



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-May-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA23987

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Mali	Project ID P165064	Project Name Safety Nets Project (Jigisemejiri)	Parent Project ID (if any) P127328
Parent Project Name Emergency Safety Nets project (Jigisémejiri)	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 04-May-2018	Estimated Board Date 31-Jul-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Labor	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Programme de Filets Sociaux, Republic of Mali	Implementing Agency Unite Technique de Gestion des filets sociaux au Mali - JigisemeJiri

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The objectives of the Project are to provide targeted cash transfers to the poor and food insecure households and to establish building blocks for a national safety net system for the Recipient.

Components

1. Cash transfer programs and accompanying measures
2. Establishment of a basic safety net system
3. Project management
4. Contingency Emergency Response Component

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	52.40
Total Financing	52.40
of which IBRD/IDA	50.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
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IDA Credit	50.00
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Trust Funds	2.40
Free-standing TFs AFR Human Development	2.40

Environmental Assessment Category

Partial Assessment (B)

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. While Mali’s political situation has improved since 2012, there is still a threat to the country’s security in certain regions of the country where armed separatist and jihadist groups are present. Constitutional order is gradually restored, but although a peace accord was signed in May 2015, its implementation remains challenging. Violent and extremist groups, that were not signatories of the May 2015 peace accords, continue to engage in terrorist activities across the country. Therefore, a return of government institutions and services to the north of the country requires long-term engagement to address Mali’s overall fragile governance.

2. Conflict and political instability, coupled with Mali’s regular vulnerability to shocks (including both international prices and climate changes), aggravates the poor living conditions of a large majority of the country’s population. Because Mali is a landlocked country in the Sahel with a narrow natural resource base and rapid population growth, as well as high poverty levels (43.6 percent in 2010), its population is extremely vulnerable to different types of shocks (environmental, social, political, and economic).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Economy, Access to Services and Vulnerability

3. Mali was and remains one of the poorest countries in the world, despite positive economic growth trends. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth has been positive over the recent years but has been quite volatile because of a variety of political, economic, and natural shocks. Changes in world market prices (a decrease in cotton prices), erratic rainfall and dependence on agriculture, and political instability have negatively affected country’s economy. The significant influence of



weather conditions can be seen in the volatile evolution of food prices, while non-food prices have been relatively stable.

4. Mali's population of about 14.9 million people, 90 percent of whom live on about one-third of its surface area in its southern regions, continues to grow rapidly. Mali's population growth in the past years is estimated at around 3 percent a year. Additionally, more than 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas despite a recent urbanization growth trend, living on agriculture and pastoralism, almost entirely in dry lands that are heavily dependent on rainfall and are vulnerable to shocks. Beyond the risks of even more frequent weather shocks, both global warming and continued desertification are likely to have a negative impact on Mali's food security (United Nations 2011; United Nations Development Programme 2013; and World Bank 2010). The impact of natural disasters and economic shocks has been dramatically amplified over the last decade and some of these disasters have led to complex humanitarian crises, with grave effects on food insecurity and malnutrition resulting from the inability of rural households to farm or the destruction of their crops. Additionally, following the political crises unfolding in neighboring countries has put pressure on Refugee Host communities increasing pressure on the limited food and services available.

5. Access to services is generally limited, though significant improvements have been achieved over the past decades. In education, Mali has faced considerable challenges recently due to political instability after 2011. Between 2011 and 2013, progress made in the previous decade eroded: the primary gross enrollment ratio decreased from 92 percent to 83.5 percent, and the completion rate decreased from 62 percent to 59 percent. However, in 2014, due to sustained financing of the sector, basic education has regained its pre-crisis performance. Primary school enrollment of children aged 6 to 14 years old increased to 91.8 percent according to the Living Standard Measurement Survey 2014, and both secondary and tertiary enrollment rates have also increased substantially since. Among children aged 15 to 19 years, 28 percent were out of school, 6 percent enrolled in primary schools and 66 percent enrolled in secondary schools. However, learning levels vary with income disparity, and in higher grades, children from wealthy families and in urban areas tend to perform better. Access to potable drinking water (defined by the National Statistical Office as reliance on any water source except unimproved wells or 'other sources') increased from 69 percent in 2001 to 79 percent in 2006, 81 percent in 2009/10 and 95 percent in 2014, even though only 40 percent of population have access to piped water. Health indicators have also improved. Notably, the infant mortality rate has declined (from 161 per 1,000 births in 1980 to 81 in 2011), an indication of increased access to health care (for instance, curative consultation rates increased from about 20 percent to 30 percent between 2006 and 2012). Nevertheless, infant mortality remains considerably higher than the Sub-Saharan African average. With about 540 per 100,000 births, Mali has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the continent. Nearly one-third of children under the age of 5 years are stunted, despite significant recent improvements. Mali also has one of the highest fertility rates in the world (6.9 children per woman), leading to an exceptionally high rate of population growth of 3 percent.

