

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: ISDSA18000

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Tanzania	Project ID:	P151838
		Parent Project ID:	P124045
Project Name:	TZ-PSSN Additional Financing (P151838)		
Parent Project Name:	Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net (P124045)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Manuel Salazar		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	02-Nov-2015	Estimated Board Date:	20-Jun-2016
Managing Unit:	GSP01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other social services (100%)		
Theme(s):	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (65%), Other social protection and risk management (35%)		
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:	200.00	Total Bank Financing:	200.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			200.00
Total			200.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

A. Original Project Development Objectives – Parent

The Project Development Objective of APL Phase 1 is to create a comprehensive, efficient, well-targeted productive social safety net system for the poor and vulnerable section of the Tanzanian population.

B. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)

“To increase income and consumption and improve the ability to cope with shocks among targeted vulnerable population groups, while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children.”

3. Project Description

The PSSN will provide a combination of a labor-intensive public works intervention and a cash transfer intervention. Both programs offer complementary benefits for the same group of the population (extremely poor and food insecure) and consequently will be implemented in the same villages and target the same households.

At the core of the PSSN is the provision of cash transfers to eligible households. Households will receive up to three transfers depending upon their household composition and, therefore, eligibility for different transfers following their selection using a common targeting system: (i) a basic monthly transfer to improve household consumption on an ongoing basis, transferred to all households registered in the program; (ii) a Variable Conditional Transfer for households with children or pregnant women to serve as an incentive for households to invest in the human capital of their children and the health of the pregnant women, which is subject to participants’ compliance with a set of activities; and (iii) a seasonal transfer linked to participation in labor-intensive public works to increase and sustain household assets, and smooth consumption during lean seasons. Preliminary estimates show that around 90 percent of the eligible households have both children less than 18 years of age and adults able to work, so they would be eligible to participate in both programs and receive the three benefits.

The cash transfer intervention is intended to increase the household income on a permanent basis while the public works program seeks to provide a predictable transfer during the lean season to encourage beneficiary households to avoid negative coping decisions, which include selling assets, pulling children out of school and sending children to work. Both elements also seek to have long-term impacts. The cash transfer introduces co-responsibilities to encourage beneficiaries to invest in the education and health of their children and pregnant women. The public works may provide beneficiaries with a source of funds to enable saving and the accumulation of assets. Therefore, the combined interventions will offer support to extremely poor households to cope with current low consumption and seasonal shocks, as well as opportunities for a sustained improvement of living conditions.

The safety net will be built and supported by a set of instruments to: (i) select the poorest and register program beneficiaries; (ii) monitor program implementation and measure results; (iii) improve coordination with existing assistance interventions; (iv) gradually incorporate or merge new programs into the PSSN; (v) rationalize the social protection expenditure to minimize overlaps and fill gaps; and (vi) create and strengthen links between the safety net interventions with other programs to support beneficiaries to take the opportunities offered by economic growth.

To achieve the development objectives, the PSSN would support the implementation of the proposed operation based on 2 components:

Component 1 –Consolidation of Integrated Social Safety Net Interventions for Extremely Poor and Food Insecure Households

In order to maximize the impact of a social safety net in Tanzania, different interventions will be coordinated to target the extreme poor and food insecure groups. In this framework, the entry point of the social safety net will be based on the implementation and scale up of two complementary interventions: labor intensive public works and cash transfers.

The approach adopted by the PSSN, in which multiple interventions are targeted to the same households requires a common targeting mechanism to select eligible households and a unified registry of beneficiaries. While the PSSN is nationwide, geographical targeting intra-PAA, and community targeting methods with additional verification tools to minimize inclusion errors will be used to reach the poor. As explained in Annex 2 the targeting system comprised a two-step process or geographical and community targeting to minimize exclusion errors complemented by a Proxy Means Test tool as a verification mechanism to minimize inclusion errors and possible elite capture.

Sub-component 1A- Conditional Cash Transfers. While the roll out plan, the targeting system and the registry of beneficiaries are common tools for all three programs, the PSSN expansion began with the CCT to guarantee that necessary institutional and implementation arrangements are in place before scaling up the other programs.

Sub-component 1B- Labor Intensive Public Works Plus (PW). Since the implementing agency has focused its efforts on the rapid and massive scale up of the CCT component of the program, the PW started the implementation in late 2014 at a reduced scale and is expected to speed it up from FY16 onwards under the defined roll out plan.

Sub-component 1C- Livelihoods Enhancement. The AF would strengthen the Community Savings Promotion (COMSP), originally introduced to complement sub-component 1B by mobilizing beneficiaries to save, by expanding its scope further to support households' income generating capacity in the medium and long term. This sub-component would contribute to bridge the gap between PSSN beneficiaries and the supply of programs that can help them increase their productive potential, gradually generating the necessary foundation for households' graduation from the program over time.

