

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No.: ISDSA15277

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 02-Nov-2015

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 02-Nov-2015

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ethiopia	Project ID:	P151712
Project Name:	Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) (P151712)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Muderis Abdulahi Mohammed, Ruth Hill		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	14-Oct-2015	Estimated Board Date:	15-Dec-2015
Managing Unit:	GSP01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Public administration- Other social services (90%), Solid waste management (10%)		
Theme(s):	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (60%), Improving labor markets (30%), Other urban development (10%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	450.00	Total Bank Financing:	300.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			150.00
International Development Association (IDA)			300.00
Total			450.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The PDO of the proposed project is to support the government of Ethiopia to improve income of targeted poor households and establish urban safety net mechanisms

3. Project Description

Component I: Safety Net Support (Total USD 411.00, Million, of which: IDA USD 221.00 Million, GoE USD 190.00 Million)

1. This component will support the delivery of a predictable, timely and productive safety net through conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. The project will ensure that various safety nets principles such as primacy of transfer; adequacy, and predictability of transfer are respected.
2. Sub- component 1.1: Conditional Transfers: The conditional transfers will target able bodied persons in households eligible for project support. This group constitutes 84% of total project beneficiaries. Conditional transfers will require participation in public works which could range from small-scale infrastructure to provision of beneficial services to communities that are absent in urban areas including child care, home care for the elderly and people affected by HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses, preparation of food for workers etc. Public works that increase the productivity of urban work - such as building market sheds for self-employment retailers, provision of childcare or prepared food - will be encouraged. As the program develops, transfers may also be conditioned on enrolment in tailored training programs aiming at connecting project clients with job or self-employment opportunities (component 2).
3. The project will support the financing and development of sustainable community assets and public services implemented using labor intensive methods. A menu of public works appropriate for the urban areas and customized to the special environments in each of the participating cities will be provided as guidance to the communities in participating areas. These may include urban greenery development, solid waste management, construction of cobblestone roads, building drainages and community infrastructure and development of shelters and workshops for income generation SME activities etc.). In cities where there is an overlap with ULGDP the public works will be limited to urban greenery, environmental cleaning, solid waste management and social facilities/services projects. Specific guidelines and manuals will be developed to guide the design and implementation of various public works sub-projects. In this process, reference will be made to various implementation manuals developed by the MUDHCo through ULGDP to ensure that overlaps will be overcome and that necessary synergies between the projects will be ensured.
4. Implementation of the public works will also build basic technical skills, such as specific skills for construction, catering or home care activities, as well as soft skills, like timeliness and discipline, amongst the project beneficiaries.
5. Wage rate and transfer size: In the case of Conditional Transfer beneficiaries, the daily transfer size (wage rate) is determined taking into account the market wage rate for unskilled labor, the availability of individuals to undertake their co-responsibilities, and market prices of basic food commodities. Accordingly, a daily transfer size of Birr 60 (USD equivalent 2.91 equivalent based on the current exchange rates) per person per day will be used at the start of the program. This will be reviewed on an annual basis and adjustments will be made as necessary depending on the specific food price situation of each city. The 2015 market wage rate for those with primary and some secondary education (education level of target beneficiary group) converges at around 50 Birr (2015 prices) per day (excluding the construction sector in which wages are 70 percent higher), but a higher rate of 60 Birr is chosen to take into account expected inflation between 2015 and the program start in 2016. Each eligible urban household will be able to work for up to 4 members of the household and will be entitled to a transfer over 12 months by providing labor to access public works.

6. Consistent with budgetary estimates for the labor vs. capital components of the public works, the labor intensity is expected to be not less than 70% on average so as to maximize the element of transfer to the target households.

7. Participation in the public works is designed to ensure it does not result in unnecessarily high levels of foregone income opportunities. Specifically: (i) individuals will self-select the number of days they spend on public works up to a cap that is 60 days per household member in the first year and tapering off in the second and third year to 40 and 20 days respectively, for up to 4 person per household (ii) the daily conditional transfer will be set lower than the average wage rate received for unskilled work encouraging beneficiaries to pursue other work first, (iii) in the first year a matching grant will be provided for amounts saved from conditional transfers encouraging individuals to use this transfer to increase, not replace, income.