6. Limited access to education and health services has particularly adverse consequences for women and for the poorest. Poor households face significant barriers of access to all services,



particularly electricity, secondary schools, and prenatal and postnatal care. Fewer girls than boys attend school, and girls are more likely to drop out, in part because of early marriage and pregnancy. In addition, girls face very high risks of medical complications or even death following childbirth, risks that are even higher for poor girls.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

7. The objectives of the Project are to provide targeted cash transfers to the poor and food insecure households and to establish building blocks for a national safety net system for the Recipient.

Current PDO

8. The objectives of the project are to increase access to targeted cash transfers for poor and vulnerable households and build an adaptive national safety net system in Recipient's territory .

Key Results

- Households with access to cash transfers established by the project
- Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: direct cash transfers
- Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: Labor Intensive Public Work
- Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: Income Generating Activities
- Direct project beneficiaries
 - Total
 - Female beneficiaries
- Registry for potential beneficiaries of safety nets programs
- Number of households with children under 3 years old benefiting from counseling services provided by Case Management System.

D. Project Description

9. The overall purpose of the proposed AF2 is to (a) further strengthen the country's current social safety net system and (b) increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable households. Regarding those objectives, the proposed AF will support and enable further expansion of ongoing



activities described in the project Components: 1. Cash transfer programs and accompanying measures; 2. Establishment of a basic safety net system; and 3. Program management. More specifically, all components will be strengthened but component 1.b will receive special attention to strengthen women's participation in the accompanying measures sessions and the impact of the transfers on households' resilience and on children outcomes.

Component 1: Cash Transfer Program and Accompanying Measures (AF2 contribution US\$47.4 million)

Subcomponent 1A: Direct Cash Transfers to Poor Households (AF2 contribution US\$28.1 million)

10. This subcomponent will support Component 1 of the parent project by financing 36 monthly cash transfers for about 25,000 households in selected district(s). This component will provide timely, predictable, and regular transfers to eligible households. Timely transfers ensure the achievement of program objectives, smooth and increase household consumption, and protect household assets. Predictable transfers allow households to maximize the use of their money and help them to plan and invest in the future, particularly in livelihood investment and in the human capital of their children. Moreover, receiving regular transfers combined with activities such as saving groups and training over the period may also help households to acquire productive and agricultural assets.

11. The benefit level will increase to CFAF 15,000 per household per month, which represents about 18 percent of the 2014 poverty line in Mali, estimated at CFAF 153,595.6 according to the 2014 household survey. The beneficiaries will be selected following the same targeting approach used in the parent project that combines geographical and community based targeting. In areas where demand of benefits is larger than the number of estimated beneficiaries, a proxy means test developed for the project can be used to support selection of beneficiaries.

Subcomponent 1B: Accompanying Measures (AF2 contribution US\$5 million)

12. To maximize the benefits of cash transfers in 1.A above, accompanying measures were introduced in the parent project to give households more explicit incentives to invest in the human capital of their children, with the goal of reducing the intergenerational transmission of poverty. These accompanying measures provided at the commune/village level, involve providing information to beneficiaries on how to invest in the human capital of their children. All parents in the targeted areas are invited to participate in the sessions. However, given that accompanying measures were provided back-to-back to payment sessions, men had higher participation than women according to the impact evaluations. To improve women's participation, measures such as disassociation to payment sessions and more information campaign targeted to women are tested by the parent project. The AF2 will support the expansion of existing activities, with a focus on strengthening the impact of the transfers on children's human capital outcomes in the medium to longer term through accompanying measures. The recent Impact Evaluation of the parent Jigisemejiri program, however, found that the current accompanying measures impacts on children's human capital were relatively weak. Taking these results into account, and to increase



