

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSC7912

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ethiopia	Project ID:	P146883
Project Name:	ET Productive Safety Nets IV (PSNP 4) (P146883)		
Task Team Leader:	Camilla Holmemo		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	23-Jun-2014	Estimated Board Date:	21-Oct-2014
Managing Unit:	AFTSE	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Other social services (70%), Public administration- Other social services (20%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (1 0%)		
Theme(s):	Social safety nets (60%), Natural disaster management (15%), Vulnerability assessment and monitoring (10%), Improving labor markets (15%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	2700.00	Total Bank Financing:	500.00
Financing Gap:	684.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			100.00
International Development Association (IDA)			500.00
US Agency for International Development (USAID)			550.00
DENMARK Danish Intl. Dev. Assistance (DANIDA)			25.00
UK British Department for International Development (DFID)			500.00
EC European Commission			55.00
CANADA, Govt. of			100.00
IRELAND, Govt. of			68.00
NETHERLANDS Netherlands Development Association			68.00
World Food Program			50.00
Total			2016.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Objectives

The Program Development Objective for the program is: Enhanced access to safety nets and disaster risk management systems, livelihoods and nutrition services for vulnerable households in rural Ethiopia.

This will be achieved through 1) support for the building of social protection and DRM systems, 2) delivery of safety nets and linkages to livelihoods services to vulnerable rural households, and 3)

improved institutional capacity.

The project will also contribute to the higher level objectives of (i) improved household food security, nutrition and livelihoods, and (ii) enhanced household and community resilience to shocks. This is consistent with the higher level objectives of the ongoing APL series supporting the PSNP.

C. Project Description

The new phase of the program (PSNP 4) will build on the significant lessons learned in previous phases, documented through bi-annual impact evaluations and a large number of studies and assessments. It also incorporates global experiences, in particular from Latin-America, South- and East-Asia and other countries in Africa. The new program will be integrated within a broader system and policy environment for social protection and disaster risk management. This move to a systems approach, supporting investments to build administrative and management systems, marks a natural progression of the program to date, as it has developed from transitioning Ethiopia's emergency system to a more predictable safety nets program, which will now be aligned under a national system. This will build on lessons from program coordination under the current phase of the program, but significantly move forward the integration and rationalization of programs by supporting the development of a system for effective delivery of social protection and DRM. Other important innovations in PSNP 4 are: integration of the two programs (PSNP and HABP) into a single program that provides an integrated set of safety net services and technical assistance for livelihoods strengthening to clients, and scaling up to a national rural program, in all regions. The program will continue to be implemented through government systems.

The scale to a national rural program will happen over time so as to ensure that capacity is built before program implementation begins in each area. Implementation will start with the existing caseload from the current program, followed by a phased introduction of woredas starting with those with greatest vulnerability: 1) the repeat transitory caseload in current PSNP woredas, 2) woredas that have become chronically food insecure since 2005, and 3) woredas that have had a transitory caseload since 2005. The program will also build strategic linkages between the development of the rural safety nets and the urban safety net (under development with the Ministry of Works and Urban) to ensure the use of complementary tools and a consistent approach under the same system.

Three components will contribute to the achievement of the overall PSNP development objective. These are:

Component 1: Systems Development (USD 240 million total). Support to the social protection and DRM systems will include targeting, registry, capacity development, and management information systems (MIS)

Component 2: Productive Safety Nets and Livelihoods Strengthening (USD 2.5 billion total): This will be done through 3 sub-components delivering key services to the targeted households: (a) Safety nets transfers to chronically food insecure households. This sub-component will also include a mechanism to respond to transitory needs and improve disaster risk management, building on the lessons from the contingency budgets and risk financing in the current program. (b) Sustainable community assets and human capital investments; and c) Livelihoods strengthening through increased agricultural production, off-farm income generating activities, and labor/employment linkages

Component 3: Institutional and Management Development (USD 260 million total). This component

will support sustainable capacity development and institutional strengthening to implement PSNP 4.

