

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20371

Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Jan-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Congo, Republic of	Project ID:	P161154
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P145263
Project Name:	Lisungi Safety Nets Project Additional Financing (P161154)		
Parent Project Name:	CG Rep. LISUNGI Safety Nets Project (P145263)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	14-Dec-2016	Estimated Board Date:	30-May-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Social Protection & Labor	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministry of finance		
Implementing Agency:	UGP LISUNGI		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			10.00
Total Project Cost			10.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Congo is an urbanized and sparsely populated country, highly endowed in natural resources. Congo is one of the most urbanized countries in the world with an urbanization rate of about 62 percent, with more than one half the population living in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, its two largest cities. The country is sparsely populated and ranks among the least densified in Africa, with about 4.4 million inhabitants living on a land of 342 000 km², and hence has a population density of 12.8/km², one of the lowest in the world. However, the country has not been able to leverage these natural resources to achieve robust socio-economic outcomes.

Regarding the macroeconomic situation, a number of constraints, mainly from the supply side, are preventing the economy from reaching its full potential. The Congolese economy is largely driven by the supply side. The main drivers of the Congolese economy are natural resources (oil and forestry). The Congolese economy faces many constraints such as: i) political violence; ii) the volatility of oil prices and production; iii) productivity constraints (Dutch disease, weak financial environment, weak business environment, weak governance and an unstable political system); iv) human capital constraints (low skills and massive youth unemployment); and v) constraints to achieve the full potential of natural and physical capital (notably, low quality of infrastructure).

Lack of inclusiveness is the result of the elite capture of revenue in an economy driven by offshore oil production. The country's elite that manages resource revenues has avoided some international investments and has in turn instituted patronage characterized by a non-transparent job market, in addition to weak health, education and social protection services. These have led to lack of development of the non-oil sector, which otherwise would have helped create more jobs.

Sectoral and institutional Context

With a Gini coefficient of 0.46, the Congolese economy shows an important level of inequality. This coefficient did not change in recent years despite sustained growth over 2000-2014. Moreover, poverty increased in rural areas while decreasing in urban areas and the elite benefited from growth more than the rest of the population. As such, the recent episode of growth hasn't been very inclusive. Women, youth, indigenous people and the political disconnected are not fully included in the economy.

Social protection coverage in Congo is dismally low (0.9 percent in 2005) compared to 14.3 percent for SSA and 21.3 percent for Lower Middle Income countries over the period 1998-2014. The Congolese social protection system for the poor, measured by social safety nets coverage, is still under development but it is mostly small and therefore unable to be effective in reducing poverty, helping the poor to access services, or increasing their productivity. Most safety net programs are targeted to the indigent and to specific vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the disabled, or orphans.

The social protection system is also underfunded to effectively reduce poverty and vulnerability, to increase household productivity, or to build and protect human capital. The Ministère des Affaires Sociales de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Solidarité (MASAHS) budget was only 0.51 percent of the 2012 revised national budget, which represented 0.15 to 0.2 percent of GDP. This is compared with a median of 1.2 percent of GDP across developing and emerging countries, according to World Bank (2014a).

Since 2014, the government of the Republic of Congo is demonstrating its commitment to moving away from ineffective and fragmented programs and toward a harmonized system, and to bringing social safety nets to the forefront of poverty reduction. The government has developed a

new social protection strategy and is developing a National Safety Nets System that will take a more systematic approach to targeting vulnerable populations. This kind of systematic approach targeted to specific groups of the populations (the poorest and most vulnerable) has yielded results in terms of poverty reduction and human development across the globe. Evidence shows that social safety net (SSN) programs play an important role in speeding up the momentum of poverty reduction, improving the uneven distribution of the benefits of growth across the population, and improving social indicators. Studies such as the Independent Evaluation Group's Safety Nets Review of 2011 have shown that safety nets increase the quantity and improve the quality of household consumption, improve children's nutritional intake, improve children's education and health status, and increase expenditures on the productive activities and assets needed to build the resilience of the most disadvantaged population. MASAHS focuses the development of a SSN system on the consolidation and coordination of cash transfer programs for the poor and vulnerable population. As a first step towards this objective, MASAHS uses the Lisungi program with the financial support of the World Bank that is establishing the key building blocks of the SSN system, while piloting a conditional cash transfer program.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

"Establish the key building blocks of a national safety net program and pilot a cash transfer program to improve access to health and education services of poorest households in participating areas."

