



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Jan-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA25988



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Madagascar	Project ID P167881	Project Name Madagascar Social Safety Net Project Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P149323
Parent Project Name Social Safety Net Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 14-Jan-2019	Estimated Board Date 29-Mar-2019
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Labor	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Planning Republic of Madagascar	Implementing Agency ONN/PNNC-SEECALINE, Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, FID

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective (PDO) is to support the government in increasing the access of extremely poor households to safety net services and in laying the foundations for a social protection system.

Components

- Component 1: Building a safety net for the poor in selected rural areas
- Component 2: Strengthening safety net administration, monitoring and social accountability
- Component 3: Building the institutional capacity for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the social protection system

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	90.00
Total Financing	90.00
of which IBRD/IDA	90.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing



International Development Association (IDA)	90.00
IDA Credit	90.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world with respect to both the breadth and depth of income poverty.** Of the 24.8 million inhabitants (2016), almost 80 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.90 per day. These 20 million people make Madagascar the country with the sixth highest number of poor in the world. About 1.4 million children were estimated to be out of primary school in 2012 (the fifth largest number in the world). Female-headed households and families with many children are associated with higher poverty levels. Young children represent the poorest segment of Madagascar's population.
- Economic growth and political stability in Madagascar have been steadily improving but remain vulnerable to domestic and external events.** The GDP per capita was US\$400 (2016), and the economic growth rate has exceeded four percent since 2016. The country's protracted economic and political crises coupled with recurrent exposure to natural disasters adversely affected the population's ability to cope with further shocks, eroded food security, and hampered human development.
- Madagascar is highly vulnerable to natural disasters which are closely linked to recurring humanitarian crises.** An estimated 25 percent of the population live in areas highly exposed to cyclones, floods and drought, all of which have shown an increase in recent years and are partially linked to climate change. The 2017 severe drought and humanitarian emergency in the South of Madagascar, exacerbated by El Niño, contributed to the agriculture sector contracting by an estimated 6.6 percent in 2017. The poor have been further affected by these vulnerabilities.

Sectoral and Institutional Context



4. **Addressing poverty and expanding social protection are Government of Madagascar priorities.** The focus of the national policy (*Politique Générale de L'Etat*, 2014) revolves around three pillars: (a) improving governance; (b) fostering economic recovery; and (c) broadening access to basic social services. The policy sets the following strategic directions for the social protection sector: (i) developing a social protection policy; (ii) developing labor-intensive cash-for-work activities; and (iii) ensuring the food security of vulnerable populations. The Government of Madagascar is currently updating its National Social Protection Strategy which will include a strengthened crisis response element.
5. **Social safety net (SSN) coverage and financing remain extremely limited.** Current SSN programs are operational in only ten percent of the poorest districts and reach only three percent of households in extreme poverty, against a government target of at least 15 percent by 2024. According to recent analysis, Africa allocates on average 1.2 percent of GDP to social safety nets while Madagascar devotes only 0.3 percent of GDP to such programs.
6. **The institutional framework and capacities for coordinating development assistance and humanitarian responses are nascent.** The National Bureau for Disaster Management Response (*Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes*, BNGRC) coordinates short term responses mainly provided by humanitarian agencies, while the MPSPPW coordinates the non-contributory social protection agenda, including all cash transfer programs. With the support of the World Bank, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), the Government under the leadership of MPSPPW has started the process of coordination and harmonization of responses in 2017-18. Effective coordination in the field is needed to avoid overlaps and gaps in service provision on the one hand, and inequality in the level of benefits between humanitarian as well as social protection programs on the other hand.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The project development objective (PDO) is to support the government in increasing the access of extremely poor households to safety net services and in laying the foundations for a social protection system.

Current PDO

The project development objective (PDO) is to support the government in increasing the access of extremely poor households to safety net services and in laying the foundations for a social protection system.

Key Results

- Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs
 - Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Conditional cash transfers
 - Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Cash-for-work, food-for-work and public works
- Direct project beneficiaries (of which female)
- Percentage of beneficiaries of the safety net programs belonging to the 30% poorest



population. (Percentage of primary school aged children of Human Development Cash Transfer beneficiary families who attend school at least 80% of the time

- Pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls and/or children under age five-reached by basic nutrition services
- Integrated beneficiary registry of social safety nets program

D. Project Description

7. **The proposed second additional financing (AF2) aims to consolidate, expand and strengthen the social safety net system in the country, in line with the Government of Madagascar's commitments.** Building on the positive results and midline impact evaluation evidence, the AF2 would (i) begin consolidation of the three current social safety net models into a cohesive social safety net for the poorest households with only two core models (HDCT and PSPN) with streamlined accompanying measures; (ii) expand support geographically of these consolidated models to new vulnerable regions; (iii) strengthen key elements of the Project related to human development, sustainability and resilience.

