Environmental and Social Review Summary
Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/01/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00362
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P169165</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net Project II</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection &amp; Labor</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>12/5/2018</td>
<td>1/31/2019</td>
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<th>Borrower(s)</th>
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<td>Ministry of Finance and Planning</td>
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<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
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<td>Tanzania Social Action Fund</td>
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### Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services for targeted poor households while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children.

### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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### B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

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

Country context: Tanzania has seen strong economic growth in recent years. Growth averaged 7 percent on the Mainland and 6.6 percent in Zanzibar during the implementation of their respective Five-Year Development Plans (FYDP 2011/12 – 2015/16 and MKUZA II 2010/11 – 2014/15), making the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) one of the stronger performers in Sub-Saharan Africa. In recent years, poor people have significantly benefitted from the economic growth the country achieved. The percentage of the population living in poverty (below the basic needs poverty line) on the Mainland reduced from over 34 percent in 2007 to 28 percent in 2011/12; and those living in extreme poverty (below the food poverty line) decreased from 12 percent to 10 percent in the same period (THBS 2011/12). Despite these achievements, the numbers of people living in poverty and extreme poverty remain high.
Approximately 4.3 million people continue to live in extreme poverty across the United Republic of Tanzania (4.1 million on the Mainland and 0.2 million in Zanzibar). Sectoral and institutional context: The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has important policies in place to address poverty and vulnerability. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) has evolved into a national Productive Social Safety Net system. Since 2012, the Government has been implementing the first phase of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN I). The objective of PSSN I is to enable poor households to increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption. It targets 15 percent of the total population of URT, including all households living under the food poverty line (approximately 650,000 households) plus those at-risk of falling under the food poverty line in case of a shock affecting their income (approximately 350,000 households). Relation to CPF: PSSN II is also aligned with the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the United Republic of Tanzania FY18 – FY22 (World Bank, 2018). The PSSN will contribute strongly to focus area 2 of CPF: it is cited as the main instrument for realizing the social inclusion objective under this focus area; and will support other focus area 2 objectives, notably investment in the early years, and strengthening job-relevant labor force skills. Project description: Building on PSSN I, the PSSN II will achieve its objectives through the implementation of combined and integrated interventions. The project has two major components i) Productive Household Support (Benefits and Services) which includes, Cash Transfer, Public Works and Livelihood Support and ii) Institutional capacity and integrated delivery system. It is envisaged that the combination of the proposed livelihood activities and cash transfers will increase household income through building household level assets, enhancing risk management, and facilitating a shift to more productive types of employment. Public works will create productive assets at community level and provide temporary employment opportunities to beneficiary households, further contributing to household income to mitigate food shortage during lean season; and cash transfers will build human capital of children to ensure that they become productive members of society over time, and that beneficiary households can meet their consumption needs during the livelihood strengthening process. This will also strengthen household level resilience and diminish their vulnerability to shocks over time. It is envisaged that providing households with an integrated support will enable a significant number of currently supported households to exit PSSN over time. It is recognized, however, that not all households will make progress in the same way and some may not succeed, but most households are expected to significantly improve their situation and move towards more sustainable livelihoods.

