

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA18132

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 09-Nov-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 09-Nov-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Burundi	Project ID:	P151835
Project Name:	BI-Social Safety Nets (P151835)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Benedicte Leroy De La Briere		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	12-Oct-2016	Estimated Board Date:	15-Dec-2016
Managing Unit:	GSP01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	40.00	Total Bank Financing:	40.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			40.00
Total			40.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The objectives of the proposed Project are to provide regular cash transfers to extreme poor and vulnerable households with children in selected areas while strengthening the delivery mechanisms for the development of a basic social safety net system.

3. Project Description

Burundi faces a humanitarian, emergency context in some areas while still needing to deal with the structural vulnerability of its poorest members and the safety nets need to address both tracks. The country is putting in place some key institutional elements to structure these changes. The national

objectives were set in the Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (PRSP) and the National Social Protection Policy (2011). An inter-ministerial coordinating body, the National Social Protection Commission, was established in April 2013. A secretariat (SEP-CNPS) to support the implementation of the PNPS is operational since early 2014 and set up provincial structures in 2015 and thematic groups in 2016. With support from the World Bank and UNICEF, through a participatory process, the SEP-CNPS has developed a Social Protection Strategy that delineates the Government's priorities to push this paradigmatic shift.

The proposed project seeks to support the Government in protecting the most vulnerable while setting up the delivery mechanisms for a basic safety net addressing structural vulnerabilities and promoting livelihoods. The project would support the foundations of a targeted cash-based safety net program that could contribute to poverty alleviation in the short term and investments in human and productive capital for poverty reduction in the long-run, a twin-track contribution to SDG 1. The cash transfer program would also provide an anchor for an effective safety net system to help strengthen the resilience of the poor in rural areas.

The project is therefore structured around three components: a first component supports a cash transfer program, a second component supports the key delivery mechanisms of a basic social safety net system, and a third component supports the project management.

Component 1 – Support to the cash transfer program (US\$ 26.7 million)

The first component will support the development and implementation of a cash transfer program to be implemented in phases. This program would be the precursor for a national program, which would aim eventually to reach all the poorest (first quintile) food insecure households across Burundi (estimated at about 300,000 households, with 2 million members). The project will support the first phase of the program in reaching the poorest rural households with children in 4 provinces of the Northern and Eastern regions (these provinces host an estimated 94,000 of the first quintile households in the country (Poverty map estimations, 2016)). The social safety net program would be built around two core elements: (1) regular cash payments, and (2) promotion of foundational human capital, broadly understood as and limited to the set of information, communication and education measures designed to encourage the adoption of positive behaviors towards strengthened nutrition, early childhood development, and school attendance among beneficiary households and communities.

The program will be targeted towards extreme poor and food insecure Burundian households with children in selected areas. The project will support implementation of cash transfers in the four poorest communes of the four selected provinces. Cash transfers will be targeted to the poorest households with children under 12 years of age in the registry, based on community-based targeting and a basic proxy-means test (see component 2). The final list of eligible households for the cash transfer program will be shared with the community, for validation.

The proposed cash transfer program focuses on immediate alleviation of poverty and prevention of chronic malnutrition. This seeks to mitigate the potential long-term effects of short-term crises and shocks on human development and sets-up a medium-term vision for household development. A beneficiary household would remain in the program for three years (2 ½ years with cash and behavior change activities and 6 months with behavior change activities only), which would cover the time for the "window of opportunity" for nutrition (the first 1,000 days between conception and two years of age). After this period and based on funding availability, a re-certification process will

be put in place to re-assess the eligibility of beneficiary households (as well as that of new potentially eligible households).

Beneficiary households will receive BIF 20,000 per household per month (approx. US\$ 145 per year). The national basic needs poverty line is at BIF 41,054 per adult per month and the food poverty line is at BIF 28,201 per month. The transfer corresponds to 18 percent of the household food poverty line (which is consistent with the experience of comparable African countries).

Subcomponent 1.1: Cash transfers (US\$ 19.5 million IDA credit)

The objectives of the cash transfers are to provide a regular income to extreme poor and food insecure households so as to enable them to increase their consumption and invest in the foundations of their children's human capital. The regular cash payments are the first core element of the program, to help beneficiary households meet their basic needs. Size and regularity of the transfers are also important components of potential second-round economic impacts of the transfer through activation of the local economy and productive investments.