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

To strengthen the social safety nets system and its programs aimed at improving both access to health and education services and productivity among poor and vulnerable households in participating areas.

Key Results

1. Number of potential beneficiary households enrolled in the unique registry (social registry) for safety nets programs
2. The number of (direct and indirect) recipients of the cash transfers programs
3. The percentage of cash transfer beneficiary households who receive payments in a timely manner as defined in the project implementation manual (PIM)
4. The percentage of beneficiary households who live below the food poverty line
5. The percentage of beneficiary children aged between 6 and 14 years old who are regularly attending primary schools (at least 80 percent of the time every month)
6. The percentage of infant beneficiaries aged between 0 and 11 months old who had regular monthly visits to health centers
7. The percentage of beneficiaries aged between 12 and 23 months old who had regular every second month visits to health centers
8. The percentage of households reporting that asset depletion is prevented as a result of transfers (Conditional Cash Transfer and Income Generating Activities Program)

D. Project Description

The Project is being restructured to amend the Project Development Objective which will now read as follows: to strengthen the social safety nets system and its programs aimed at improving both access to health and education services and productivity among poor and vulnerable

households in participating areas of the country.

The PDO will be achieved by: (a) further strengthening the country's current social safety net system, which includes making it more transparent and used for enhancing coordination and; (b) increasing the productivity of poor and vulnerable households; and (c) extending the scope of the Project. The scope of the restructured project is broader, accommodating an income generating activities subcomponent to promote and increase household productivity, with the objective to empower beneficiaries' households. More specifically, the AF will:

i. With regards to strengthening the country's current social safety net system

1. Continue to support the creation of the social registry to allow the Government to deliver multiple social protection interventions;
2. Improve actions for monitoring conditionalities of the cash transfer program;
3. Support the development of anti-corruption and grievance redress measures, and management information systems beyond Lisungi Unite de Gestion du Projet - Lisungi UGP;
4. Support institutional strengthening to enhance coordination to blend interventions for the chronic poor and the vulnerable;
5. Support institutional strengthening to enhance coordination and capacity of Ministries for implementation of the new Income Generation Activity subcomponent; and
6. Support the development of anticorruption and grievance redress measures and MISs beyond the Lisungi UGP

ii. With regards to increasing the productivity of poor and vulnerable households and extending the scope of the Project

1. Scale up the parent project's Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to improve access to health and education services of the poorest households in selected areas of the country.
2. Launch the Income Generating Activity program (IGAP) to enable beneficiaries currently enrolled in the social registry to be more productive, while boosting resilience and the local economy.

Therefore, the AF will retain the same three components of the parent project but enlarging the component 2 scope by adding a subcomponent, the IGAP. Component 1 "Establishment of key building blocks of a national safety net program and enhancement of local capacities" and Component 3 "Component 3: Project management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)" remain unchanged, but Component 2 will incorporate the IGAP activities.

More specifically regarding the Component 2 "Development and implementation of cash transfer programs", it will be implemented in the selected departments: Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Cuvette, Niari, Pool and Plateaux. The base conditional cash transfer (CCT), as in the parent project, aims to increase the consumption of the poorest households with children and/or elderly members by providing them with direct transfers, where children are required to respect the following conditions:

1. Health: Regular health center visits including prenatal and post-natal exams and age-relevant check-ups and vaccination
2. Education: a minimum of 80 percent regular school attendance per child a month.

