

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

Report No.: PIDISDSC18444

Date Prepared/Updated: 20-Sep-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Tunisia	Project ID:	P158138
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Productive Inclusion Opportunities for young women and men (P158138)		
Region:	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	10-Apr-2017	Estimated Board Date:	20-Jul-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Social Protection & Labor	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Development and International Cooperation		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Development and International Cooperation		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		0.00
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		60.00
	Total Project Cost		60.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Concept Review Decision:	Track II - The review did authorize the preparation to continue		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Other Decision (as needed):			

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Since the 2011 Revolution, the Government of Tunisia (GoT) has remained under tremendous

pressure to deliver on the promised social contract with its citizens and demonstrate the tangible socio-economic dividends of democracy. While poverty incidence was halved between 2000 and 2010 (from 32 percent to 15.5 percent), considerable disparities exist among regions and age groups (World Bank Group (WBG) Country Partnership Framework (CPF), 2016). This pattern has persisted since the Revolution and has actually worsened in some regions. The National Institute of Statistics estimates that the regional poverty rate may be at 20 percent. Household vulnerability to poverty also remains considerable (Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), 2015: 24). Social Safety Nets (SSNs) such as the Program for Needy Families (Programme National d'Aide aux Familles Necessiteuses, PNAFN) and Subsidized Health Cards (Assistance Medicale Gratuite, AMG2) exist but they lack adequate coverage and targeting accuracy. Social and economic exclusion is increasing for certain groups, especially youth. At the core of public dissatisfaction is unemployment, particularly among the poor, youth and residents of lagging regions or marginalized peri-urban areas.

2. A large share of the working age population is either idle, unemployed, or working in low quality jobs. With regard to inactivity, there are low levels of labor participation amongst women (under 26 percent compared to 71 percent for men) and youth. In 2014, around one third of the youth population were categorized as Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) and 40 percent were students, while only 28 percent were working. NEET rates are higher among young women (38 percent compared to 25 percent among young men) and low-skilled youth (68.3 percent of all NEET did not complete secondary education versus 14 percent for those with a university degree). With regard to unemployment, the overall average rate declined from 18.9 percent in 2011 to 15 percent as of late 2014, but this decrease was primarily driven by persistent increases in public sector recruitment. In addition, there are marked differences in the unemployment rates across population groups and households. Among workers living in households in the poorest decile, for instance, the average unemployment rate is more than 30 percent, while among workers living in the richest households, it's below 15 percent. Among youth (15-24 years old), the unemployment rate is 2.5-3 times higher than that of adults. In Kairouan, for instance, less than 40 percent of the working age population is employed and more than half do not participate in the labor market, while in Tunis and Sfax employment rates are above 40 percent. Finally, the majority of those who do work are in low-productivity and low-quality jobs. 41 percent of the labor force are employed in low-quality jobs, either self-employed (including farmers and un-paid workers), or informal wage employees.

3. These challenges are exacerbated by slow economic growth which plunged after the Revolution, and has recovered only modestly since. In 2013 and 2014, real GDP growth stood at 2.3 percent year-on-year. External demand has remained low, reflecting stagnation in the Eurozone, while domestic demand has slowed as a result of tighter macroeconomic policies. Social and security tensions further negatively affected economic activity in 2015, with growth reaching a mere 0.8 percent. In addition, this weak economic growth resulted in limited job creation. This limited level of job creation in turn was too low to absorb new entrants to the labor market, particularly young educated workers. Entry rates for young/small firms that create formal sector jobs have been low, and among those created only a few have been able to survive and grow.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. In various strategic documents and multi-partner consultations, the GoT has expressed its commitment to promote the economic inclusion of these large vulnerable segments of the population. Examples of these are the 2013 Social Contract and on-going national dialogue with

