

PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID) CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: PIDC27046

Project Name	Botswana Social Protection Modernization Project (P151830)
Region	AFRICA
Country	Botswana
Sector(s)	Other social services (100%)
Theme(s)	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (100%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P151830
Borrower(s)	Republic of Botswana
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Statistics Botswana
Environmental Category	C-Not Required
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Concept Review Decision	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue

I. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Botswana has experienced rapid and sustained economic growth since independence. Between 1966 and 2008, the average economic growth rate was 8.7 percent, among the highest of any country over this same period. The GNI per capita also steadily increased from 4,935 PPP\$ in 1980 to 14,792 PPP\$ in 2013. The mining industry, particularly diamond exports, drove this success but the heavy reliance on commodities renders the country vulnerable to international market fluctuations, notably the global financial crisis in 2009. Economic growth resumed in 2010 and the country recorded real GDP growth of 5.8 percent in 2013.

Economic growth has contributed to substantial gains against poverty and overall positive human development trends. The country effectively managed the discovery of its natural resource allocation in diamonds to reduce poverty and for investments in human capital. Between 2003 and 2010, the share of the population below the national poverty line fell from 30.6 to 19.4 percent.

The 2014 HDI also reports steady gains in education enrollment and designates Botswana in the medium human development category. The country ranks 109 of out 187 countries measured above the average in the medium development category and other Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

Even though these economic gains have contributed to reduce poverty, nearly 20 percent of Botswana are poor and 13.4 percent live with less than US\$1.25/day. Basic food insecurity remains even higher, with food inadequacy effecting an estimated 38.8 percent of the population in 2014. Poverty is closely linked to specific demographic indicators. Children, large households, households with low educational achievement, and the unemployed or inactive all suffer disproportionately from poverty. Moreover, a large portion of the non-poor population are vulnerable to falling into poverty as about a third of the population is classified as vulnerable, as defined in the 2015 Poverty Assessment. Vulnerability is particularly acute in rural households that depend on subsistence agriculture. As a result, any shock, including even minor reductions in income, can have serious implications on household well-being. Taken together with the national poverty line, this means that over half of the population is living in or near poverty.

Inequality also remains a serious challenge. Despite some progress in reducing inequality, Botswana is still one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.6, undermining the impact of economic growth in poverty reduction. Inequality in Botswana is not only high in terms of consumption but also access to services. Access to education is particularly unequal and recent improvements in education have favored the non-poor. Despite good progress in the provision of education, more than 10 percent of the children aged 6 to 12 years of age do not attend school while enrollment in secondary education is only roughly 60 percent. While over 90 percent of the richest quintile has completed at least five years of education, this rate is less than 75 percent within the poorest quintile. According to Statistics Botswana, higher drop-out rates among the poor reflect important demand-side barriers in these households, ranging from financial issues related to school fees, lack of financial support, and the child's need to work to behavioral aspects, such as a lack of interest. Stunting among Botswana children in the poorest quintile is nearly double that of richest quintile. Similarly, the incidence of HIV/AIDS is as much as twice as high among the 40 percent poorest adults compared to the richest 20 percent. In addition, 58 percent of households in rural areas do not have access to improved sanitation facilities.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Government's overarching development goal, as outlined in the Long Term Vision Beyond 2016, is the eradication of extreme poverty and reduction of inequality and social protection's contribution toward this outcome is clear. The Vision Beyond 2016 sets out an ambitious agenda to guide the country's development over the next 20 years. Its five pillars include: eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality, improving human development outcomes, generating export-led growth and employment, managing the trade-offs for sustainable development, and strengthening governance institutions. Social protection, particularly non-contributory social safety nets (SSNs), are envisioned as one of the key policy tools available under the first pillar.

The Government has made sustained investments in social protection and labor (SPL) programming, and fully funds the country's social protection programs. The Government began introducing social assistance programs in 1980. In 2012, the country spent approximately 4.4 percent of its GDP to social protection, including both contributory programs and non-contributory social assistance. This level of expenditure is high relative to regional comparators and has allowed for widespread coverage. Nearly 70 percent of the population (and 90 percent of the poorest)

benefits from at least one Government-funded SPL program. Moreover, despite an 8 percent decline in GDP in 2009, the Government increased its expenditures for social protection programs to respond to the economic crisis that year. This counter-cyclical budgeting evidences the maturity of the SPL system.