Component 2 – Institutional Strengthening

The objective of this component is to: (i) support the Government of URT in the process of institutionalizing the PSSN as part of a national social protection framework; (ii) support TASAF to start the implementation of the PSSN under the current structure and gradually move towards permanent institutional arrangements; and (iii) support program management and monitoring and evaluation of the PSSN. The component will finance activities at national, PAA, and community levels aimed at improving accountability and transparency in the use of Project resources. It will have two sub-components:

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

The AF of the project will include scaling up the activities across Sub-component 1-B, related to labor intensive public works (micro-projects), which are community based and selected by the Community Management Committees. All 161 LGAs are expected to be included by end of project

life. The activities will include construction and rehabilitation of rural community roads and Charco dams; nurseries; dug wells and contour bunds and solid waste management

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Alexandra C. Bezeredi (GSU01)

Mary C.K. Bitekerezo (GSU07)

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The community level civil works financed under the project have the potential of having minor to moderate localized impacts. An ESMF was prepared and disclosed for the parent project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	As in the parent project, the small civil works are not expected to have impact on natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	As in the parent project, the small civil works are not expected to have impact on forests
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Project activities do not include the procurement and use of insecticides
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	As in the parent project, the small civil works are not expected to have impact on PCR
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	A Board waiver for this OP will be sought.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The sub-projects are community based and demand driven. Therefore the PWP component activities may attract land acquisition and/or changes in access to natural resources in designated or protected areas. A resettlement Policy Framework was prepared and disclosed for the parent project.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>The potential negative environmental impacts of the AF are expected to be small and could include increased soil erosion and salinity; larger area under cultivation, leading to increased demand on natural resources or degradation of the surrounding environment; water-logging or reduced water inflow due to poor design; waste dumping and haphazard excavation of soil for construction; health and safety issues and possible conflicts due to water usage patterns;</p>

<p>management of wastes at the rehabilitation /construction sites; loss of vegetation, rehabilitation of borrow pits, as well as dust and noise during the works. Similarly the scaling up of the Public works program may have minor land acquisition implications.</p> <p>The original project triggered OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples), and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework was prepared, consulted upon and disclosed in January 2012. The Government of Tanzania has subsequently requested a waiver to the application of the policy (see below). To date, the project has provided cash transfers and some public works activities (the latter of which have been carried out in PAAs where Indigenous Peoples are not present).</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>Many of the above impacts, while small-scale and localized in nature, could become permanent issues unless appropriate mitigation measures are undertaken during design and construction.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</p>
<p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were prepared and disclosed on November 15, 2011 and January 18, 2012 respectively in country and in InfoShop. These do not require any further modifications and can continue to be implemented under the proposed AF. However, what is being added is the requirement for an independent assessment of the implementation of the ESMF and RPF to be undertaken by the TMU ten months prior to project completion.</p> <p>Since the project was approved, however, the Government of Tanzania has subsequently requested a waiver to the application of the policy in Tanzania, given its constitutional position regarding ethnicity. In response to the GoT's position, it is proposed that the project would prepare social assessments to analyze needs of vulnerable groups (VGs) and include measures for their engagement and participation in the project. This approach ensures that VGs (e.g., those that may be below the food poverty line, lack access to basic social services – including those that are geographically isolated, and are not integrated with society at large and its institutions due to physical, or social factors) participate in informed consultations and benefit from the project in socially appropriate ways.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are present in the project area. These include women-headed households, children, elderly and disadvantaged communities. The Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) prepared for the project includes measures to ensure that: such groups have been involved in a process of free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support for the project; any adverse impacts on such groups are mitigated; the groups obtain appropriate benefits from the project; there is a process for grievance redress; and, the project includes monitoring and evaluation to assess the project's impacts on, and benefits for vulnerable groups. The VGPF was consulted upon and disclosed in April 2016. Where necessary, Vulnerable Group Plans (VGPs) will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed during project implementation (please see detailed explanations in the Proposed Changes and Appraisal Summary section below). The VGPF is an annex to the ESMF.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure</p>

on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
The key stakeholders include the relevant LGAs/ Second VPO experts, communities, regional administration, district and village government authorities, including Ward Extension Staff, Village Council/ Shehia Advisory Council and civil society organizations;. Both the ESMF (including the VGPF) and RPF include the requirements that all LGAs implement the projects in close coordination and consultation with the various stakeholders.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Nov-2011
Date of submission to InfoShop	15-Nov-2011
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Tanzania	00000000
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	17-Jan-2012
Date of submission to InfoShop	17-Jan-2012
"In country" Disclosure	
Tanzania	00000000
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - 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: Manuel Salazar	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 21-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Penelope Jane Aske Williams (PMGR)	Date: 21-Apr-2016