



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/12/2022 | Report No: ESRSC02689



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Djibouti	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P178332	
Project Name	JSDf-Djibouti: Promoting Women's and Community Resilience to Gender-Based Violence		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Sustainability and Inclusion	Investment Project Financing		9/14/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Djibouti	Ministry of Women and Family		

Proposed Development Objective

17. The Project Development Objective is to increase in Djibouti City and Balbala: (i) the participation of at-risk young women and girls in GBV community-based prevention programs through skills development and livelihoods support; and (ii) the quality of psychosocial and counseling services utilized by GBV survivors.

18. To achieve its objective, the project will pilot locally based interventions that reduce GBV vulnerabilities by combining both (i) prevention measures for at-risk populations through the provision of soft skills, vocational and business development trainings, start-up support consisting of grants for income-generating activities, and post-grant follow-up and mentorship; and (ii) response measures through community mobilization for behavioral change, and capacity building on psychosocial support. It is expected that project beneficiaries at-risk of GBV will benefit from economic and social empowerment as a result of project's activities as well as increased services in response to GBV.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	2.75

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

No



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

The proposed project is structured around 3 main components:

Component 1: Livelihoods support for at-risk adolescent girls and young women who dropped out of school.

The objective of this component is to provide skills development and livelihoods support to at least 1,000 at-risk adolescent girls and young women through two sub-components: (i) life skills, technical and vocational training; (ii) and support for income generating activities. Beneficiaries are women or girls who dropped out of school, and integrated the Center for Social Action and Women Empowerment (Centre d'action sociale pour l'autonomisation des femmes - CASAF) managed by the MWF in Balbala, or the Second Chance School (Ecole de la Seconde Chance) managed by the UNFD in Djibouti-City. Both schools target young girls and women who have dropped out of school, have left their families, or come from families below the poverty level.

Sub-component 1.1.: Life skills, technical and vocational trainings to increase employability skills

The project will pilot an innovative non-formal educational program that combines vocational training, entrepreneurship, and life/"soft" skills to at least 1,000 young women at-risk of GBV from vulnerable backgrounds in Balbala and Djibouti-city. The beneficiaries would have completed the curriculum of one of the two schools targeting at-risk women and girls managed by the MWF and the UNFD. The modules that are designed to enhance the employability and business skills of trainees will be identified based on a rapid local labor market assessment combined with a needs assessment carried out through consultations and interviews with beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders at community level at the inception phase of the project. The curriculum package could include on an indicative basis: (i) life skills content building key skills for learning (i.e., literacy and numeracy, critical thinking, problem-solving and creativity relevant to the entrepreneurship theme), employment (e.g. leadership, inter-personal communication, time and stress management, etc.) and empowerment (e.g. positive parenting, and awareness-raising about various forms of GBV including domestic and intimate partner violence, etc.); (ii) technical and management skills that are essential to prepare and implement micro and small entrepreneurship activities, including financial literacy and accounting, business management and administration, marketing, etc. and (iii) vocational trainings (e.g. e-commerce, hospitality, food service, computer skills, couture, hairdressing, etc.).

An NGO will be contracted to manage these activities and to engage specialists to conduct group-based training sessions, where selected female beneficiaries will have an opportunity to learn from each other and safely express their hopes, fears, and challenges for accessing livelihoods opportunities. Following the successful completion of this sub-component, participants will be eligible to apply to and benefit from micro-entrepreneurship and income generating activities.

Sub-component 1.2.: Support for income generating activities and micro-entrepreneurship

All trainees who complete the program and present an economically viable and environmentally sustainable business project or professional plan will receive funding and/ or equipment to implement their income generating activity. Support will be granted and tailored based on the feasibility of the micro entrepreneurship proposal submitted by the cohort participants. Feasibility assessment criteria will include cost, timeframe for implementation and market demand. Proposals that bring two or more young women together will be encouraged as it will contribute to mutual



learning, greater cohesion, and cost-efficiency by increasing the business activity survival rate. Furthermore, beneficiaries will be required to match a certain amount (up to 15%) of the grant value with in-kind or financial contribution to create a greater sense of ownership, therefore improving the chance of success with sustained results. In addition to the business start-up capital, beneficiaries will be provided with mentorship support and career/business coaching assistance delivered by the contracting NGO during the first 6 months following the start of the income generating activity.