and enhance the impact of this sub-component, the new package of Accompanying Measures will also include home-visits to the poor and vulnerable households with children, targeting the women / mother that benefit from these information sessions in selected areas, which are currently not attending the sessions despite some of the improvements mentioned above. The main objective behind the home visits is to improve impact and maximize the benefits of the Cash Transfers on children and parental behavior. Following international best practices, such as in Chile or Peru, the home visits will initially target extreme poor households with children through home-visits by an agent, as those households are in greater need and less likely to seek support by themselves. As such, the home-visits constitute an improvement to the existing Accompanying Measures (provided at the commune/village level) that provide information to beneficiaries on how to invest in the human capital of their children. The home visits or Case Management System (CMS) will not constitute a change in the component design or structure but rather augment the follow-up process to the beneficiaries to the information sessions.

Subcomponent 1C: Pilot Preventing Nutrition Packages (AF2 contribution US\$0)

13. There will be no change in this subcomponent.

Subcomponent 1D: Labor Intensive Public Works Program (AF2 contribution US\$2.3 million)

14. This subcomponent will continue supporting implementation of labor intensive activities to the adult population enrolled in the social registry for the provision of short-term employment opportunities, while building community assets for increased resilience to shocks and climate change risks. Efforts will be made to increase the number of households included in the Social Registry for this subcomponent to have a larger pool of potentially eligible households. The subcomponent will finance the wages of selected beneficiaries, which will constitute no less than 60 percent of the total subcomponent costs. In addition to the wages, the subcomponent will finance the non-wage costs involved in providing basic materials and equipment as well as the administrative and beneficiary training costs incurred by the implementing agency or another selected NGO. The subcomponent is expected to finance 150 projects to be implemented by eligible implementing agencies, and on average, each project will employ about 50 individuals for 60 working days. The subcomponent is expected to (a) benefit about 7,500 individuals; (b) create about 450 thousand workdays; (c) build community assets for increased resilience to shocks and climate change; and (d) strengthen civic participation.

Subcomponent 1E: Income-Generating Activities (AF2 contribution US\$10 million)

15. This subcomponent seeks to enable both small and subsistence agriculture workers and poor and vulnerable households enrolled in the Social Registry to be more productive. The subcomponent will finance the following package of services to be provided to selected beneficiaries: (a) a total transfer of CFAF 180,000 (US\$320) in two installments—according to the specifications included in the implementation plan and the Operations Manual—first upon receipt of a validated implementation plan to allow for up-front investments and second midway through the implementation of the activities; (b) training on the preparation of a business plan and



other technical skills; (c) communication and mentoring of beneficiaries to support implementation and boost their self-confidence and social capital; and (d) financial literacy training to improve their income management and to encourage them to save in case of shocks. The participation of women in the subcomponent will be strongly encouraged, since women are traditionally involved in small-scale IGAP and are economically marginalized in rural areas. It is estimated that a minimum of 65 percent of IGAPs offered would be on the fields of subsistence or small agriculture, commerce, aviculture and transformation that are dominated by women. Small cooperatives comprising poor and vulnerable individuals, may also be supported through this subcomponent to maximize investments and reinforce mutual support mechanisms

Component 2: Establishment of a basic safety net system (AF2 contribution US\$1.5 million)

16. This component will cover the activities needed to continue the development of the basic safety nets system. The Government is developing its system to support long-term safety nets interventions in the country. This component of the Project (“Jigiséméjiri”) is aligned with the National Social Protection Framework, to support the broad Malian Poverty Reduction policy by the provision of technical support to design an efficient safety net system that will consolidate and harmonize all social safety nets in the country. To this end, activities financed by this component will continue to support the development of the RSU and related information systems. More specifically, it will support scaling up coverage of the RSU, the set-up of an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) for the RSU; perform monitoring and evaluation procedures; provide training programs at central and regional level; and studies as needed.

