

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

Report No.: PIDISDSA16898

Date Prepared/Updated: 03-May-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mali	Project ID:	P157892
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P127328
Project Name:	Safety Nets Project (Jigisemejiri) (P157892)		
Parent Project Name:	Emergency Safety Nets project (Jigiséméjiri) (P127328)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:		Estimated Board Date:	30-Aug-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Social Protection & Labor	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministere de l'Economie et des finances		
Implementing Agency:	Unité Technique de Gestion des filets sociaux au Mali - JigisemeJiri		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	Borrower		0.00
	Free-standing TFs AFR Human Development		10.00
	Total Project Cost		10.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Political situation has been improving since 2012 but security has deteriorating recently. The calendar year 2012 witnessed the occupation of the Northern regions of Mali by armed separatist and jihadist groups, and a military coup in March overthrowing the elected government and preventing the organization of elections scheduled a month later. Constitutional order was thereafter progressively restored in 2012 with the formation and international recognition of a Transitional Government of National Unity in charge of restoring sovereignty over the entire territory of Mali and organizing fair and transparent national elections. Under the mandate of the UN Security Council, a coalition of foreign troops launched military operations in Northern Mali in support of the Malian army in January 2013. A political roadmap identifying milestones to restore democratic order was also adopted by the Parliament in January 2013 and Presidential elections were held peacefully over two rounds in July and August 2013. As of today, despite the peace accord signature in May 2015 its implementation remains challenging. Violent and extremist groups that are not part of the peace agreement signed this year continue to act, even in the capital Bamako (August 2015 and November 2015). Therefore, a return of institutions to the North requires a long-term engagement to address Mali's overall fragile governance.

Such a series of political events plus its regular vulnerability to shocks (including both international prices and climate) have aggravated the living conditions of a large majority of the country's population. As a landlocked country in the Sahel with a narrow natural resource base and rapid population growth, as well as high poverty levels (43.6 percent in 2010), the population is highly vulnerable to different types of shocks (environmental, social, political and economic). It is estimated that more than 25 percent (over 3 million) of the population is chronically food-insecure, and around 1.7 million people are permanently at risk of hunger. This high level of vulnerability combined with the recent political and military crisis, has largely isolated populations living in the northern part of the country. Particularly, the military coup of March 2012 has created an institutional crisis. This, aggravated by the existing food crisis across the country, has pushed large numbers of the population towards the country's interior into areas with high levels of chronic food insecurity, and to neighboring countries (mainly in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania). According to OCHOA, both the number of displaced people and refugees reached a peak in June 2013. OCHO indicates that 353,455 people were internally displaced by June 2013 due to an influx of 234,639 addition since September 2012, while 168,913 fled to neighboring countries. As of September 2015, estimates still indicates that 61,920 people remains displaced and 136,772 in exile. Not only are those displaced vulnerable and poor, but they are moving to areas of the country that were already among the most vulnerable in terms of food insecurity. As a result, households' well-being (in terms of welfare and caloric intake) is suffering. If this situation continues, Malian population would experience a significant deterioration in their well-being, including increased levels and prevalence of chronic malnutrition, which would have negative impact on human capital and productivity in the long term.

Economy

Mali was and still remains one of the poorest countries in the world despite positive economic growth trends. GDP growth have been positive over the past years but quite volatile to a variety of shocks: political, economic and natural shocks. Average annual GDP growth was 4.4 percent since 1970 or slightly less than 2 percent per capita. GDP has shown large swings moving from as low as -11 percent in 1984/5 to as high as + 12 percent four years later in 1989. Much of these swings can be attributed to the compound effects of erratic rainfall as the production in the

secondary and also tertiary sectors is largely dependent on agricultural output. Changes in world market prices (cotton prices; devaluation) and political instability have negatively impacted the economy. The large influence of weather conditions can also be observed in the evolution of food prices, while prices in non-food are relatively stable.