This sub-component is designed to provide sub-grants. The MWF through the lead NGO that will be hired will be responsible for providing seed grants to eligible beneficiaries to enable the start-up or expansion of their small business per their approved business plan. Grants will not exceed the amount of US\$ 1,000 per beneficiary, and will be disbursed in two tranches of 50% each, the second tranche being conditional on implementation progress made of the business activity. The review committee in charge of reviewing business plans and approving the matching grants beneficiaries will comprise of representatives from the MWF, UNFD, local government representatives, representatives of the business community and any other specialized staff from the contracted service provider. Details on the mechanism and composition of the grants review committee will be provided in the Project's Operations Manual.

Component 2: Community-based interventions and capacity-building for GBV prevention and response.

Life skills, survivor-centered GBV case management, emotional, adequate psychological care and community-based prevention are critical to foster social norm shift and behavior change, and to advance transformative change in terms of GBV prevention and response. According to best practices in GBV risk prevention, further to the economic opportunities and services provided for at-risk adolescent girls and young women, the involvement of communities, including men and boys, in the messaging around GBV, are key to adequately shift traditional representation of women and girls, empower survivors of violence, and foster positive parenting and couple dialogue.

This component aims at supporting community-based interventions and capacity building for GBV prevention and response through the following two sub-components: (i) fostering community behavioral change and mobilization, and improving the quality of GBV services; and (ii) technical support for providing psychosocial and counseling services.

Sub-component 2.1.: Fostering community behavioral change and mobilization

This sub-component seeks to implement community awareness raising interventions targeting at least 3,000 community members. Sensitization activities will take place through workshops and trainings and will notably cover specific forms of GBV that are not currently part of awareness campaigns – such as intimate partner and non-partner violence, including rape, sexual assault, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, and economic abuse. This will be conducted by members of the CBOs referred to earlier as well as public school personnel, who tend to be at the front-line in their discussions with GBV survivors and at-risk populations. Acting as change agents and peer educators for the community or for the target school students, CBOs members and a number of school personnel will be trained by the lead NGO on how to sensitize community and households' members on both traditional and non-traditional forms of GBV, and to ensure awareness campaigns are inter-generational and strongly include men and boys to increase chances for transformative gender attitudes, including at household level. Members of households of project's beneficiaries of livelihood support (provided under Component 1) will be specifically targeted to be actively



engaged in awareness building initiatives. A detailed mapping of relevant CBOs that will be further targeted and actively engaged through the project will be carried out at appraisal stage.

At the inception phase of the project, a rapid mapping of existing social groups within the target communities will be conducted to identify groups comprising of both men and women, or exclusive to either men or women (e.g., men's sports groups, women's saving groups, etc.) to specifically target them to implement the behavior change interventions, and therefore to increase the chance to retain their attention and optimize the success and impact of the outreach activities throughout the life of the project. Furthermore, awareness raising sessions will take place as part of periodic recreational activities (e.g., tea/ coffee sessions, henna application, hair and nails care sessions, etc.). When feasible and subject to interest from the beneficiaries of micro-entrepreneurship activities (sub-component 1.2.), such awareness raising activities could take place at their business locations after the start of income generating activities supported by the project. In addition to representing a safe space for exchanges among women, it will create opportunities for the beneficiaries under sub-component 1.2. to increase potential for social and economic benefits through the project.

Specific attention will be paid to engage men and boys, local leaders, and having an inter-generational approach including couple counseling and positive parenting to contribute to norm and attitude change at the community-level. Each community-based organization will develop its own action plan with concrete sensitization activities to prevent these forms of violence and to ensure ownership and buy-in at the community-level.