The proposed Project will support the payment of cash transfers to beneficiary households, and associated financial fees as well as support for beneficiary households to acquire national IDs. For operational reasons, the payments to beneficiaries would initially be made every three months. Once systems are well established and reliable, payments could become monthly so as to enhance the consumption-smoothing function of the transfers. The proposed early quarterly payment schedule takes into account periods of high risk (soudure), significant expenditures (beginning of school year) and operational constraints (rain) in the definition of the payment calendar.

Given the novelty of cash transfers in Burundi and potential logistical issues, the program may use more than one payment method. The priority will be to ensure timeliness, accuracy (in terms of amounts and recipients) and low costs, both for the program and for households (in terms of accessibility (literacy), distance and time to reach, waiting, etc.). Potential mechanisms include mobile payments, possibly in combination with financial institutions such as banks and the post office where the mobile ecosystem is limited (due to limited network and electricity coverage, or payment correspondents).

Subcomponent 1.2: Behavior change for investments in human capital (US\$ 7.2m IDA credit)

The second core element that the proposed Project will support is the promotion of household foundational human capital investments, in particular in women and children. This includes information, education and communication (IEC) to (1) explain program processes and goals to beneficiary households (one module), (2) encourage the adoption of positive behavioral changes towards maternal and child health, nutrition and early childhood development among households in the program's intervention areas (3 modules), and (3) encourage the participation and retention of school age children in school and provide basic financial literacy information (2 modules). These sessions will continue for six months after the cash transfers end.

Initially, the program would track participation of beneficiary households in behavior change complementary activities (based on their composition). As administrative systems strengthen and services become more available, the payments might become conditional on use of basic health, nutrition and/or education services to strengthen the incentives of households to invest in the

foundations of human capital.

This sub-component will support the elaboration of the methodology and curriculum of the IEC materials and the implementation and supervision of the promotion activities. Three modules of the IEC package will seek to promote better health and nutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and better early childhood development outcomes for improved school preparedness. As their contribution to the project, UNICEF would develop the nutrition and early childhood development package (based on the Alimentation et Nutrition du Jeune Enfant and Pratiques Familiales Essentielles package and the material developed in West Africa as relevant) in collaboration with the Scaling-Up Nutrition secretariat in the Government's 2nd Vice-presidency. They may also develop the lesson plans over the 36 months and provide additional technical assistance in implementation or quality control. Lessons from the process evaluation of the USAID-supported Food for Peace program in Cankuso and Ruyigi (IFPRI, 2014) and its on-going expansion in Muyinga emphasize the importance of the design of the delivery of the behavior change communication and continued training for the frontline staff and volunteers.

The promotion activities will be implemented by local non-governmental organizations already involved in these issues. The Commune Family Development Centers (CFDC) from the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender will participate in the supervision of the delivery of these activities, with the program commune focal point. The CFDC have a national network of community outreach officers that already undertake promotion activities around child protection issues and are used to work in coordination with local NGOs. The Ministries of Health and Education will provide technical guidance as needed and ensure that the promotional activities encourage the use of health and education services. Payments to the implementing NGOs will include incentives for reaching basic service standards on the organization of the meetings, delivery of the materials and/or learning outcomes.

Component 2: Support to the key delivery mechanisms of a basic social safety net system (US\$ 7.5 million IDA credit)

The second component will support the development and implementation of four key instruments for the implementation of the cash transfer program and the future coordination of other social safety nets targeted to the poorest households in Burundi: a targeting mechanism and potential beneficiary database; core modules of a basic management information system; monitoring and evaluation modules; and capacity-building for the implementation of the NSPS. The instruments will be anchored around the cash transfer program described in Component 1, but with a view to eventually serve a broader set of targeted programs that would contribute to the realization of the NSPS objectives.

Sub-component 2.1: Implementation of a precursor database for the registry (US\$ 2.0 million, IDA credit)

The beneficiary database and its associated targeting mechanism are a key pillar for the coordination of programs. They are also critical for ensuring transparency in the selection of beneficiaries in the Burundian context of recurrent fragility and entrenched structural poverty. Initially, the database will be developed to identify the extreme poor and vulnerable for the purpose of the cash transfer program and its complementary activities.