8. Sub- component 1.2: Unconditional Transfers: Unconditional transfers will target persons that for various reasons are unable to perform work (e.g. the chronically ill, the elderly and people with disabilities, urban destitute). The urban destitute include the target group who do not have access to a sustainable livelihood, and often resort to begging or illicit activities to make a living. Physical and mental health problems affect many in this group. Some in this group are very young—children who have run away from homes in rural areas. The unconditional transfer beneficiaries will reach up to 16% of the total project beneficiaries.

9. Unconditional Transfer beneficiaries will receive 170 Birr per person a month (USD 8.25 equivalent) or Birr 2040 per year (about USD 100/year equivalent) will lift about 48% of those in this group out of poverty. (Annex 2). It is recognized however that this transfer level is insufficient for people that fall in the category of urban destitute (about 2% of total project beneficiaries). The needs of this group are vast and complex. In addition to financial support that can be provided through transfers, they need housing, health care and psycho-emotional counselling services. Therefore, the cost of support will need to be significantly higher than for the other categories of urban poor. The project will have a dedicated budget line to finance pilot projects of specialized service providers to inform an engagement strategy tailored to the specific needs of this group. In this regard, it is estimated that a support of Birr 600/person/month (about USD 29 equivalent) for 12 Months and an additional 30% overhead cost for the provision of this services will be required.

10. Sub-component 1.3: Safety net mechanisms and systems: The project will also support the development of common safety net mechanism and systems. This will include payment systems, targeting, wage rate setting and market price monitoring.

11. Payment mechanism. The mode of transfer of the project will be cash. The project will develop effective payment mechanism that will use formal financial institutions such as banks and MFIs to deliver payments to all beneficiaries. The project will also explore options to use electronic payment mechanisms such as mobile money transfer. An assessment of how to increase financial inclusion for beneficiaries in a cost-effective way will be undertaken prior to implementation. The project will finance the sensitization and training activities that the financial inclusion assessment recommends in order to ensure all beneficiaries can be paid through financial institutions. This increase in financial inclusion will have many benefits for beneficiaries in addition to improving the effectiveness, transparency and recording of transfers.

12. Duration and timeliness of transfers. Seasonality in the availability of work is modest, and poor

urban households face shortfalls in meeting their basic needs throughout the year. In order to distribute additional income throughout the year and to ensure that beneficiaries are not replacing existing economic activities with engagement in their co-responsibilities, conditional and unconditional transfers to beneficiaries will be provided evenly throughout the year. Conditional Transfer payments will be made on monthly basis after completing public works and will be transferred within a maximum period of 15 days after the end of each month. Unconditional Transfers will be based on a fixed monthly payment schedule at the end of each month. The beneficiaries of conditional transfer will be in the program for three years. The unconditional beneficiaries will remain in the program throughout the life of the project depending on when they start receiving transfer.

13. Market price monitoring: The Project will closely monitor food prices in urban areas using existing data from CSA. This will inform not only adjustments to transfer sizes, but also provide surveillance on possible food price-induced crises as those that hit the country in 2008 and 2011. In other words, the monitoring of food prices will both inform design adjustments but also act as an early warning system for the project as a whole. In case of large covariate shocks affecting urban areas, the Project will closely coordinate a required response with the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture (DRMFSS), PSNP and other programs.

14. Targeting: Project beneficiaries will be identified through a combination of geographic targeting, community targeting, proxy means tests and self-selection. Although in each city the program will scale to cover all areas of the city in the first year it will target beneficiaries in the poorer parts of the city and expand to other parts of the city in the second and third year. Those who have been in their place of residence for 6 months at the start of the targeting process will be considered for the program. Within each administrative unit, targeting committees will be established in each community and will rank households from poorest to richest, thereby identifying those that will be project beneficiaries. This list will be published publicly and verified by implementing a proxy means test. A final list of project beneficiaries will be decided by the community targeting committee after any inconsistencies have been discussed. Categorical targeting will be used to determine who is eligible for conditional and unconditional transfers. Self-selection will also be used in that individuals will determine whether they want to participate given the compensation received in return for public works, and will decide how many days will be worked by each beneficiary. The full targeting process is described in Annex 5.

Component II: Livelihood Services (Total USD 107.00 Million, of which IDA USD 57.00 Million, GoE USD 50.00 Million)

15. This component will support interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. The target group for these interventions are individuals in households receiving conditional transfers that desire more and higher-paid work. One individual per household can receive this support which will result in a total of 188,000 individuals eligible for this component. The individual will be selected by the household. The support will be implemented by the One Stop Centers Directorate in FEMSEDA which established One Stop Centers in woredas/ kebeles. Some of the functions will be performed in collaboration with MOLSA.