Coverage: • CTs, already operational in all PAAs, are expected to scale up to villages not yet covered (30 percent of villages), reaching 1.4 million households at full scale. • PW, currently operational in 44 PAAs, will scale up to all 187 PAAs and all villages; as will the new basic livelihoods sub-component. • Enhanced livelihoods, currently at pilot stage in 8 PAAs, will scale-up to 200,000 households in 44 PAAs. Project components: Component 1: Productive Household Support (Benefits and Services) (Total US$738.00 million – IDA US$261.00 million) This component will provide beneficiary households with an integrated package of support, including a foundational package and livelihoods support. 1.1. Cash Transfers (CT) CTs will comprise three types of benefits, layered as follows: i. A fixed transfer offered to all PSSN households. This transfer will be unconditional only for households with no labor capacity and will be referred to as Direct Support. Households with labor capacity will instead receive a time-limited Productive Transfer, which will be accompanied by soft-conditions in the form of community sessions and savings promotion; these households will receive the productive transfer only until they enroll in public works - once they start receiving PW transfers, the productive transfer will stop. ii. A fixed transfer for vulnerable groups provided to all households that include a child aged 0-18 years old (Child Grant) and to those that include a person with a disability (PWD) (Disability Grant). Households that include both a child and a PWD will receive both types of grant. iii. A variable Human Capital Transfer (HCT) offered to households with children, subject to compliance with health or education conditionalities, and varying depending on the number of children and the children’s ages / educational stages. 1.2. Public Works (PW): Participation in PW will be open to PSSN-eligible households with labor capacity and willing to participate. Households with labor capacity will be defined as those including at least one adult aged 18-65 years who
is able to work. Households with multiple working age members will have the opportunity to send to public works any adult who is neither pregnant nor the lead caregiver of an infant (aged 0-2 years). Moreover, eligible households that have only one adult able to work who is pregnant or caring for an infant will continue to receive PW wages but will be granted a temporary waiver from the need to work and will be linked with nutrition services. These special provisions are made to avoid over-burdening women and to promote the nutrition and development of young children. They will ensure that the household receives income without compromising the availability of the lead caregiver to ensure appropriate nutrition, care and early stimulation. Options for supporting childcare at PW sites for children aged over 2 years will also be explored. The roll-out of Public Works will be gradual. Currently only 44 PAAs are implementing Public Works. In PSSN II, the existing 44 PAAs plus an additional 72 PAAs will implement PW starting from the second year; and the remaining 71 PAAs will commence PWs implementation during the third year. The PW subprojects will continue to be selected through a participatory community-based planning approach. PSSN PW sub-projects with the potential to adapt to and mitigate climate change risks and those that promote livelihood activities of beneficiary households and the community at large will be encouraged. These will include, but not be limited to, soil and water conservation measures such as terracing, afforestation, sea water protection structures, small scale irrigation, water supply for human and livelihood consumption etc. The participatory approach will be gender-sensitive, so as to ensure that projects respond to the priorities of women as well as men in the community.