Component 1: Systems Development:

Component 1 will support the strengthening of the social protection and DRM systems and the transition from independent programs to a system of integrated social protection and DRM service delivery. Supporting the transition to a system will entail support the key building blocks, tools and instruments of the systems, including for harmonized planning, targeting, single registry and information management across social protection programs and associated policies. For the DRM system, support will be focused on the development and implementation of appropriate response mechanisms for transitory needs, including early warning triggers and harmonized planning and monitoring.

The current community-based PSNP targeting system, which has worked very well particularly in highlands regions, will be retained and supplemented by a PMT-based poverty index. This will form the basis for the development of a unified registry database which will support harmonized targeting across various social protection interventions. Such a registry could bring together beneficiary data across different programs serving the same clients and harmonize PSNP beneficiary targeting with other social protection programming within the country. This will enable the provision of a suite of services (for instance, PSNP transfers as well as fee waivers for health services) to the same beneficiaries, identification of gaps in support, and analysis of the impact of different services. The registry will initially focus on PSNP areas, and expand over time to a true national registry.

Harmonized information management will support both the social protection and DRM agendas. It will entail harmonizing M&E systems with common indicators for related programs (e.g. public works and sustainable land management, pastoral community development), and a harmonized M&E data collection and analysis system. In addition, a program-specific MIS will be established, of which the single registry will be one element, to ensure effective knowledge management. A comprehensive public works database will also be a crucial part of the MIS. Establishing such an MIS system will necessitate targeted capacity building efforts, involving both skills training and investments in information and communication technology.

In addition, the next phase of the program must develop clearer triggers and thresholds for intervention, and improve the contribution of the program to DRM systems and tools (e.g. early warning), including support for woreda risk profiles. The transitory response will continue to use the delivery mechanisms for support developed under the regular program transfers. Harmonized information management will enable the use of common triggers for DRM interventions, thereby enabling more rapid and effective responses to shocks.

Component 2: Productive Safety Nets and Support to Livelihoods Strengthening

Component 2 will deliver a range of client services, including safety nets transfers, sustainable community assets and human capital services, and support for livelihoods strengthening. This will be done through the implementation of three sub-components described below.

Sub-component 2a will provide safety nets transfers to targeted households. The program will provide transfers to chronically food insecure households through public works, human capital conditionalities and direct support depending on the household's labor capacity. The next generation of the program will aim to improve transfers through increased timeliness and predictability; an

increased shift to cash and improved cash-food parity (a new food basket with 15 kg of grain and 4 kg of pulses has been agreed); further piloting of innovative transfer mechanisms such as electronic payments or vouchers; enhanced role of transfers in helping households move towards sustainable graduation, including the provision of a lump-sum payment equal to 6 months of transfers upon graduation; and increased number of months of support for direct support beneficiaries

This sub-component will also support effective response mechanisms that provide appropriate and timely resources to transiently food insecure households in response to shocks. In particular, this component will aim to support the development/improvement of a continuum of response that entails: 1) PSNP 4 covering the chronic caseload (expanded to all rural areas), and 2) A contingency budget at three levels (woreda, regional, federal) to address transitory needs and take preventative action when needed. Outside the program, this will be complemented by a humanitarian response for rapid onset and large scale crisis beyond contingency budget. This will require access to adequate information as well as clear triggers and thresholds for intervention. The single registry can serve as a mechanism that provides the necessary household-level information to enable rapid scale-up using the contingency budget.

Subcomponent 2b will support the development of community assets and improved livelihoods through public works and watershed planning. Continuing its successful participatory community planning process, the program will aim to improve public works, building on lessons from the current program as well as international good practices, through increased technical quality of public works, particularly for road and water subprojects, improved planning and M&E; improved appropriateness of public works timing and subprojects in pastoral areas; and more appropriate work norms for women. Financing for administrative costs and capital inputs will be allocated to woredas to provide the necessary complementary inputs as well as technical supervision and monitoring for public works activities.

This sub-component will also introduce soft conditionalities to supplement the public works conditionality. This will include awareness raising and skills training for nutrition, financial literacy, and use of ante-natal services for pregnant women who are moved temporarily from public works to direct support.

