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Additional Financing Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(AF ESRS Appraisal Stage)

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Date Prepared/Updated: 12/18/2020 | Report No: ESRSAFA075

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Sudan	AFRICA EAST	Republic of Sudan	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Project ID	Project Name
P176154	Additional Financing - Sudan Family Support Project
Parent Project ID (if any)	**Parent Project Name**
P173521	Sudan Family Support Project

Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing	12/27/2020	1/14/2021

Proposed Development Objective

The objective is to deliver cash transfers and improve safety net systems to support the Sudanese families in the Recipient's territory affected by expected economic reforms and other short-term shocks.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	0.00
Proposed Additional Financing	0.00
Total Proposed Financing	0.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

Yes

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The Government of Sudan (GoS) is responding to urgent needs to stabilize the economy and begin a long process of clearing arrears to MFIs as part of the Sudan's larger macroeconomic stabilization and integration. These measures are expected to include exchange rate liberalization/unification and reallocation of public resources away from commodity subsidies, tax exemptions, towards social and development needs. These fiscal adjustments are expected to contribute to furthering an already deteriorating economic situation in Sudan which has impacted vulnerable people's abilities to cover basic needs. These challenges facing households are compounded by the economic shutdown recently imposed to mitigate the effects of the Corona Virus pandemic (COVID 19) in some regions of Sudan. Accordingly, the GoS has requested support from the donor community to establish the Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP) to provide cash transfers to 80 percent of the population, i.e., to about 32.5 million individuals, with an annual cost of US $1.9 billion.

The SFSP would continue for up to two years, depending on financing availability. The GoS will contribute its own budget to the SFSP, particularly as the program enters later phases and transitions to the longer-term support to permanent social safety nets. The project's development objective is to deliver cash transfer support to Sudanese households affected by expected economic reforms and other short-term shocks. To this end, the project includes three components. These are: Component 1, Provision of Cash Transfers, to provide cash transfers to selected households; Component 2, Establish Delivery Systems and Build Institutional Capacity; and Component 3, Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning.

The Additional Financing (AF) will help scale up the original project towards its more ambitious targets. The PDO would remain unchanged. The original project supports Phase 1 of GoS's SFSP and has been appraised at US$400 million. The AF will support the SFSP in its expansion towards full scale and would contribute to the three original components. With the AF, the project would be able to cover an additional 11.3 million individuals (equal to an additional 2 million families) in new geographical areas. With the beneficiaries covered by the original financing, the total number of beneficiaries for the SFS Project (original plus AF) would reach 22.6 million individuals, or 4 million families. The geographical areas (states) to be covered by the AF will be discussed and decided on with the Government during the implementation phase of the original financing and will be recorded in the Bank-approved POM.

The first states and subsequent scale up will consider issues of; (i) poverty head count; (ii) existing implementation capacity of safety nets programs; (ii) payment infrastructure and (iv) presence or absence of UN agencies in those states and (v) rural/urban consideration or a combination of all these factors. Based on these factors, Phase 1 project implementation will start in the states of (i)Khartoum, (ii) Red Sea; (iii) South Darfur and (iv) Kassala. Based on the external resource flows the design of the second phase will start immediately after the delivery of the first phase and will expand to more states.

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D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

In April 2019, the government of Sudan President Omar al-Bashir was deposed, and a new transitional government came into power. Following sustained civil disobedience and a series of sometimes violent street protests beginning in December 2018, the 'Sudanese Revolution' ousted the 30-year rule of President al-Bashir. Shortly after, a 39-month period of transitional state institutions under a mixed military-civilian run Sovereign Council came into power. In August 2019, a technocratic government and a largely civilian cabinet were formed and led by a civilian Prime