In addition to the CCT, a top-up cash transfer can be provided to select households (either current beneficiaries of the CCT or to other poor households enrolled in the social registry) on the basis of a short plan outlining proposed Income Generating Activities and will include accompanying measures such as training and guidance on how to make a success of the activities. This new cash transfer, named income generating activity program (IGAP), is designed to increase productivity and promote empowerment on selected beneficiaries. The proposed income generating activities will be small-scale (undertaken at household level) and could include (a) the purchase of inputs for gardens or subsistence farming to improve dietary diversity of households; (b) the establishment of community savings groups; (c) the support to adopt alternative livelihoods such as the purchase of small equipment e.g. a sewing machine or the means to deliver goods to market; and (d) the provision of capacity building activities to ensure that the small scale activities are operational. Besides that, this activity aims to increase beneficiaries' access to credit and promoting savings by establishing linkages with micro-finance institutions and/or banks.

Notice that the component 2 will not finance the purchase of land or buildings, nor will the project procure any pesticides but the project will carry out extension services towards project beneficiaries on the proper use of pesticides and other agro-chemicals although the project will not finance any of these products. Therefore, IGAP Beneficiaries will receive guidance on how to undertake their proposed activities in an environmentally friendly, sustainable and successful manner. The participation of women in the subcomponent will be strongly encouraged, since women are traditionally involved in small-scale IGAP and are economically marginalized. Small cooperatives comprising poor and vulnerable individuals may also be supported through this subcomponent to maximize investments and reinforce mutual support mechanisms.

Finally, the closing date of the parent project will be extended by 22 months, from February 28, 2018, to December 31, 2019, to allow sufficient time for all of the target indicators to be reached. The results framework will be modified to adjust target values and reflect the project expected impact on the productivity of beneficiaries as a result of the introduction of the new sub-component.

Component Name

Establishment of key building blocks of a national safety net program and enhancement of local capacities

Comments (optional)

(Original US\$ 1.2 million, AF US\$ 0.4 million; Total: US\$ 1.6 million).

This component aims to enhance the social safety net system by supporting (a) a Social Registry (a national database of the poor), which will serve as an entry point for multiple interventions for the poor and vulnerable Congolese and (b) an information system (IS) for the new cash transfer program (IGAP).

Component Name

Development and implementation of cash transfer programs

Comments (optional)

(Original US\$ 12.2 million, AF US\$ 9.4 million; Total: US\$ 21.6 million).

This component supports the development and implementation of cash transfer programs. The

aim of the cash transfer programs are to increase the consumption of the poorest households with children and/or elderly members by providing them with direct transfers. Current cash transfer beneficiaries households can benefit from additional cash transfers through income generating activities program to improve their resilience and productivity.

Component Name

Project management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Comments (optional)

(original US\$ 3.6 million, AF US\$ 0.2 ; Total: US\$ 3.8 million).

This component supports program management, institutional strengthening, coordination, and capacity building.

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

The parent project is operating in the following locations:

1. Brazzaville : districts of Makelekele ; Bacongo ; Moungali ; Talangai; Madibou, Djiri, M'filou
2. Pointe-Noire : district of Mvou-Mvou and Loandjili
3. Cuvette : district of Oyo and Makoua

The AF will support expansion of cash transfers to households already identified as poor and vulnerable through the targeting methods used successfully in the Health Sector Project (PDSS II, P143849). This Health Sector Project has an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) to ensure that activities do not discriminate against IPs, and to ensure they will have equal opportunity to access any social intervention in place, and the PDSS II IPP has been updated to reflect that the same approach can be used for Lisungi.

The three new districts selected are:

4. Niari : district of Dolisie
5. Pool : district of Gomatsetse (quartier Nganga-Lingolo)
6. Plateaux : district of Gamboma and Ngo