1.3. Livelihoods Support (Productive Inclusion): To enhance the productive impacts of the foundational packages, livelihoods support will also be rolled out. This will consist of: (i) basic livelihood support for all PSSN beneficiary households with labor capacity, and (ii) an enhanced livelihoods support package for 200,000 households. As in the case of PW, livelihoods support will be targeted to households with labor capacity (at least one member aged 18-65 years). Basic Livelihoods Support: The basic livelihood support package aims at promoting self-employment (farm and off-farm income generation activities) and wage employment opportunities through: (i) awareness-raising sessions that encourage households to invest their transfers productively and inform them about all available livelihoods services in the locality, including vocational education, apprenticeships, agricultural extension, and financial, small business and livestock services; (ii) support to household participation in savings groups; and (iii) linking households to available ward-level extension services by inviting extension agents to deliver community sessions. Enhanced Livelihoods Support: The enhanced livelihood support package will provide a more comprehensive set of livelihood support activities to beneficiary households. It will be targeted to households with labor capacity resident in the 44 poorest PAAs where PW is implemented for at least three-years. Enhanced livelihoods support will consist of a carefully sequenced set of activities, designed based on international experience with graduation programming. Attention will be given to ensuring that this support is appropriate to the needs of both women and men in beneficiary households. Component 2 - Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Integrated Delivery Systems (Total US$110.20 – IDA US$39.00) The effective delivery of the benefits and services detailed above will be underpinned by the Strengthening institutional capacity and integrated delivery systems component. 2.1 Institutional Capacity Enhancement - This includes, (i) capacity building of program implementers (ii) strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination (iii) program management support 2.2 Systems Development - This includes (i) strategies for targeting, re-certification and exit; (ii) the National Social Registry (NSR) and ICT/MIS tools; (iii) citizen engagement; (iv) M&E; and (v) payments and (vi) a revamped development communication strategy and (vii) gender mainstreaming.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] The proposed project PSSNII will build on the achievements of PSSNI which has generated significant social benefits through provision of employment and livelihood opportunities to targeted communities nationwide in Tanzania. The
The project has targeted people living under the food poverty line. The basic components of this project are outlined as: 1. Productive Household support that includes Cash transfers, Public Works Program and Livelihood Support; 2. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Delivery systems. Through Conditional Cash Transfer the project aims at increasing consumption of the targeted group of households and investing in the education, health and nutrition of their children and pregnant women to reduce vulnerability and poverty in the mid- and long-term. The public works and livelihood support programs will provide temporary employment opportunities to eligible households during the lean season and promote self employment and wage employment respectively. Overall, the project is expected to contribute positively to employment and livelihood opportunities and provide a conducive environment for the expansion of rural economic activities from public works, conditional cash transfer and livelihood improvement programs. A fixed cash transfer will be offered to all eligible households and another fixed transfer to the vulnerable groups that include a child aged 0-18 years (child grant) and to those with a person with a disability (disability grant). For the PWP each household with labor capacity (18-65 years) who is able to work is eligible except one who is pregnant or caring for a child of 0-2 years. Basic livelihood support will be offered to all households in all PAAs with labor capacity for 2 years. Enhanced livelihood support targets all households with labor capacity resident in the 44 poorest PAAs where PWP is implemented for at least 3 years. The targeting mechanism of the program comprises three elements i) a geographical targeting mechanism to identify and select PAAs, wards and villages; ii) community targeting to identify extremely poor and food insecure households in selected villages and iii) a proxy means test to verify and minimize inclusion errors. Up on finalization and verification of targeting process the final list of targeted and enrolled beneficiaries is captured in a Unified Registry of Beneficiary which connected to a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS). PSSN II will be scaled up both in urban and rural areas to reach 1.4 million HH including the 30% of the villages that have not been reached under PSSN I. Small scale public works proposed under Component 1 are envisaged to create productive assets at community level and provide temporary employment opportunities to beneficiary households, further contributing to household income to mitigate food shortage during lean season. The operational manual and technical guidelines will guide the planning and implementation of the PWP which will include soil and water conservation activities, community access roads, water points, small-scale irrigation, environmental cleaning, gully control, woodlots, and community ponds. It is envisaged that these subprojects have moderate environmental and social impacts which will be mitigated during implementation. Project implementation will involve the following entities: community level, the Village Council /Shehia’s; LGA, and Regional administration authorities for oversight and monitoring.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The key implementing agency TASAF as PIU has shown a strong capacity in environmental and social risk management at national level. There are three safeguard staff at the TASAF national level to oversee overall implementation of safeguard activities across the program. However, there is still a capacity gap at Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and community levels. As proposed Public Works and Livelihoods sub-components up scales, demand for more capacity to effectively implement necessary safeguard measures will increase. The PIU environmental and social safeguard staff will continue to provide environmental and social risk management training to enhance the local capacity LGA level specifically to the designated staff (District Environmental Management Officer, District Community Development officer; Ward Environmental officer, Ward Community Development Officer; Village Environmental Committees and Social Welfare Committees), who will work in collaboration with the national team to address specific environmental and social risks and impacts issues at the local level. A review of capacity needs will be undertaken at all project implementing level and a staffing and capacity building plan will be prepared to guide requisite training during project implementation. The national team will have an overall responsibility for monitoring compliance with the agreed on mitigation measures and actions as per Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).
II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

The PSSN II environmental risk rating is classified as moderate under the World Bank ESF, based on the type of project and nature of its activities which are primarily cash transfer and public works program for which potential environmental and social risks and impacts are moderate. The PW program activities include soil and water conservation, e.g. soil bunds, community access roads, multi-purpose tree nurseries and woodlots, water supply points e.g. hand-dug well, spring protection, small-scale irrigation, environmental cleaning, gully control, sediment traps, and community ponds. Environmental impacts from these activities are expected to be site specific and largely during construction stage of the works, these will include but not limited to erosion, noise, health and safety issues and solid waste management. Sub-projects are also envisaged to enhance environmental and social risks and impacts management as well as social protection since they offer opportunities for work and earnings at the same time. The project implementing agency, TASAF has experience on impacts identification and implementation of mitigation measures from previous projects and the current phase of PSSN. Other potential environmental risks and impacts that would need to be explored further include issues related to water and energy use efficiency, conservation and use of natural resources and cultural heritage. This project does not pose any indirect or long-term impacts.