Minister, Abdalla Hamdok. The new government is committed to making significant reforms while garnering the support of the country's major political forces that brought it to power whose priorities include brokering the promised peace deal, holding free and fair elections, and undertaking much-needed economic reforms. The objectives of the proposed economic reforms are to reverse decades of economic, social, and political distortions that have impoverished a country that has ample resources. Both the economic and strategic stakes are incredibly high, which calls on the international community and the World Bank Group to act urgently and innovatively to support Sudan's success in its transition. To address the need to stabilize the pressing macroeconomic and fiscal deficit challenges, the Government of Sudan (GoS) has set an ambitious agenda to tackle inflation, reform energy subsidies, clear arrears to multilateral financial institutions (MFIs), and adopt policies to ease doing business and incentivize foreign direct investment. These measures are expected to include exchange rate liberalization and reallocation of public resources away from commodity subsidies and tax exemptions toward social and development needs. More recently, the new government of Sudan has proposed a program, originally planned for launch in early 2020, to phase out fuel subsidies by mid-2021 and simultaneously liberalize the exchange rate. Simultaneously, the Government has limited ability to reallocate domestic financing to health and social protection sectors without reductions in energy subsidies and current tax exemptions. The deteriorating economic situation demands that the Government acts quickly to address the need for reforms and supports the high proportion of the population vulnerable to that deterioration. Social protection through an expansive cash transfer program is an essential part of the Government's strategy to (a) support an overarching macroeconomic and fiscal stabilization effort and (b) fight poverty in regions too poor to benefit from policies and investments of the new transitional government to support economic growth. This approach for integrated social protection response was developed as part of a collaboration framework validated by the Government, donors, and UN partners in January 2020. The collaboration framework outlines the role of a large-scale cash transfer program as the vehicle to cushion the impact of planned reforms. These reforms are needed to create the space for the reallocation of public resources away from regressive subsidies and tax exemptions toward a more stable macroeconomic environment as well as a more sustainable budget. At the same time, the framework establishes the importance of supporting the existing SSN system and contributing to its expansion and modernization through support of DPs, the World Bank, and UN agencies. The Sudan Systematic Country Diagnostic (under preparation) further supports the need for a more robust and inclusive social protection system as it outlines specific areas for (a) tackling persistent poverty, (b) improving targeting of current social transfers, and (c) addressing food insecurity and unemployment challenges. The project is also well aligned with the Sudan country engagement strategic priorities with its focus on the economic and social stability. Having the SFSP clearly listed under this Country Engagement Note (Objective 1.2 page 12), highlights its potential significance to advance social equity and successfully deliver cash transfer to underpin economic stability and contribute to the re-establishment of the social contract.

The government program is to provide cash transfers of US$5 per person per month to approximately 80 percent of the population, that is, 32.5 million people for an annual cost of US$1,950 million. The program scale-up has started following a pilot testing period that began in July 2020. The pilot targeting 20,000 beneficiaries is supported by WFP, and additional pilots by the government will target 3,700 families in Khartoum and one state among those targeted in this phase of the program (see below). The program will continue to scale up in phases to be determined by the availability of external resource flows. Phases are to overlap to ensure continuity of the program. The first phase, financed by the parent project, has build on the lessons from the pilot, supported the development of building blocks necessary for establishment of a more effective, permanent SSN system in Sudan, and provided vital cash transfer support to the key elements of the population. Specific focus during the first phase has been on transforming the existing institutional and administrative structures to consolidate permanent institutional arrangements to design, implement, and monitor the SSN as well as support informed decision-making in the context of the national social

Public Disclosure

protection framework. To identify initial beneficiaries, the first phase operation and subsequent scale-up consider issues of (a) poverty head count, (b) existing implementation capacity of safety nets programs, (c) payment infrastructure, (d) presence or absence of UN agencies in those states, and (e) rural/urban consideration or a combination of all these factors. Based on additional funds, the second phase of the operation, supported amongst others by the suggested AF, can start with the expectation that it will build on ongoing delivery of the first phase.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Digital Economy Agency, reporting to the MoFEP is the institutional home for the SFSP including the beneficiary database. A Ministerial Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning provides overall strategic leadership supported by a cross-Ministerial Technical Steering Committee. The SFSP team within the Digital Economy Agency is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the SFSP. The SFSP team is headed by a program manager and includes, inter alia, specialists in communications, operations, database administration, payments, IT, field operations, M&E, E&S risk management including managing GRM, financial management and procurement.

The overall coordinating mechanisms for the project at the national level are the Project Inter ministerial Oversight Committee (PIOC) and the Project Technical Committee (PTC). The PIOC is co-chaired by the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the MoLSD, and the Minister of the MoI. The PIOC meets quarterly to (a) provide policy and strategic guidance and direction on project implementation, (b) review the project progress toward the achievement of the PDO and advise on any issues thereof, (c) mobilize government support, and (d) validate and disseminate results and main achievements. The accounting officers of the three ministries shall act jointly as the secretariat to the PIOC. The PTC facilitates coordination and operational guidance of the project at the national implementation level. It consists of the undersecretaries and technical staff from the three ministries (MoFEP, MoI, and MoLSD). It is also include representatives of the states with responsibilities for project components.

Within each state, there shall be a forum for the coordination of the SFSP at that level. The forum is responsible for galvanizing actors to perform necessary implementation functions at the local level, including relevant representatives of NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) at the state level. This also includes mobilizing coordination at the locality level through local existing structures such as local NGOs, trusted community leaders, youth groups, and community resistance committees. Additional policy, coordination, and implementation arrangements for this project is detailed in the POM.