Sub-component 2.2. Technical support for providing psychosocial and counseling services

This sub-component is designed to strengthen the capacity of key GBV services providers, namely the UNFD and MWF staff who deal directly with survivors and at-risk populations, i.e., vulnerable young women and girls, in providing psychosocial and counseling support. The targeted staff, which will include social workers and case workers, will benefit from formal training, mentorship and hands-on support. Throughout the project, trainings and capacity building on psychosocial and counseling services will be provided by a specialized contractor hired by the project with the objective to reinforce capacities of both the MWF, as the line ministry in charge of promoting women's empowerment and protection through its network social workers, and the UNFD as the leading local NGO providing assistance and protection to vulnerable women and girls. The MWF and UNFD will gradually benefit from a Training of Trainers (ToT) and be able to train more Djiboutian institutions such as the relevant national directorates decentralized across the country and community organizations until being autonomous on basic psychosocial and counseling services. Given the lack of counselors in the country, the rationale for strengthening GBV services on this particular focus is to fill the gap by increasing the number of GBV partners able to respond to psychosocial needs of GBV survivors. The ToT approach will help increasing capacities in the long run of GBV services providers, relevant CBOs and stakeholders in addressing the psychosocial and counseling needs of GBV survivors. The GBV counselor who will be hired for capacity building will be required to develop a simplified handbook compiling best practices ranging from basic psychosocial support to GBV case management as the latter is often the primary entry point for survivors to benefit from expanded services such as psychosocial and counseling services. All the capacity building materials developed by the counselor will need to be consistent with international GBV standards and guidelines. A transition and sustainability plan for the handover process by the target stakeholders will need to be proposed as part of the counselor's duties.



In addition, relevant focal points identified among CBOs, the CASAF and the Second Chance School, as well as personnel from public schools in Djibouti City and Balbala selected on a pilot basis, will also benefit from trainings delivered by the contracted consultant. Trainings will include guidance and tools on how to provide psychosocial support, recognize signs of abuse and promote immediate and safe reporting of violence. Further to strengthening the capacity of CBOs members and school personnel in psychosocial aspects, they will also benefit from trainings on referral protocols and pathways such as the GBV referral system and hotline – as they are scarcely used at country level, in particular outside of Djibouti-City.

Component 3: Project Management and Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Dissemination

This component will support the following activities: (i) project management for the coordination and implementation of activities including some operating costs; (ii) project monitoring and evaluation activities, including a community participatory approach for community-based interventions (iii) preparation of the final evaluation report including lessons learned; (iv) environmental and social risk management; (v) participatory evaluations; and (vi) annual audits.

Sub-component 3.1. Project Management and Administration

A Project Management Unit (PMU) established at the MWF will be in charge of the overall coordination, including environmental and social risk management and fiduciary management of project's activities. The PMU team will mainly include MWF staff seconded to the PMU, in addition to individual consultants with specific expertise. The composition of the team will be further described at appraisal stage.

Sub-component 3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge dissemination

The PMU will set up a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism to track progress and results of the project's activities during the implementation of the project. Further to the support from the lead NGO in collecting, analyzing and reporting data related to project's activities, a locally appropriate participatory M&E system will be developed to contribute to the ownership and commitment of the target communities and sustain the results of project's activities. The participatory M&E approach will be primarily used for the community-based interventions such as to measure community behavioral change regarding GBV. Lessons learnt will be captured for knowledge sharing throughout the project cycle, including as necessary to adjust project's activities/ respond to new circumstances, and to inform future programming.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

Women and girls in Djibouti are at high risk of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV). According to UNFPA 2017, 78.4% of girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM/C. In the meantime, the prevalence of FGM/C is lower for girls among 10-19 years (79.6%) compared to women aged 40-49 years (97.6%). Rates of early marriage are also more than twice higher in rural areas (27%) compared to urban areas (10%), where the level of literacy is very low for women over the age of 15 in rural areas (15.7%) than in urban areas (51%). 11.4 percent of are forced into to their marriage, with higher level of non-consenting girls to early marriages (in rural areas, 50.3% of girls non-consenting to early marriages compared to 28% of women non-consenting to non-early marriages). While IPV remains



strongly underreported, 7.9% of non-single women reported lifetime physical violence from their husband/partner and 6% of single women reported violence from family members. Moreover, incidences of physical IPV and sexual IPV are reported to be higher in rural area (9.2% and 7.4%, respectively) compared to urban areas (7.6% and 4.8%, respectively). 9.4% of non-single women have reported at least one instance of psychological IPV in their lifetime (no distinctions between rural and urban areas) (MFF et INSD, 2020). Economic violence, which is a form of domestic violence that involves making a person financially dependent by maintaining control over financial resources and/or forbidding attendance at school or employment is also highly prevalent in Djibouti. Indeed Gender-based discrimination often condemns women to precarious and poorly paid jobs and allows only a small minority of women to reach higher positions.

