



The World Bank

Additional Financing to the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS II) (P178791)

Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-May-2022 | Report No: PIDA34034

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Western and Central Africa	Project ID P178791	Project Name Niger and Mauritania Emergency Additional Financing to PRAPS-2	Parent Project ID (if any) P173197
Parent Project Name Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II	Region Western and Central Africa	Estimated Appraisal Date 09-May-2022	Estimated Board Date 28-Jun-2022
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Niger, Burkina Faso, Republic of Chad, Republic of Mali	Implementing Agency Republic of Senegal, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Ministry in charge of Livestock, CILSS Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, Republic of Niger, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Burkina Faso, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Republic of Mali, Ministry in charge of Livestock, Republic of Chad, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Components

- Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control
- Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement
- Livestock value chain improvement
- Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth
- Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	92.00
Total Financing	92.00
of which IBRD/IDA	92.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	92.00
IDA Credit	67.00
IDA Grant	25.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

A. Introduction and Context

1. Across the Sahel, chronic poverty and vulnerability, low and erratic rainfall, uneven access to feed in depleted rangelands, hindered mobility of livestock, along with domestic food price inflation, are combining to generate severe and widespread food and nutrition insecurity. Conflict and forced displacement are sharpening and deepening these forces, further increasing pressure and tensions in areas that were already under stress. As a result, increasing numbers of people, including pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are facing severe food and nutrition insecurity, and growing vulnerability. Rising global fuel, food, and fertilizer prices due to the conflict in Ukraine are reinforcing these challenges. PRAPS-II offers a strong platform from which these challenges can be addressed with the required urgency and scale, while supporting short-term recovery and medium-term interventions to strengthen resilience at several levels, reducing the negative effects of seasonality and unpredictable shocks in the future.
2. The multi-dimensional food security crisis facing the Sahel region is impacting Mauritania and Niger strongly. In Mauritania, the most recent Cadre Harmonisé survey (March 2022) showed 678,000 people facing IPC3+ food insecurity conditions in March-May 2022, with the total projected to rise to 880,000 people (20 percent of the population) in the June-August 2022 lean season, an increase of 64 percent compared to 2021. In Niger, the estimated IPC3+ impacted population for March-May 2022 stands at 3.35 million people and is projected to top 4.4 million people (17.7 percent of the population) in June-August 2022. The multiple drivers



of food insecurity in both countries and across the Sahel are expected to persist for the remainder of 2022 and extend into 2023 and call for both short term recovery and medium term, resilience-oriented responses.

3. In each country, the AF will complement and leverage the parent project as well as other World Bank (WB) and partners' interventions through a carefully targeted set of activities that meet immediate needs of crisis-affected food insecure pastoral and agropastoral populations and simultaneously address underlying drivers of vulnerability and food insecurity, especially those linked to climate variability and change. This will be achieved through tailored combinations of direct transfers to beneficiaries, provision of productive inputs and assets, and capacity building activities, based on needs and gaps identified. Institutional capacity for emergency preparedness and response will also be boosted.
4. The parent project's Project Coordination Units (PCUs) will be tasked with overall coordination and management of the proposed AF resources. In Mauritania, an additional partner (World Food Programme – WFP, working in close cooperation with Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire¹ – CSA) will be incorporated, aiming to promote agility and leverage their operational capacities to speed up implementation of emergency interventions. Partnerships between PCUs and government agencies in charge of agriculture production will also be enhanced.

Country Context

Mauritania

5. **Mauritania is facing multiple challenges to growth and poverty reduction, while the Ukraine war and global food price crisis threaten future economic growth.** The COVID-19 outbreak severely impacted the economy and reversed years of progress. GDP growth declined from 5.9 percent in 2019 to -1.8 percent (-4 percent in per capita terms) in 2020, causing widespread job losses and drops in personal income, and pushing up the poverty rate (US\$ 3.2/day PPP 2011) from 22.5 percent in 2019 to 24.3 percent in 2020, equivalent to 142,000 additional poor people. Growth rebounded in 2021 to 2.3 percent and is projected at 4.5 percent in 2022.² Mauritania ranks 157th (out of 189) on the Human Development Index with major disparities from region to region in terms of gender, age and occupational status; 74 percent of the poor – largely farmers, pastoralists and landless or unpaid women and young people – live in rural areas. Mauritania is affected by regional volatility, most importantly through the influx of refugees fleeing violence in Mali. Mauritania is highly dependent on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine, and fertilizer imports from Russia and Belarus. The economic impacts of the war in Ukraine could therefore be significant and require mitigation actions.