An MoU between the MoF and each of the participating ministries and states (represented by the respective accounting officers), details the roles and responsibilities of each of the parties, define how the resources is transferred to the respective ministries and states for project implementation as is outlined in the POM.

To ensure ESF compliance in the implementation of the project, the MoFEP and the MoLSD supports the development of social accountability and citizen engagement mechanisms with the support of community development associations (CDAs) and NGOs. These community development associations supports the project by generating social mobilization, outreach activities, and maintaining of continuous contact with beneficiary households. These community associations also provides feedback loop on service delivery of the SFSP. The project isnefit from the strong network of MoLSD officers across the country and the ministry's staff who are currently implementing similar programs.

In general, the institutional capacity is limited, and the GoS lacks experience in implementing cash transfer programs on a nation-wide level.. Therefore, the project supports MoFEP, and through MoFEP also all underlying agencies, in building E&S risk management capacity (in addition to technical and FM/procurement expertise) to undertake the basic functions of the project. This includes helping in the recruitment of specialized skills in social and environment risk management including GRM, SP delivery systems, M&E, and consultations. The Bank also offers trainings of

Public Disclosure

relevant staff in these areas, in addition to providing implementation support throughout the launch and roll-out of the program.

Experience on the performance of the project is still limited due to only recent effectiveness of the parent project. Preparation of the relevant assessments and plans to be prepared after appraisal is ongoing, with necessary strong support by the Bank as part of the capacity development of the involved implementing agencies. It will be necessary to continue close follow-up as part of implementation support for, both, parent project and Additional Financing; for the latter with special focus on the newly integrated states.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) — Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating — Low

The project finances only cash transfers without any on-the-ground activity with potential negative environmental risks or impacts. The cash transfer is minimal ($5 per person per month) with hardly any savings for investment by the beneficiary households to get involved in the implementation of activities potentially affecting the environment. Under the World Bank's Environmental & Social Framework (ESF) the environmental risk of the Project is low. Given that the environmental risk of the Project is low, the client is not expected to develop an environmental risk management instrument.

Social Risk Rating — Substantial

The social risk of the project is considered substantial; mainly due to the size of the operation and social risks related to: (i) social exclusion of beneficiaries in remote and conflict-driven areas; (ii) security-concerns for SIMP workers and beneficiaries; (iii) insufficient community engagement, elite capture, and social tensions; (iv) Sexual exploitation and Abuse gender-based violence;(The cash transfer might create intra- household tensions, lack of gender sensitivity payment sites selections in circumstances where e payment is not possible, lack of women inclusion in decision making and leadership position might result GBV/SEA in the project); (v) operational concerns due to remoteness and security, including monitoring and supervising as well as grievance redress; and (vi) weak implementation capacity with limited prior experience. An additional item to consider are population movements, above all in relation to forced displacement and related grievances by displaced beneficiaries and/or host communities. To reduce and address social risks, the client has established the following social risk management documents: (i) a GBV risk assessment with mitigation action plan, (ii) Labor Management Procedures , (iii) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (iv) an essential social assessment encompassing the country overall as well as a specific section for remote areas/areas were SSAHUTLC are present; a more comprehensive and long-term study on ESS7 is currently being prepared under the parent project. The (v) assessment on privacy rights; and (vi) a security management plan are under equally under preparation as part of the parent project. All instruments will have equal relevancy for the AF.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

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As stated above, the project finances only cash transfers without any on-the-ground activity with potential negative environmental risks or impacts. The cash transfer is minimal ($5 per person per month) with hardly any savings for investment by the beneficiary households to get involved in the implementation of activities potentially affecting the environment. Under the World Bank's Environmental & Social Framework (ESF) the environmental risk of the Project is low. Given that the environmental risk of the Project is low, the client is not expected to develop an environmental risk management instrument.

Key social risks associated with the project are expected to be (i) social exclusion of beneficiaries in remote and conflict-driven areas; (ii) security-concerns for SIMP workers and beneficiaries; (iii) insufficient community engagement, elite capture, and social tensions; (iv) gender-based violence, (v) operational concerns due to remoteness and security, including monitoring and supervising as well as grievance redress; and (vi) weak implementation capacity with limited prior experience to handle the risks in this large-size operation. An additional item to consider are population movements, above all in relation to forced displacement and related grievances by displaced beneficiaries and/or host communities. Of key importance is thereby also that vulnerable groups are being identified early on and project procedures adapted to ensure that they can share equitable project benefits and that project implementation is not further aggravating their situation. A non-comprehensive list encompasses illiterate people not accessing project information, people not linked to government systems having problems to be registered, people in conflict-prone areas where cooperation with government poses a security risk, people with disabilities and elderly not being able to access cash distribution points, etc. These aspects is captured also along the ESSs 4, 7, and 10.