16. Sub-component 2.1: Counselling and life-skills development: The first phase of livelihoods support will focus on enhancing financial literacy and soft skills that will be useful across a range of livelihood choices; assessing the technical skills of beneficiaries; and providing individuals with information on entrepreneurship and wage opportunities in their location.

17. Financial literacy and soft skills development Beneficiaries will receive short trainings on financial literacy and soft skills to improve employability. The training will encompass how to open a bank account, planning, budgeting and saving, attitude and expectations of work, and business and workplace readiness. Financial literacy training will be provided to all conditional support beneficiaries early on, as part of their co-responsibility for safety net transfers. This is to ensure that they are able to save appropriately from the income they receive from public works during the first year (some of the livelihood grant made available in the second year of the program will be in the form of a matching grant to match savings undertaken in the first year).. The project will finance the development of new materials or adaptation of existing ones, to be used where existing materials cannot be used, an assessment of training providers, the training of trainers and the provision of these trainings to beneficiaries. A financial inclusion assessment prepared prior to implementation, will inform the design and delivery of the financial literacy training.

18. Guidance and counselling. The technical skills and interest of each individual will be assessed in the first phase through individual interviews and focus groups discussions. Individuals will be provided with information on viable entrepreneurship opportunities and the availability of jobs. City level Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise Development Agency staff and Labor and Social Affairs employment officers will ensure the provision of these services in order to guide each individual on what opportunities are available to him/her to pursue based on his/her skill level and the type of training support that would be required.

19. Building capacity. Capacity will be built within MOLSA and OSCD at the regional and city levels to provide these services. The use of private providers and thus private employment officers, particularly in the provision of information, will be considered based on the needs on the ground and the actual capacity available to satisfy the needs. MOLSA Employment officers are currently expected to provide the type of skills assessment, guidance and counselling services envisaged in this phase, but capacity to deliver these services is limited. Although the reach of the OSCD is larger, their clients are currently more educated than the average safety net beneficiary. A capacity assessment will be undertaken in the first year of implementation and used to develop a capacity building plan. Given the need to build capacity, 10,000 beneficiaries will receive this service in the first year of the project with more receiving this support at the beginning of year 2. The project will also finance the development of new skills assessment tools and manuals for staff. Additional engagement with the private sector to access more information on job openings and to spread it quickly to a city-wide network of employment offices will be invested in in the early months of implementation. This will improve upon the existing system in which information is available only in selected locations. The project will also experiment with dissemination of job alerts to mobile phones.

20. Sub-component 2.2: Financial support and training for livelihood development: In the second phase of livelihoods support, individuals who received guidance in the first phase will choose whether they would like to receive support to increase their income from self-employment (either by starting a business or increasing the profitability of an existing business) or wage employment (either by gaining access to wage-employment or moving from low to higher wage employment). They will receive financial support to pursue this livelihood pathway upon completion of plan accepted by the relevant OSCD and MOLSA staff. The plan will be accepted if it is realistic in terms of viability of activities envisaged and reflects the skills the individual has. In addition to financial support individuals will receive the information, mentoring and training necessary to develop and implement a plan.

21. Value of support. Individuals will receive up to 10,000 Birr of support (approximately 500 USD). The exact value of the support that they will receive will depend on: (i) how much they saved during their first year in the program, and (ii) the amount needed to fund the plan developed. 4,000 to 6,000 Birr (exact amount to be determined during implementation) of the financial support will be provided unconditional of the amount that has been saved in order to ensure that those that were not able to save much from first-year transfers still receive a grant on meaningful size. Additional funds (up to 10,000 Birr total) will be provided to match savings from the first year of transfers. Existing data suggests that on average, beneficiaries will be able to save 2,000 Birr from the first year of transfers. Beneficiaries will only be rewarded for continuous savings. The matching grant requires breaking a lot of new ground and successful implementation will require a lot of attention and capacity. The value of support available does not depend on whether or not an individual is pursuing self or wage employment.