Social Risk Rating Substantial

The PSSN II social risk rating is classified as substantial under the World Bank ESF, based on the type of project, and as earlier noted the low capacity at LGAs and community level for the application of the ESF aspects will require deliberate orientation and staffing. The potential social risks and impacts that would need to be explored further relate to the capacity of subnational agencies and their delivery of mitigation measures. Other potential risks may be related to child labor, elite capture, risk of exclusion because of social bias and poor targeting mechanisms of the vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and communities.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts was undertaken on the basis of the documents prepared and implemented under PSSN I. These are the: Public Works Guidelines, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF). PSSN I mainly implemented cash transfers with limited public works only in 44 PAAs. Experiences from the implementation of these instruments showed the following: (i) the subprojects required to prepare and implement ESMPs easily due to the small scale nature of the subprojects; (ii) due to the need for small strips of land required for community roads and other small scale projects, both community leaders and individual households donated land for the implementation of project activities. For this purpose, land donation agreements were prepared and publicly disclosed as well as included in the country and Bank project files. However, voluntary land donation (VLD) that
follows the basic principles of informed consent and power of choice can be a challenge and requires focussed sensitization of both the client staff and communities; (iii) out of the VGPF a broader VGP was prepared and during implementation of the project activities vulnerable group specific circumstances were considered and guided the consultations and eligibility criteria. However, broader stakeholders engagement as well as consultations provides for better social inclusion; and location and vulnerable group specific plans need to be prepared and implemented during project implementation. For PSSN II, an enhanced approach the assessment of enviromental and social risks and impacts will be mainly required for the proposed subprojects under Component 1. The project is envisaged to implement multiple community based and labor- intensive public works sub-projects, which will include: soil and water conservation activities, feeder-roads, multi-purpose tree nurseries, water supply projects, small-scale irrigation, environmental cleaning, gully control, agroforestry, and fishponds. Implementation of these activities are likely to generate moderate environmental and social impacts, which will need to be mitigated. Potential impacts are expected to be site specific and largely during construction stage of the works, these will include erosion, noise, health and safety issues, solid waste management, etc. on the environment side. On the social side, potential impacts may be related to land acquisition, social exclusion and elite capture, gender-based violence and child labor. Expected impacts will be adequately managed during project implementation in accordance with the existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and RPF for the current project. The process for screening and identification of sub-projects as elaborated in the screening checklist in the ESMF will be undertaken during microplanning stage where a list of small scale activities and enterprises classified as low risk projects will be discussed. These subprojects as elaborated in the PW manual include only projects that will require partial assessment. The ESMF and RPF for the current project (PSSN II) will be updated in line with the proposed project and will provide guidance on the appropriate safeguard instruments such as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), and where necessary Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). Furthermore, the project will prepare the a Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) that will lay out the steps to be followed to promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. A labour management procedures document as well as a stakeholder engagement plan with an embedded robust grievance redress mechanism will also be prepared.

**Areas where reliance on the Borrower’s E&S Framework may be considered:**

It is not proposed to rely on the Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework at this time.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The project focuses on poor households and communities who will be the primary stakeholders. Other key stakeholders include the LGAs in the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar as well as CSO, CBOs, and Development partners that will be actively involved in the design and implementation of the program. Therefore, application of ESS10 stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information is a central part of PSSN II that will be closely monitored through the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the ESMF, RPF, the VGPF. It will be complementing ESS7 through continuous culturally sensitive and inclusive consultations. The SEP will outline the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. Enhancement of the existing Project level and community based Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) will be undertaken.