To mitigate/reduce these risks, a generic Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender-based violence risk assessment has been prepared to provide general guidance for robust stakeholder engagements, inclusion for marginalized and minority members of the targeted communities and information disclosure procedures and to identify key gender-based violence related risks. The SEP will be updated after further community consultations one month into effectiveness of the parent project. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan outlining detailed commitments to support compliance with the environmental and social standards has been prepared before appraisal of the parent project.

To avoid/mitigate the risks associated with the project, the client has been required further under the parent project to prepare and implement the following appropriate environmental and social risk management instruments: (i) Labor Management Procedures proportional to the project risks, (ii) an essential social assessment encompassing the country overall as well as a specific section for remote areas/areas were SSAHUTLC are present; (iii) a more comprehensive and long-term study on ESS7 including Social Management Plan; (iv) an assessment on privacy rights; and (v) a security management plan. The latter three are under preparation, while the AF is being prepared.

As in phase 2 UN organizations are likely being used to implement parts of the project, they will implement activities in line with the provisions outlined in those documents, while differentiated procedures may be applicable as long as they follow the provisions outlined in the E&S instruments prepared.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

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The projcet is implemented all over the country and would provide cash transfers of US$5 per person per month up to 12 million beneficiaries if beneficiaries receive a six months flat benefit; or 6.5 million beneficiaries if the grants are indexed for inflation, thus they are the primary stakeholders of the project. It is important to address their diversity, with a focus on the most vulnerable among them in terms of language, gender, disabilities, etc. Other key stakeholders include the state administrations, the Digital Transformation Agency, and MoLSD, the Ministry of Interior, Justice, Health, Education and Central Bank of Sudan as well as CSOs, and Development Partners that is actively involved in the design and implementation of the project.

A key risk under this standard relates to inadequate, ineffective, and inappropriate stakeholder and community engagement and disclosure of information. This may lead to exclusion of vulnerable, marginalized, and minority members of the community from project benefits, amplified by the context of limited resources against widespread need.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed which outlines the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. The project will ensure that all vulnerable groups of people are included in the project. The SEP will be regularly updated after further community consultations in the states of this AF, latest one month into its effectiveness.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is implemented to provide an avenue for complaints regarding registration and enrollment, targeting, payments, and other operational matters. The GRM will include mobile-phone based applications and in-person centers for complaint registration and resolution, as well as a free hot line linked with a call center. The GRM will address each area of the feedback value chain: (i) uptake, (ii) sort and process, (iii) acknowledge and follow up, (iv) verify, investigate, and act, (v) monitor and evaluate, and (vi) provide feedback to the complainant as well as to project management. It will be important to ensure the functioning of the GRM also in the new states addressed by the AF.

Public Disclosure

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Most of the activities supported by the project are implemented by civil servants employed by the Government of Sudan, from the national to the local level. The project also engages volunteers to support the project in community mobilization and awareness creation programs as well as in the grievance redress committees. For the distribution of cash, contracted workers may provide their services. Government civil servants remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing sector employment including relevant ESS 2 requirement applicable to civil servants. Relevant ESS 2 requirement is applied to Community and volunteer workers. The Labor Management Procedures (LMP) proportional to the activities, risks and impacts, assess risks and regulations and outline risk management measures for the different types of workers relevant for the different project components; spelling out the way in which project workers are being managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law. The LMP provide detailed information on the work terms and conditions; and procedures to address workers grievances including GBV related grievances. Differentiated provisions are provided to the different workers under the project, i.e. civil servants, specific PIU staff and consultants, volunteers, and contracted staff. The risks and mitigation measures encompass: (i) child and forced labor; (ii) codes of conduct; (iii) measures to ensure that community labor is provided on a voluntary basis; (iv) security provisions for workers involved in the distribution of cash;(v) . Finally, the draft LMP also outlines the establishment and availability throughout the project-lifecycle of labor-specific GBV suitable grievance redress mechanisms accessible to the different range of workers.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This is not relevant as the project will not finance on ground activities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

As the project only involves cash transfer, the general risks and impacts to local communities are low. Three specific risks need to be highlighted: (i) GBV, (ii) security, and (iii) data privacy. Ensuring security for project operations (including the protection of project workers and beneficiaries) is a challenge specifically in remote and conflict prone areas.

