

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

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA17097

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 16-Mar-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti	<b>Project ID:</b>	P158696
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P130328
<b>Project Name:</b>	Djibouti Social Safety Net Second Additional Financing (P158696)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	DJ Crisis Response - Social Safety Net Project (P130328)		
<b>Region:</b>	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	16-Mar-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	31-May-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social Protection & Labor	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Other social services (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (40%), Social Protection and Labor Policy & Systems (30%), Nutrition and food security (20%), Child health (10%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>	Djibouti Ministry of Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	AGENCE DJIBOUTIENNE DE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL (ADDS)		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>		<b>Amount</b>
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00
	International Development Association (IDA)		4.00
	Total Project Cost		4.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a</b>	No		

<b>Repeater project?</b>	
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## **B. Introduction and Context**

### **Country Context**

Djibouti is negatively affected by regional instability and continues to face economic challenges. Djibouti is hosting a sizable number of refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. The inflow of refugees has exacerbated the situation in Djibouti, already precarious due to continuous droughts, putting additional pressure on already-stretched social services and infrastructure, natural resources, and economic opportunities. The extreme poverty rate is estimated to be 23 percent, and almost twice that rate in rural areas. Income inequality is high in Djibouti (Gini index is estimated at 0.44) and 2012 data highlight wide differences in standards of living across Djibouti, where households in the top 20 percent of the population spend on average more than eight times the amount consumed by households in the bottom 40 percent.

The medium-term economic outlook is favorable, but risks remain high. Strong growth is projected over the medium term, spurred by a surge in public and private capital investment. Growth and macroeconomic stability remain subject to high risks, however, including delays in the construction and efficient management of newly constructed infrastructure, adverse economic events in Ethiopia, regional security developments, and domestic social and political instability. Presidential elections are planned for April 2016.

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

Persistent poverty and inequality continue to negatively affect the social sectors. Inequalities in social outcomes are highly pronounced, with negative outcomes concentrated on rural areas and among poor people. While overall female literacy is 39.5 percent, the literacy rate for women in rural areas is only 9 percent. Similarly, the national primary and secondary school enrollment rate for girls is over 50 percent, but only 40 percent of primary school-aged girls and 24 percent of secondary school-aged girls go to school in rural areas. Primary school completion rates are lower for poor girls than non-poor girls, and the gender gap on this indicator is larger among poor households. Djibouti has the highest ratio of maternal mortality in the region and one of the highest in the world, owing to a lack of access to emergency obstetric services and a high fertility rate—both problems concentrated in rural areas and among poor people. While skilled attendance at birth increased from 40 percent in 2002 to 87 percent in 2012, over 53 percent of women in rural areas still deliver their babies at home. Over 30 percent (36,000) of Djiboutian children are stunted, with irreversible, long-term, and multigenerational health and economic consequences. Despite recent progress, Djibouti faces serious challenges in protecting poor and vulnerable households against shocks and the risk of irreversible loss of human capital. The scale and funding of existing social safety net programs remains inadequate to protect most poor and vulnerable groups. Estimates suggest that Djibouti spends less than one percent of GDP on non-subsidy social benefits, but precise data are lacking. According to household data from 2012, less than 3 percent of the population receives cash or in-kind benefits from the government, non-governmental or international organizations. Results from a recent benchmarking analysis of the social protection and labor (SP&L) system in Djibouti suggests that overall coverage of SP&L programs is relatively high, driven by high social insurance coverage. Coverage of social assistance, where needs are greatest amongst the poor, needs strengthening. Overall, social safety net programs in Djibouti are generally small and inadequate in reducing the poverty gap (mainly due to low targeting accuracy and low generosity).

## **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The project development objectives are to: (a) support the provision of short-term employment opportunities in community-based labor-intensive works for the poor and vulnerable; and (b) support the improvement of nutrition practices among participating households focusing on pre-school children and pregnant/lactating women.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The PDO is to support a social safety net system for (i) improved targeting, (ii) improved nutrition practices, and (iii) access to short-term employment opportunities for the poor and vulnerable.

### **Key Results**

Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs (number)

Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Female (number)

Pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls and/or children under age five-reached by basic nutrition services (number)

Pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls and/or children under age five- reached by basic nutrition services – Others (specify)

Proportion of women who participated in the nutrition sessions who exclusively breastfeed during the first 6 months of an infant's life

No. of person-days of labor intensive comm. works provided to able-bodied members of poor/vulnerable households.

Percentage of workfare beneficiaries who are poor or vulnerable

## **D. Project Description**

The project consists of a (i) workfare program targeting households with pregnant women and children 0-2 years of age (0-5 in certain areas) who participate in community-based nutrition sensitization activities also financed through the project and (ii) activities to strengthen targeting of social interventions and the monitoring and evaluation of the nutrition and workfare activities. The nutrition promotion sessions at the community level are based on positive deviance and reinforcement of good behaviors, i.e., mothers in the community whose children are healthy and growing well despite living in the same harsh economic and environmental conditions as their peers. The public works program is open only for families participating in the nutrition activities and provides temporary employment opportunities for 75 days with a daily wage of 1,000 DJF (corresponding to about 80% of the minimum wage or about US\$6) in urban areas and 800 DJF in rural areas. In addition, the project includes the development of a social registry for unique identification (through biometric data) of individuals and better targeting of social interventions, a monitoring information system (MIS) for the nutrition and workfare activities, as well as a rigorous impact evaluation analyzing the impact of the integrated nutrition and workfare program and the value added of complementing a behavior change intervention (nutrition sessions) with an

income transfer (workfare).