trade and employers' unions (UGTT and UTICA), the January 2016 emergency employment measures, the Strategic Orientation Note, and the soon-to-be validated Five Year Plan. In this vein, different ministries have taken on specific actions to combat poverty, reduce unemployment and promote job creation, albeit in an uncoordinated manner. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) is aiming to improve economic opportunities for vulnerable groups. It proposes not only to help SSN beneficiary households improve their jobs and earnings opportunities in order to eventually exit safety net programs, but also to integrate in the economy work-able, disadvantaged youth not served by SSN initiatives. The Ministry of Youth has piloted investments in youth entrepreneurship and broader social inclusion of youth, while the Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood (MoWFC) has focused on female entrepreneurship. Finally, the Ministry of Employment has recently launched a new employment initiative for vulnerable and long-term job-seekers, Forsati ("my chance"). The program will provide an individual coaching cycle, starting from defining a professional project and ending at its implementation.

5. Addressing the economic exclusion of vulnerable groups requires an integrated/multi-sector jobs strategy that focuses on both macro and sectoral/regional policies and programs. At the macro-level there are pending structural reforms to improve incentives to create and grow business - the main engine of job creation. These include reforms to improve governance, simplify business and labor regulations, promote competition, improve access to finance, reduce distortions that affect the allocations of private investments, and improving the quality and relevance of education and training systems (The 2014 WBG Investment Climate Assessment indicates that the level of workers' skills and education are the second leading constraints perceived by employers). But while these reforms are fundamental they are unlikely to be sufficient, particularly over the short-term, to internalize the social externalities created by connecting vulnerable groups to jobs and to address market and government failures that operate at the local/regional levels. Macro policies need to be complemented by targeted interventions in specific regions that aim to remove constraints for investments and job creation in specific sub-sectors/value chains, while helping workers transit from inactivity or unemployment to wage or self-employment, or from low to higher productivity jobs.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

10. In this context, the GoT has recognized the need for a multi-sectoral, better-coordinated approach in order to develop an integrated economic inclusion program, part of which would be supported by this proposed operation. The program would enhance access to jobs among vulnerable groups in selected governorates located in the least advanced regions of Tunisia and possibly in one marginalized area of urban Tunis. As identified by the Government, vulnerable groups refer to work-able SSN beneficiaries served by the MoSA, disadvantaged youth, and women.

11. This proposed operation is fully consistent with the new 2016-2020 CPF between the WBG and Tunisia . It contributes to the objectives of the following CPF Pillars: (a) Pillar I ("Restoring Environment Conducive to Economic Growth") by supporting private sector-led job creation initiatives; (b) Pillar II ("Reducing Regional Disparities") by enhancing economic opportunities in lagging regions through an integrated jobs approach in targeted governorates; and (c) Pillar III ("Social Inclusion"), through an innovative dual target of SSN work-able beneficiaries of all ages and disadvantaged youth not currently served by these programs. Specifically, CPF Sub-Objective III.2 ("Increasing opportunities for young men and women") is addressed by enhancing employability and entrepreneurship for vulnerable youth residing in lagging governorates and in peri-urban marginalized areas. The proposed operation also contributes to III.3 by promoting, at

GoT's request, a productive approach to safety nets by linking work-able SSN members to similar economic opportunities, thereby reducing inequality of opportunity and vulnerability for groups at risk- a major objective of social protection. Finally, the CPF foundational issues of gender and governance are integral to the design of this project, with special emphasis on inclusiveness, smart- gender-smart approaches to remove constraints that prevent women from accessing jobs, and social accountability approaches.

12. The proposed operation is fully aligned with the new WBG MENA strategy and contributes particularly to its first pillar, "renewing the social contract" and restoring trust between citizens and the state. The project supports fundamental shifts in policy-making on jobs in Tunisia, in a way that promotes a "more effective protection of the poor and vulnerable; inclusive and accountable service delivery, a stronger private sector that can create jobs and opportunities for the youth". Specifically, this project supports four fundamental shifts of approaches: (i) from large untargeted jobs programs to ones specifically targeted to poor and disadvantaged segments of youth and older adults (including SSN household work-able members); (ii) from a heavy reliance on supply-side jobs interventions (focused on skills) to a more demand-driven, private-led approach focused on specific value chains with job creation potential; (iii) from public sector delivery of services to increased reliance on performance-based, competitively recruited service providers (private sector and/or associations); and (iv) from a centralized, top-down approach to policy making, to stronger citizen engagement and accountability in service delivery.