22. Self-employment. The beneficiaries under this track will receive training on entrepreneurship and business development in order to develop an accepted business plan for the livelihood grant. The provision of these trainings will be facilitated by OSCD. It is anticipated that the majority of these training programs will be provided by public TVET but an assessment of training providers will be undertaken to determine whether private TVET and NGOs should also be considered. In addition OSCD will facilitate access to workspace, market linkage services and other licensing or financial services that may be needed for the business plan to succeed, through its network of one-stop service centers. It is expected that self-employment pathway beneficiaries will largely start-up with household enterprises of very small scale nature, and will need handholding to ensure they can cope with start-up challenges and continue. OSCD will thus work with small business regulators to ensure that any advantages accruing to such small businesses will be accessed.

23. Wage-employment. Under the wage employment track, livelihood grants can cover a stipend to attend training to build skills for a wage job (40 Birr a day stipend, training fees will not be covered by the livelihood grant but will be paid separately by the project); an allowance to travel to job interviews until a job is secured; and/or an allowance to travel to work or cover the ancillary costs of employment such as child care expenses. The rationale for the allowance to be provided during early work days is that individuals gain useful experience in early days of a new job even though net take-home pay may be late or low, and persistence can be encouraged. Improving the functioning of the TVET system is beyond the scope of this project, however the program will undertake an assessment of training providers in year 1 to determine what can be provided, and will assess that training is indeed met with improved skills for beneficiaries. Private training centers within the industrial zones are due to be established as part of the Competitiveness and Job Creation (CJC) project. These may offer a better opportunity to program beneficiaries and linkages will be explored in program implementation.

24. Technical support and monitoring: Given the complexity of this component and the fact that it is the first large scale program to increase the employability of poor households in urban areas, the project will support monitoring, evaluation and technical support. The success of this component will depend on strong technical support packages and building capacity to ensure staff with the necessary skills are available to implement it. Evaluation of pilots in early years of implementation is necessary to ensure the package of support offered incorporates lessons from implementation in the early years before scaling up to a larger numbers of beneficiaries in later years of the project (see component 3).

Component III: Institutional strengthening and program management (Total USD 41.00 Million, of

which IDA USD 22.00 Million, GoE USD 19.00 million)

25. This component will support the development and strengthening of project systems for targeting, M&E and MIS, payments, and citizens' engagement. It will also finance capacity building (human resource, training, administrative, physical capacity) and strengthening program management (coordination, financial management, procurement, safeguards).

26. Sub-component 3.1. Operational System development: A number of systems development activities will be supported by the project. The main ones will include systems for (i) monitoring and evaluation, (ii) financial management, (iii) human resources management (iv) targeting, and (v) management information system (MIS).

27. Ethiopia is moving towards the development of key building blocks, tools and instruments for a social protection system, in line with the recently approved social protection policy and strategy. Many of these tools will be financed by PSNP 4, including the development of a single registry and significant investments in information management. UPSNP will be a user of many of these tools, but will also be an important financier of some of these key tools.

28. The project will finance a program-specific MIS, which will provide credible information for decision making to program managers and implementers. Over time, this management information system will be harmonized with the MIS of PSNP to contribute to the development of a comprehensive social protection MIS. The MIS will include comprehensive public works and livelihoods databases and, given the decentralized nature of Ethiopia and the program, will be developed to be functional at both federal and city levels. Establishing the MIS will require training and investments in information and communication technology at all levels.

29. Sub-component 3.2. Capacity building: The UPSNP is being led by an institution which has not been involved in safety nets design and implementation in the past. The project will thus require targeted continuous and fast-tracked capacity development and institutional strengthening as part of implementation. A comprehensive capacity assessment at federal, regional and cities levels will be conducted during the start of the project to inform the project's capacity building strategy and action plan. Capacity building and skills enhancement activities for the parent and other ministries that will be closely involved, as well as other institutions at federal, regional and city levels will be a priority. The capacity development activities are expected to ensure that the primary managers, implementers and stakeholders of the UPSNP have the required awareness levels for safety nets in general and urban safety nets in particular, and impart them with skills to successfully deliver their roles.

30. Program management support: This component will also allocate resources for the regular program management and coordination activities. This includes regular monitoring and evaluation, technical assessments and studies, missions and project coordination meetings etc.

31. Sub-component 3.3: Citizens' engagement: The UPSNP design has made efforts to maximize opportunities for adopting citizens' engagement during the design and this will be pursued further during the implementation stage. The objective will be to ensure that the project clients are receiving their entitlement on a timely basis, in full and with dignity; and that citizen's participation in planning and providing feedback on project activities shall be facilitated to allow informed feedback and development of appropriate solutions. Consistent with the current Government and Bank vision for strengthening Citizens' Engagement as a platform for localized service-delivery-based governance, implementation of this initiative under the UPSNP will be closely coordinated

with other World Bank-financed operations with Citizens' Engagement interventions to avoid duplication and fragmentation of approaches, tools and mechanisms for monitoring progress. The CE initiative will include three interrelated interventions namely: (i) Social Accountability, (ii) Financial Transparency and Accountability, and (iii) Grievances Redress Mechanism (Annex 11).