**Component Name**

Component 1 (nutrition and workfare activities)

**Comments (optional)**

Component 1 (nutrition and workfare activities): continued implementation, expansion, and adaptation of the nutrition and workfare activities, targeted towards poor and vulnerable households with pregnant women and pre-school aged children in selected areas. The design of the activities will be adapted to complement the cash transfer program as well as lessons learned during implementation. The nutrition activities would be scaled up both inside and outside of Djibouti-ville. While the new national cash transfer program constitutes the very basic safety net (covering the entire country), the workfare program would be a more targeted top-up in certain areas outside of Djibouti-ville.

**Component Name**

Component 2 (foundation of the social safety net system)

**Comments (optional)**

Component 2 (foundation of the social safety net system): a) continued support to the creation and implementation of the social registry to improve beneficiary identification, targeting, delivery, and coordination of programs at reduced costs; b) support the government in formulating a national vision for social protection, including assessment of the current social safety net strategy (2013-2017) and development of a social protection strategy beyond 2017; c) strengthen design features of social interventions, in particular the national cash transfer program; and d) support further institutional strengthening, capacity building, and enhanced coordination across stakeholders.

**Component Name**

Component 3 (project management and administration)

**Comments (optional)**

(project management and administration): continued support to project management and administration.

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

The AF will be carried out in both urban and rural areas. The areas of extension of the AF are the sous-prefectures of Asse-eilla, Mouloud and Yoboki in Dikhi region and the sous-prefecture of Ali-Dada in Obock region.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Fatou Fall (GSU05)

Ishanlosen Odiaua (GEN05)

**II. Implementation**

**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The project has established effective and efficient operational procedures with satisfactory

management. The Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS) will remain the implementation agency in charge of procurement and financial management as well as implementation of the nutrition and workfare activities (Components 1 and 3). ADDS will remain responsible for safeguard arrangements. The implementation of the safeguards requirements by ADDS is satisfactory. The Secrétariat d'Etat charge de la Solidarité National (SESN) will continue to be in charge of the technical aspects of the social registry and the other activities of Component 2.

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 policy is triggered, and the project is classified as Category B – Partial Assessment, due to potential site-specific and less adverse impacts that may be associated with the sub-projects, particularly for small construction/rehabilitation works under Component 1. The AF2 does not trigger additional safeguards policies, change the safeguard category or raise safeguard-related issues that were not covered in the original project. The original project was prepared under the OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies), and an Environmental and Social Screening Assessment Framework (ESSAF) was prepared. The ESSAF has been updated to include the new geographical areas of project intervention and to take into consideration any new sub-project types not covered in the original ESSAF, prior to being submitted for consultation and published in-country and at the Infoshop prior to appraisal.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The policy is not triggered. The project will not finance any activities necessitating involuntary land acquisition resulting in A. Involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of (or access to) assets, means of livelihoods or resources and B. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced

		persons.  Mobilization and agreement of usage of land parcels for the purpose of the specific project activities requiring land use will be documented from the relevant parties as in the current parent project. It is understood that the land parcels to be mobilized will be primarily from the public domain.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b>
<p>The safeguards impacts are likely to be minimal, consistent with the size of the relevant sub-projects which are very small scale in size. It is understood that project will not include projects that will have any significant environmental impacts.</p> <p>In terms of social safeguards, impacts are very minimal. Choice and use of land parcels (state owned) are documented by the client.</p>
<b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b>
There are no likely potential long term impacts in the sub-project areas.
<b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b>
N/A
<b>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.</b>
<p>An Environmental and Social Screening Assessment Framework (ESSAF) has been prepared for the Social Safety Net Project and was updated for the first and the second additional financing (AF). Under the parent project, the borrower has recruited a consultant to address environmental issues and the implementation of the ESMP. The World Bank carried out 3 dedicated training sessions with ADDS, including on filling the checklists and preparing a simple EMP for category B projects, and has been providing implementation support as needed. Additional training is required for ADDS in order to ensure implementation of the ESSAF.</p> <p>The AF proposes extending the geographical spread of the project to all five regions of Djibouti. The Bank reviewed and cleared the first ten screening checklists and ESMPs prepared under the project. Subsequent follow up ensured that the revised checklists were applied. The activities under the second additional financing are similar to those in the parent project: minor urban infrastructure (road cleaning), communal infrastructure (tree planting, construction and repairs of</p>

<p>small infrastructure...), and stabilization of river banks, refuse collection and stone block production. In at least one case, the beneficiaries requested a change in the proposed sub-project (deviation wall) as it was not a priority for them. The quality of EMPs received was generally satisfactory, reflecting the institutional capacity.</p> <p>In terms of social safeguards, though OP 4.12 is not triggered, the client has gained adequate capacity to document the voluntary and non-compensated agreement of administrative authorities for the use of land parcels.</p>
<p><b>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</b></p>
<p>The ESSAF has been consulted in the proposed new project areas from February 14 to 16 in Dikhil region and from February 22 to 24 in Obock region. It was disclosed in country and at the Infoshop on March 8, 2016, prior to appraisal.</p>

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	08-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	08-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Djibouti	08-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The original ESSAF was published on InfoShop on April 30, 2012. A revised version was published on May 21, 2014.	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>	

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

Contact: Stefanie Koettl - Brodmann

Title: Senior Economist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Djibouti Ministry of Finance

Contact: Mr. Ali Mohamed Ali

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### Implementing Agencies

Name: AGENCE DJIBOUTIENNE DE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL (ADDS)

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## VI. For more information contact:

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Stefanie Koettl - Brodmann	
<b>Approved By</b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nina Chee (SA)	Date: 16-Mar-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Setareh Razmara (PMGR)	Date: 18-Mar-2016
Country Director:	Name: Asad Alam (CD)	Date: 18-Mar-2016