The development of the database will take place in phases, according to the availability of poverty information and the implementation of the cash transfer program. Initially, for the purpose of identifying potential beneficiaries of the cash transfer program, four provinces were selected on the basis of their monetary poverty rate (ECBM 2013/14) and chronic malnutrition rates (DHS 2010) and included Gitega, Karuzi, Kirundo and Ruyigi. Based on the poverty map, the registry will start in the four communes with the highest estimated rural poverty rate in each province (Gitega: Bugendana, Buraza, Gitega, and Itaba; Karuzi: Bugenyuzi, Gihogazi, Mutumba, Nyabikere; Kirundo: Bugabira, Busoni, Kirundo, Ntega; and Ruyigi: Butagwanza2, Buteri, Bweru, Gisuru). The 16 selected communes are sub-divided in 2 to 5 zones and include on average 26 collines (between 11 and 43) with an average of 535 households (between 130 and 1,400) per colline. Given the lack of information on poverty at the colline level and the limited resources, the program will select half of the collines, randomly in a public event that would include the province governor, commune administrator and all colline chiefs as well as representatives from civil society (including Batwa representatives).

The household-level selection for the registry will use community-based targeting to produce a listing of the 25 percent poorest households in the colline based on nationally agreed criteria for extreme poverty including access to land, a dependency index (taking into account all not able-bodied members: children, elderly, persons with a disability and chronically ill members), and welfare indicators including food insecurity. Two households residing in the colline will be identified through a planned provincial census and added to the listing. The composition of the committee will ensure a balance between government and civil society representation and the committee will receive technical assistance from an NGO to undertake the listing process. The list will be validated by the community. All households in the listing will be surveyed to compute a basic multi-dimensional proxy-means test (PMT) score, and rank households by their poverty status .

As information and resources becomes available, the process may be reviewed. At mid-term review, a decision will be taken to either continue with the initial process; or to apply the questionnaire to all potentially eligible households, based on the small-area estimate of extreme poverty in the commune (and the community validation may then occur afterwards); or to use only the community-based targeting.

The targeting questionnaire will collect basic socio-economic information about the household, as well as key information on specific vulnerabilities, access to basic social services, and livelihood strategies. This information could then be used for targeting by other programs managed by the Ministries that are members of the CNPS. All individuals in the registry will be uniquely identified.

The proposed methodology will be first implemented in the 8 selected rural communes of the Karuzi and Ruyigi provinces and then to the additional 8 communes in Gitega and Kirundo provinces. Lessons from the first eight communes will inform the roll-out in the next eight communes.

As part of the registration process, the project will assess whether potential transfer recipients in beneficiary households have national ID cards . ID cards are required for mobile phone registration so if transfer recipients do not have their IDs, the project will issue them temporary program cards for the first payment and the initial complementary activities (sessions). The project will support potential transfer recipients without national IDs to obtain one. It is expected that up to 30 percent of potential beneficiaries may not have an ID. If necessary, the Project will assess the possibility to coordinate with the Ministry of Interior for the provision of national identity cards. During the promotion activities, the Project will encourage all household members to get birth certificates and

national ID cards so as to help ensure their access to other public services and their citizenship participation.

The sub-component will support the background analysis for the implementation of the database and the targeting process (poverty and malnutrition maps, development of community-based targeting criteria and processes, development of the registry questionnaire, proxy-means test analysis, the organization of the different committees involved in the targeting and registration, the implementation of the PMT survey, storage and analysis of the data as well as the preparation of beneficiary lists for the cash transfer program. It will also support the development of the corresponding database and management information systems related to the registry and the targeting (hardware, software, back-up equipment). Finally, it will support potential additional activities to ensure that transfer recipients are aware of the requirements and supporting documents to obtain national ID cards strategies.

Sub-component 2.2. Core modules of the Management Information System (US\$ 1.5 million IDA credit)

This sub-component will support the development of basic core modules of the Management Information System to support the delivery mechanisms of a basic social safety net system. These modules will be developed for the cash transfer program. They will include key social program indicators used for the monitoring and tracking system of the SEP/CNPS. The use of these modules is expected to improve program design and implementation, foster future coordination between programs, and the monitoring and evaluation of the cash transfer program as a template for other social safety net interventions.

