



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/05/2020 | Report No: ESRSA01138



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Morocco	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P172809	
Project Name	Morocco COVID-19 Social Protection Emergency Response Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing	11/5/2020	12/1/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
	Directorate of budget MEFRA, Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Administration Reform		

Proposed Development Objective

The objective of the Project is to mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 crisis by providing Emergency Cash Transfers, guaranteeing access to existing Cash Transfers and strengthening cash transfer programs to support poor and vulnerable households.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	400.00

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

Yes

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

The Project will alleviate the impact of the pandemic and ensuing economic downturn on the wellbeing of households and workers in Morocco, improve the capacity of the non-contributory Social Protection system to support the poor and vulnerable population, and respond to futureshocks through four main components.



Component 1 - ECT in response to COVID-19 (US\$165 million) will provide retroactive financing to some of the ECT made through the “Tadamon” program in March, April, and July 2020, to mitigate the impact of the strict confinement policy on informal workers and their families. Beyond this retroactive financing, the component will also disburse against the preparation and publication of a process evaluation report of the ECT, including results from social impact assessment, audit recommendations, and process evaluation and an action plan for improving cash transfer programs through a Performance-based Condition (PBC).

Component 2 – Cash transfer program for the recovery and protecting of human capital (US\$189.25 million) will provide financing to the Tayssir program as an effective tool to preserve income and improve school retention. It aims to ensure that vulnerable households receive the support they need to maintain their consumption and provide their children with adequate health care and basic services, and protect their food security and nutritional status, especially in rural areas. In addition, the component finances PBCs related to adjustments to Tayssir’s procedures and rules to ensure timely and continued transfers to beneficiaries in the COVID-19 crisis context, and GoM’s efforts to monitor key results from Tayssir in terms of beneficiary access to school and attendance and the delivery of the cash transfers.

Component 3- Enhanced cash transfer programs for resilience (US\$45 million) will finance existing Cash Transfer programs upon the achievement of strategic actions aligned with on-going government reforms and vision. These actions aim to lay the foundation for a modern and efficient social system that can promote the resilience of the poor and vulnerable and better respond to present and future shocks. More specifically, this component will support: (i) the design and preparation for an expanded FA program to include the children of informal sector workers; (ii) the harmonization of institutional arrangements for non-contributory cash transfers; (iii) the development of a roadmap for the payment infrastructure; and (iv) the design and implementation strategy for a Harmonized Cash Transfer Plus (HCT+) pilot, with accompanying measures that support early childhood development and productive and economic inclusion of the poor and vulnerable.

Component 4 - Contingency Emergency Response will allow the GoM to request from the World Bank a rapid reallocation of project funds to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency in the future.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The proposed Project focuses on supporting the Moroccan emergency cash transfer (ECT) programs by strengthening existing and new cash transfer (CT) programs. It will cover activities supporting existing and future social safety net systems in the defined project areas as follows: (a) regions of Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Casablanca-Settat, Drâa-Tafilalet, Fès-Meknès, Marrakech-Safi, Oriental, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra, Souss-Massa and Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceïma; (b) provinces of Guelmin, Tan-Tan and Sidi Ifni; and (c) municipality of Assa.

In April 2020, a Government survey estimated the share of households having lost their revenues in the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic was over 33 percent, the share rising to 44 percent for poor and vulnerable households



targeted by the COVID-19 fund. Moroccan SSN programs were already considered to have a high coverage, and included Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) for education support of children in poor and vulnerable households (Tayssir, supporting 2.4 million children in the school year 2019/2020) and targeted support of children of women-headed households, notably widows (DAAM, reaching 100,000 households in 2019). During the COVID-19 crisis, the Government established an extra-budgetary COVID-19 fund in April 2020 and mounted an unprecedented response to protect the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households affected by the strict confinement policy through its Tadamon (“solidarity” in Arabic) (ECT) program. The ECT program provided support to households, mostly in the informal sector, that lost their livelihoods due to the COVID-19 crisis. It focused on supporting those households whose losses were not covered by the other CT programs.