Between 2001 and 2010, the positive economic growth had a pro-poor pattern, helping to reduce both poverty and inequality in the country. Considering the entire period, consumption growth among the poor was higher amongst the poorest, while consumption growth among the richest have either stagnated or declined. As a result, the Gini-coefficient that measures how unequal the consumption distribution is dropped from 0.39 to 0.33. Notice however that the main impact on the poverty and inequality was observed to the pro-poor growth in the period between 2006 and 2010.

Moreover, profound challenges remain due to a volatile fiscal deficit and cumbersome fiduciary systems in Mali. In 2012, the Government strived to match lower revenues and financing options while preserving pro-poor expenditure and maintaining little external arrears accumulation. In 2013 and 2014, the budget benefited from the resumption of aid, as well as from improved revenue collection as economic activity rebounded in secondary and tertiary sectors. Given the new cases of violence in Mali some spending stress on the budget is expected. There is a need for increased security spending in the aftermath of the November attack and after multiple attacks led by jihadists or armed groups that are not part of the peace accord, which may have some impact on social sector spending on programs benefiting the poor and vulnerable. Therefore, priorities going forward include the need for a cohesive government response to the crisis, prioritization of the recovery, renewed efforts to reduce widespread poverty and an urgent need to strengthen transparency, civil society and external control agencies to further improve the governance of public resources.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Mali's population of approximately 14.9 million people, of whom 90% live on about one third of its surface area in its Southern regions, is in rural areas, is poorly educated and is growing rapidly. Mali's population is largely rural, but urbanization has increased fast, doubling the share of urban dwellers to 35.6% in 2012.

Access to services is generally poor, though significant improvements have been achieved over the past decades. In education, for example, the majority of Malians (65 percent) have no education but the average years of schooling amongst adults is 2.4 years. Primary school gross enrollment has increased from 32 percent in 1980 to some 80-90 percent in 2011. Both secondary and tertiary enrollment rates have also increased substantially (gross secondary enrollment was 45 percent in 2011; tertiary enrollment 7 percent). Nevertheless, the proportion of out of school 12 to 17 years old, at about 50 percent, is very high, and adult literacy remains extremely low at 34 percent in 2011, well below the average for sub-Saharan Africa. Access to potable drinking water (defined as reliance on any water source except unimproved wells or "other sources") improved from 69 percent in 2001 to 79 in 2006 and 81 percent in 2009/10. Health indicators have also shown improvement. Notably, the infant mortality rate has declined (from 161 per 1,000 births in 1980 to 81 in 2011); an indication of improved access to health care (for instance, curative consultation rates increased from about 20 percent to 30 percent over the 2006-2012 time period), but remains considerably above the sub-Saharan African average. At about 540 per 100,000 births, Mali is among the countries with the highest maternal mortality rates and nearly a third of children under five are stunted, despite improvements. Mali also has one of the highest fertility

rates in the world with 6.9 children per women leading to an exceptionally high rate of population growth of 3.0 percent.

Moreover, limited access to education and health services has particularly adverse consequences for females and for the poorest. Poor households are disadvantaged in access to all services but particularly with respect to access to electricity, secondary schools and pre and post-natal care. Girls and women are also disadvantaged in access to services. Fewer girls than boys attend school and girls are more likely to drop out, in part because of early marriage and pregnancy (in 2004, half of Malian girls aged 5 to 19 were already married) and face very high risks of medical complications or even death following maternity (all the more if poor). High levels of adolescent fertility— 176 children born to every 1,000 young women under 19 - contribute to very high levels of maternal mortality and high levels of lifetime fertility.

The predominantly rural population lives from subsistence agriculture and pastoralism almost entirely in drylands that are heavily dependent on rainfalls and vulnerable to shocks. Aside from the risks of ever more frequent weather shocks, global warming and continued desertification are therefore likely to have very negative impacts on Mali's ability to become food-secure if it keeps its high dependence on subsistence farming and pastoral activities and does not curb its population growth (United Nations, 2011; United Nations Development Programme, 2013; World Bank, 2010).