Niger

¹ The CSA is a public institution with administrative and financial autonomy. Placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister, it is administered by a supervisory board. Originally created in 1982 following the merger between the Mauritanian Cereals Office and the Food Aid Commission, its last restructuring results from the decree 138-2021 of August 25, 2021. The CSA's key mandates are to : (i) monitor the food and nutrition situation of the population and the implementation of response to crises related to food insecurity ; (ii) organize free distribution operations for the benefit of food insecure populations; (iii) support the purchasing power of the poor; and (iv) support the improvement of production and productivity of fragile populations to strengthen their resilience to exogenous shocks.

² World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook for Mauritania, April 2022:

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fec5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-mrt.pdf>



6. **Niger is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world.** Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at just over US\$ 570 in 2021. Though Niger avoided recession in 2020, growth in 2021 fell to 1.4 percent, and extreme poverty increased to 41.8 percent.³ The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Niger's fragile economy, forcing an additional 685,000 people into extreme poverty. With an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent (the world's highest) and a fertility rate of 6.9 percent, Niger's population is expected to exceed 63 million by 2050. But low levels of education, limited opportunities for youth, and deeply rooted gender-related inequalities prevent Niger from reaping the demographic dividend. Malnutrition is widespread, especially among children, with global acute malnutrition estimated at 12.7 percent, and 42 percent of children under 5 years are stunted. Niger ranks last (189th) in the United Nations Human Development Index. There is continued conflict along Niger's border. A State of Emergency is in force in Diffa and Tillabery regions, which have been under repeated attacks and kidnappings for ransom in recent years by terrorist groups from Nigeria and Mali.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

7. **Most of Mauritania's population relies on an agricultural sector that is dominated by subsistence-oriented smallholder (agro)pastoralists facing multiple challenges, especially those linked to climate change.** 60 percent of the rural population lives from agriculture and livestock, which contribute to around 15 percent of the country's GDP, with livestock accounting up to 80 percent of the agriculture GDP. Mauritania is prone to frequent droughts, floods and locust invasions, compounded by rapid soil erosion and desertification due to climate change, inadequate agropastoral practices, and increased human and livestock pressure. Cereal production meets only 30 percent of national demand rendering Mauritania highly dependent on imports. There is no established mechanism in place yet to store critical staple food, especially wheat, as an instrument to stabilize prices. Food markets are therefore highly vulnerable to global food price fluctuations. The upward trend in global prices and the recent closure of the border with Mali are combining with domestic shortages to push up prices sharply (7.7 percent year-over-year, 6-month average⁴). Food insecurity is widespread, especially during the lean season, and particularly among smallholder pastoralists and agropastoralists, seasonal laborers and unpaid workers, who are mostly women. Five regions (Wilayas) – Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Hodh el Gharbi and Tagant – are the most prone to frequent natural shocks and food insecurity and a sixth – Hodh El Chargui – is affected by recurrent food insecurity and the influx of refugees from Mali.

Niger

8. **Niger's agricultural sector is critical to reducing poverty, enhancing food security, and tackling the country's nutritional challenges, but it is stagnant and highly vulnerable to climate shocks.** Crop and livestock contributed about 38 percent of Niger's GDP in 2019, and about 80 percent of the country's population are directly or indirectly dependent on the sector. Cereal production in 2021 was 38 percent below the 2020 level due to low and poorly distributed rainfall and long dry spells under climate change. With low production and depleted household and trader stocks, food prices have increased sharply (8.7 percent year-over-year,

³ World Bank Macro Poverty outlook for Niger, April 2022:

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-ner.pdf>

⁴ IMF and Trading Economics data, October 2021 – March 2022.