Component 3 – Project management (AF2 contribution US\$5.5 million)

17. This component will support project management. It will ensure that the UTGFS is operational and that it successfully and efficiently implements the Project in conformity with the Financing Agreement, project documents and the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). This component will finance: (i) UTGFS staff (non-civil servant) salaries including operational costs at the regional levels; (ii) equipment and operating costs for UTGFS directly linked to the daily management of the project (office space, utilities and supplies, bank charges, communications, vehicle operation, maintenance and insurance, building and equipment maintenance costs, travel and supervision costs, etc.); (iii) regular internal audits and annual external audits (as per Bank legal requirements audits of financial and procurement aspects); and (iv) training of personnel of UTGFS (at both central and regional levels). Within the framework of the monitoring cycle, a mid-term review will involve the project’s stakeholders and civil society in the review of project performance, intermediary results, and outcomes. The progress and impact of the project will be measured using the data collected at the mid-term review and at the end of the project.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



18. The project will benefit from the parent project Institutional and Implementation arrangements. To avoid political capture and expedite implementation of the additional finance it will be managed by the Jigisemejiri Management Unit (*Unité Technique de Gestion Filets Sociaux – UTGFS*), established under the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Budget (MEFB). The activities of the UTGFS are subjected to the approval and oversee by the National Steering Committee (NSC) established for the proposed project through a Prime Minister decree (PM decree #2013-0195, February 27, 2013). The objective of this steering committee is to provide policy orientation and supervise the implementation of the proposed Project. The UTGFS is being established under the auspices of the MEFB to manage and implement the proposed project. The UTGFS 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.

19. The PIM will define details of the implementation mechanisms of the additional finance project and will be adopted by the UTGFS. The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will include three main sections: A) administrative, financial management, procurement and accounting procedures for the project; B) implementation procedures, eligibility criteria of the components; and C) implementation procedures of accompanying measures, including details on the pilot preventive nutrition package.

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

- At the National Level, UTGFS will be under the MEFB with oversight vested in the National Steering Committee (NSC). Members of the NSC 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 UTGFS activities. The UTGFS is responsible for the day-to-day operation of Jigiséméjiri and ensuring that program implementation is in accordance with the PIM; and is answerable to the NSC.
- At the regional level, the Project will be implemented by UTGFS staff (a regional coordinator and an IT specialist), in collaboration with the Ministère de la Solidarité, de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Reconstruction du Nord (MSAHRN). At the district level (“cercle”), the project benefits from the UTGFS agents (“agents de suivi et liaison”), in coordination with the existing Social Services of the MSAHRN structure (which has on average five staff), and under supervision of the regional coordinator of UTGFS. The agents are responsible for: (i) supervising the targeting process for identifying beneficiaries households with the committees identified by the mayor, with close coordination with the UTGFS in the region and at the central level; (ii) dealing with daily activities of the project; (iii) working closely on the ground with the communities to supervise project implementation; and (iv) talking with the beneficiaries at the village level.



- At the commune level, the local authorities’ set-up partnership arrangements with UTGFS as described in the PIM. A committee that includes representatives from the civil society, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and civil servants of technical services is set to help identification of targeted households in each village of the commune in close collaboration with village committees, under supervision of UTGFS agents and criteria described in the PIM.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project is nationwide with a focus on the most poor areas of the country. Nevertheless, the activities will be limited where insecurity is not allowed the implementation of the project.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Emeran Serge M. Menang Evouna, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Mahamadou Ahmadou Maiga, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered as the two AF components (Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and the Income-Generating Activities (IGA)) are expected to finance several subprojects that could generate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. These adverse impacts and risks are expected to be site-specific few if any are irreversible. In most cases, mitigation measures can be designated more readily. As the specific sites of the project are not known, An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed and disclosed by the Borrower to guide the environmental and social of subproject activities and develop the relevant specific instruments with regard of the screening process. The ESMF has been reviewed by the Bank and has been disclosed both in-country and the World Bank Site.



Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This policy is not triggered.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Policy is not triggered as the project will not finance subproject with potential to cause significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats, whether directly or indirectly. Additionally, the Screening tool and the list of prohibited activities included in the ESMF include restriction of funded activities that can have negative impacts on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered as the AF activities are not anticipated to have potential adverse impacts on the health and quality of forests or the right and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forest. The project activities are not also intend to change in management, protection or utilization of natural forests of plantations.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project will provide the funds for the beneficiaries that can support, albeit on a small scale procurement of improved agricultural inputs including fertilizers, improved seeds. Despite the fact that the project will not directly procure pesticides or pesticide application equipment, the project activities may increase the use of pesticides and pesticides application equipment by the project beneficiaries. To comply with the Policy, the AF implementation will use the same IPMP that was prepared under Mali Drylands Development Project (P164052) in April 2018. In fact one of the Mali Drylands component will be implemented by the AF Implementation Unit.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered but proposed activities are not anticipated to have adverse impacts on physical cultural resources. The ESMF includes procedures to be followed in case of chance potential impact is identified.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy does not apply in Mali as there are no Indigenous Peoples, as per the policy definition.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered as the activities may imply land acquisition. As the AF implementation unit will implement a component of Mali Drylands development project; the Resettlement Policy Framework that was developed under Mali Drylands development Project in April 2018 will be used for



the implementation of AF activities. This RPF provides guidelines on how involuntary resettlement will be addressed including social assessment.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37

No

This policy is not triggered as the project is not intend to finance the construction of a new dam or use an existing Dam.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50

No

This policy is not triggered as the proposed project activities will not have any impacts on international waterways.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60

No

This policy is not triggered as the project activities will not be in any disputed areas.

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:

The AF2 will help strengthen the Jigisemejiri parent project. The two following technical components of the project: i) Labor intensive public works and ii) Income generating activities remain the same through this AF2.

It is expected that these two components will have some environmental and social adverse impacts. The adverse environmental and social risks and impacts will be site specific, small scale and mitigation measures can be designed more readily. The ESMF identified the following environmental and social challenges: Natural resources pressures, air pollution, poor waste management, nuisances, land management conflicts, soil degradation and labor influx. The activities to be funded include small works such as seed sowing, maintaining water pumps, establishing stone bunds for irrigation and pasture grazing, pest management, solid waste collection etc, whose potential impacts are associated with risks such as water logging or erosion, increased use of pesticides, poor management of waste, localized emissions of dust and noise and soil and water pollution. The AF2 is therefore classified as Category B, to address and manage such potential negative impacts.

The Integrated Pests and Pesticides Management prepared under Mali Drylands Development Project (P164052) in April 2018 revealed also challenges among other poor pesticides transport conditions, poor storage and poor skills in the use of these products. All these shortcomings increase the adverse risks on human health and the environment. The main impacts identified are the following: soils contamination, water pollution, population intoxication, wildlife and domestic animals' intoxication. The Plan identified also strategies developed in the country to fight against the pests. The most important are the following: the fight preventive methods, curative control and integrated pest management.

The positive social benefits of the project are inherent and somewhat sustainable given the objective of promoting income generating, benefit sharing activities, improving public resources of the community and building of community assets for increased resilience to shocks and climatic risks through labor intensive works (LIW). The project benefits also include the provision of training and inputs/tools to enable small and subsistence agriculture workers and the



self-employed, with a special attention on women, youth, disables and other socio-economically vulnerable persons, to be more productive and self-sufficient, all while boosting the local economy.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The AF proposed activities will be limited in scale, community driven and are not expected to have any significant long-term, indirect, or large scale adverse impacts.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
n/a

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.

Safeguards instruments: Given that the activities will be dispersed, wide-spread and community driven, the framework approach for safeguards was used. The borrower prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) , a Resettlement Policy Framework and an Integrated Pests and Pesticides Management Plan (IPPMP).

The ESMF developed by the borrower in March 2016 was updated, reviewed and disclosed in April 2018, in order to guide the environmental and social safeguards compliance during the project implementation phase. The ESMF proposes relevant guidelines for subprojects environmental and social screening and other measures that are needed to ensure satisfactory project implementation.