A wide-ranging outreach and enrollment system was put in place and a new payment platform was implemented to facilitate access using mobile phones and other mobile and online platforms. As Morocco has a high level of mobile outreach, withdrawal codes were sent to beneficiaries through their mobile phone, allowing to withdraw cash from bank or post offices (16,000 distribution points), ATMs as well as mobile payment points in remote areas. The outreach systems covered vulnerable and illiterate populations, including allowing use of non-electronic platforms, in particular in rural areas where women have a lower level of mobile phone availability, and for people with reduced mobility.

To ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations, including those in remote areas, the availability of the ECT program was widely publicized in the media and through local and national information and targeting systems, including the local governments. The ECT is estimated to have reached initially around 2.3 million RAMEd households (households holding a social security card) and about 1.8 non-RAMEd households. Nearly 1.2 million households were added at a later date following the grievance and complaints mechanisms, so that the total reach of the Tadamon program was about 5.5 million households. The program including a strong gender component: out of these households, 1.17 million have been female-headed households, i.e. around 21 percent of the beneficiary households (higher than the share of female-headed households in Morocco which is estimated at 16 percent). The program explicitly targeted households with high vulnerability. Beyond female-headed households, it explicitly targeted rural households which had lost incomes due to the COVID crisis, those making up 45 percent of the beneficiaries.

A robust, transparent and independent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was built into the ECT program: most notably, an independent Call Center (1212) was established to receive grievances and support beneficiaries throughout the process. About 2 million applications were initially rejected by the automatic verification mechanism. Eventually 1.25 million were successfully resolved via the grievances mechanism. In some cases, a last mile verification was done by the local authorities, who visited the household and certified eligibility. Mechanisms such as availability of the GRM on local level through local administration were established to ensure the grievance mechanism is available in remote areas and to households living with disabilities, to female-headed households, and to other vulnerable groups.

The World Bank (WB) has been supporting Morocco’s Social Protection (SP) systems for the past decade through both Technical Assistance (TA) and lending operations. At present, there is one SP operation under implementation, the Identity and Targeting for Social SP Project (P155198). The project, approved in 2017, finances the expansion of the coverage of a unique identifying number for the Moroccan residents, and the improvement of the targeting accuracy of welfare-targeted SSN programs. The Government of Morocco adopted in November 2019 a comprehensive but gradual reform program of the whole SP sector to address the weaknesses of its safety nets.



The project does not involve civil works that would have physical impacts, such as relocation, impacts on biodiversity, etc.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The institutional and implementation arrangements of the Project will include several Ministries. The overall oversight for implementation will be the responsibility of the Directorate General for Budget in the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Administration Reform (MEFAR), with implementation and monitoring support from the Ministry of Interior (Mol). An Inter-Ministerial project steering committee led by MEFAR and including main actors such as Mol, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Health (MoH), Initiative Nationale pour le Developpement Humain (INDH), Banque Al Maghrib, and others, will oversee the Project.

The cash transfer program under Component 1 was managed centrally by Mol and other agencies, and implemented at the regional level by the various agencies, including Bank Al Maghrib for the financial aspects. Such agencies have the technical and institutional knowledge, including the relevant databases, to provide targeting for the cash transfer programs. The WB has been supporting Morocco’s SP systems for the past decades through both TA and lending operations. At present, there is one SP operation under implementation, the Identity and Targeting for Social SP Project (P155198). The project, approved in 2017, finances the expansion of the coverage of a unique identifying number for the Moroccan residents, and the improvement of the targeting accuracy of welfare-targeted SSN programs. The Government of Morocco adopted in November 2019 a comprehensive but gradual reform program of the whole SP sector to address the weaknesses of its safety nets.