6-month average)⁵ and are well above seasonal and five-year averages nationally. A similarly poor 2021-2022 pastoral season yielded a large fodder deficit that is expected to lead to displacement, loss of livestock, and higher debt burdens in pastoral communities. These challenges and shocks are impacting the whole country, but are especially acute in Niger's Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéry, and Zinder regions. While conflict is a major challenge in Niger, it is not the primary driver of the unfolding acute food insecurity crisis. The proximate drivers of food insecurity are climatic, extending across the entire Sahel region. However, increases in security-related incidents and fatalities could further disrupt market operations, agricultural activities, and assistance, leading to higher food prices and lower national production levels.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To improve the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in selected areas in the Sahel region.

Current PDO

The PDO of PRAPS-II will remain unchanged.

Key Results

9. PRAPS-II Results Frameworks will be amended to take into account scaled-up activities under components 2 and 4, and reflect selected results expected from the emergency support under component 5.2 in Mauritania and Niger. All PRAPS-II baselines reflecting PRAPS-I achievements and increments will also be adjusted as this occasion to reflect results of PRAPS I as of December 31, 2021, corresponding to the closing date of the project in the six beneficiary countries.

D. Project Description

Mauritania

10. **Targeting under the AF will focus on scaling-up immediate and medium-term activities falling within the PRAPS-II objectives, components, and geographical areas.** In Mauritania, activities supported under the AF would prioritize southern areas of the following four regions (Wilayas) bordering Mali: Guidimakha, Assaba, Hodh el Gharbi and Hodh el Chargui. Selection of beneficiaries for scaled-up activities would follow the criteria defined under the parent project, based on technical and socio-economic considerations, as defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). Cash transfers in IPC3+ areas that would be carried out by WFP would use the harmonized mechanism applied in the country, using the National Social Registry as a priority, complemented by additional screenings as need be.

Niger

11. **In Niger, AF activities will be implemented in the 17 agro-pastoral departments within the Tillabéry, Tahoua, Zinder, and Maradi regions already targeted through the parent project.** According to the Cadre Harmonisé, the greatest deficits are observed in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Zinder, all of which fall within the PRAPS-II targeted regions IPC3+ conditions as highlighted in the Niger Support Plan for Vulnerable

⁵ IMF and Trading Economics data, October 2021 – March 2022.



Populations for 2022, focusing on areas and villages classified as extremely vulnerable by the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (DNPGCA).

Changes in Components and Costs

12. The AF will scale up and add new activities within existing components of the parent project. Specifically, in Mauritania and Niger, the proposal is to scale-up activities to subcomponents 2.1, 2.2 and 5.1, and scale-up and add new ones under subcomponents 2.3 and 5.2; in Niger, activities will also be scaled-up under subcomponent 4.3. These changes are described below and will be further detailed in the PIM.
13. In Mauritania, recognizing gaps both in emergency action and short to medium term resilience interventions, the AF will have a dual focus of filling resource gaps in the emergency response and scaling up investments to boost resilience of (agro)pastoralists in areas most affected by the crisis. In Niger, given the World Bank's value addition alongside existing and planned emergency-related investments by other actors within the crisis response plan, the focus of the AF will be on protecting livelihoods (short term recovery actions) and building resilience in most impacted areas.
14. In both Mauritania and Niger, all scaled-up and new activities will build directly on relevant methods and structures put in place under the parent project. Implementation arrangements, responsible agencies, and partner institutions from the parent project will be retained in full, led by the PCU within the Ministry in charge of livestock. In addition, parent project implementation arrangements will be supplemented by a partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture to clarify responsibilities with respect to implementation of scaled-up activities under subcomponent 2.3. In Mauritania specifically, a new partnership will be established with WFP to implement selected activities under subcomponent 5.2.

Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement (original project US\$74.3 million IDA of which US\$7.7 million for Mauritania and US\$13.2 million for Niger; additional financing US\$9.4 million for Mauritania and US\$32.9 million for Niger)

15. The objective of this component is to secure livestock mobility and access to better managed pastoral and water resources and increase cultivated forage production, aiming to enhance the resilience of (agro)pastoralists to climate risks while strengthening peace and social cohesion over use of shrinking pastoral areas with climatic imbalance. Under the AF, this objective will be expanded to also support food crop production under subcomponent 2.3.