13. Lastly, the proposed operation seeks to maximize synergies with WBG interventions and other partners' initiatives. Among others, it will complement the graduates' focus in the Tertiary Education and Employability Project (TEEP). The operation would also provide continuity for Bank's current support to the strengthening of the SSN system after the closing of the Transition Fund Project on Support to Social Protection Reforms (planned for mid-2017). With respect to partnerships with other donors, there is commitment for joint efforts with the EU-sponsored IRADA project on enhanced employability in lagging regions and with the International Labor Organization (ILO) for the dialogue with the Ministry of Employment.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve jobs opportunities of targeted vulnerable groups in selected territories of Tunisia.

This objective is to be achieved through an integrated, multisector approach to jobs and economic inclusion of targeted vulnerable segments. For the purpose of this project, economic inclusion is defined as enhanced income generating capacity, through access to more and better jobs. This entails strengthened participation in the labor markets (transitioning from inactivity/unemployment to jobs- either wage employment or self-employment) and increased quality and/or productivity of such participation. The proposed integrated multisector approach refers to interventions addressing the binding constraints in labor supply and demand in an integrated manner, promoting the creation of jobs through an inclusive flexible platform for support to entrepreneurs, businesses and value chains, improving the quality of existing jobs, and facilitate transitions from inactivity/unemployment into jobs. The underpinning strategic vision also involves a shift from a top-down to a more local-context and citizen-oriented approach with accountability for results.

Key Results (From PCN)

The primary beneficiaries of the project would be poor and vulnerable groups in select governorates of Tunisia, including work-able members of SSN households and unemployed and/or vulnerable youth (defined as between 16 and 35 years of age). During preparation the target group and specific eligibility criteria will be further defined and a strategic approach to gender-informed interventions will be taken. Beneficiaries would be provided with support to improve jobs opportunities and reduce isolation and dependency, and hard to serve groups such as poor young women and disadvantaged youth would receive additional support for subsistence and asset building. Direct results are increased labor force participation, employability and skills, relevant work experience, increased earnings and wage or self-employment.

The project would also support existing private Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), to foster job creation opportunities in selected territories where the Project's target groups are residing. Since needs among this broad range of firm size are very different, especially in different sectors, this category will be further refined during preparation.

The key preliminary results of the proposed project would be:

- a. Increase in labor force participation rate of SSN household beneficiaries supported by the project (after one year)
- b. Increase in employment rate for project beneficiaries (i.e. share of beneficiaries who are employed or self-employed one year or before, after receiving support to help them connect to jobs, disaggregated by gender, age and SSN beneficiary HH member / or not)
- c. Increase in average earnings of beneficiaries at least one year after receiving support (disaggregated as above)
- d. Net full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created (defined as direct jobs, within beneficiary existing firms)
- e. Number of beneficiaries supported by connecting services from performance-based service providers.

D. Concept Description

To meet the Project Development's Objective, the proposed project would support three inter-related components. Component 1, would identify, mobilize and connect targeted beneficiaries to wage and self-employment opportunities, part of these created by the private sector in targeted value chains and the social care sector. Component 2 would focus on removing firm-level constraints to growth and job creation including in targeted value chains and the social sectors, while providing a platform to connect the vulnerable target groups to enterprises supported. Component 3 would help address key government coordination and implementation challenges at national and local levels, while investing in results-orientation and users' feedback mechanisms.