Although this is the first Project implemented under the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Morocco has been implementing Bank-financed social protection and community-driven development type programs for over two decades, including the previously mentioned SP I and the INDH Programs for Results. The MEFAR and Mol, the main counterparts, have extensive experience with implementing such programs under national regulations, as well as using and applying Bank policies to those projects and programs. The MEFAR, MoH, and Mol have implemented a number of World Bank-financed projects and programs applying World Bank Environmental and Social (E&S) policies and standards, and have the capacity to implement and monitor ESF standards. The MEFAR has participated in a number of World Bank initiatives related to the ESF roll-out and implementation. Given the complexity of project activities and the implementation arrangements, implementation support activities to improve the capacity of the various ministries and agencies involved to manage and monitor E&S risks will be added. Two dedicated focal points will be responsible for managing and monitoring E&S risks and impacts.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The Environmental Risk Rating is Low. The Project will neither support the procurement of any materials or equipment nor rehabilitation or construction activities or civil works, therefore, the environmental footprint of the project will be low. Under Component 1, the proposed project will retroactively finance the national cash transfer to



poor and vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 crisis, and provide support to the institutional and financial management of national social protection and cash transfer programs under Component 2 and 3. Occupational health and safety risks will be limited, given the delivery of cash transfers mostly through digital services.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The Social Risk Rating of the Project is considered Substantial, given the large number of project beneficiaries, the wide spread of the project area, and some uncertainties about the Project's social risks. The Project will not support any civil works that would lead to it directly impacting livelihoods through risks such as land acquisition.

The Project will benefit the extreme poor and vulnerable people of Morocco by partially retroactively financing the ECT, which benefitted around 5.5 million households of informal workers; by providing financing to the Tayssir program under Component 2; and by improving existing and future social safety programs under Component 3, including supporting the process of expanding the Family Allowance program to target 7 million children of informal workers.

Social risk associated with SSN programs are mostly related to failure to reach some segments of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the targeted population, to exclusion errors. The Morocco ECT to be in part retroactively financed under Component 1 used existing, strong targeting mechanisms to include poor and vulnerable households, including female-headed households, previously not covered by other SSN programs. To ensure that potential exclusion errors are properly dealt with, the Project has reliable built-in mechanisms to manage social risks. In particular, a robust, independent and transparent process to treat grievances from project beneficiaries. The preparation and publication of a process evaluation report of the ECT, including results from a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was agreed upon to be conducted as part of the audit undertaken and verified under the first Performance Based Condition (PBC 1). The process will evaluate the way risks of targeting and exclusion have been dealt with in the Tadamon program. A similar process will be undertaken for the Tayssir financing under Component 2, and verified under PBC 3.

Cash transfer programs can exacerbate intra-household tensions and increase the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), due to changing power dynamics within the households, and the potential risk of exchange of project benefits against sexual favors. However, risks associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) and SEA/SH were assessed as low. Such risk will be managed by making sure that female-headed households are properly targeted and included, and by substituting in-person interactions with monetary transactions via mobile platforms.

Transmission of COVID-19 has been assessed and considered a manageable risk due to digitalization of payments, phone support for grievance redress mechanisms, and through the establishment of procedures not requiring interaction between beneficiaries and civil servants. Remaining risks of COVID 19 transmission are managed through national COVID procedures and measures, notably in cases where vulnerable households with low literacy and/or digital literacy have to interact with service providers.

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

B.1. General Assessment

Public Disclosure



ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

A thorough assessment of the proposed project components, and the borrower's capacity and track record with regards to managing the E&S risks, in particular risks related to the cash transfer aspects of the proposed project, was undertaken by the task team.

Under component 1 of the Project, the national ECT program, which targeted around 5.5 million informal workers, will be partially retroactively financed. The Tayssir program supported by Component 2 is a CCT program to support poor and vulnerable families, to promote school attendance, and reduce dropout rates. The Project under component 3 will support the design and improvement of the delivery systems of existing and future CT programs and will also support improved targeting and delivery by strengthening institutional capacity and delivery systems.