Over the last 40 years, a number of major crises have made food insecurity and malnutrition the main focuses of humanitarian aid and social protection in the Sahel region. These crises have largely been due to more frequent natural disasters, but their impacts have compounded with economic and political shocks that have prevented people from producing or purchasing enough food and have led to large-scale involuntary displacements. The recurring shocks and their impacts affect all of the region's nations and it is important to place Mali's needs for social protection within this context, as their answers would partly come from regional collaborations in both understanding and tackling the roots of increasing vulnerability to sudden shocks and to chronic poverty. The main natural disasters that have hit Mali and its neighbors are floods, droughts, and pest infestations. In Mali, floods are the most frequent, with 21 of them affecting 277,000 people from 1980 to 2013, but if major droughts occurred less frequently—eight in the same period—they have affected 25 times as many people. The impacts of these disasters have dramatically amplified over the last decade, during which three quarters of all victims of droughts and floods were recorded. Some of these disasters have led to complex humanitarian crises in which the effects of food insecurity and malnutrition resulting from the inability to farm or the destruction of crops compounded with epidemics and with the impacts of economic shocks, such as the steep increase in the prices of food and fuel in 2007-2008 and the later international financial crisis. From 2011, the impacts of these weather-related events and of economic shocks then added onto the political crises unfolding in Libya and Côte d'Ivoire, which forced over 420,000 migrant workers to return to Niger, Chad, Mali and Mauritania, with their home communities losing key sources of income while then having to deal with an increased pressure on the limited food and services available.

For the 2015-2016 period, the rainfall situation is being characterized by a late start rainfall and strong heterogeneity. June 2015 rainfall index were insufficient to the needs of crops and pastures across all regions. Mopti and Segou were considered the best watered and those of Kayes and Timbuktu most deprived. As a result, crop surface are lower than those achieved during the same

period last year. Moreover, river levels are lower than last year - with the exception of the Bani Basin, Niger upstream of Koulikoro and the Senegal River Basin - affecting the crop production in many areas. Regarding food security, the levels so far remain acceptable in the center and south of the country due to: the good supply of grain offered at prices below the five year average, the good family stock and favorable trade environment for pastoralists. However, in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, as well as in some areas of Mopti, food security is being seriously affected by a combination of low reserves, and volatile security situation. Overall, household food stocks are dwindling by the day and are considered low to moderate except in large production areas where they are important. Cereal banks have replenished their stocks at much lower levels than in 2014. Therefore, since rainfall is highly variable exposing households and the overall economy to hazards (droughts, floods, strong winds, crop pests) which would worsen as a result of climate change. Dependence on rain-fed agriculture and on pastoralism makes rainfall patterns and levels hugely important; and such small climate changes would have some impact on food security in 2016, potentially increasing the number of food insecure households and malnourished children, currently estimated at 3.1 million people and 709 thousand children aged 6-69 months respectively.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

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

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

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

Key Results

Households with access to cash transfers established by the project

Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: direct cash transfers

Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: Labor Intensive Public Work

Households with access to cash transfers established by the project: Income Generating Activities

Registry for potential beneficiaries of safety nets programs

Beneficiary households that have been identified and registered

Children 0-14 benefiting from cash transfers

Beneficiary households that are below the poverty line

WorkDays of temporary employment created

% of beneficiaries receiving contingency resources within 60 days of identification of needs

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing (AF) will finance some existing activities of the parent project as well as the introduction of two additional new components, in order to further enhance the impact of a well-performing operation. Specifically, the AF will: (i) support the component 1 of the parent project by financing 12 quarterly cash transfers (from July 2016 to June 2019) for 3,000 households in selected district (s) following the parent project's expansion plan. ; (ii) expand the coverage of the project by providing labor-intensive public works and income-generating activities (two new components) in areas of the country where populations are vulnerable to economic, political, social, weather/climate change, and security-related shocks.