The Djibouti federal government has taken many administrative and legal actions to outlaw GBV and reduce its occurrence. The Ministry of Women and Family (MWF) collaborates with the National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD) to combat GBV. This collaboration advocates for better legal protections for women and also provides counseling services to victims of GBV. Despite legal and policy progress, law enforcement and policy implementation has lagged, access to services remains limited, especially in rural areas, some types of GBV are still not being addressed, and the psychological support to survivors in particular, is extremely limited. Law enforcement and policy implementation has also been limited due to weak institutional capacity, and discriminatory norms and traditions.

Project activities for component 1 (livelihoods support) will take place in the underserved area of Balbala and different neighborhood in Djibouti-city through two schools targeting at-risk women and girls managed by the MWF and the UNFD. According to the Fourth Household Survey on Social Indicators (EDAM 4-IS 2017), Balbala community is characterized by the highest poverty rates among refugees and host communities with limited access to health and basic services. Its poverty rate is the highest of the city with 35.2 to 33.6% (respectively in arrondissements 4 and 5), compared to 28.2% for the city as a whole. Results from EDAM 4 2017 also show that national literacy rate remains low at 53% with considerable geographic and gender disparities (Djibouti city 59%, other regions 29%). Both institutions provide vocational training for girls who have dropped out of school, have left their families, or who are from families below the poverty level. Component 2 (community-based interventions and capacity building) will also be implemented in Djibouti-city and Balbala community through the targeting of community-based associations (CBAs) and personnel from public schools that are not targeted by other development programs as well as the UNFD and MWF staff who deal directly with survivors and at-risk populations in providing psychological and counseling support. Component 3 is focused on support for project management.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The implementing agency will be the Ministry of Women and Family (MWF), which leads and coordinates the development and implementation of national strategies and programs to combat GBV, including the establishment of a national protocol on GBV. The MWF has little experience in managing donor-funded projects, and none in managing WB-funded operations, especially in implementing the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The MWF will contract with a local NGO, i.e. the National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD), to implement the project. UNFD is a non-governmental organization leading GBV prevention and case management at national level and the main provider of GBV services; however UNFD does not have experience in implementing the ESF. During project implementation, MWF and UNFD will benefit from capacity building support, including training activities and handholding support.



II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The overall project environmental risk is assessed Moderate. The project sub-component 1.2 Support for income generating activities, will generate potential adverse risks and impacts on environment that are likely to be predictable, temporary, reversible, low magnitude, site-specific.. The list of eligible activities are unknown during the project preparation. The project will not directly result in any civil works. The main environmental risk is linked to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) with COVID-19 transmission among project workers and communities as a result of project activities. Other risk are linked to the limited E&S implementation capacity of the implementing agency. The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to be prepared for the project will set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impact of the project sub-activities. It will also include labor management procedures, which will include COVID-19 prevention measures that apply to direct, contracted and community workers and detailed health and safety clauses to be integrated in the contracts with the NGO (COVID-19 public health measures). The project will finance livelihood intervention for at-risk population through service and procurement of goods and micro credit. With micro credit, the beneficiaries might get involved in the implementation of activities potentially affecting the environment, however these activities are likely to be micro-scale and can be managed at locality level to ensure that any negative cumulative impact can be avoided or mitigated. Nonetheless, an exclusion list of the type of activities that the project will not finance will be used to screen the business project.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

Key social potential risks and impacts of the project include (i) the risk of inequalities in accessing project benefits, including potential risk of elite capture; (ii) eligibility criteria not well-designed, transparent or appropriately disseminated (iii) the risk of exposure or propagation of COVID-19 during the implementation of activities, both in terms of community exposure and exposure of project workers; (iv) risks that project activities related to livelihood interventions result in (a) lack of labor force protection, including child labor and the risk of failure to comply with the labor standards of non-discrimination; (b) potential risk of economic violence for project benefit captured by family members, particularly intimate partners. Measures will be proposed in the ESF instruments to mitigate those risks and any additional risks identified during preparation of the instruments. In this perspective, the social risk associated with the project is rated as moderate.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

This standard is relevant. The project development objective is to contribute to improving GBV prevention services and livelihood intervention for at-risk population. The project under sub-component 1.2 will finance income generating projects of women and girls who will have benefited from the non-formal educational program under sub-component 1.1 through the two schools targeting at-risk women and girls managed by the MWF and the UNFD.