Subcomponent 2c will support livelihoods strengthening, drawing lessons learned from the implementation of the current HABP, other livelihoods support in Ethiopia, including through the Agriculture Growth Program, and global lessons from CGAP and others. In particular, PSNP 4 will aim to better prepare households for sustainable graduation through: regular receipt of transfers and access to community assets (described above), access to technical livelihoods support, household savings, financial livelihoods support, and implementation of evidence-based graduation mechanisms. Livelihoods strengthening will be supported through three pathways: support to on-farm income generation, off-farm income generating activities, and links to labor/employment. The PSNP will provide technical support to each of the three livelihood pathways, including 1) stronger links to extension for technical support, including mentoring and coaching in business and technical skills training for diversification into off-farm activities/entrepreneurship, and 2) workforce development and linkages to employment.

The program will also improve access to appropriate financial services, such as savings for all households, livelihoods transfers and linking households to financial institutions. HABP included savings mobilization by RUSACCOs and savings requirements by MFIs prior to lending, but relatively little focus on savings promotion at household level. The next phase will have a greater

focus on household savings as a critical step and on village savings and lending associations (VSLAs) as an important entry point for households into the financial system. In addition, the program will continue to support linkages to credit-providing institutions for households, but will not directly deliver credit to clients. It will also introduce livelihoods transfers. These transfers will be predicated on household participation in skills training and savings activities.

PSNP 4 will seek to ensure that program graduates do not fall back into food insecurity by improving graduation mechanisms and introducing risk mitigation measures for graduates. Piloting of the Graduation Prediction System (GPS) suggests that evidence-based graduation rates would be 28% lower than the targets set by the system as it currently operates. This finding reveals the need for implementing evidence-based graduation, and for the absolute separation of the target setting process from the assessment of graduation of individual households in the next phase. In addition, measures must be put in place to mitigate the risks of recent graduates, for instance through the continuation of certain types of support (e.g. health fee waivers) beyond graduation, and the ability to re-enter the program if necessary.

Component 3 Institutional and Management Development

Component 3 will provide institutional support to GoE to improve overall program management. It will support institutional and management strengthening activities focusing on: 1) Program management at all levels; 2) Capacity building; 3) Monitoring and evaluation; 4) Transparency and accountability; and 5) Knowledge Management.

Program management and capacity building support will aim to improve the effectiveness of program management and implementation at all levels while supporting the transition to a system (described under Component 1 above) and the expansion of the program to all regions of the country. As the safety net expands geographically and becomes increasingly integrated within evolving social protection and DRM systems, the types of capacity required in terms of human resources, facilities, and institutions, will become more complex. The future safety net will need to incorporate a comprehensive capacity development strategy and action plan, and be supported by dedicated capacity development budgets. This could be done through a PSNP Capacity Development Support Facility, built into the management structures of the program.

Monitoring and evaluation support will aim to improve the collection and analysis of monitoring and evaluation indicators in order to enable evidence-based decision-making. Strengthened transparency and accountability support, including grievance redress mechanisms, will be developed during the design. PSNP 4 will also strengthen its support to gender development, and a Gender Action Plan will be developed for the program.

The World Bank will use Investment Project Financing (IPF) for this operation. A Program for Results (P4R) was considered, but given the significant systems building components and need to coordinate with the 10 other development partners to ensure continued a common approach, it was agreed that a switch to a P4R should not be done at this time. Indicative discussions with the 9 other Development Partners to the program, indicate that they will all continue financing the program in the new phase.

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

As in the previous phases of the PSNP, the Public Works programme will continue to be developed

by the communities based on a watershed development approach, using the integrated, multi-sector landscape management approach of the government's Community-Based Participatory Watershed Development Guideline (CBPWDG) and Rangeland Management Guideline. These Public Works sub-projects, together with activities related to household asset-creation, will comprise an annual programme of several thousand small-scale and micro-scale sub-projects carried out in food-insecure rural areas across all regions of Ethiopia, to be rolled out over time. PW sub-projects will be small-scale, and their impacts will be site-specific and limited. They will include Natural Resource Management sub-projects including soil & water conservation, social infrastructure including community roads, health posts, school renovation and Farmers Training Centres, community water projects and livelihoods-based subprojects such as small-scale irrigation.