Labor-intensive public works will provide the adult population enrolled in the Social Registry with short-term employment opportunities, while building communal assets that will increase the resilience of communities to shocks and climate change risks. On the other hand, income-generating activating will seek to enable both small and subsistence agriculture workers as well as poor and vulnerable households that receive regular cash transfers and that are enrolled in the Social Registry to be more productive, while at the same time boosting the local economy.

While the AF will only support (i) and (ii) above, it will indirectly contribute to the further expansion of the Social Registry, which will enable the government to: (i) deliver multiple social protection interventions, and scale them up in case of climate shocks; and (ii) support the development of anti-corruption and grievance redress measures and management information systems beyond the Safety Net Technical Management Unit or UTGFS (Unite Technique de Gestion des Filets Sociaux). It is important to note that these new activities will help to strengthen institutional capacity in the area of adaptive social protection, and to enhance coordination among government institutions. Increased capacity and coordination will improve the delivery of services, targeting the chronically poor and the vulnerable as well as other development and humanitarian interventions.

The closing date of the parent project will be extended by 18 months from June 2018 to December 2019 to allow sufficient time for all of the target indicators to be reached. The new proposed closing date will be in line with the proposed closing date of the AF. The results framework will be modified to adjust target values and to reflect the project's expected impact on the adaptation and resilience of beneficiaries as a result of the introduction of the two new components.

Component Name

Cash Transfer program and accompanying measures

Comments (optional)

(original US\$ 56.5million, AF US\$ 2.7 million; Total: US\$ 59.2 million).

Support the component 1 of the parent project by financing 12 quarterly cash transfers (from July 2016 to June 2019) for 3,000 households in selected district (s) following the parent project's expansion plan

Component Name

Labor intensive public works

Comments (optional)

(original US\$ - million, AF US\$ 4.6 million; Total: US\$ 4.6 million).

The AF would support implementation of labor intensive activities to the adult population enrolled in the social registry for the provision of short-term employment opportunities, while building community assets for increased resilience to shocks and climate change risks. The component would finance the wages of selected beneficiaries, which would represent at the maximum 60% of the total component cost. In addition to wages, the component would also finance non-wage costs (maximum 40%) to ensure a small and basic provision of material and equipment as well as administrative and beneficiary training costs incurred by the selected implementation agency.

Component Name

Income generating activities

Comments (optional)

(original US\$ - million, AF US\$ 2.7 million; Total: US\$ 2.7 million).

The AF would enable both small and subsistence agriculture workers, and the poor and vulnerable enrolled in the social registry, to increase productivity through investments in selected productive activities, all while boosting the local economy. The component is expected to support 10,000 income generating activities over three years.

E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Abou Gueye (GSU01)

Cheikh A. T. Sagna (GSU01)

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

II. Implementation**Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The project will benefit from the parent project Institutional and Implementation arrangements. To avoid political capture and expedite implementation of the additional finance it will be managed by the JigisemeJiri Management Unit (Unité Technique de Gestion Filets Sociaux – UTGFS), established under the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Budget (MEFB). The activities of the UTGFS are subjected to the approval and oversee by the National Steering Committee (NSC) established for the proposed project through a Prime Minister decree (PM decree #2013-0195, February 27, 2013). The objective of this steering committee is to provide policy orientation and supervise the implementation of the proposed Project. The UTGFS is being established under the auspices of the MEFB to manage and implement the proposed project. The UTGFS will be responsible for: (i) the day-to-day management of the setting-up and implementation of the proposed project including the cash transfers and accompanying measures; and (ii) the production of implementation progress reports and assessments every quarter, semester, and year, including financial reports.

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

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

- At the National Level, UTGFS will be under the MEFB with oversight vested in the National

Steering Committee (NSC). Members of the NSC will be drawn from the relevant sectoral Ministries and are responsible for setting policy, clearing the annual work plans and budgets, as well as reviewing the progress reports and monitoring the impacts of the UTGFS activities. The UTGFS is responsible for the day-to-day operation of Jigiséméjiri and ensuring that program implementation is in accordance with the PIM; and is answerable to the NSC.

