists will provide guidance to the PMU through more proactive, regular supervision missions and direct capacity support to the S&E Safeguards Specialist.

The updated ESMF, RPF, and PMP, based on lessons learned from experience implementing these safeguards instruments under Phase I and Phase II, include sound institutional arrangements, outlining the roles and responsibilities of key various stakeholder groups involved, for screening, review and approval of subprojects, as well as implementation and

monitoring of their mitigation measures. The ESMF guarantees sustainability through mitigation measures. All microprojects are subject to systematic environmental and social screening and categorization process to minimize the potential negative impacts of these activities; and where applicable, a site-specific ESIA and/or a site-specific RAP will be carried out, consulted upon, and publicly disclosed before the start of civil works.

All works contracts and bidding documents will have environmental and social clauses incorporated in order to enable contractors to follow up on environmental and social due diligence and to mitigate the anticipated negative impacts, while maximizing the positive ones. Depending of the type, scope/nature, and size of construction, a supervising engineer (Bureau de contrôle) will be hired by the project to oversee the construction works (including implementation of environmental and social measures by the constructor) on behalf of the PIU. For small-size construction type, the PIU will rely on the deconcentrated technical services like Génie Rural, Regional Directorate for Environmental (BEEEI), municipal technicians, etc.

The Recipient has experience with the World Bank Safeguards policies' requirements through several past Bank-funded operations. The proposed AF will be implemented as part of the ongoing third phase of the Community Action Program (CAP3). As such, there is reasonable capacity and experience within the various sectors and among the various stakeholders involved in environmental and social issues. Indeed, the previous phases and the ongoing one of the CAP achieved excellent results in building the capacity for project National Coordination Unit (NCU) and the regional antennas staffs, the member of approval committees, the mayors, and local consultants. The AF will build on these initial gains, and the safeguards instruments include provisions to further strengthen the capacity of the various stakeholders. The NCU, in collaboration with elected officials and local stakeholders established at the Communes and Regional councils, are responsible for ensuring that microprojects are demand-driven, socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and can be properly operated and maintained.

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 identified are the Government of Niger, local authorities (Communes, Urban and Regional councils), rural organizations, the private sector, and civil society. Throughout the entire process of project preparation, consultations with stakeholders were held, they were involved in the definition of the scope of activities, and they will remain engaged during implementation, supervision, and evaluation stages of the project.

The key points raised by stakeholders are the following: (i) consolidate the achievements of the previous phases of the CAP by enhancing the governance of regional and municipal councils, including their willingness to inter-communality work; (ii) complete the geographic expansion of activities to cover the Communes located in remote and marginal areas; and (iii) make appropriate arrangements to ensure that the principles and dynamics driven by the Community Action Program continue to prevail at the community level even after the CAP funding.

The key concerns of the stakeholders have been incorporated in the design of this proposed Additional Financing. The component A will support initiatives aimed at building the capacities of participating Communes and improving local governance by: (i) building capacities for Communes and Communities to enhance the governance of Communes, (ii) promoting inter-communal collaboration, (iii) building the capacities of Regional governments, and (iv) building the capacities of sectoral line departments and agencies in charge of providing technical assistance to Communes and Regions on local development planning and monitoring. This support to capacity building aimed at facilitating full local and national ownership of all the activities of the project, which is the key element of the 'exit strategy'. Furthermore, efficient mechanisms and procedures will be defined in order to strengthen the collaboration between local governments and line departments.

Regarding the geographic expansion of activities to cover Communes located in marginal areas, project's activities on diversification of income-generating activities (IGAs) and creation/maintenance of collective socio-economic facilities and infrastructures will primarily benefit these Communes.

As part of the ESMF, the RPF and the PMP, a stakeholders' workshop was organized by the Recipient on December 6 and 7, 2012, to share the results of the updated studies, mainstream ownership and seek input from these stakeholders in order to improve quality and soundness of these instruments. All safeguard instruments (ESMF, RPF, and PMP) were disclosed in-country on January 23, 2013 and at the InfoShop on January 30, 2013. They were re-disclosed in-country on April 7, 2017 and at InfoShop on April 11, 2017 prior to appraisal. The ESMF describes a comprehensive consultation mechanism and disclosure during micro-projects preparation.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Apr-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	07-Apr-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Apr-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	07-Apr-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	

Niger	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Apr-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Niger	07-Apr-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 checked="" 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 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?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?						
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 4.12 - 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"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

safeguard policies?						
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

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Contact: Soulemane Fofana
Title: Senior Rural Development Speci

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Implementing Agencies

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Contact:
Title:
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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Soulemane Fofana	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Practice Manager:	Name:	Date:
Country Director:	Name:	Date:

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