Component 1. IDENTIFYING AND CONNECTING TARGET GROUPS TO INCLUSIVE JOBS

The objective of this subcomponent would be to provide support services to program beneficiaries to facilitate rapid transitions from unemployment/inactivity into wage or self-employment, or to help them move from low to higher quality jobs, through:

- (I) Program Intake and Profiling of Target Groups, including the design and implementation of a

wide and extensive outreach process to identify and attract potential project beneficiaries in selected governorates; the set-up of a registry for the program and all required processes for the registration and enrollment of individuals; and establishment of a profiling system to categorize and classify beneficiaries in homogeneous groups demonstrating similar labor market barriers.

(ii) Connecting Target Groups to Wage Employment, including the financing of services to address the constraints facing beneficiaries to access wage- or self- employment. The identification and provision of these services would be outsourced to private sector/NGO providers selected through a competitive process and paid by performance. The contracting and payment system will create incentives for the services providers to respond to the needs of beneficiaries, and adapt the package of services they offer to their needs (depending of the beneficiary profile). Providers would target three sets of job opportunities for the vulnerable beneficiaries: 1) existing vacancies for wage employment across local firms; 2) wage opportunities created through component 2 within supported enterprises; and 3) self-employment opportunities under component 2. Performance incentives would encourage rapid matching of targeted beneficiaries to vacancies and job opportunities, and innovative mechanisms such as \Rightarrow (inverse labor market \Rightarrow (and private sector partnerships would be considered, taking account of the demand in the lagging regions targeted by the project.

Component 2. SUPPORTING JOB CREATION

This component would support investments and job creation by providing financial and non-financial services to existing and new businesses, including MSMEs. Part of the intervention would involve connecting some of these businesses to targeted markets and/or value chains (e.g. agribusiness, textile) or clusters of already existing products and services within the Project \Rightarrow (s targeted governorates. Services could be provided to individual producers or MSMEs, but also to productive partnerships (for example among farmers), and investments in public goods that are beneficial for a large number of players in an industry, sector or value chain. Job opportunities would also be sought in frontier sectors such as social care and social businesses.

Platform to Support Inclusive Entrepreneurship. This Component would establish a flexible platform to identify, develop, and/or grow existing or new businesses, and providing both financial and non-financial services to eligible individuals or businesses. The platform would be comprised of Enterprise Support Services units. Potential beneficiaries, including applicants from Component 1, could be inactive or unemployed workers trying to setup a business, or self-employed/micro-entrepreneurs trying to create new or growth current businesses. Services to beneficiaries would follow the same results-based subcontracting approach as for sub-component 1.1. An important function of these providers is to adopt appropriate business selection mechanisms, i.e. selecting among the population of potential beneficiaries those with viable businesses or business projects and adequate entrepreneurial capacities. The services provided under the platform would vary depending on the type of business and the characteristics of the beneficiaries, including:

\Rightarrow (Package of business development services (BDS), including: (a) Training, (b) advisory and mentoring services, (c) networking, and (d) access to finance. The platform could connect entrepreneurs to finance, but would not provide a microfinance credit line. Select funding under the platform would include grants for small new businesses (inclusive approach) and matching grants (for existing businesses) under special windows and transparent and clear eligibility criteria.

➤(ç For selected value chains, the platform would also help establish an efficient value chain development model in targeted governorates, by mapping value chains, identifying business opportunities, and designing and implementing of an action plan for each chosen value chain with the aim of improving its competitiveness. The choice of value chains would depend on the local density/specificity of economic activity and the potential for creating jobs for the Project ➤(ç s primary beneficiaries and would be chosen in close consultation with relevant stakeholders, and in coordination with other related WBG and/or donors ➤(ç investments in this area.