The project has conducted a Gender based violence risk assessment and a GBV action plan using the World Bank GBV Risk Assessment Tool and the level of GBV/SEA risk of the project has been assessed. The GBV assessment identified the following key project risks: (i) Implementation via (male) heads of households does not account for access for women in polygamous relationships and does not adequately target female headed households, thereby reinforcing harmful gender norms; (ii) Lack of gender sensitivity in selection of payment and enrolment sites in terms of women's safety and additional efforts; (iii) SEA incidents by officials/staff handling registration and payment;(iv) Intra-household tensions arise due to cash transfers; and (v) lack of women's inclusion and leadership.

While the project has substantial risk rating for a number of contextual factors, a number of inherent measures in the design have the potential to mitigate GBV and other gender inequalities includes: E-payment distribution measures have the potential to increase safety and increase women's access to formal financial and social security systems; Gender equality benefits of the absence of conditionality in the project design; Gender inclusion at enrolment; Targeted outreach and enrolment of female headed households; Use of assigned gender collection days' and/or women 'friendly' entry points for on- site cash collections to ensure equal access to cash; and using referral pathways and complaints mechanisms. The project will include an investment in referral pathway development and GBV response services (in line with pre-existing national plans on the same) with relevant UN agencies in a maximum of 2 high risk programme areas where on-site registration and payment is likely.

The project will ensure that communication campaigns on the project explicitly encourages FHH enrolment. It will also seek to triangulate available data, community level enrolment consultations (where feasible) with dialogue with women's groups, UN agencies and NGOs, on how best to target FFH for enrollment.

The project will create a messaging and outreach strategy in conjunction with State and influential community and religious leaders to promote the project and ease communal and familial resistance to gender provisions in the project.
Security risks include transfer of cash for payments in remote areas, and risks for project staff, communities and assets is another risk that the project faces during implementation. The project uses electronic payments where

Public Disclosure

possible; procurement of services of regulated financial institutions to transport the cash and hiring a security firm to advise of security issues of staff. Further, the project will conduct an assessment on security risks and prepare a security management plan before any physical engagement in high-risk security or conflict prone areas and hiring of security firms.

In relation to the COVID19 pandemic, the project will need to ensure that interaction with beneficiaries follows the international guidance by the WHO as well as provisions by the Government of Sudan and the development of project-specific procedures to reduce the exposure risk as much as feasible.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will not involve any land acquisition and/or restriction of access as it is only a cash transfer program. Therefore, this standard is not relevant.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project will not involve any on-the-ground activities which might have impacts on biodiversity and natural resources. It only provides cash transfer to eligible beneficiaries. Therefore, this standard is not relevant.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Public Disclosure

Due to the country-wide rollout of activities, it is likely that it will also affect people meeting the criteria of ESS7. The project will ensure respect of human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and livelihoods of SSAHUTLC and avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate or compensate for such impacts.

This is ensured via the Project's communication and outreach strategy as outlined under ESS10: the project will ensure that such communities are appropriately informed and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner. The project will also ensure that no adverse impacts, including security risks, are triggered from integration and/or registration for this project, including by ensuring data privacy provisions. In terms of project inclusion and distribution of benefits, the project will ensure that local approaches are adequate for the living conditions of SSAHUTLC, including but not limited to seasonal migration patterns of pastoralists. For this purpose, a social assessment encompassing the country overall as well as a specific section for remote areas/areas were SSAHUTLC are present has been finalized under the parent project and a more comprehensive SA for areas where SSAHUTLC are present is currently being developed; with agreed target date as two months after effectiveness of the parent project, i.e. February 2021, and prior to project activities in respective areas.
No situations which would require FPIC are foreseen.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This is not relevant as the project will not finance on ground activities with potential impacts on cultural heritage.

Public Disclosure

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Financial Intermediaries (FIs) are not involved in this project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

As noted in the summary, inclusion and security are key concerns for this project. Given the political history and dynamics of the country and certain regions in specific, it will need to be ensured that political competition is not interfering with the project. It needs also to be ensured that areas considered as political opposition to the central government will not be excluded and that project activities like cash distribution, gatherings, etc. will not be used in the political conflicts, e.g. for apprehension of political opponents. A further risk is the current COVID19 pandemic, which may considerably hinder the preparation and roll out of the project, with a key obstacle of potential restrictions of movement or gatherings. The PIU shall, in close coordination with other government agencies, monitor any worsening security situation. In such cases it will be important that the client informs the World Bank accordingly.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower's policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?	No

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

Not applicable

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Sudan

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Surat F. Nsour, Suleiman Namara
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Helene Monika Carlsson Rex Cleared on 18-Dec-2020 at 07:01:53 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Peter Leonard (SAESSA) Concurred on 18-Dec-2020 at 13:01:16 GMT-05:00

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