Public Disclosure



Trainees will have to complete the program and present an economically viable and environmentally sustainable business project or professional plan to implement their income generating activity. While the scale of activities and how the finance will work are still unknown at this stage, beneficiaries will be required to match approximately 15% of the grant value with in-kind or financial contribution to create a greater sense of ownership and the grant to be provided through the project is likely to be around 1000 dollars. Moreover, examples of vocational training to be provided under component 1 include e-commerce, hospitality, food service, computer skills, couture, hairdressing, etc.. Therefore, it is very likely that the type of projects to be implemented will be of small-scale.

The MWF as the implementing agency will prepare an environmental and social management framework before appraisal which will set out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the income generating activities to be funded by the project. The process for selecting project beneficiaries has not been agreed upon yet. For component 1, girls and women to participate in the training then to receive the grant, will be enrolled in one of the two schools targeting at-risk women and girls managed by MWF and UNFD. The feasibility assessment criteria of their proposals will include cost, timeframe for implementation and market demand. Proposals that bring two or more young women together will be encouraged as it will contribute to mutual learning, greater cohesion, and cost-efficiency by increasing the business activity survival rate. For component 2, targeted stakeholders will include members of the CBOs as well as public school personnel, who tend to be at the front-line in their discussions with GBV survivors and at-risk populations. Specific attention will be paid to engage men and boys, local leaders, and have an inter-generational approach to contribute to norm and attitude change at the community-level. A mapping of stakeholders who can possibly have influence on the community may be conducted.

The ESMF will build on the project design and propose criteria for the selection of both target groups that will be communicated widely and transparently with the community members. The ESMF will ensure that the selection of target groups is done in an inclusive manner, especially for the most vulnerable groups (e.g. refugees and migrants). The ESMF will also identify all risks/impacts related to those projects and will include a negative list of projects that will not be eligible for financing. The ESMF will clearly outline eligibility criteria and how these will be communicated. The ESMF will contain provisions to ensure that potential labor risks, including child and forced labor, discrimination and sexual harassment, are properly addressed in practice as well as throughout all the project documentation, including environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and/or simplified ESMPs/checklists, depending on the scale of the sub-projects. The ESMF will also contain provisions to ensure that a system is in place to receive grievances and will propose a list of training sessions to be included in the non-formal educational program under sub-component 1.1.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

The use of the Borrower Framework is not being considered for this project

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant. The project will involve various stakeholders. Primary beneficiaries are at-risk adolescent girls and young women who live in Djibouti-city and the underserved area of Balbala who attend the Center for Social Action and Women Empowerment (Centre d’Action Sociale et d’Autonomisation des Femmes- CASAF), managed by the MWF, and the Second Chance School, managed by the UNFD. Secondary beneficiaries are community members, including men and boys, who will benefit from the awareness campaigns and improved capacities of key CBO



members and school personnel in Djibouti City and Balbala. A detailed mapping of relevant CBOs that will be further targeted and actively engaged through the project will be carried out at appraisal level. Finally, community members at large are expected to benefit from behavioral activities against GBV forms that have not yet been tackled by existing anti-GBV efforts.

Project is designed in a way to be interactive with community members. In component 1, training modules designed to enhance the employability and business skills of trainees will be identified based on consultations with key beneficiaries during project preparation. In component 2, specific attention will be paid to engage men and boys, local leaders, and have an inter-generational approach including couple counseling and positive parenting to contribute to norm and attitude change at the community-level.