Building on the database of eligible households, these modules will include: (i) program beneficiary lists, and eventually a registration of complementary activities; (ii) payment modules (limited to the payroll and the reconciliation from the payment provider(s)); (iii) operational tracking of programs; and (iv) basic monitoring and evaluation, including beneficiary feed-back and grievance redress system. The program beneficiary lists will start with the cash transfer beneficiary list and then track beneficiaries' participation in the complementary activities set-up by the program. The payment system will include the quarterly/monthly payroll based on beneficiary lists, the amounts transferred to the payment agency(ies), the beneficiary receipts and the reconciliation of accounts. The operational tracking module would provide an operational dashboard to enable program managers to plan and track activities, human and material resources and other inputs at the central, provincial and communal levels. The M&E system would track financial outlays, key program results (including those core indicators that would become common across programs), impacts and beneficiary feed-back as inputs to guide program management in the implementation of the programs. The grievance redress mechanism would track grievances linked to targeting, receipt of transfers and implementation of the complementary activities. The grievance redress will use several mechanisms: in-person complaints to program commune focal point, SMS-based system to a third-party grievance manager (conditional on finding a trusted and competent agent), boxes at the colline-level in the care of a civil society organization, possibly a hotline at central-level. Complaints received through SMS, phone or boxes will be logged in the MIS. A dedicated grievance redress system will be implemented for Batwa beneficiaries.

Subcomponent 2.3: Monitoring and evaluation (US\$ 2.8 m IDA credit)

Since the project is supporting new interventions and processes in Burundi and to ensure transparency, the third sub-component will support process evaluations of the key program processes and an impact evaluation including beneficiary surveys. The process evaluations will focus on the core operational processes: targeting, payment, delivery of complementary activities. The process evaluation in the first phase communes will inform the expansion in the second phase but also provide key input in the design of the operating processes. The process evaluations will continue in the second phase to provide real-time information about scale-up and implementation in different provinces. The process evaluation will be complemented by regular beneficiary surveys to help map out complaints and issues and contribute to the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism. The mid-term review of the project will provide a key opportunity to take stock of the first phase of implementation and update the processes for potential expansion in the remaining 8 communes as well as plans for further expansion.

The impact evaluation will focus on key poverty, welfare, and human development indicators at the household and community-levels for the cash transfers. The random selection at the colline-level will support a randomized control trial design based on a sample of the collines. Baseline data will be collected prior to the first transfer. A mid-term data collection will take place at 24 months. To evaluate the sustainability of impacts, the endline data collection will take place 6 months after the end of the program activities (at 42 months).

Sub-component 2.4. Capacity-building and analysis for the Implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy (US\$ 1.2 m. IDA credit)

This sub-component will support capacity-building for the main actors in charge of social protection in the central government and for the local implementers of the program. The capacity-building will seek to bring a common understanding about social protection across government levels (center, provinces, communes, and collines) and sectors. The project will support training on key issues about social safety nets implementation, cash transfers as safety nets, malnutrition, and early childhood development. Since the project will support new operational processes, the project will support capacity-building to ensure the adoption, use, and maintenance of these processes and the corresponding tools at all levels of implementation.

At the central level, the project will seek to reinforce existing or planned coordination mechanisms, focusing on the CNPS Technical Committee -- and its thematic groups, especially the one on social assistance -- and on the Permanent Executive Secretariat (SEP), in their capacity of coordinators and regulators for social protection. Based on the needs identified in the forthcoming functional institutional assessment, training and technical support will be provided, as well as assistance with coordination costs.

This sub-component will also support some basic analytical services to build the evidence base which the Technical Committee and the SEP can use for the monitoring of the overall SP system and the discussion on programs design. This will likely include analyses of basic service supply across different types of providers, institutional assessments of the main agencies, background studies for the policy on public works, health coverage for the poor, malnutrition dynamics and coordination with the community health activities supported in the Health project, and additional analysis as requested.