The condition of the community watershed determines to a large extent the ability of its residents to engage in household asset-building and income-generating activities such as cereal or vegetable production, animal fattening, beekeeping, etc. Thus as the watersheds become developed, community PW Action Plans typically show an increasing emphasis on livelihoods-related subprojects. The design of PSNP IV will facilitate this gradual change of focus.

The Climate Smart Initiative (CSI) developed during PSNP III has determined that the PW programme has an important role to play in mitigating the effects of climate change, and reducing the vulnerability of already food insecure communities. Thus climate change requirements are incorporated in the procedure for planning PW under PSNP IV. The requirements for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in terms of both risk mitigation and adaptation are also incorporated in the new design of PSNP IV.

The community PW action plans will be more nutrition-sensitive by incorporating into the community PW planning process subprojects designed to increase access to a more diversified diet, enable production of nutrient rich crops, increases production of complementary food, etc. Nutrition sensitive PWs subprojects will be accompanied by behaviour change communication.

Based on livelihood groups, the rural areas in which the Public Works and livelihoods investments will be implemented have been classified by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) as the "Five Ethiopias" consist of: (a) drought prone highlands; (b) moisture reliable cereals areas; (c) moisture-reliable enset areas; (d) humid moisture-reliable lowlands; and (e) pastoral areas.

Each Public Works sub-project will be screened utilizing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which builds upon the PW ESMF procedure used in PSNP III. Livelihoods investments at household level will be implemented in all of these regions and will be subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure as outlined in the ESMF.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

A series of legal proclamations form the basis for the environmental assessment and management framework in Ethiopia: The Proclamation on the establishment of Environmental Protection Organs (No. 295/2002); The Proclamation on Environmental Impact Assessment (No. 299/2002); and The Proclamation on Environmental Pollution Control (No. 300/2002).

The process of screening PW subproject for possible negative environmental and social impacts, and ensuring that appropriate mitigating measures are incorporated in the design as appropriate, is in accordance with Ethiopia's Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation. The process is documented in the ESMF currently being updated by the Government of Ethiopia and will be disclosed before Appraisal.

There are two key public institutions that are directly responsible for supporting environmental compliance: the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), which have decentralized to the regional and wereda levels. There exists capacity within the MoA and MoEF at the federal and decentralized levels to support basic environmental and social safeguard issues. In addition, all the regions in which PSNP 4 will be implemented, apart from Beneshengul-Gumez and Gambella, have institutional capacity for implementing the ESMF either fully established or in the process of being established. However, depending on the frequency of occurrence of Public Works sub-projects involving involuntary loss of assets or access to assets in PSNP 4, some additional capacity-building for the development of Resettlement Action Plans will be required. In the case of Beneshengul-Gumez and Gambella, PSNP 4 will provide capacity-building for implementation of the specific requirements of the ESMF.

There are now Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists working in all of the PW units at federal, regional and woreda levels. As a result, during PSNP III, ESMF screening rates reached 100% in the highland regions of Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP. Investment in continuous training of regional and woreda staff and Development Agents is seen as key to this success and has sustained the technical capacities of each level in the implementation not only of the ESMF but of community-based watershed planning and the development of PW plans. This continuous approach to training and cascading to experts will be critical for PSNP 4.

However, capacity in pastoral areas is weak and has directly impacted ESMF implementation. This is partly due to the fact that at the time of the last Public Works Review only two full years of implementation had been completed in those areas. If performance in lowland areas is compared with performance in highland areas after only two full years of implementation, the differences in capacity would appear less significant. Nonetheless, ESMF Screening of PWs in pastoral areas experienced a slow start with very low rates of screening identified by Public Works Reviews in certain areas. In order to address this a pastoral-specific ESMF was developed and rolled out.