Under the platform, grants would be channeled through a Productivity and Jobs Fund (PFJ) to provide co-financing to selected enterprises or associations of enterprises or producers for the implementation of investment plans. Types of investments would include equipment (including information technology) and small works (like rehabilitation of existing facilities), but not new infrastructure. Two separate windows would be envisaged for the fund, due to the differing characteristics of implementing partners involved (Government, private sector and civil society), investments and technical expertise required to assess proposals. The first window would cover inclusive entrepreneurship and self-employment, including social care investments and social businesses (e.g. support to the expansion of small enterprises to provide services for dependent adults-aide Ã la personne dÃ©pendante). The second window would cover well-known, traditional value chains investments and businesses on a competitive basis, and focus on investments aiming to increase quality of products and productivity, add value to products, and connect entrepreneurs to markets and value chains, or provide support services to participants in a given value chain (e.g. logistics firms, retailers, intermediate consumption, transportation). The competitive selection process would be open to applicants using clear eligibility criteria, including the ability to create jobs for the beneficiaries targeted under component 1 who are still seeking job opportunities. Beneficiaries could also be local entrepreneurs and reputable distribution partners who provide key services missing from a value chain (e.g. logistics firms, retailers, international exporters) and who could demonstrate the ability to help local entrepreneurs/MSMEs develop their value chain and create jobs locally.

COMPONENT 3. BUILDING EFFECTIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE PROGRAM DELIVERY

This last component would support articulation of different interventions on the ground and gradual appropriation by relevant public agencies and stakeholders through (i) creating capacity and ensure effective communications with Stakeholders; (ii) finance necessary systems' improvement; (iii) develop a strong monitoring and evaluation system and users' feedback mechanisms; and (iv) providing adequate implementation support.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

Project location: To allow proper learning and potential scaling-up, the Bank team and the Government agreed, on a preliminary basis on a diversified set of governorates. Consultations were held with the GoT and civil society partners using the following criteria: (i) main focus on lagging regions, using the Regional Development Index (Indice de Developpement Regional - IDR) developed by the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation (MDIIC); (ii) diversity of socioeconomic exclusion and jobs challenges, including a poor peri-urban area; (iii) absolute numbers of SSN beneficiaries (PNAFN/Subsidized Health Card); and, (iv) potentials

synergies and complementarity with donors' interventions. On this basis, preliminary agreement was reached that the Project would cover a maximum of 5 governorates: (i) four located in two lagging regions (Center West, North West) and close in proximity; and (ii) one disadvantaged peri-urban Governorate in the Grand Tunis region.

The Project intends to enhance access of targeted vulnerable segments of the population to wage and self-employment opportunities in selected governorates. The project includes interventions to tackle supply-side barriers for jobs access linked to poverty and gender, and to boost investments at firm level to generate job creation in promising sectors. Targeted segments include work-able members of Social Safety Net (SSSN) beneficiary households, as well as disadvantaged youth 16-35 years old who are not served by these SSN programs. Project design has been based on wide consultations. The Project intends to bring together diverse stakeholders and beneficiaries, linking PNAFN / youth beneficiaries, youth, and SMEs / business owners, with diverse interests. Civic engagement mechanisms are built in Component 3 through an innovative scorecard mechanism. Components 1, 2, and 3 of the Project are primarily offering process improvement, institutional development, technical assistance and capacity building. The social impacts of the Project are therefore expected to be positive, without negative impacts triggering social safeguards. Since the geographic areas and exact activities to be financed under the Component 2.2 are not yet defined, an ESMF will be developed with the safeguards screening mechanism. All activities with major or irreversible impacts on the environment and the populations will be excluded. The ESMF will be included in the Project Operations Manual (OM), and included in project management and regular project monitoring. The ESMF will be reviewed, approved, disclosed in-country and at the infoshop prior to appraisal.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

Full institutional arrangements are not finalized yet. Limited institutional capacity is foreseen. The Bank team will need to use the preparation time to provide guidance to introduce ESMF and build capacity.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Markus Friedrich Vorpahl (GSU05)

Mohamed Adnene Bezzaouia (GEN05)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project is categorized as a B. Component 2 of the project (Productivity and Jobs Fund) has the propensity to generate very minimal and site specific environmental impacts that are easily remediable in the case of the small civil works that are expected to generate small and site specific impacts that will be easily mitigated. However, the project targets also value chain investments in potentially high risk sectors such as agriculture that have significant risks related to child and forced labor, occupational health and safety, biodiversity impacts/land-use change, as well as management, use and disposal of hazardous materials. Investments in