Presence of Indigenous Peoples (Autochtone) in selected areas. There are IPs in the Cuvette, Pool, Niari and Plateaux region. The parent project was screened for the presence of Indigenous Peoples (Autochtones) in the Cuvette rural area but the project did not initially trigger OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples because information provided by the Government, local authorities, and experience from two World Bank financed projects, showed that there were no Indigenous Peoples in Cuvette (but, rather, in Cuvette Ouest). As for the new areas, namely Pool, Niari, and the Plateaux, assessments shows that while in the Pool and Niari the Autochtones are integrated in the semi-rural but mainly urban setting, the Plateaux region has a presence groups identified as Indigenous as per OP 4.10 definition. The targeting system of Lisungi is designed in a way that it does not discriminate against any vulnerable and marginalized population, and IPs have the same chance to benefit from programs if they are enrolled in the Social Registry, which is open to all and that has in place a grievance process and monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure that the any vulnerable or marginalized population, including the autochtone population, can participate in a meaningful way in the project. In order to properly capture and ensure the inclusion of IPs, the

borrower has updated the existing Indigenous People's Plan developed in the context of the Health Sector Project (P143849), whose coverage is on a national level.

No civil works will be undertaken and no adverse environmental or social impacts are expected. The project does not require any land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources and livelihood. The project is expected to have a positive impact for all population in the targeted areas.

Therefore, positive social benefits of the program are obvious, given the objective of CCT and promoting IGAP. Benefits also include provision of training to enable empowerment and promote productivity.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Abdoulaye Gadiere (GEN07)

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II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Project implementation has been under way for almost two years, and the World Bank has rated both the achievement of the PDO and implementation progress as Satisfactory. As part of the initial project preparation, an assessment of the implementing unit within the Ministère des Affaires Sociales de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Solidarité (MASAHS) was carried out, that resulted in the creation of a Project Coordination Unit attached to MASAHS to implement the project, the Lisungi UGP.

The proposed Additional Financing will use the parent project's Institutional and Implementation arrangements. To avoid political capture and expedite implementation of the Additional Finance it will be managed by the Lisungi UGP established under the MASAHS. The activities of the Lisungi UGP are subject to the approval and oversight by the National Steering Committee established for the proposed project. The objective of this steering committee is to provide policy orientation and supervise the implementation of the proposed Project. The Lisungi UGP will be responsible for: (i) the day-to-day management of the setting-up and implementation of the proposed project including the cash transfers and accompanying measures; and (ii) the production of implementation progress reports and assessments every quarter, semester, and year, including financial reports.

The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be updated to define the details of the implementation mechanisms of the Additional Finance to the project and will be adopted by the Lisungi UGP.

As in the parent project, the specific role and responsibility for all staff of Lisungi UGP (both at central and local levels) will be described in the PIM. More specifically:

1. At the National Level, Lisungi UGP will be under the MASAHS with oversight vested in the Strategic Orientation Committee (Comite d'Orientation Strategique - COS). Members of the COS

will be drawn from the relevant sectoral Ministries and are responsible for setting policy, clearing the annual work plans and budgets, as well as reviewing the progress reports and monitoring the impacts of the Lisungi UGP activities. The Lisungi UGP is responsible for the day-to-day operation of Lisungi and ensuring that program implementation is in accordance with the PIM; and is answerable to the COS.

2. The project will be implemented through existing MASAHS structures at the decentralized level (district and community level). The MASAHS decentralized structure includes the local social assistance offices named the Circonscriptions d'Actions Sociale (CAS).

Therefore, main constituents of the project will be the following:

- a. COS
- b. MASAHS
- c. Lisungi UGP
- d. Local Project Monitoring Committee (district level)
- e. Community Committee (CAS level)

In more detail:

a) The COS is a body set up by the Government, led by the Minister of in charge of Finance, Planning or Social Affairs, and composed of representatives of the Ministries in charge of Finance, Social Affairs, Social Security, Human Rights, the Interior, Social Affairs, Education, Employment, Health, Promotion of Women, among others. Representatives of civil society organizations working in the field of social protection and representatives of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) can be invited if needed. The COS will be responsible for: (i) ensuring government commitment to achieving results and (ii) ensuring the implementation of the project Lisungi and of the Politique National d'Action Social (PNAS) and in this context approving programs work and various activity reports, (iii) ensuring that project stakeholders and PNAS assume their responsibilities, and (iv) approving any new development project for the expansion of the social protection system and PNAS.