Sub-component 2.1: Access to natural resources and sustainable landscape management (additional financing US\$1.2 million in Mauritania; US\$9.8 million in Niger)

16. Under this sub-component, in Mauritania the AF proposes to scale-up community-based interventions aiming to generate revenues to (agro)pastoral people, while protecting natural pastoral areas against wildfires (1000 km of fire strips) and recovering degraded land through : building stone cordons to promote water infiltration (350 km); establishing pastoral reserves (15 reserves of 50 ha each) and assisting natural regeneration (20 sites of 50 ha each). Implementation arrangements will be identical to the parent project based on joint identification and planning of works to be carried out with local and regional actors, using existing pastoral charters developed under PRAPS-I and other land tenure schemes.



17. In Niger, the AF also proposes to support national and cross-border landscape management activities through targeted conditional cash-based transfers for community-based works to protect agro-pastoral areas. Proposed activities include : (i) restoration of degraded pastoral land over 10,000 ha; (ii) dunes fixation over 3050 ha; (iii) building fire strips (4000 km); (iv) improvement of pastoral rangelands with seeding over 6000 ha; and (v) interventions to remove and prevent the spread of invasive species over 800 ha. Implementation arrangements will be as in the parent project. Specifically, the process for community planning and facilitator selection conducted during the preparation of the parent project is already being scaled up with local committees to include new sites to be covered by the AF.

Sub-component 2.2: Sustainable management of infrastructure for access to water (additional financing US\$3.2 million in Mauritania; US\$6.8 million in Niger)

18. Under this sub-component, in Mauritania, the AF proposes to support the restoration and construction of 150 additional climate resilient water points (30 boreholes, 40 pastoral wells and 80 watering pounds). Beyond rehabilitation and construction, the project will also establish and/or strengthen the executive committees to manage, monitor and maintain the water points, and refine existing social agreements to increase the sustainability of these structures. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project.
19. In Niger, the AF proposes to support the construction and rehabilitation of 100 additional climate-resilient pastoral water infrastructure including cemented wells, boreholes, watering ponds, and establishment of effective management structures. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project.

Sub-component 2.3: Fodder production (additional financing US5.0 million in Mauritania; US\$16.3 million in Niger)

20. Under this sub-component, in Mauritania, the AF will support development of additional cultivated fodder crop sites (88 ha irrigated and 394 ha rainfed) in areas prioritized by the AF. Investments will include provision of drought-tolerant seeds adapted to the agro-ecological conditions, acquisition of small equipment (e.g., seeding and cutting machines), storage units (30), irrigation infrastructure and equipment, and provision of technical assistance to support the swift adoption of climate-smart production techniques and technologies. Under the AF, this subcomponent will also include the rehabilitation of up to 30,000 ha of food crop perimeters, including the rehabilitation of small water retention infrastructure, fencing, as well as the provision quality seeds and fertilizers, small agriculture equipment, and storage units to reduce food waste and losses. Increasing fodder and food production capacity will strengthen the capacity of agro-pastoralists to weather future climate related shocks, and offset reduction of transhumance possibilities in bordering countries, in Mali in particular. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project. The partnership agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture will be adjusted with the PCU to clarify roles and responsibilities including new activities supported by the AF.
21. in Niger, the AF also proposes to support highly vulnerable, food insecure pastoral and agropastoral households in targeted areas through increased production and access to fodder for livestock (scaling-up) and food for household consumption (additional activities). Support will include: the development of small irrigation infrastructure and provision of related equipment; provision of fertilizers, quality drought-tolerant seeds (e.g. dual-purpose alfalfa, bourgou, cowpea, sorghum, and maize among other crops) and creation of



fodder seed banks; rehabilitation of livestock feed stores; and provision of technical assistance (e.g. promotion of improved livestock feeding practices, and climate smart fodder/food crop production, including regenerating degraded agro-pastoral lands, and promoting food and fodder crops in multiplication centers) thereby also increasing climate resilience. As in Mauritania, strengthening the capacities of women and youth producer groups will be prioritized. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project; the partnership agreement with the Ministry in charge of agriculture will also be updated to reflect specific responsibilities under the AF.