The Government has responded to concerns that the Community Based Participatory Watershed Development Guideline was developed with highland implementation in mind, by developing a specific Rangeland Management Guideline for lowland areas. This Guideline introduces a number of key differences in the planning approach including specifying the Pastoral Associations (or kebeles) as the lowest planning unit in pure pastoral areas; the involvement of customary leaders in the public works planning process; the introduction of a rangeland approach to planning; and the emphasis given to screening for social tension risks during the application of the ESMF. Moving forward, additional capacity building support will be required for the lowland areas.

Since the ESMF Screening process generates the documentation required to monitor ESMF implementation, the initial priority was to ensure that Screening was full operational. The monitoring of the implementation of mitigating measures has been conducted principally through Public Works Reviews. However in PSNP 4 there will be a need for such monitoring to be part of an improved regular M&E system.

While the Public Works Reviews have found that most mitigation measures have been implemented, the fact that some water and road projects in highland areas have resulted in negative environmental impacts highlights the need to continue to improve the implementation of ESMF mitigation measures for these types of sub-project. The implementation of mitigation measures in lowland areas has not yet been fully reviewed.

Under the ESMF procedures for livelihoods investments, all woredas during PSNP 3 where HABP was being implemented developed Woreda Environmental Profiles and ‘Negative Lists’ limiting the types of activities that could be undertaken under HABP in order to meet compliance with the World Bank safeguard policies. An annual updating and monitoring system is presently being rolled out to ensure that this compliance continues in the future for the Livelihoods Investments component. Any new woredas implementing PSNP 4 livelihoods investments will also be subject to the same procedures.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Ian Leslie Campbell (AFTSE)

Chukwudi H. Okafor (AFTCS)

Laura Campbell (AFTSE)

Asferachew Abate Abebe (AFTN3)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/ BP 4.01	Yes	<p>Many of the PW subprojects, though intended to impact the environment positively, will have some potential for negative environmental impacts if not designed and implemented following good practice. Thus given that there will be a large number of such projects, OP 4.01 is triggered. The Environmental and Social management framework (ESMF) Screening process refers for Special Attention any sub-projects with one or more of the following features: (i) Involves disposal of medical waste, (ii) Likely to use pesticides or other agro-chemicals, (iii) Incorporates a dam, (iv) involves land acquisition, or loss of assets or access to assets. For sub-projects with medical waste, a GOE Medical Waste Management Guide for Rural Health Clinics will be applied, and was disclosed under APL II. For sub-projects likely to use pesticides, see OP 4.09 below. Sub-projects with a dam are required to be designed by a qualified engineer, and constructed by a qualified contractor under the supervision of a qualified engineer. Dams in excess of 15m are ineligible (see OP 4.37 below). For sub-projects involving land acquisition, see OP 4.12 below.</p> <p>After this initial screening, the ESMF procedure further screens the principal features of each sub-project to ascertain whether it is of Environmental Concern. This is then followed</p>

		<p>by preliminary environmental and social screening to identify any site-specific potential impacts that might warrant an EIA.</p> <p>The approach to PSNP 4's ESMF procedures for livelihoods investments is to identify any household level activities which might give rise to negative cumulative environmental or social impacts if carried out at scale in each woreda. This identification is made by drawing up a woreda environmental profile highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the ecosystem and social issues in that woreda, and matching the strengths and weaknesses to the types of activity that households are likely to wish to undertake. The result of this analysis, in which the PW woreda staff participate, is a list of HABP activities which should not be allowed in order to meet compliance with OP 4.01. The state of the bio-physical and social environment of the woreda and the appropriateness of the negative list is reviewed on an annual basis under the ESMF Monitoring System.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	All sub-projects that might trigger OP 4.04 are eliminated at Screening stage.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	All sub-projects that might trigger OP 4.04 are eliminated at Screening stage.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered under the assumption that successful small-scale irrigation projects might lead to greater agricultural activity which may require pest control management efforts. For this purpose, the GOE Integrated Pest Management Plan Guide was disclosed under APL II.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/ BP 4.11	Yes	OP 4.11 is triggered, since it applies whenever OP 4.01 applies, and because although deemed unlikely in view of the small scale of the sub-projects, the possibility of 'chance-finds' cannot be ruled out. The policy is addressed in the ESMF screening process at three stages: (i) Any sub-project located within a known cultural heritage site is earmarked as a sub-project of Environmental Concern, to be referred to the Regional Environmental Protection Authority, who will decide if an EIA is required, (ii) Assessment for potential disturbance to cultural