b. MASAHS. The Ministry is in charge of the implementation of the project.

c. Lisungi UGP (central level). The Lisungi UGP is integrated into the MASAHS and largely comprises staff appointed by the MASAHS. It will be composed of one Coordinator and specialists on: Monitoring and Evaluation, Cash Transfers, Procurement, Communication, Audit, IT, Accountability and few supporting staff. For positions that require skills not available within the MASAHS, the team will follow World Bank rules and procedures for hiring. Therefore, this Management Unit will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of this project and will develop the plans for coordinating the safety nets system under development.

d. Local Project Monitoring Committee (district level). The local project monitoring committee is an advisory group and in most cases it will be chaired by the Sub-Prefect or the mayor of the Metropolitan area of intervention or the head of the CAS. It consists of: a Local Activities Coordinator; Head of CAS; Head of the school district; Head of Socio-health unit; and a representative of an organization representing civil society in the area.

This committee will oversee and monitor the implementation of the program at the district level. It examines the community reports to be submitted to the Lisungi UGP, proposes remedial measures, validates the beneficiary list, and transmits the various reports to the Lisungi UGP with copies to the District authorities. Through the CAS, this committee has the task of helping community committees to track conditionalities, to follow beneficiary families, and to identify the beneficiary population.

e. Community Committee (CC). The community committee is in charge of the beneficiary identification and project monitoring. In villages and neighborhoods, a transparent mechanism will be established and committees formed to identify families that should benefit from the program. These committees include MASAHS social workers and representatives of communes, neighborhood/villages and civil society. The community committees will also have representatives from the health and education sector at the commune level to ensure adequate coordination for reaching the human development objectives of the program. Committee reports are submitted to the CAS coordinator and to the Local Project Monitoring Committee.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	<p>The project activities are not expected to have adverse social or environmental impact.</p> <p>The CCT has no adverse social nor environmental impact as it is designed and being implemented as part of the parent project. Expansion to new areas follows similar approach of parent project so that the targeting approach does not discriminate against any population, a grievance and complaints mechanism is in place, and a transparent process for selecting beneficiaries with support of community committees to mitigate any social risk.</p> <p>The IGAP is likely to have minimal adverse or no impacts due to their small scale and limited scope. As part of the implementation an information campaign and knowledge promotion activities at the household level are to be designed to promote good environmental practices and to reduce any potential environmental impact. In fact the project will not support any activity that will lead to environmental damage. The IGAP operation manual to be approved by IDA will specify all activities eligible to be promoted.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/ BP 4.04	No	The project activities to be financed are small and localized and are not expected to encroach on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities to be financed are small and localized and are not expected to encroach into designated, reserve and/ or protected forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will carry out extension services towards project beneficiaries on the proper use of pesticides and other agro-

		chemicals for households using the IGAP funds for agriculture activities. In case the beneficiary wants to increase the subsistence agriculture, the project will not purchase, distribute, apply or dispose of pesticides and / or pesticide application equipment, and population will be informed about diversifying the crops to better increase production, and about the danger and inefficacy of some products by providing a not acceptable list of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	There are no known archeological sites in the area of intervention. The project activities do not entail any excavation, large movement of earth, construction or remodeling of any building.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	The parent project was screened for the presence of Indigenous Peoples (Autochtones) in the Cuvette rural area as per OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. Based on information provided by the Government, local authorities, and experience from two World Bank financed projects, there were no Indigenous Peoples in Cuvette (but, rather, in Cuvette Ouest). The Lisungi Unite de Gestion du Projet (Lisungi UGP) that works on the project preparation shared with the Bank the most recent study done at the Ministere des Affaires Sociales de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Solidarite (MASAHS) . The project will expand its activities into three new areas, namely Pool, Niari, and the Plateaux. While in the Pool and Niari the IP groups are integrated in the semi-rural but mainly urban setting, and the Plateaux region has a presence groups identified as IPs as per OP 4.10 definition. In order to properly capture and ensure the inclusion of IPs, the borrower has updated the existing Indigenous People's Policy plan developed in the context of the Health Sector Project (P143849), whose coverage is on a national level. Additionally, within the design of the project, as was the approach in the parent project, the targeting selection will not discriminate against IPs, and they will have equal opportunity to access any of the Lisungi interventions.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project activities are localized and will not require any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement.
Safety of Dams OP/ BP 4.37	No	The project activities are localized and will not have any impacts on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project activities are localized and will not have any impacts on international waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project activities will not be in any disputed areas.