Building on project design, the implementing agency will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will inform stakeholders about the nature of the Project, its environmental and social risks, ways to access the grievance mechanism (GM), as well as provide more details on the methods of 2-way engagement with all project beneficiaries including the most vulnerable ones (e.g. refugees and migrants). Given the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, virtual means of communication or any means minimizing face-to-face interactions will be preferred. Face-to-face meetings will be with limited number of individuals with appropriate physical distancing and mask wearing will also be preferred. The SEP will follow national laws and guidelines as well as guidance and technical notes from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank on consultation and stakeholder engagement in the context of COVID-19.

MWF has already initiated consultation activities with young women trainees of the two targeted schools as well as with government agencies, UN partners and civil society, who work with survivors of GBV. Discussions revolved around constraints and barriers for GBV survivors in accessing services (e.g. limited number of specific experts, limited number of services available outside Djibouti city) as well as the persisting cultural norms and taboos on the ground and the rise cases of rape and sexual harassment despite the enabling legislation. Young women trainees expressed a need for in-kind support and to develop skills to better prepare them for the business world. Given the sensitive nature of GBV, including the stringent ethical guidelines to follow when approaching survivors of GBV, and the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the team has not sought to carry out direct consultations with GBV services beneficiaries.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant. Key workers under the project include direct workers such as civil servants working for MWF as well as a contracted worker such as UNFD staff and consultants to be hired to conduct the technical assistance including formal training and hands-on support. The project will also include community workers, including NGO staff who may be provided to advance the quality of the technical assistance and to manage the non-formal education related activities and to engage specialists to conduct group-based training sessions as well as members of CBAs who will participate in sensitization activities under sub-component 2.1.



Key risks associated with this standard include (i) exposure of project workers to COVID-19 and (ii) compliance with labor and working conditions. Finally, although the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse is deemed to be low, the risk of sexual harassment in the workplace cannot be entirely eliminated.

Given the expected limited number of employees required for this project, simple Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be included in the ESMF prepared by the Borrower. The LMP will include requirements for: working conditions and terms of employment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity, worker's organizations, child labor and minimum age, forced labor, labor grievance mechanisms and Occupational health and safety (OHS), including a protocol to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 and manage cases associated with the workforce.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This is relevant although the project is not anticipated to finance activities that will need significant use of energy or water. There could be however an environmental footprint, however minimal (eg indiscriminate disposal of waste (plastic, chemical products, etc.) with small scale livelihoods activities. the ESMF will provide relevant guidance to promote the resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management as needed. An exclusion list of the type of activities that the project will not finance will be used to screen the business project.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant. The main risk is the propagation of COVID-19 as a result of project activities. The project is not expected to generate labor influx. It is unlikely that the project will require the involvement of security forces, although this will be confirmed during the preparation of the ESF instruments. The ESMF will identify all these risks/impacts and propose mitigation measures, such as the elaboration of environmental and social management plans/checklists. Measures to prevent and sanction incidents of SEA/SH will also be integrated into the ESMF.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant. The project does not involve land acquisition.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is not relevant at this stage. So far, the project activities will not be implemented in areas where adverse impacts on biodiversity and habitats can occur. The ESMF will provide the exclusion list of activities and sites.

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

There are no communities in Djibouti that fulfill this ESS' definition of indigenous people.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is not relevant. The project will not affect the cultural heritage. There is no constructions/civil works under this project.



ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant. There is no financial intermediary involved in this project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

A common approach is not being considered

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Disclosure of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including Labor Management Procedures (LMP)

Disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

Resources to implement the SEP and the ESMF

Establish and maintain a project-level GM as well as a labor GM

Capacity needs assessment and resources to conduct capacity building activities to implement the ESF.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 28-Apr-2022

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact: Djeina Issa Kalidi Title: Social Development Specialist

Telephone No: +1-202-615-4124 Email: dkalidi@worldbank.org

Public Disclosure



Contact:	Eloise Sophie Fluet	Title:	Senior Social Development Specialist
Telephone No:	+1-202-473-2061	Email:	efluet@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Djibouti

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Women and Family

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Eloise Sophie Fluet, Djeina Issa Kalidi
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Lia Carol Sieghart Recommended on 28-Mar-2022 at 10:42:53 GMT-04:00