

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATASHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

I. Basic Information

Date prepared/updated: 03/29/2010

Report No.: AC5147

1. Basic Project Data

Country: Congo, Democratic Republic of	Project ID: P115318	
Project Name: Support to Street Children and Vulnerable Groups		
Task Team Leader: Anne Mossige		
Estimated Appraisal Date: March 19, 2010	Estimated Board Date: May 27, 2010	
Managing Unit: AFTSP	Lending Instrument: Specific Investment Loan	
Sector: Other social services (100%)		
Theme: Social safety nets (50%); Gender (25%); Vulnerability assessment and monitoring (25%)		
IBRD Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
IDA Amount (US\$m.):	10.00	
GEF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
PCF Amount (US\$m.):	0.00	
Other financing amounts by source:		
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00
<u>Financing Gap</u>		<u>0.00</u>
0.00		
Environmental Category: C - Not Required		
Simplified Processing	Simple <input type="checkbox"/>	Repeater <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Project Objectives

The development objective of the project is to improve the delivery mechanisms of prevention and support services for street children in Kinshasa through (i) piloting alternative approaches, (ii) improving delivery capacity of service providers, and (iii) improving the institutional capacity of MINAS in coordination, supervision and strategic planning.

3. Project Description

Project components were determined on the basis of lessons drawn from international experience, research recently conducted in DRC and extensive consultation with local actors including the local NGO network of street children and youth educators (REJEER), key international NGOs (e.g., Médecins du Monde, Save the Children), government and UNICEF. The project will be implemented over a period of 5 years and will have the following three components:

Component A: Prevention (\$3.2 million). The approach adopted by this component will aim at tackling the most common proximate causes of # streetism#: (a) family break-up and the subsequent abandonment, mistreatment or severe neglect of orphans and step-

children; (b) accusations of child witchcraft; and (c) lack of parental responsibility or simply ignorance of children's needs and rights as stipulated in national legislations. Efforts will be concentrated on the four communes of the greater Kinshasa metropolitan area (out of 24) that are most often the point of origin for street children (the so-called #supplying zones#): Masina, Kimbanseke, Limete and Bumbu. In 2004 the total population of these communes was estimated at about 1.84 million, so it can be assumed that by now it is about 2 million. Such a seemingly narrow focus is justified by the labor-intensive nature of the most promising approach, which requires face-to-face communication with community leaders and at-risk households. Low cost activities such as radio programs will be expanded to the rest of the capital and beyond. In line with common practice in prevention work that relies primarily on behavior change communication (BCC), such as it is done with HIV/AIDS prevention, a variety of mutually reinforcing activities will be financed, including organization and support community-level child-protection networks, interactive theater, media outreach through community radios, and support for school attendance and remedial education for at risk children.

Component B: Assistance (\$4.5 million). This component will finance a set of activities aimed at improving coverage and quality of services adapted to street children. Specific attention will be provided to street girls based on the following considerations:

(a) Street girls often become pregnant and have babies, who will likely grow up in the street and become themselves street children. Assisting street girls, therefore, could help break the intergenerational cycle of #streetism# and, hopefully, also the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

(b) Street girls are often victims of sexual violence at the hand of various predators, including, in some cases, police officers or random men in the city who take advantage of them in exchange for protection or a place to sleep.

Activities will be geographically targeted to eight of the 24 communes of the Kinshasa larger metropolitan area, selected for their high concentration of street children: Gombe, Kinshasa, Masina, Matete, Kasa-vubu, Kalamu, Kitambo and Selembao. The component will support a wide range of services going from immediate protection from imminent danger (shelter, medical care, food, trauma counseling) to long-term living solutions (family reunification, group housing, formal, non formal education, and vocational training).

Component C: Capacity building, coordination and management (\$2.3 million). This component would provide for technical assistance and training to strengthen MINAS# capacity to: (i) develop standards for activities targeting street children; (ii) coordinate the interventions of different stakeholders (NGOs, FBOs, donors, government institutions); and (iii) monitor and evaluate ongoing interventions. When relevant, capacity building would also include staff of other ministries (e.g., Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender, Family and Children). In addition, the project will provide the opportunity to reinforce the capacity of entities with a direct role in the implementation of components A and B, because of their mandate (e.g., Social Promotion Centers), because they have been contracted as service providers (e.g., NGOs), or because of their strategic position (e.g., the umbrella NGO for street educators).

As part of this component, an institutional assessment will be conducted focusing on MINAS# capacity to achieve results in the field of child protection, so as to help the Ministry identify weaknesses and devise measures to make a more effective use of available resources. The 2004 National Social Protection Strategy for Vulnerable Groups identified a number of obstacles to MINAS# effectiveness which are still valid, including: high staff turn-over, a disproportionate number of staff beyond retirement age, difficult physical working environment, and staff who are often insufficiently or inappropriately trained and who lack relevant field experience. Some of these constraints result from the protracted crisis and are not unique to MINAS, thus a permanent solution would entail a much larger effort than possible under the limited scope of this project (e.g., a disproportionate number of staff beyond retirement age). Others, on the other hand, can be tackled with the available funding (e.g., insufficient or inappropriate training). It should be noted that capacity building activities targeting MINAS will have a national coverage, enabling its provincial representations to benefit from the project as well. In this sense, it is hoped that the activities financed under this component will help re-energize the Ministry and enable it to play its role of national focal point for vulnerable children, including mobilizing funds from other donors.

4. Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis

Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Mr Paul Jonathan Martin (AFTEN)

Mr Antoine V. Lema (AFTCS)

6. Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)		X
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)		X
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)		X
Pest Management (OP 4.09)		X
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)		X
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)		X
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)		X
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X

II. 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: This project will be category C. There is not expected to be any safeguard issues and impact associated with the project.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

N/A (see above)

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

N/A (see above)

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.

N/A (see above)

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. This project will be category C and will therefore not need safeguard studies and safeguard policies.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive

Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

Pest Management Plan:

Was the document disclosed **prior to appraisal?**

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of "in-country" disclosure

Date of submission to InfoShop

*** If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources, 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:

The Project does not trigger the Pest Management and/or cultural Property.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop? N/A

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? N/A

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? N/A

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? N/A

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? N/A

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? N/A

D. Approvals

<i>Signed and submitted by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
Task Team Leader:	Ms Anne Mossige	03/26/2010
Environmental Specialist:	Mr Paul Jonathan Martin	03/26/2010
Social Development Specialist Additional Environmental and/or Social Development Specialist(s):	Mr Antoine V. Lema	03/26/2010
<i>Approved by:</i>		
Sector Manager:	Ms Lynne D. Sherburne-Benz	03/25/2010
Comments:		