- At the regional level, the Project will be implemented by UTGFS staff (a regional coordinator and an IT specialist), in collaboration with the Ministère de la Solidarité, de l’Action Humanitaire et de la Reconstruction du Nord (MSAHRN).
- At the district level (“cercle”), the project benefits from the UTGFS agents (“agents de suivi et liaison”), in coordination with the existing Social Services of the MSAHRN structure (which has on average five staff), and under supervision of the regional coordinator of UTGFS. The agents are responsible for: (i) supervising the targeting process for identifying beneficiaries households with the committees identified by the mayor, with close coordination with the UTGFS in the region and at the central level; (ii) dealing with daily activities of the project; (iii) working closely on the ground with the communities to supervise project implementation; and (iv) talking with the beneficiaries at the village level.
- At the commune level, the local authorities set-up partnership arrangements with UTGFS as described in the PIM. A committee that includes representatives from the civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil servants of technical services is set to help identification of targeted households in each village of the commune in close collaboration with village committees, under supervision of UTGFS agents and criteria described in the PIM.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The two new components (Labor intensive public works and Income generating activities) are likely to have minimal adverse impacts due to their scale and scope and will tend to localized and site-specific with well-defined mitigation measures. However, if not well managed they can have negative impacts such as water logging, soil erosion, soil and water pollution etc. Given that the activities are dispersed, wide-spread and community specific and the actual sites are yet to be determined, the project is using a framework approach. An Environmental and Social Management Framework has been developed by the Borrower to guide the preparation of screening of subproject activities and prepare ESIA and ESMPs as needed. The ESMF has been reviewed by the Bank and is to be disclosed both in-country and InfoShop.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project activities to be financed are small and localized and are not expected to encroach on natural habitats. Additionally the Screening tool and the list of prohibited activities included in the ESMF include

		restriction of funded activities on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities to be financed are small and localized and are not expected to encroach into designated, reserve and/or protected forests. The ESMF also includes a Screening tool and the list of prohibited activities restricting activities in such areas, and also defines requirements related to extraction of timber or any non-timber forest produce.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will provide the funds for the beneficiaries that can support, albeit on a small scale, the use of improved agricultural inputs including fertilizers, improved seeds and other products for improved agriculture. Given that the Project is expected to be beneficial to the environment and aims to ensure the impact of climate change is mitigated, the beneficiaries will be sensitized on good practices for using organic products, not chemicals. The ESMF includes a restricted list of chemicals and fertilizers which are not recommended for procurement, while promoting Integrated Pest Management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The ESMF includes procedures to be followed in case of chance finds or any activities which could impact structures/monuments of cultural, historic or archaeological significance.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy does not apply in Mali as there are no Indigenous Peoples, as per the policy definition, in West Africa.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	No	The project activities are localized and will not require any land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. This is detailed in the ESMP.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project activities are localized and will not have any impacts on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project activities are localized and will not have any impacts on international waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The project activities will not be in any disputed areas.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:
It is expected that the two new components - Labor intensive public works and Income generating activities components will have some environmental impacts. However due to the nature, scale