		or religious sites is carried out as part of the site-specific sub-project Screening, which also contributes to a decision whether to earmark a sub-project for possible EIA, (iii) Inclusion of assessment of potential cultural heritage impacts in the EIA of sub-projects, where EIA is found to be necessary, and (iv) Monitoring of sub-project implementation by DAs and wereda staff, in liaison with the Regional Bureau of Tourism and Culture.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	It has been determined that the majority of the people in the project area meet the criteria of OP 4.10 and, therefore, PSNP 4 will trigger this safeguard policy. An enhanced Social Assessment and Consultation reflecting the requirements of OP 4.10 is currently being undertaken under a TOR agreed between the World Bank and MoA. The PAD will summarize the key elements of these requirements and the identified mitigating measures under the enhanced Social Assessment and Consultation will be incorporated in the design of PSNP 4.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	PW subprojects involving the physical movement and resettlement of households will not be eligible under the PSNP 4. These will be eliminated during the screening process. However, cases may occur that involve change of land use or restriction of access to communal assets at both community and household level. Where such loss of assets or access to assets is involuntary, the procedures under OP 4.12 will be implemented. For this purpose a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be developed by Government and disclosed before Appraisal.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Any subproject that might incorporate a dam more than 10 metres in height will be ineligible for the PSNP PW programme, and will be specifically eliminated in the first stage of the sub-project Screening process. Smaller dams will be constructed subject to implementation of the FAO dam safety measures in Ethiopia, which will form part of the ESMF
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	This policy is triggered because of the small-scale irrigation projects expected in watersheds

		of three international waterways. For PSNP III, Government and the Bank notified the concerned countries in accordance with this policy. Further notification will be provided to cover the period of PSNP 4. This issue will be addressed in the course of project preparation.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	TBD	Any sub-project either in, or adjoining, a disputed area is ineligible for PSNP funding and is specifically eliminated by the Screening process. This procedure is followed in the ESMF for UN designated disputed areas in PSNP woredas. Given that these procedures are already incorporated into the Screening process, the need for formal triggering of the policy is currently under discussion.

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 30-Jun-2014

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.

The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

PSNP 4 will build upon PSNP III; therefore, PSNP 4 will update the existing safeguards procedures, incorporate any PSNP 4 design changes that could affect environmental and social impacts and ensure overall compliance with World Bank safeguard policies. Once updated and cleared by the Bank, the ESMF will be publicly disclosed both in-country, the required consultations held, and disclosed at the InfoShop prior to project appraisal.

The Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to comply with OP/BP 4.12 requirements. Once updated and cleared by the Regional Safeguards Coordinator, the RPF will be publicly disclosed both in-country and at the InfoShop prior to Appraisal.

A Social Assessment and Consultation is underway at time of preparation of this Concept Stage ISDS. It will analyze social issues and solicit stakeholder views and help make the project responsive to social development concerns, including seeking to enhance benefits for poor and vulnerable peoples while minimizing or mitigating risk of adverse impacts. This process will meet the requirements of OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples as agreed by the World Bank and Government of Ethiopia. This work is expected to be completed by May 2014.

In order to strengthen the avoidance and mitigation of social impacts, a Pilot Social Accountability programme is currently underway. By April the findings of this Pilot to date will be utilized to design appropriate Social Accountability measures for PSNP 4.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader:	Name: Camilla Holmemo
Approved By:	

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

Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Alexandra C. Bezeredi (RSA)	Date: 08-May-2014
Sector Manager:	Name: Lynne D. Sherburne-Benz (SM)	Date: 21-May-2014