The Government is in the early stages of adopting a systems approach to its social protection programming. In FY13, the four largest cash, or near-cash, programs received roughly one third of the Government's social assistance expenditures, yet these programs operate largely independently from one another. Overseen by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLFRD), these programs include the Orphan Care Program (OCP – an in-kind transfer), the Destitute Persons Program (DPP – cash and in-kind transfer), the Old Age Pension (OAP – cash transfer), and the public works Ipelegeng program. Although collectively these programs reach roughly over 200,000 persons each year, these funds are not necessarily targeted to the poor, indeed, only 27 percent of the benefits of social assistance programs accrue to the poor, while at least 55 percent accrues to the richest segments of the population. Furthermore, the package of benefits provided lacks coherence and support is prone to duplication.

Therefore, despite the wide range of social protection programs in the country, there is scope to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the social protection system. The Botswana Social Protection Assessment indicates that, even though the range of social protection programs are designed to address most of the risks that poor families face, there are significant gaps and overlaps caused by system fragmentation and program design. Targeting of programs is mostly categorical and focuses on the individual rather than the household, contributing to high exclusion and inclusion errors as well as significant double dipping. As a result, a cohort of poor households remains outside the social safety net (roughly 9 percent of the first quintile and 13 percent of the second), a large group of non-poor receive benefits (42 percent of the fifth quintile and 68 percent of the fourth), and a significant proportion of people receive duplicative support, including over 20 percent of the non-poor.

Inefficiencies in social protection spending are also apparent. The Government has introduced reforms that are beginning to automatize its SPL programs, particularly in the area of distribution of benefits. Still, administration of programs is weak. Beneficiary selection is discretionary and registration is manual and centralized, as are the collection and dissemination of program information. Although the Government has adopted Corruption Prevention Committees across ministries, weak administrative systems not only result in the inefficient allocation of funds but also allow opportunities for error, corruption and fraud.

Finally, lack of real-time data hinders the Government's ability to make policy and programming decisions that could help overcome these inefficiencies and improve effectiveness. The former Central Statistics Office, now Statistics Botswana (SB), administered the Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Surveys (BCWIS) twice over the last 13 years (2002/3 and 2009/10). The results of the last BCWIS survey were published by the SB in August 2013, a three years delay since its completion. A Labor Force Survey (LFS), conducted once every 10 years, with the last LFS conducted in 2005/6, could also complement the effectiveness of social protection reforms to reduce poverty and inequality.

Modernization of social protection programming could contribute to even larger gains against poverty, particularly extreme poverty. Recent analysis indicates that the overall contribution of

social transfers in Botswana to poverty reduction has been modest compared with other countries with similar social protection budget allocations. The Government is cognizant of this situation and committed to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of key social protection programs to close the gap among the poor population, reduce the proportion of non-poor families receiving social assistance, and rationalize social protection benefits to minimize beneficiary double dipping. Given the country's high investment in SPL, current Government social assistance expenditures could make much greater contributions to eradicate extreme poverty in the immediate term and, over the longer term, fully eliminate it.

Social protection reforms will be complemented by improving the quality, increasing the frequency of data collection and reducing delays in publishing survey results. The Government has prioritized the need to develop a reliable social monitoring system in Botswana to contribute to informed policy decision-making. Toward this end, the World Bank is providing technical assistance to the Government's implementation of a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). However, there is need to capitalize on this effort to implement the HIES through the prioritization of regular and predictable surveys and building of capacity for their implementation.

Relationship to CAS

The Botswana Country Partnership Framework (CPF) identifies social protection as a critical contributor to the Government's development priorities and an area in which the World Bank has a comparative advantage to provide support. The CPF supports the Government policy priorities in three key areas: (i) promoting private sector-led, jobs-intensive growth; (ii) strengthening human and physical assets; and (iii) supporting effective resource management. The proposed Project is one of the four lending operations included in the forthcoming CPF, directly supports the Government's objective of Social Upliftment under the existing National Development Plan, and is aligned with the Government's longer-term Vision Beyond 2016. Specifically, the Project is at the core of the objective of strengthening the social protection system under the CPF Pillar 3: Supporting Effective Resource Management. It is expected to help the CPF to achieve the following outcomes: (i) reduce the percentage of households in consumption quintiles four and five receiving benefits from more than one program and (ii) increase the percentage of poor beneficiaries (quintiles one and two) supported by SP programs.

II. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of selected social protection programs in Botswana.