IV. 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:
<p>It is expected that the new sub-component IGAP will not have adverse environmental impacts because of the nature, scale, and scope of these activities. It is expected that any environmental footprint will be moderate and localized and have well-defined mitigation measures. The project activities are also expected to have positive impacts to increase subsistence activities and household productivity, while promoting knowledge activities to better inform population on how to better benefit from the investments. Therefore, from an environmental perspective there is no need to develop a specific safeguard instrument because this project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts and can be classified as environmental assessment category C.</p> <p>From the social safeguards perspective, the project does not trigger OP 4.12 due to the fact that project activities will not result in any form of land take leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restriction of access to assets and/or involuntary restriction to legally designed parks or impact negatively on livelihoods. However, the project will trigger OP 4.10 due to a presence of Indigenous Population (autochtones) in the Plateaux region. Although the targeting selection, as specified in the operations manual, does not discriminate against indigenous peoples and aims to provide equal opportunity to benefit from any of the Lisungi activities, the project has added a layer of risk management to ensure that autochtones are indeed included, by updating the existing Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).</p> <p>Finally, the project will recruit a social expert to manage agreed social measures and an environment environmental specialist to support the project activities.</p>
2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
<p>The small household level project activities are not expected to have any significant long-term, indirect, cumulative or large scale impacts.</p>
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
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 project will proactively put in place guidelines and procedures in order to avoid potential negative environmental or social impacts. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A document comprising the General conditions for environmental and social management will be prepared by the project team and will be included in the Operations Manual.2. The Operations Manual will specify all activities eligible to be promoted. Excluded activities include those that require the involuntary acquisition of land, such as construction leading to involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of access to assets, revenues and/or means of livelihoods, and/or restriction of access to legally designated parks.3. The project will not finance the purchase of pesticides and will provide guidance to beneficiaries on how to avoid the use of pesticides, including a do not use list.4. The Operations Manual will further provide a checklist for the regional selection committees to capture potential social and environmental risks of sub-projects.5. For due diligence purposes, the agreements between the implementing agency and the selected

<p>livelihood groups will include general social and environmental clauses derived from the general conditions for environmental and social management.</p> <p>Besides that, to prevent elite capture the parent project methodology will be used to ensure transparent identification and registration of beneficiary households by combining: (i) geographical mapping of poverty in consultation with technical institutes and local authorities; (ii) community targeting; (iii) spot check data collection conducted by an independent third party; and (iv) the use of an MIS system to ensure transparent identification and registration of the beneficiary households. As in the parent project, a list of beneficiaries targeted in each village would be shared with beneficiaries along with explanations of the targeting process to ensure transparency. Finally, a grievance system, accessible and easy to use by the communities, established as part of the parent project is being strengthened in order to achieve greater accountability in the safety net system and to provide a vehicle for addressing complaints and grievances that arise during the AF implementation process.</p>
<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>

B. Disclosure Requirements

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	07-Dec-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	31-Dec-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Congo, Republic of	07-Dec-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The document was submitted for revision to the bank on December 7th after being discussed and released to the authorities in the selected districts on december 7th 2016.	
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 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	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"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>]	No [<input type="checkbox"/>]	NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]

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"/>]

V. Contact point

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Phillippe George Pereira Guimaraes Leite	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 10-Jan-2017

Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro (PMGR)	Date: 10-Jan-2017
Country Director:	Name: Yisgedullish Amde (CD)	Date: 17-Jan-2017