		<p>SMEs will also have risks and impacts related to the operation of those entities which need to be accounted for.</p> <p>All the other components of the project that are primarily institutional development, technical assistance and capacity building. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared since the exact activities and localizations to be financed under component 2 are not known. This ESMF will develop a negative list of projects excluded from support as well as a positive list of sectors to be financed by the fund based on the Bank's due diligence and assessment of the environmental and social risks and impacts of various sectors and capacity for managing those risks and impacts. The ESMF will be reviewed, approved, disclosed in-country and at the infoshop prior to appraisal.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	TBD	The project is unlikely to impact critical habitats or protected areas but as it is currently unknown at this stage what subprojects the fund will finance and due to activities being targeted to occur in the agriculture sector, the ESMF will analyze the project zones and measures to be followed if natural habitats should be concerned during project implementation.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	TBD	The project is unlikely to impact forests but as it is currently unknown what subprojects the fund will finance and due to the project focusing on value chains which could potentially include timber (silviculture) and non-timber forest products. ESMF will analyze the nature of subprojects and measures to be followed if forests areas and resources should be concerned during project implementation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	TBD	The project is unlikely to support the use or involve investments in Pesticides. But as it is currently unknown what subprojects the fund will finance and due to activities being targeted to occur in the agriculture sector, ESMF will analyze the nature of subprojects and measures to be followed if it implies the use of pesticides or other related products.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	The proposed operation is not expected to pose risks of damaging on the existing community cultural property. Nevertheless, ESMF will analyze the project zones and measures to be followed if these properties will be discovered during project implementation. Cultural property and chance find

		procedures will be applied and appropriate mitigation measures for both the identification and protection (from theft, mistreatment of discovered artifacts) of cultural property. While not damaging cultural property, project preparation may later identify and include assistance for preservation of historical or archeological sites. If these opportunities occur, cultural property management plans would be prepared for this projects.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The project's activities will have no impacts on indigenous populations as defined under the Indigenous Peoples policy OP 4.10, and therefore this policy is not triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	No	Component 2 of the Project (Productivity and Jobs Fund) is expected to finance small enterprises through targeted grants. This financing should not cover physical interventions or civil works that would trigger physical or economic involuntary displacement. The largest investment could be of the kind of storage facility for SMEs, which would use existing facilities to upgrade, or acquire necessary facility enlargement areas through commercial transactions. Therefore the Bank's Involuntary Resettlement policy OP 4.12 will not be triggered. A safeguards screening mechanism will ensure activities requiring involuntary resettlement will not be financed under the project. ESMF and Operation Manual will include guidance on screening of sub projects to ensure that no activities triggering involuntary resettlement as defined under OP 4.12, including land acquisition, economic displacement, and displacement of users on public land, will be financed under the project.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not construct or rely on dam.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not affect international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in a disputed area.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

1. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS

15-Mar-2017

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS.

Social and Environmental specialists (M. Vorpahl and M. Bezzaoui) will work with TTLs to agree on studies, safeguard instruments and screening mechanisms needed and timeframe shortly after PCN.

III. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Carine Clert
Title: Lead Social Protection Specialist

Contact: Mohamed Hisham El-Shiaty
Title: Senior Private Sector Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
Contact: Kalthoum Hamzaoui
Title: Director
Email:

Implementing Agencies

Name: Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
Contact: Kalthoum Hamzaoui
Title: Director
Email:

IV. For more information contact:

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Carine Clert, Mohamed Hisham El-Shiaty	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nina Chee (SA)	Date: 28-Sep-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Hana Brixi (PMGR)	Date: 28-Sep-2016
Country Director:	Name: Marie Françoise Marie-Nelly (CD)	Date: 07-Oct-2016

1 Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.