Key Results (From PCN)

The PDO will be achieved through social protection system reforms focused on overcoming key issues that limit the programmatic impacts, namely that a cohort of poor households remain outside the social safety net, a large group of non-poor receive benefits, and a significant proportion of people receive duplicative support. The Project would measure achievement of the PDO through the following key performance indicators (KPIs). The first two indicators focus on efficiency of the system and the latter two on its effectiveness.

- (i) A targeting mechanism for the poorest and a social registry of beneficiaries are adopted by at least XX social protection programs;
- (ii) Continuous use of national survey data for monitoring of selected social protection;

- (iii) Proportion of newly registered social protection beneficiaries who are poor; and
- (iv) XX percent increase in the time that social workers allocate to social intermediation services compared to 2015 baseline.

III. Preliminary Description

Concept Description

The Project would support the Government's proposed modernization of its SPL system through two interrelated components. Component 1 would finance improved efficiency and effectiveness of social protection activities implemented through a results-based disbursements grouped in three results areas. As noted above, the Government of Botswana already makes a significant and sustained investment in social protection programs; however, it recognizes that systematic reform could help improve the outcomes from these interventions. The use of results areas and disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) under Investment Project Financing (IPF) would facilitate the Government to take specific actions linked to gains in the efficiency and effectiveness of its social protection system. Component 2 would finance technical assistance to support the achievement of the reforms outlined in Component 1.

Component 1 – Improving the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Social Protection System
(estimated US\$22 million)

This component would adopt a results-based financing approach to support Government efforts to increase the contribution of social protection in reducing poverty and inequality by improving the efficiency of the system and effectiveness of key programs. Disbursements would be linked to specific indicators in three results areas : (i) promoting efficiency gains by strengthening the social protection system through the development and adoption of an objective targeting system to reach the poorest, implementation of a social registry of beneficiaries to increase harmonization, coordination and integration of selected programs, and development and implementation of an MIS for key selected programs to improve monitoring and inform decision making (Results Area 1); (ii) improving the effectiveness of the social protection system to reduce poverty and inequality by expanding coverage of selected programs to support the poorest, and delivering rationalized packages of benefits and additional support to an expanded number poor households (Results Area 2); and (iii) ensuring the availability of relevant and up-to-date data for implementation, monitoring, and decision making not only of social protection programs but also on broader issues of poverty, education, labor, and health by increasing the frequency of key national representative surveys (Results Area 3).

Results Area 1. Increasing efficiency of the social protection system through the reform of key operational tools and institutional processes

The objective of this results area is to improve the efficiency of the SPL system in Botswana through improvements in operational tools and institutional strengthening. By improving targeting of poor households, reducing misallocation to the non-poor, minimizing beneficiary double-dipping, and improving service delivery systems, Botswana can realize and reinvest significant cost savings within its current social protection budgetary envelope (see Economic Analysis). Specifically, the Project would support the Government's planned reforms in the areas of: (i) identification, selection, and registry of potential beneficiaries of social protection programs in a social registry of beneficiaries (SRB); (ii) management and monitoring of social protection programs through a

system that creates a feedback loop of real-time data; and (iii) strengthening administrative structures for implementation and service delivery.

The development of robust and dynamic tools for targeting, registration, information management, and monitoring serve as the underpinning of a strong social protection system to provide a comprehensive picture to ensure that benefits are accruing to those most in need and prevent unnecessary duplication in coverage. First, a common targeting mechanism to identify the poor in key programs, through a combination of targeting tools (e.g. poverty maps, household poverty measured through proxy means test (PMT) tools, etc.), would help realize cost savings by creating a single mechanism to identify potential beneficiaries. Second, a SRB would use the common targeting data to provide comprehensive demographic, social and economic information on households for monitoring and harmonization of programs and benefits, informing decision making and minimizing double-dipping. Third, a management information system (MIS), integrated to the registry and payment of beneficiaries, would use this information for real-time monitoring of program processes and beneficiaries, from identification to payment of benefits, including processing of claims and complaints. The utility of these three tools depend not only on one another but also on the quality and regularity of the data collected and input therein. Finally, a robust systems approach to SPL also requires well-designed administrative structures that ensure transparent allocation of program benefits.

Progress under Results Area 1 would be measured against the following three outcomes.