Component 3: Project Management (US\$ 5.8m IDA credit)

The third component will support an Implementation Support Unit, reporting to the SEP/CNPS and the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender (MDPHSAG). This unit will be headed by a Project Coordinator and staffed by a small management team of experienced technicians. The unit will be responsible for the technical and financial implementation of project activities, including procurement, financial management, M&E, mitigation of potential negative social and environmental impacts, and communication about project implementation and results. The unit will liaise with the SEP/CNPS and the Directorate for Social Assistance and National Solidarity in the MDPHSAG at the central level. The unit will be represented at the provincial and commune-level with staff dedicated to the local implementation of the project in the selected provinces and communes in coordination with provincial and communal deconcentrated structures of the SEP/CNPS and the MDPHSAG. In Kirundo communes, the local implementation could involve Concern building on their experience with the Terintwambe pilot. The implementation arrangements will be examined at the mid-term review to assess alternative arrangements, depending on the readiness of the SEP and MDPHASG and other partners.

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

The project will operate in half of the collines of the 16 poorest communes in the Gitega, Karuzi, Kirundo and Ruyigi provinces in the North and East regions.

The Gitega, Karuzi, Kirundo and Ruyigi provinces were selected on the basis of their monetary poverty rate (ECBM 2013/14) and chronic malnutrition rates (DHS 2010)). The four communes are those with the highest estimated rural poverty rate in each province (Gitega: Bugendana, Buraza, Gitega, and Itaba; Karuzi: Bugenyuzi, Gihogazi, Mutumba, Nyabikere; Kirundo: Bugabira, Busoni, Kirundo, Ntega; and Ruyigi: Butagwanza2, Buteri, Bweru, Gisuru). Given the lack of information on poverty at the colline level and the limited resources, the program will select half of the collines, randomly in a public event that would include the province governor, commune administrator and all colline chiefs as well as representatives from civil society (including Batwa representatives).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ishanlosen Odiaua (GEN05)

Mary C.K. Bitekerezozo (GSU07)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	
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	Yes	The Batwa are among the most vulnerable households in Burundi. This small ethnic minority, comprising about 1%

		of the population according to a 2006-8 survey (UNIPROBA & IWGIA, 2008), lives in a state of extreme vulnerability, with limited access to land, social exclusion and unequal access to social services. The Batwa have traditionally lived from hunting and gathering in a migratory forest-based economy, but the reduction of forest cover in the past few decades have undermined their livelihood and they have become sedentary, settling on the margins of Hutu and Tutsi communities. While 85% of Batwa households owned some land (according to the latest data gathered from 2006-2008), their landholdings are extremely small, compared even with the small amounts of land owned by non-Batwa households. Their housing is also precarious and they often do not participate in local committees. Many still lack access to birth and marriage certificates as well as national IDs, which hamper further their access to basic services. Batwa women have little awareness of their rights and face high risks of early marriage and pregnancy and gender-based violence.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	
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	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<p>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</p> <p>In part because of their past nomadic hunting-gathering livelihoods, Batwas have restricted access to land in the communities where they settle. Their specific needs are seldom taken into account in local development plans both through lack of capacity and interest from sectoral service providers and lack of Batwa participation in local development councils. Batwa face severe human endowment gaps (access to reproductive health services, nutrition, and schools), and very limited access to economic opportunities and productive assets. As a result, they mostly live in extreme poverty and face high levels of discrimination. These gaps are particularly stark for Batwa women with high levels of gender-based violence and early marriages, little awareness of their rights, and limited political representation: 13 Batwa women are members of communal councils (out of 68 Batwa councillors). These gaps are large compared to Batwa men but also to other Burundian women.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>

The project's expected impacts on the Batwa are mostly positive, if they actually participate in the project. Through fair access to the cash transfers and their accompanying activities, the impacts on Batwa beneficiaries include: an improvement in the nutrition of beneficiary children and pregnant and lactating women; a general improvement in health; strengthened cohesion and social inclusion through increased engagement in the community; increased school attendance and decreased drop-out of Batwa children; increase in the participation of Batwa women in the management of their household goods; and, eventually, increased income through own income-generation.

Potential risks include: lack of transparency in beneficiary selection resulting in the exclusion of eligible Batwa households; low quality of service delivery by service providers across the different steps of the program; cash transfer payment mechanisms not adapted to the particular context of the Batwa; possible siphoning out of funds by payment agencies taking advantage of Batwa low capacity (use and maintenance of cell phones); and, intra-household tensions due to gender norms, as women will be recipients of the transfers.