<p>and scope of these activities, it is expected that the environmental footprint will be moderate, localized and have well defined mitigation measures. The activities to be funded include small works such as seed sowing, maintaining water pumps, establishing stone bunds for irrigation and pasture grazing, pest management, solid waste collection etc, whose potential impacts are associated with risks such as water logging or erosion, increased use of pesticides, poor management of waste, localized emissions of dust and noise and soil and water pollution. The AF project is therefore being classified as Category B, to address and manage such potential negative impacts.</p>
<p>The project activities are also expected to have positive impacts such as opportunities to increase agricultural productivity in partnership with the Climate Smart Agriculture Program, building resilient structures and information campaign and promotion of non-chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The AF will also finance agricultural enhancements such as fertilizers, improved seeds, irrigation agriculture and pesticides that would require proper management, including information dissemination and training to ensure potential adverse effects are mitigated.</p>
<p>The positive social benefits of the project are inherent and expected to be huge and somewhat sustainable given the objective of promoting income generating and benefit sharing activities and overall improving public resources of the community through labor intensive works (LIW). Benefits also include building of community assets for increasing resilience to shocks and climate change risks, and provision of training and inputs/tools to enable small and subsistence agriculture workers and the self-employed, with a special attention on women, youth, disables and other socio-economically vulnerable persons, to be more productive and self-sufficient, all while boosting the local economy and environment. With the earnings from the LIW, communities will be able to earn some money they could save and initiate diversified informal businesses with the aim of improving their living conditions and livelihood. Various and well-targeted capacity building initiative as well as some counselling will be made available to the beneficiaries who will explore many of these opportunities to have a new start in their lives. Though the project will endeavor to make the project inclusive and offer a platform for the vulnerable to make their voices heard, potential social issues such as elite capture and/or reduced access to some opportunities/assets as well, unlikely negligible damage to some property could arise at a smaller scale. Any of such will ultimately be part of a negative list of activities not to be funded by the project. Provision have been made in the ESMF to ensure project compliance with the triggered safeguards policies. The Social and Environmental Specialist of the project will undergo a thorough screening of all subproject activities to ensure project compliance on safeguards.</p>
<p>Monitoring activities will be also developed alongside the project to assess and evaluate at regular basis whether the project generates any sort of elite capture or social issues at the community.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>The small community level project activities are not expected to have any significant long-term, indirect, cumulative or large scale impacts.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>n/a</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework, which</p>

includes a screening tool, classification matrix of subprojects, an Exclusion list, mitigation measures matrix, institutional and implementation arrangements and budget. A round of public consultations and participation to discuss the social and environmental aspects of the project was undertaken early March, organized by the Unite Technique de Gestion des Filets Sociaux. The ESMF has been consulted and disclosed in-country on and on World Bank infoshop on May 2, 2016. The Implementing agency, UTGFS, will also designate an Environmental and Social Specialist to put in place the implementation arrangements, and undertake monitoring and supervision as defined in the ESMF

To prevent elite capture the parent project methodology will be used to ensure transparent identification and registration of beneficiary households by combining: (i) geographical mapping of poverty in consultation with technical institutes and local authorities; (ii) community targeting; (iii) spot check data collection conducted by an independent third party; and (iv) the use of an MIS system to ensure transparent identification and registration of the beneficiary households. It is necessary to include a second level of individual targeting through a proxy means test to address the cases where number of the intended beneficiary population is higher than the number of benefits to be provided. As in the parent project, a list of beneficiaries targeted in each village would be shared with beneficiaries along with explanations of the targeting process to ensure transparency. Finally, a grievance system, accessible and easy to use by the communities, established as part of the parent project would be strengthened under the Component 1 of the AF in order to achieve greater accountability in the safety net system and to provide a vehicle for addressing complaints and grievances that arise during the AF implementation process.

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

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

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	17-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	02-May-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Mali	02-May-2016
<i>Comments:</i> The client had already disclosed the draft ESMF early March and had re-disclose it on its website on May 2nd	

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/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment		
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"/>]
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"/>]

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Phillippe George Pereira Guimaraes Leite
Title: Senior Social Protection Econo

Contact: Rene Antonio Leon Solano
Title: Sr Social Protection Specialis

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministere de l'Economie et des finances
Contact: Dr. Boubou Cisse
Title: Minister

Email:

Implementing Agencies

Name: UnitÃ© Technique de Gestion des filets sociaux au Mali - JigisemeJiri

Contact: Mahmoud Ali SAKO

Title: Coordinateur

Email: msako@jigisemejiri.org

VI. For more information contact:

The InfoShop

The World Bank

1818 H Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone: (202) 458-4500

Fax: (202) 522-1500

Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Phillippe George Pereira Guimaraes Leite, Rene Antonio Leon Solano	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 03-May-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro (PMGR)	Date: 03-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: Adama Coulibaly (CD)	Date: 09-Aug-2016