The implementing agencies have shown strong capacity in managing risks and impacts of Social Safety Net projects, financed under Components 1 and 2. The Grievance Mechanisms (GMs) embedded in the Moroccan SSNs includes a robust multi-layered system that is independent, well published and accessible, and transparent. A dedicated call center exists and strong engagement of local authorities maintains and strengthens the programs, and keeps them accessible for populations with limited mobility, language or literacy challenges, or living with disabilities. For example, for the Tadamon Emergency Cash Transfer program retroactively financed in part by Component 1 among the 2 million cases that were initially screened as ineligible, more than 1.25 million were later re-integrated and their grievances resolved satisfactorily to reach a total of 5.5 million beneficiaries.

SSN programs such as those financed and to be supported under the proposed project are targeting poor and vulnerable populations to ensure their livelihoods are supported. The risks associated with those programs are not negative impacts on livelihood, but related to failure to reach some segments of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in the targeted population, to exclusion errors. As noted previously, a verification process including a SIA was agreed upon to be conducted as part of the audit undertaken and verified under PBC 1. The process will evaluate the way risks of targeting and exclusion have been dealt with in the Tadamon program. A similar process will be undertaken for the Tayssir financing under Component 2, and verified under PBC 3.

An ex-post evaluation including an audit of the procedures and mitigation measures, the correctness of the targeting, and an impact study on the beneficiary satisfaction will be undertaken for the retroactive financing under Component 1, to ensure the project is in line with ESF requirements. Results of the audit and the SIA will be integrated into the requirements of PBC 1, and inform PBC 3 to ensure the lessons learned inform the other Components. PBC 1 will support the governments evaluation of the Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) program and draws key lesson from its process and implementation to be utilized for improving the delivery of non-contributory CT programs.

For Tadamon, the MoI will prepare a process evaluation report, using information from Grievance Redress Mechanism system, the results of a social assessment based on a representative random sample of ECT beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries, and an analysis on payment modalities. The MoI report will highlight strengths and weaknesses of the ECT implementation, challenges faced by female-headed households, as well as recommendations, based on the lessons learned and action plan, on how to improve CT programs. MoI will make the report publicly available. An action plan will be prepared to mitigate residual risks and ensure beneficiaries who have been improperly excluded from the ECT under Component 1 will be provided with measures to mitigate those



restrictions. Any required measures to meet the objectives of the ESS identified through the SIA should be incorporated into a revision of the ESCP.

Regarding Component 2 and 3, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance will also prepare an SIA on the implementation and the delivery of the Tayssir program and its beneficiaries, in addition to monitoring key results on access to school and the attendance of program beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender and region. The SIA will include analysis of potential sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment (SEA/SH) or to the increase in domestic violence. Lessons learned and provisions for the mitigation of SEA/SH risks, including on the improvement of GRMs, shall be included in the POM and implemented throughout Project implementation.

Risks of inadequate targeting and erroneous exclusion of eligible households have been already assessed during Project design and included in the proposed reforms supported by activities under Component 3. Measures to manage those risks are embedded in the Project design and will be further managed by a strong engagement with stakeholders.

Potential vulnerable groups include workers in the informal sector, people living in remote villages, illiterate persons including those with digital illiteracy, female beneficiaries. Measures to include those groups among the beneficiaries of Components 2 and 3 will be included into the project design and laid out in the SEP. Mitigations measures could include female operators at payment site or GRM call center, dedicated communication strategy for female headed households and for people with illiteracy. Appropriate measures will be further detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

The MEFAR will appoint two environmental and social (E&S) specialists for risk management as part of the MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget, who will be responsible and have their time dedicated for the environmental and social monitoring and reporting. The MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget will prepare and submit to the Bank regular monitoring reports on the social performance of the Project, including, but not limited to, stakeholder engagement activities and grievances.

Risks associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) and SEA/SH are deemed to be low. Prevention and mitigation measures will be introduced to reduce residual risk.

Labor risks are considered to be low due to the use of digital services for payment delivery. OHS risks, working conditions and risks of sexual harassment (SH) in the workplace will be managed in the Labor Management Procedures (LMP), which will be proportionate to the Project risks.