31. Social Accountability. To facilitate a structured mechanism for the citizens' participation in planning, evaluation and feedback provision, Citizen's Report Cards or a Community Score Cards will be implemented in participating cities at the start of the program on a randomly sampled group of beneficiaries, at mid-term and at the end of the program. The application of these report/score cards will help to create awareness among the citizenry on their rights, roles and responsibilities about the project activities. It will also promote monitoring of beneficiary and the broader citizenry perceptions about the project and management of emerging issues as part of implementation improvements. Implementation of the report/score cards will go hand in hand with empowering citizens to monitor project implementation. The creation of awareness about the project will ensure appropriate and informed citizen participation. The project will facilitate creation of project monitoring committees as an upgraded mandate for existing committees, or a new mandate for newly formed project committees where such committees do not exist.

32. Grievances Redress mechanism (GRM). As part of awareness creation on the project, the existence of GRM, procedures for citizens will be effectively communicated. Project complaints and appeals committees will be established at the ketene, kebele and woreda levels - with a mandate to receive and register complaints, convene meetings to resolve the complaints and respond to the appeals resulting from committees' decisions. The effectiveness of resolution of complaints and appeals will be monitored during implementation. Information on the complaints and appeals will be collected at the ketene, kebele and woreda levels, and if there will be referrals to the regional or Project Implementation Unit level, which is less expected, the PIUs will be required to report information on the cases management as well. Information requirements will include registered cases, cases resolve in a timely manner and cases referred to the next level of the complaints and appeals structure.

33. Financial transparency and accountability. These activities will focus on promoting transparency and accountability on the project budgetary planning and implementation. The main activities will include budget literacy training among implementers at all levels and citizens' representatives. Basic tools for communicating project budgets will be developed and disseminated at all levels. Feedback mechanisms will involve communication of the budget execution performance and variances as well as explanations as part of reporting by the implementers at local government levels. Feedback will be targeted to the citizenry in general and beneficiaries in particular as well as the implementers and service providers.

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

34. The Project will cover a total of 11 cities (Addis Ababa, Dessie, Mekelle, Adama, Awassa, Gambella, Asossa, Semera, Jigiga, Harer and Dire Dawa) and reach approximately 752,000 beneficiaries in 5 years. Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) subprojects will be community-based with technical assistance provided by city, woreda, and ketene administrations. LIPW subprojects will be small-scale and their impacts will be site-specific and limited. The range of works include: urban greenery development, solid waste management, construction of cobblestone roads, building drainages and community infrastructure and development of shelters and workshops for income generation, SME activities, etc.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Asferachew Abate Abebe (GENDR)

Chukwudi H. Okafor (GSURR)

Ian Leslie Campbell (GSP01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Most of LIPW sub-projects, though intended to impact the environment positively, will have 1 minor environmental and social impacts. Thus, OP 4.01 is triggered and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and/or Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) as needed, to address potential adverse impacts of LIPWs.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	As the LIPW sub-projects will all be implemented within the designated urban areas, no disturbance of natural habitats is expected.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	As the LIPW sub-projects will all be implemented within the designated urban areas, no disturbance of, or impacts on, forests are expected.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No irrigation or agricultural projects utilizing agrochemicals are planned within the UPSNP LIPW program.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	An adverse impact on physical cultural resources are unlikely in view of the small scale nature of the subprojects to be financed under this project. However, this policy is triggered to protect any likely impacts on cultural heritages in the urban settings through 'chance-finds'. The policy is addressed in the ESMF screening process. Sub-projects will be assessed for their potential disturbance to cultural or religious sites and possible mitigation measures will be prepared.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	As the affected communities all lie within urban areas, and there are no Indigenous Peoples expected to be present in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Although sub-projects involving change of land use or involuntary loss of assets are not expected to be common, due to the possibility of a sub-project activity such as road-widening or drainage taking a small amount of land, or altering access to resources, this policy is triggered. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and will guide the development of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as needed to avoid, mitigate and compensate impacts.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No sub-projects involving dams that would trigger this policy will be eligible for the UPSNP.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No sub-projects involving water abstraction from rivers tributary to international waterways will be eligible for the UPSNP.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	None of the ULGs concerned will be located in disputed areas.