(a) Improving the selection and registration of beneficiaries. The Government recognizes that its investment in social protection programs could make greater gains against poverty through the reform of beneficiary identification and selection mechanisms. Current identification processes rely on two unrelated mechanisms: categorical targeting and individual assessment (as opposed to at a household level) by social workers. This allows for subjectivity that can result in inconsistencies in beneficiary enrollment and monopolizes social workers' time. Implementation of these processes on a program-by-program basis leads to significant gaps in coverage among the poorest, high levels of double-dipping by beneficiaries in multiple programs as well as a duplication of efforts amongst already-overstretched civil servants. Moreover, with the adoption of a poverty-based targeting system comprised of objective tools to select beneficiaries and leveraging the existing national ID card, the MLGRD can screen beneficiaries to populate a SRB that would improve controls on eligibility and enrollment and serve as a platform for the periodic review of beneficiary eligibility. It is expected that the SRB would be linked to the existing national ID system, which has widespread coverage.

Successful reform would be measured by the proportion of beneficiaries selected through this targeting system and registered in the SRB. Achievement of such an outcome would require: (i) developing a targeting methodology, including the adoption of poverty maps and development and implementation of a proxy means test tool (PMT); (ii) rolling-out enumeration of the PMT survey (based on existing survey data) to selected districts based on the relative incidence of poverty, per the poverty maps; (iii) developing and adopting the SRB within a pre-determined number of social protection programs, including defining institutional arrangements and interoperability with program databases and training of staff on its use.

(b) Enhancing program information management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The Government's social protection reform will require improving the M&E systems and capacity to

gather and record information, automate delivery processes, report on program activities, and measure results through rigorous assessments and evaluations. The availability of real-time data on beneficiaries and programs progress as well as evidence-based results and outputs would contribute to improved efficiency by providing Government with data to better program monitoring and inform decision-making on SPL operation and investment. Furthermore, investing in impact assessments and evaluations will enhance government capacity for a better understanding of programs outcomes for timely review, expansion or reform as appropriate.

The successful adoption of M&E improvements will require: (i) developing and adopting in selected programs a MIS that contains both modules common across programs (e.g. targeting information, beneficiary data base, etc.) and specific modules for selected programs to capture and manage necessary data on beneficiaries, payment, case management, complaints and grievances, monitoring, control, etc. and that is linked to the SRB and to service delivery (whether cash or in-kind); and (ii) designing impact assessments for selected SPL programs, and producing the related baseline reports.

(c) Increasing transparency of the allocation of program funds. Improving the efficiency of social protection programs will require the review and revision of administrative delivery functions. Improving the operational tools used in SPL program implementation, and particularly streamlining and automating these process where possible, will help to minimize errors and to identify persons benefitting from multiple program and/or programs for which they are ineligible. The Government already has in place robust payment delivery mechanisms for selected programs with adequate control measures, such a biometric identification and regular recertification. Under the MLGRD Department of Social Protection, delivery of cash benefits is outsourced to Botswana Post and, where possible, selected food-based programs use an electronic card accepted at pre-screened markets and for pre-defined foodstuffs. However, the country's largest food assistance programs, in particular the Vulnerable Group Feeding Program, still procure and disburse food support directly, which has substantial cost and staff implications on efficient delivery.

The efficient allocation of program funds will also benefit from a review of the MLGRD Anti-Corruption Policy and risk mitigations adopted thereunder. Continuing this effort, through enhanced control mechanisms, could result in potential program savings and allow for greater coverage of intended beneficiaries without expanding the SPL budgetary envelope. This would include a review of the available channels through which both program staff and beneficiaries can voice potential concerns related to fraud and error.

Key results to measure these reforms will help strengthen accountability and control mechanisms to prevent error, fraud, and corruption, and would include: (i) updating the operation manuals and guidelines for selected social protection programs to ensure program accountability; (ii) adopting efficient delivery payment mechanisms for select programs; and (iii) implementing measures to prevent fraud and corruption (such as, public awareness campaigns, a fraud and corruption report hotline, Corruption Prevention Committees conducting spot-check inspections of the selected social protection programs, etc.).

The Project envisions to emphasize improved operational tools and administrative functioning within the MLGRD, which is responsible for the implementation and oversight of the Government's primary social assistance programs. Project preparation will define, in close coordination with Government, the selected SPL programs under which to adopt these reforms. The four largest

social assistance programs, as noted above, are considered as a potential group of programs on which to focus. Project preparation will include an institutional assessment and cost benefit analysis to understand the appropriateness of undertaking the proposed reforms within the MLGRD and the potential outsourcing of specific operational functions. The Project also envisions coordination with the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs (MLHA), which is responsible for administration of the national ID card.