In the event of a future eligible crisis or emergency, the project will contribute to an immediate and effective response via a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). All activities under the CERC will be subject to World Bank E&S measures, including paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy applied once the CERC is triggered. The CERC activities will apply the E&S risk management procedures based on the Project's social and environmental assessments, namely, but not limited to, ESCP, SEP, and LMP. Depending on the risk associated with the activities, a separate E&S instrument might be prepared as needed.



Some PBCs such as PBC 4 (communication strategy), 5 (grievance redress) and 7 (institutional arrangement and infrastructure), are relevant to the ESF. The verification protocols of those PBCs will ensure the SEP will be updated and implemented.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Project-affected stakeholders include cash transfer beneficiaries, vulnerable households affected by the COVID-19 health and economic crisis, and civil servants from the Ministry of Interior, MEFAR, Ministry of Social Affairs, and their consultants involved in the implementation of project activities. Secondary stakeholders include representation of civil society representing potential beneficiaries and other sections of society interested in the project.

For the Emergency Cash Transfer retroactively financed under Component 1, an independent, robust and transparent grievance redress widely published and easily accessible to all beneficiaries has been designed into the implementation programs. A Call Center (1212) had been established to receive grievances and support requests from beneficiaries throughout the process. During the time of the ECT disbursements, 1.25 million grievances were resolved via the redress mechanism. For the support to the existing Tayssir program under Component 2, and the support to the design of existing and future cash transfer programs such as the expansion of the Family Allowance scheme and other activities financed under Component 3, it is essential that grievance redress and stakeholder outreach are taken into account when designing the CT programs. Such activities will be scheduled and planned through the revised SEP to be finalized in the early stages of the project.

The SEP will identify and engage with project stakeholders, including representatives of beneficiaries. Activities under the SEP will include participatory mechanisms to ensure beneficiaries participation in and monitoring of project activities under Component 2, and the integration of such activities into the reforms under Component 3. The SEP will inform and engage with stakeholders on how to access the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including grievances related to labor and SEA/SH. Grievances can be lodged anonymously and will be managed by the MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget that will liaise with the existing Call Center (1212) and the Chikaya system established by the Moroccan government.

A preliminary SEP has been prepared to ensure that the views of direct stakeholders and representatives of beneficiaries are taken into account in the institutional reform and activities under components 2 and 3. The SEP will also ensure that Component 1 includes adequate engagement with key stakeholders during the ex-post evaluation, and for the SIA for component 2 and 3, especially among vulnerable groups. The SEP will ensure that the grievance redress mechanisms are maintained and are properly functioning. The preliminary SEP will be updated in the first month of project implementation, submitted to WB for no objection, and publicly disclosed. The SEP will take into account the needs of all stakeholders, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. It will ensure that such groups, among others people living with disabilities, but people living with limited access to mobile and online services, with limited or no literacy, or limited or no understanding of digital systems, or using different languages such as Tamazigh, will be consulted and have proper access to the grievance mechanisms, including anonymously.

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

Morocco has a comprehensive system of laws and regulations, and institutions, to ensure the maintenance of labor standards. The country has signed all relevant International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions and translated them into national provisions. The labor code outlines the conditions of the employment of underage labor, and forbids child labor and the use of forced labor. A national, regional and local system of labor inspectorates supervises the application of the labor code and functions as grievance mechanism for employees. Labor unions represent another layer to address labor-related grievances, being present in most formal and informal sectors and representing a large part of the labor force. Other mechanisms for labor-related litigation are the administrative courts in charge of enforcing the labor code.