Component 4: Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth (original project US\$47.1 million IDA, of which US\$6.3 million for Mauritania and US\$8 million for Niger; additional financing US\$1.9 million for Niger)

22. The objective of this component is to contribute to a greater socio-economic inclusion of pastoral populations, in particular young people and women, through increased access to vocational training, inclusion in social and civil registries, and direct support to develop income generating activities.

Sub-component 4.3: Income-generating activities (additional financing US\$1.9 million in Niger)

23. Under this sub-component, in Niger, as in the parent project, the AF proposes to provide cash grants (up to \$450 per person) to highly vulnerable pastoral and agropastoral persons in support of prioritized resilience-enhancing and income-generating opportunities in targeted communities. These activities will follow selection criteria and mechanisms established under the parent project. They may include, e.g., small processing units, sheltered mills, small warehouses, storage facilities, that will enhance the economic resilience of vulnerable people and communities, while supporting agro-pastoral value chains. In addition to enhancing resilience to climate shocks, reducing environmental degradation by limiting such-activities as tree-cutting for income, and expanding medium- to long-term income-earning opportunities, the grants will boost food and nutrition security by allowing beneficiaries to purchase food in local markets or through alternate provisions. As in the parent project, women and youth will be targeted, with young women prioritized. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project.

Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response (original project US\$73.3 million IDA of which US\$7.9million for Mauritania and US\$8.4 million for Niger; additional financing US\$32.6 million for Mauritania and US\$15.2 million for Niger)

Sub-component 5.1: Project coordination (additional financing U\$2.3 million in Mauritania; US\$0.4 million in Niger)

24. Given the scaled-up and new activities under the AF, this sub-component will be correspondingly boosted by enhancing the technical and organizational capacity of implementing agencies.
25. In Mauritania, the PCU staffing will be strengthened with the competitive recruitment of two additional M&E assistants, one additional accounting assistant and one additional procurement specialist over three years. Consultants would also be recruited on a need-basis to support the PCU staff.



26. In Niger, new technical experts will be recruited to support additional activities: one animal/ plant production expert to support activities under component 2 and one social/rural development specialist will be added to the PCU to help supervise the income-generating activities under component 4. An additional procurement specialist and a gender/GBV expert will also be recruited to reinforce the PCU team. In addition to these experts, the project will recruit consultants and short-term technical assistants, and procure goods, services, and works on a need-basis. Communication capacity and knowledge management will also be enhanced through development of a communication service with strong community-level linkages.

Sub-component 5.2: Institutional Strengthening (additional financing US\$30.3 million in Mauritania; US\$14.8 million in Niger)

27. Investment under this sub-component will be significantly expanded and increased under the AF with respect to pastoral crisis prevention and response capacities, and strategy development.

28. In Mauritania, the AF will support the following food security emergency relief programs: (i) US\$ 10 million for cash-based lean season transfers to food insecure households in prioritized IPC3+ areas, implemented by WFP, complementing other WB funded and partners' investments; and (ii) US\$ 15 million for purchase of 25,000 mt of wheat for the strategic grain reserve as an instrument to prevent food price inflation. Wheat purchase will be carried out by WFP under contractual arrangements with the PCU, and further steps will be carried out by the "Centrale des Achats et Approvisionnement du Marché" (CAAM), including storage, commercialization, and replenishment of stocks. These emergency activities will follow established harmonized standard mechanisms, based on a well-developed relationship between the World Bank and WFP in the region, and within Mauritania.⁶ In addition, to support the sustainable development planning of the livestock sector over the next decade, taking due consideration of the climate adaptation imperative, the AF will support the development of a livestock master plan (LMP), using a standard approach and methodology developed by the consortium formed of FAO/ILRI/CIRAD.⁷

29. In Niger, the AF will aim to leverage the framework and coordination mechanisms developed under DNPGCA for rapid delivery of short-term assistance for recovery. Targeting highly vulnerable (agro)pastoral households identified by the DNPGCA-led process, activities will include a package comprising: (i) vaccination against telluric diseases (pasteurellosis, anthrax, blackleg) jointly with acquisition and distribution of antiparasitic and mineral and vitamin complexes; and (ii) the acquisition and distribution of livestock feed at the end of the lean season. These investments will provide vital support to avoid livestock losses, increase the resistance of the herds, which are essential to pastoral households' resilience to current and future shocks. This will also help avoid negative coping strategies, including environmental degradation through