As the AF implementation Unit (Unite Technique de Gestion des Filets Sociaux -UTGFS) will be the same that implements Component 1 of the Mali Drylands Development Project, that is similar to the proposed AF activities, the borrower recommends the use of the Integrated Pest and Pesticides Management Plan (IPPMP) that was developed under Mali Drylands development Project in April 2018. The Action proposed is focused on: strengthening of institutional and technical capacities; the promotion of good practices for the management of pesticides based on the respect of the Regulations and the improvement of transport conditions, the improvement of storage infrastructure, the judicious use of pesticides, the management of empty packagings, the management obsolete stocks; (ii) the promotion of a non-chemical control method against the pests including biological control and the integrated management of the production and of pests; support in the monitoring of the application of the Regulation, the training of Actors, information campaigns, education and awareness raising; monitoring and evaluation; etc. For a better coordination of the fight against the pests and the management of pesticides.

The Resettlement Policy Framework that was developed under Mali Drylands development Project in April 2018 will be used for the implementation of AF activities. The RPF provides guidelines on how involuntary resettlement will be addressed including social assessment.

Institutional arrangement: It was agreed that the Unite Technique de Gestion des Filets Sociaux (UTGFS) (UTGFS) will include one full time environmental safeguards specialist and one full time social safeguards specialist with experience in gender.

Consultation: During the preparation of the safeguards documents, the borrower applied a participatory approach and key stakeholders were consulted as reported in the ESMF. A consultation plan will be prepared and implemented



during the project lifespan.

With regards to social risks, in order to prevent elite capture, the parent project methodology will be used to ensure transparent identification and registration of beneficiary households. The design of the project follows best practices (as was the case in the parent project and AF1) for cash transfers, which includes direct transfers, Labor Intensive Public Works and Income Generating activities. The cash transfer beneficiaries are selected from among the poorest households in the country, as a result of the combination of geographical and Community-based targeting (CBT) approaches, and can be verified by using a proxy means test (PMT). A well-functioning grievance system is already in place to respond to beneficiary complaints and to ensure a satisfactory level of social accountability. This system will be further strengthened under AF2. The design of AF2 itself will help maximize the project's targeting accuracy and will be effective in channeling limited project resources to the poorest. The payment system will continue to follow best practices and the latest developments in mobile payment systems, as well as central information systems for program management. The information system is integrated with other operational processes such as the selection and registration of beneficiaries, the preparation of the list of people to be paid, the reconciliation of accounts, and the reporting of information for project monitoring and evaluation.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The stakeholders will include the Safety Net Technical Management Unit (Unite Technique de Gestion Filets Sociaux - UTGFS), established under the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Budget (MEFB) that is the main implementer of the project as well as other stakeholders as: Ministry of Agriculture (MA), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development (MADD); Minister of Solidarity, Humanitarian and Reconstruction of the North; Ministry of Decentralization and Reform (MDRE); National Directorate for Social Protection and Economic Solidarity (DNPSES), Direction nationale de l'assainissement, du controle des pollutions et des nuisances; Direction Regionale de l'assainissement, du controle des pollutions et des nuisances ; the collectivites territoriales at the community level; Local government, Community associations and NGOs.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
16-Apr-2018	27-Apr-2018	
"In country" Disclosure		
Mali		
26-Apr-2018		
Comments		



Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

14-Apr-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

25-Apr-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Mali

25-Apr-2018

Comments

disclosure date: to be corrected after clearance. Disclosure happened during consultations at the field and it will be available at the Jigisemejiri website and social media. Notice this resettlement action plan/framework/policy process was prepared for the collaboration of the SP and Agriculture project Mali Drylands Development Project (P164052). This policy will be applied throughout this AF2 implementation as proposed by safeguards experts.

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Yes

Date of receipt by the Bank

16-Apr-2018

Date of submission for disclosure

25-Apr-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Mali

25-Apr-2018

Comments

Disclosure date: to be corrected after clearance. Disclosure happened during consultations at the field and it will be available at the Jigisemejiri website and social media.. Notice this pest management plan was prepared for the collaboration of the SP and Agriculture project Mali Drylands Development Project (P164052). This policy will be applied throughout this AF2 implementation as proposed by safeguards experts.

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 (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment



Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

Yes

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

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



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

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Senior Social Protection Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Programme de Filets Sociaux
Mahmoud Ali SAKO
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Republic of Mali
Dr. Boubou Cisse
Minister

Implementing Agencies

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