**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

The ESMF screening process will refer to and pay special attention to any subproject that may need community labor. During PSSN1 Public Works were carried out by community beneficiaries, and PSSN II will follow the same approach. The Borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will have detailed information on the work terms and conditions including explicit prohibition of child labor. The LMP will include measures to ensure that community labor is provided on a voluntary basis and will further ensure that the health and safety of workers, especially women are given adequate attention. The LMP will also have the details of the grievance redress mechanism for community workers and the roles and responsibilities for monitoring such workers. The workers on the public works program are community labor only. No other form of workforce will be hired except the beneficiary community members. Health and Safety risks to which community workers may be exposed from each type of the proposed sub-project will be assessed during planning and designing stages so as to eliminate or prevent the risks. Potential risks may include accidents and injuries, safety and health hazards. The project will address potential risks by providing measures such as safety gears, sanitary and waste disposal facilities, first aid kit, clear labelling and signage and description of important areas, such as emergency assembly point. As the public works will be conducted by the community members, labor influx and associated risks are not anticipated.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project will finance subprojects that would include soil and water conservation activities, water supply projects and small-scale irrigation. This is not expected to generate pollution to air, water or land. The project will promote soil and water conservation and sustainable use of water and energy that are likely to have positive impacts on ecosystem services. The proposed tree nurseries and agroforestry activities may require the use of agrochemicals. The ESMF will include guidance and measures to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and safe use of chemicals.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Community workers' health and safety is one of the anticipated risks. However, due to the nature and scope of the subprojects that include: soil and water conservation, e.g. soil bunds, community access roads, multi-purpose tree nurseries and woodlots, water supply points e.g. hand-dug well, spring protection, small-scale irrigation, environmental cleaning, gully control, sediment traps, and community water ponds, the risks and impacts to the community workers are moderate. These risks will be managed through the ESMF, the PW Manual and the Labor Management Procedures prepared prior to Appraisal. As mentioned in ESS2, Public Works will be conducted by community members thus reducing the risk of labor influx and its associated impacts. The ESMF will include the general and sector-specific EHSGs, including specific safety measures requires for small dams.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that will spell out the overall principles and objectives of ESS5 and provide guidance on how to manage land acquisition or potential restriction of access and the process to be followed in the case of voluntary land donation. Certain public works may require some land, but overall land requirements are expected to be limited. The project is not expected to physically displace people or
their assets. As the details of the various interventions are finalized, site-specific Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
The project will finance subprojects that will include activities promoting multipurpose tree nurseries, woodlots and community ponds. The ESMF and the technical manual will provide guidance on applying the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary principles in the design and implementation of such activities to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and support livelihoods of local communities, in particular for activities to be implemented in the proximity of protected areas.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
The project will be implemented throughout Tanzania in areas in which are inhabited by vulnerable groups that include disadvantaged communities. Therefore, the project will prepare a Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) that will provide a framework for: avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts; providing sustainable development benefits in a timely way and culturally appropriate manner; ensuring there is meaningful consultation and engagement in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner; providing for Free, Prior and Informed Consent in cases where there are (i) adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, (ii) activities causing relocation of disadvantaged communities from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, or (iii) significant impacts on the disadvantaged communities’ cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected communities’ lives. The project will also include a grievance redress mechanism that is culturally appropriate and accessible to disadvantaged communities, taking into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms of the communities. The project may include broader social measures, such as sustainable land, forestry and water management, to strengthen the capacity of disadvantaged communities. The World Bank's standard applicable to Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities was finalized in close consultation with Government of Tanzania. As this project will be the first in Tanzania to follow the newly adopted ESS7 requirements, the implementation of the policy in the context of Tanzania will require close and careful monitoring by the World Bank.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
The project will implement multiple community-based public works that may have impacts on cultural heritage, mainly through chance finds. The ESMF will outline the established procedures on chance finds in Tanzania.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This standard does not apply.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
No
OP. 7.50 is not triggered for this project because any activities that could potentially involve an international waterway will be excluded from the Project pursuant to a screening mechanism detailed in the ESMF.

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

OP. 7.60 is not triggered for this project as there are no Disputed Areas within the Project area.

### III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

#### A. Is a common approach being considered?

**Yes**

**Financing Partners**

The Bank will engage in a dialogue with the following Development partners to determine whether a common approach will be considered:

US: Agency for International Development (USAID), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UK- British Department for International Development (DFID), Norway Government (except for Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Sweden: Swedish Intl. Dev Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The existing co-financing under the Program is through parallel financing mechanisms by the DPs contributing to the Program through a common program design and annual plans. So same funds from different sources are being used for entire government program and are commingled. For PSSN II, the relevant arrangements and common approaches will be reflected in the government design document that is expected to be jointly developed and agreed with all donors who will be supporting the program.

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

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

The existing safeguard documents used for PSSN I, including the ESMF, VGPF and RPF will be updated. In addition, a Stakeholders Engagement Plan and Labor Management Procedures will be prepared prior to appraisal.

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

Site Specific ESMPs under ESMF for public works, RAPs when required under RPF, and Disadvantaged Community Plan will be prepared during project implementation, and an ESF capacity-building plan for both LGAs and communities will be prioritized.

#### C. Timing

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

03-Apr-2019

### IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Tanzania Social Action Fund

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VI. APPROVAL
Task Team Leader(s): Muderis Abdulahi Mohammed
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 01-Apr-2019 at 06:18:12
Practice Manager Iffath Sharif (PMGR) Concurred on 01-Apr-2019 at 17:12:59