II. 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:

From an environmental and social safeguard standpoint, the proposed operation is a Category B Project, since impacts of the project, for the most part, will be minimal, site-specific and manageable to an acceptable level.

Sub-Component 2: Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) and other co-responsibilities will support the financing and development of sustainable community assets and public services implemented using labor intensive methods. The range of works include: urban greenery development, solid waste collection, construction of cobblestone roads, building drainages and community infrastructure and development of shelters and workshops for income generation, SME activities, etc. LIPWs will also include the provision of home-based care activities for elderly, sick and disabled community members.

Where possible, communities will select LIPWs that improve the productivity of work in the urban environment, through building assets that improve work infrastructure (i.e. market sheds) or health (i.e. drainages), or through providing services that make it easier for households to manage formal work commitments (i.e. child care, meal preparation or home based care for elderly members of the family). The potential direct environmental impacts associated with these investments include: damage/destruction to cultural heritage, soil erosion, and pollution of surface and ground water resources as a result of urban agriculture activities such as chicken farm, animal fattening, and dairy production. Additionally, poorly designed drainage systems can expose residents to public health risks such as water borne diseases. Potential social impacts may arise from traffic accidents, exposure to toxic waste and communicable diseases and involuntary resettlement. The potential negative impacts of the investments will be minimized through careful planning for subprojects and vigilant supervision of their implementation. Although may not individually have significant adverse environmental and social impacts, several projects in combination could have larger more significant cumulative impacts. To avoid and mitigate the likely cumulative impacts, the ESMF and RPF documents provide that individual projects should be planned carefully based on sound technical knowledge of the location, size and material requirements of infrastructure subprojects.

Component 2: Livelihood Services will support interventions that will facilitate graduation from the program and promote moving out of poverty. It a Self-Employment Pathway that will enable beneficiaries to start up household enterprises of very small nature. Since each household-level activity will be at micro-scale, and as the procedures under this Component will include the assessment of the agro-ecological suitability of the activity, including screening for potential negative impacts, no significant site-specific negative impacts are expected from individual

household-level activities.
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
<p>Activities under the UPSNP are expected to include LIPW subprojects based on a community planning approach. These are expected to make contributions to improving the productivity of work in the urban environment.</p> <p>As stated above, any potential long-term or cumulative impacts that might have been caused by UPSNP LIPW activities such as infrastructure will be detected through the screening and mitigating procedures, and addressed. At the same time, potential long-term cumulative impacts that might have been caused by the implementation of large numbers of similar household enterprise activities will be managed by annual monitoring of impacts, and corrective action taken. In view of this, no indirect or long-term negative impacts are anticipated from the project.</p>
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
Not applicable.
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>The Borrower has prepared an ESMF and RPF to minimize and mitigate potentially negative environmental and social impacts. By agreement with the GoE, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been conducted to assess, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to result from the UPSNP Preliminary findings have already been incorporated into the design and final resultant recommendations will be reviewed during Appraisal, with adjustments (if necessary) being made to the design and informing the overall risk management of the project.</p> <p>The Government and World Bank will monitor the implementation of the ESMF and RPF throughout implementation. MUDHCo has good capacity and experience to implement the ESMF and RPF, with well-developed systems and procedures. The Ministry has Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists for following up on the proper day-to-day implementation of the ESMF and RPF. Further, as described in the ESMF and RPF, the UPSNP will provide training and capacity building to support implementation of all safeguards instruments prepared for the project.</p>
5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
<p>The key stakeholders are the beneficiary households, and those involved in the implementation of the Project. The UPSNP ESMF and RPF have been the subject of extensive consultation among stakeholders including at community level, and the reports and requirements of these consultations are incorporated in the final documents as disclosed in the World Bank Info Shop and Country Office public-access library and through the MUDHCo at federal level and regional level. In addition, the final documents will also be published on the MUDHCo website.</p>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Oct-2015
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	00000000

"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Sep-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	07-Oct-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
<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 type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" 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"/>]
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)	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	TBD [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
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 safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
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"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Muderis Abdulahi Mohammed,Ruth Hill	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 02-Nov-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dena Ringold (PMGR)	Date: 02-Nov-2015