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

Measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts linked to the realization of the risks mentioned above include:

- Participation of Batwa in all the committees set-up for project implementation as well as in the general assemblies for the selection of collines and validation of beneficiary households,
- Support for the acquisition of birth certificates and ID cards,
- Consultation with Batwa beneficiaries to identify the most appropriate cash transfer mechanism in specific contexts, and potential partnerships with savings and credit cooperatives to encourage financial inclusion
- Specific monitoring of payment processes to Batwa beneficiaries as well as cell phone handling,
- Capacity-building for Batwa beneficiary households (use of cell phones, citizenship, literacy) as well as service providers (adult learning with a participatory, inclusive approach, respect for diversity),
- Consultations with women and youth to identify the specific risks they would face in handling and using cash,
- Information about the specific grievance redress mechanism set-up as part of the IPPF implementation.

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.

Based on the experiences in addressing the specific vulnerabilities and discrimination facing the Batwa, the Project will take specific measures to ensure the participation of eligible Batwa households. Batwa households living in the targeted collines will be included in the first list of eligible households (based on planned Batwa census in the four provinces) and surveyed in the PMT survey. The final list of beneficiaries will be publicly validated. The program will also ensure they can participate in the accompanying measures by partnering with NGOs that are experienced in taking into account their specific challenges, especially with cooking and kitchen instruments. Extra behavior change communication may be necessary, in particular for the potential use of cell phones as well as chargers and incentives to open accounts in micro-finance cooperatives to safeguard the transfer monies, given increased risks of thefts. Services providers will ensure that Batwa households can participate in regular IEC/BCC sessions with the rest of the community to foster social inclusion. However, specific sessions on sensitive topics such as reproductive health and gender-based violence may be conducted separately for the Batwa.

Once the province-level IPPs have been validated by the Batwa beneficiaries, the latter will nominate a provincial representative who will be working closely with the program provincial and communal focal points and coordinate activities targeted to the Batwa.

The Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender raises funds and implement activities targeted to vulnerable groups, including the Batwa. Specific interventions targeting the Batwa include distribution of roofing materials and food transfers. The MDPHASG also advocates for the inclusion of Batwa households in "Peace Villages". At the local level, some associations also conduct activities to support Batwas, specifically or as part of target groups. The Ministry of Public Health and Fight against AIDS has a network of Batwa community health agents that could intervene in the specific sessions mentioned above. Specific capacity-building to ensure quality service delivery by local service providers and to ensure respect of diversity in the local committees will help mitigate some of the risks mentioned above.

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

The key stakeholders include:

- Government: Ministry for Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender and Permanent Executive Secretary of the National Social Protection and their provincial and commune (in the case of MDPHASG) representations, Ministry of Public Health and Fight against AIDS, Ministry of Education
- Donors and international NGOs: World Bank, Concern International, Care, Norwegian Church Aid, World Vision
- Civil society: At national level, UNIPROBA (Unis pour le Progres des Batwa) with its provincial and communal representation and some colline antennas. Other representative organizations include Action Batwa and Association Duhaguruke Dukore (ADD); at the local level, associations with specific focus, in need of capacity-strengthening to improve their effectiveness,
- Batwa households in the participating collines.

Consultations were held in Bujumbura with UNIPROBA, Action Batwa and ADD during the first half of 2016. Consultations on the IPPF were held at the provincial level in September 2016 with focus groups including 40 participants (10 from each of the project communes) as well as interviews with key service providers at the provincial level such as medical doctors, and representatives of local governments such as governors or their advisers and provincial representatives of the SEP-CNPS. The participants in focus groups included 4 members of UNIPROBA, 3 women, 2 youth, 1 representative of a local association for each commune. 53 women participated out of a total of 156 participants.

The IPPF was disclosed in the Renouveau newspaper on November 8 and is available at the SEP-CNPS between November 8 and 30, 2016. A Kirundi translation of the executive summary was disclosed on November 9 and is available at the provincial offices of the SEP-CNPS in Gitega, Karuzi, Kirundo, and Ruyigi for public access.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-Oct-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	08-Nov-2016

"In country" Disclosure	
Burundi	09-Nov-2016
<i>Comments:</i> "Le Renouveau" newspaper, November 8, 2016. The translated executive summary was disclosed to provinces, November 9, 2016.	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples	
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
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 accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	
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"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Benedicte Leroy De La Briere	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg (SA)	Date: 09-Nov-2016

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Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Dena Ringold (PMGR)	Date: 09-Nov-2016
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