⁶ The World Bank and WFP have a corporate partnership that covers a range of areas including procurement of commodities and service provision to host governments. Standard templates will be used for both cash transfers and purchase of wheat. Under the AF, based on a clear commitment from the government to contract WFP, t WFP will activate its internal procurement processes, allowing for the timely commencement of contracting processes for purchase and shipment of food commodities (wheat) and preparation of cash transfers.

⁷ An LMP helps a government identify and prioritize their livestock development investment objectives, It is usually developed over a five-year period, It includes both investment analysis and a budget - both a financial and a human resource budget that guide the development of a country's sustainable livestock sector. It focuses on investments reducing poverty, increasing the revenue that the sector contributes to either state or national income, and improving food and nutrition security by including a strategy to increase animal-sourced food consumption and exports.



over-grazing of rangelands and tree-cutting for income. Implementation arrangements will be the same as in the parent project.

Institutional arrangements

30. In both Mauritania and Niger, the implementation responsibilities in the parent project will be retained. The PCU of the parent project will retain the overall responsibility over the coordination, supervision, fiduciary and environmental and social safeguards compliance, as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of AF supported activities. The respective Ministries of Agriculture will also implement part of subcomponent 2.3 through a partnership agreement signed with the PCU to clarify roles and responsibilities. In Mauritania specifically, a new partnership with WFP (through a consulting service contract) will be established under sub-component 5.2. See also Annex 4.
31. The PIM will be updated no later than two months after AF effectiveness in both countries to reflect specific adjustments brought by the AF.

Summary of component changes and costs

32. The proposed total cost of the AF is US\$92 million. The following table shows the Parent Project IDA costs for Mauritania and Niger and the proposed additional financing IDA costs by component (to be finalized at appraisal):

Component	Mauritania		Niger		Regional	Regional
	Parent Project (US\$ million)	Additional Financing (US\$ million)	Parent Project (US\$ million)	Additional Financing (US\$ million)	Total Original Parent Project (US\$ million)	Total with Additional Financing (US\$ million)
Component 1: Animal health improvement and veterinary medicine control	17.4	-	17.1	-	125,3	125,3
Component 2: Sustainable landscape management and governance enhancement	7.7	9.4	13.2	32.9	74.3	116.6
<i>Sub-component 2.1</i>	2.7	1.2	5.6	9.8		
<i>Sub-component 2.2</i>	3.2	3.2	5.8	6.8		
<i>Sub-component 2.3</i>	1.8	5.0	1.8	16.3		
Component 3: Livestock value chain improvement	5.8	-	13.2	-	54.9	54.9
Component 4: Social and economic inclusion improvement, women and youth	6.3	-	8.0	1.9	47.1	49



<i>Sub-component 4.1</i>	2.6	-	3.6	-		
<i>Sub-component 4.2</i>	0.8	-	1.1	-		
<i>Sub-component 4.3</i>	2.8	-	3.3	1.9		
Component 5: Project coordination, institutional strengthening, crisis prevention and response	7.9	32.6	8.5	15.2	73.3	121.1
<i>Sub-component 5.1</i>	6.2	2.3	6.0	0.4		
<i>Sub-component 5.2</i>	1.7	30.3	2.4	14.8		
<i>Sub-component 5.3</i>	0	-	0	-		
TOTAL	45	42	60	50	375	467

Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

28. In both Mauritania and Niger, the implementation responsibilities in the parent project will be retained. The PCU of the parent project will retain the overall responsibility over the coordination, supervision, fiduciary and environmental and social safeguards compliance, as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of AF supported activities. The respective Ministries of Agriculture will also implement part of subcomponent 2.3 through a partnership agreement signed with the PCU to clarify roles and responsibilities. In Mauritania specifically, a new partnership with WFP (through a consulting service contract) will be established under sub-component 5.2.

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