Results Area 2. Improving social protection effectiveness through expanded coverage and provision of rationalized benefits packages to poor households

The proposed Project will support the Government to develop and consolidate an innovative approach to promote the effectiveness of the SPL system in contributing to eliminating poverty and promoting equality. Despite significant investment in social protection spending, a sub-section of extremely poor households remains without support or receives inadequate support. Incorporating these households will contribute significantly to the effectiveness of the SPL system to help eradicate extreme poverty in Botswana. To complement efficiency improvements achieved through better targeting, registry and monitoring, actions under Results Area 2 will require not only filling the current gap in coverage but also ensuring that households are supported with appropriate and comprehensive benefits with a vision of avoiding dependency and double dipping, and promoting self-sufficiency.

Specifically, Government reforms to improve program effectiveness would include: (i) expansion and rationalization of coverage of selected social protection program benefitting poor households; and (ii) promotion of intermediary support services that can help tailor support to poor households not only to smooth immediate consumption needs but also to build their capacity and access to opportunities to promote self-sufficiency. Through such approaches, SPL programs can help not only to overcome present income inequality but also to lay the foundation for promoting equality in future generations.

Progress under Results Area 2 would be measured against the following three outcomes.

(a) Expanding and rationalizing coverage of selected social protection programs. For SPL programs to increase their impact on poverty eradication, it is critical that there is significant coverage of poor, particularly extreme poor, households. Currently, despite large national investments, not only about 15 percent of the population from the two bottom quintiles are not covered at all by Government programs, but also a significant proportion of actual beneficiaries are not receiving the right benefits. For example, roughly 30,000 people are covered by the DPP but an estimated 300,000 people remain below the extreme poverty line and, while the Ipelegeng covers roughly 65,000 people at a given time, the benefit is often limited to only one month of support. Moreover, children under 19 years old are disproportionately living in poverty and yet means-tested programs targeted to this age cohort cover only an estimated 30,000 beneficiaries.

The effectiveness of social protection programs depends on two key issues: coverage of the poor and relevance and timing of assistance provided to the household based on its specific needs. Regarding coverage, the adoption of a new targeting mechanism provides an opportunity to identify the extreme poor households currently outside the SPL system and expand coverage accordingly. Based on the household characteristics as collected by the new targeting mechanism, the extreme poor identified as lacking coverage could be provided support through one of the Government's

existing programs or through enrollment in a new cash-based program that the Government seeks to pilot.

The Government recognizes the potential gains to be made by allocating benefits to a household, rather than an individual. Households typically pool and share resources and social assistance should, therefore, assess the needs at this level. Furthermore, households face a wide-range of constraints that contribute to their poverty and effective social protection programs, therefore, should provide a package of benefits that is simultaneously comprehensive and yet flexible to help families meet these diverse needs. Critical to achieving this outcome is the dedication of social workers to work one-on-one with their clients to tailor benefits, provide intermediary services, and identify relevant linkages to additional support as needed.

The key results in this sub-area would be: (i) enrollment of new beneficiaries, as identified as extreme poor through the new targeting mechanism, in appropriate social protection programs; and (ii) the phased roll-out of an innovative cash transfer program for new SPL entrants that provides a household-based benefit package and linkages with social intermediation services. The social intermediation services would be facilitated by the outcomes of Results Area 2(b).

(b) Reallocating MLGRD social workers' caseloads to focus on social intermediation and support. Social workers provide the front-line services to poor households in Botswana and should be able to dedicate their time to this challenging task. Reducing administrative inefficiencies, as detailed in Results Area 1, will help alleviate the time that social workers currently must dedicate to bureaucratic processes. The outsourcing of specific tasks, such as targeting and payments, would allow social workers to become more engaged with beneficiary households to focus on the challenges that are causing and reinforcing poverty. Social workers would, therefore, be freed to conduct the core work of their profession. Social intermediation services could include psycho-social support and linkages to productive inclusion programs that promote increased savings and income generating opportunities.

Successful reform would require: (i) adopting operational guidelines for the provision of social intermediary and support services to poor households; and (ii) developing and launching a referral system to link beneficiaries to relevant, existing social and empowerment programs.

As in Results Area 1, these activities will focus on key actions to be taken by the MLGRD in regards to the same set of specific social protection programs.