Project workers directly associated with the implementation of project activities will mainly be existing civil servants, who will retain the working conditions associated with their contract. They will be subject to the requirement of ESS2 in regards of OHS and related to grievance mechanisms, including provisions on COVID-19. Under the ECT in part retroactively financed under Component 1, and the CT financed in part under Component 2, service providers in call centers and the banking sector were used to ensure enrollment, services, redress mechanisms, and payment services. The agreements signed for those services ensure that those workers are hired and remain engaged following the provisions of the Moroccan labor code. A limited number of non-civil servants will be employed in activities related to the Project, including specialists, consultants and personnel directly hired by the MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget or employed by service providers hired by the MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget, to implement activities under Components 2 and 3. No community, or primary supply workers are expected to be involved in the project, as no civil works, community works, or acquisition of primary supply are expected.

Project workers will be maintained or hired in compliance with ESS2. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared to ensure workers hired directly or contracted for project are treated in line with national provisions and ESS2. The LMP will be commensurate with the risks and impacts of the Project, will be prepared early during project implementation and before hiring of workers. It will include the establishment of a grievance mechanism dedicated for the project workers. OHS provisions including protection from COVID-19 transmission will be included in the LMP and apply also to civil servants engaged under the Project. Provisions on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment will be added to the LMP, which will include the signing of Codes of Conduct for all project workers, including those contracted by the MEFRA-Directorate General of Budget.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS 3 is not relevant at this stage. The project will not use any relevant resources or necessitate pollution prevention and management.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The most relevant Community Health and Safety risks at this point in time is the risk of COVID-19 transmission. No other Community Health and Safety risks, such as those related to increased pollution, traffic safety, use of security forces, etc., have been identified. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, Morocco has established strict procedures



including lockdown measures, protocols for distancing and personal protection by mask-wearing in public places, in line with WHO guidance e.g. on workplace (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-public-health-and-social-measures-in-the-workplace-in-the-context-of-covid-19>) and community engagement ([https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-readiness-and-initial-response-for-novel-coronaviruses-\(ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/risk-communication-and-community-engagement-readiness-and-initial-response-for-novel-coronaviruses-(ncov))).

Tracking and testing procedures have been rolled out to cover large parts of the population. The National Community Health and Safety Management measures meet the objectives of the ESF, notably ESS4, by anticipating and avoiding adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle.

The MEFAR will ensure to maintain and implement measures to:

Minimize the potential for community exposure to COVID-19 (communicable diseases) by establishing and maintaining enrollment, grievance and payment mechanisms that use mobile and online systems to establish contact-less service provision. It will establish protocols for the service provisions that cannot be undertaken by mobile or online services (such as targeting illiterate or digitally illiterate populations, groups with limited mobility or living with disabilities, or those in areas too remote for mobile access) to ensure COVID-19 transmission is excluded to the extent possible by maintaining physical distance and following established best practice.

Ensure that individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, have access to the development benefits resulting from the project by ensuring their safety in accessing the services provided, by ensuring universal access and provision of safety in the service provision points where those services cannot be performed online or by mobile mechanisms.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 5 is not relevant at this stage. No land will be needed by the project, and therefore no land acquisition, restrictions of land use, or physical or economic resettlement triggered by the project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS 6 is not relevant at this stage. No biodiversity or living natural resources will be affected by the project.

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

ESS 7 is not relevant at this stage. No groups qualifying as Indigenous Peoples are among the beneficiaries or negatively impacted by the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS 8 is not relevant at this stage. No tangible or intangible Cultural Heritage will be affected by the project.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries



ESS 9 is not relevant at this stage. No institutions qualifying as Financial Intermediaries are going to be involved in the project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
Not applicable	
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No
Not applicable	

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

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

The use of the Borrower Framework is not considered.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Carlo Del Ninno	Title:	Lead Economist
Telephone No:	+1-202-458-9579	Email:	cdelninno@worldbank.org
<hr/>			
Contact:	Mahdi Barouni	Title:	Senior Economist
Telephone No:	5360+3020	Email:	mbarouni@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Directorate of budget MEFRA

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Administration Reform

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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):	Mahdi Barouni, Carlo Del Ninno
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Pia Peeters Cleared on 05-Nov-2020 at 09:11:1 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Gael Gregoire (SAESSA) Concurred on 05-Nov-2020 at 21:42:34 GMT-05:00