Results Area 3. Building robust national data through continuous multi-topic surveys to inform social protection and poverty eradication policies and programming decisions

The proposed Project would support the Government's aim to implement continuous Multi-Topic Households Surveys (MTHS) to build its statistical capacity and improve the knowledge base to inform the design and implementation of Government's poverty, labor, education, health, and social protection policies and programs. Policy decisions, including for development planning and social protection programs, rely on accurate and up-to-date statistical information on poverty. The collection of national data through continuous MTHS will provide a tool for Government analyses and evidence-based decision-making across a broad range of sectors. For example, the measurement of program outcomes benefits from the availability of reliable poverty data at a national level. Within the SPL system, in particular, the accuracy of targeting also greatly

enhanced through the collection of regular, high quality poverty data.

It is envisioned that the MTHS will be a core instrument providing a long-term solution for frequent high quality data collection, generating a wide range of social and economic indicators. Frequent poverty monitoring systems are essential to tracking poverty and inequality reduction efforts. Regular micro data collection in the framework of the continuous MTHS will allow for adequate analysis and evidence based policy making. The system of household surveys should replace current sporadic and infrequent micro data collection to provide a timely quarterly or annual data on many social, labor, and poverty indicators.

Once implemented, the MTHS will serve as the main source of micro data in the country. The MTHS is expected to provide detailed baseline information on social protection, demographic, poverty, labor market, health, education, and labor market indicators. In particular, within the social protection sector, the system will be used for review and monitoring of the proxy-means tested programs.

Progress under Results Area 3 would be measured against the following two outcomes:

(a) Development of the Multi-Topic Household Survey methodology. Reforming the Government's survey data will require developing the continuous MTHS, specifically: (i) methodologies and survey design, including a thorough review of the BCWIS (2015/16) and recent LFS, providing recommendations on MTHS questionnaire design, sampling, field work organization, supervision, and data entry system, and piloting the survey to inform the final methodology; and (ii) software development for data entry, including developing applied software for the data entry and assuring quality control. Computerized Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) possibilities will be explored as an option for the data entry system. The data collection, as outlined in Results Area 3(b), will follow immediately upon completion of this component.

Successful outcome would require: (i) completing and adopting the first round of the survey methodology package that will include survey calendar, sample frame, adopted questionnaires, and completed data entry program; (ii) piloting the survey, including hiring and training interviewers and supervisors; and (iii) refining the methodological package for the second round of the survey with an update in survey design, data entry, sampling and personal hiring and training.

(b) Completion of the MTHS. The Government will be responsible for the MTHS data collection. The proposed MTHS, as developed under Results Area 3(a) above, will be conducted on a continuous basis. The core modules of the survey will incorporate information on individual demographics, labor, education, health, incomes, living conditions, social protection, and access to services indicators. Two rounds of the annual data collection are envisioned as part of the Project.

Successful out come would require: (i) completing the first annual round of the data collection, and preparing all the datasets based on Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) data documentation and preservation standards ; and (ii) completing the second annual round of the data collection, and preparing all the datasets based on DDI data documentation and preservation standards.

These activities in this Results Area will be the responsibility of Statistics Botswana (SB).

Component 2 – Social Protection and Labor (SPL) Technical Assistance (estimated US\$8 million)

This component would complement achievement of the DLIs under Component 1 through technical assistance to Government, particularly the MLGRD, as well as the Office of the President, SB, and the MLHA, to perform the necessary activities to achieve the outcomes detailed in the results areas. It would use a regular investment lending approach to finance technical assistance and investments in support of SPL reforms. Potential activities could include: consultancy fees for international and domestic experts in the areas of MIS, ICT, M&E, data collection, and analysis, among others; training costs for Government staff managing the reform process, implementing specific social protection programs, or undertaking poverty surveys; and purchase of goods, including software and hardware, to introduce MIS and upgrade other IT systems as necessary.

The technical assistance activities would also provide quality assurance of the continuous MTHS by supporting the SB to conduct the MTHS field work and data dissemination. This would include developing the survey methodology, training of interviewers, and support in piloting the survey. International consultants would work closely with SB, including to provide supervision during the early data collection stage.

IV. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01		x	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		x	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		x	
Pest Management OP 4.09		x	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		x	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	x		
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		x	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x	

V. Financing (in USD Million)

Total Project Cost:	30.00	Total Bank Financing:	30.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source		Amount	
Borrower		0.00	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		30.00	
Total		30.00	

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