Component 1: Building a Safety Net for the Poor in Selected Rural Areas (AF2 contribution 74.1 US\$ million)

Subcomponent 1.1. Establishing a Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) (AF2 contribution 17.8 US\$ million)

8. **This subcomponent will continue to offer productive cash-for-work opportunities** during the lean season to the poorest families in the selected communities, to smooth their consumption in the short term and develop the productive capacities of households and communities over the longer term. It will provide timely, predictable, and regular transfers to the approximately 32,000 households currently participating in the program, in five Regions and five districts. The cash-for-work benefit level will be 4,000 MGA per participant per workday, for 80 days a year, over 30 months. The subcomponent will expand coverage to two additional districts and regions; for an additional estimated 3,500 beneficiary households, based on the same selection criteria as in the parent Project.

9. **The PSNP program will benefit from strengthened, streamlined accompanying measures** under this subcomponent, particularly focusing on technical capacity building related to the cash-for-work demonstration projects, to improve productivity of households in agriculture and livestock management, and Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) activities; environmental education for households to adopt positive environmental practices; financial inclusion and business plans to promote family and community savings and improve the capacity of households to develop their income-generating activities (IGA), mainly related to the techniques learnt from the cash-for-work demonstration sites; and exploring access to value chains and markets for those participants that have developed emerging production based on the demonstration sites.

Subcomponent 1.2: Expanding the Human Development Cash Transfer (HDCT) (AF2 contribution 36.5 US\$ million)



10. **This subcomponent will continue to provide human development cash transfers to extremely poor families with children aged between 0 and 12 years old in selected regions of Madagascar**, in a combination of Unconditional cash transfers, and supplemental funds linked to school enrolment and behavioral nudges. It will provide timely, predictable, and regular transfers to the approximately 41,000 households currently participating, in 5 Regions and 6 districts. The subcomponent will expand coverage for an additional district with estimated 2,000 beneficiary households, based on the same targeting approach used in the parent Project. As part of the consolidation of the SSN into two core models, the FIAVOTA cash transfer program will transition to the HDCT model under the AF2. The FIAVOTA program was established under the first AF and the subcomponent 1.3: *Early Recovery Response to Natural Disasters*. The nutrition sites in the South will no longer benefit from financial support of the World Bank under the AF, but the Government will continue to provide nutrition support outside the AF2, and a new World Bank operation will address chronic malnutrition. Through a graduation pilot, the project will test a process to recertify households' eligibility for the HDCT program, beginning with households that have been in the program the longest. The AF2 will include an evaluation of the results of this graduation pilot, to generate lessons learnt that will be useful for future SSN design.

11. **The HDCT participants will also benefit from additional and streamlined accompanying measures** under this subcomponent, particularly focusing on: Behavioral nudges related to education and nutrition actions of the household and supported by Mother Leaders; technical capacity building to support beneficiary households in practices geared towards food diversification; and financial inclusion and business plans on request.

12. **Both subcomponents will offer training and capacity building package** to strengthen human capital development; and support to early childhood development (ECD); and productive inclusion. The ECD activities will focus on households with children below 6 years of age, and include practical workshops facilitated by Mother Leaders that ensure the development of (a) language and expression; (b) motor skills; (c) socialization; and (d) cognitive skills. The PSNP participants will also be supported to increase their investment in the holistic development of their children and through "Mobile Crib" during work hours. The productive inclusion measures of AF2 will provide differentiated support depending on the stage of development for each household; from stabilization of consumption to diversification of household IGAs and the production of cash crops, to value chain inclusion.

Subcomponent 1.3: Early Recovery Response to Natural Disasters (AF2 contribution US\$20 million)

13. **This subcomponent would continue to help households to recover after a disaster** by providing them with cash-for-work opportunities and by rehabilitating and reconstructing damaged infrastructure in the affected communities, both for rapid-onset disasters (cyclones and flooding), and slow-onset disasters like a prolonged drought. This subcomponent will provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. It will be made available based on declarations of need from the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (*Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes*) and will allow for flexible responses in terms of infrastructure rehabilitation, cash for work, and cash transfers for vulnerable populations, both through horizontal expansion to new beneficiaries and vertical expansion to existing ones with top-ups on cash transfer amounts; and/or the provision of nutritional supplements for children.



Component 2: Strengthening Safety Net Administration, Monitoring, and Social Accountability (AF2 contribution US\$12.2 million)

14. **This component will continue to provide the financing to strengthen the safety net administration and** to ensure proper management of the safety net activities under the AF2. This will include the preparatory work for the additional districts and the expansion of accompanying measures, as well as funding for logistics, training of trainers, communication, payment fees; management information and monitoring systems and the general program administration including social accountability mechanisms.

Component 3: Building the institutional capacity for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the social protection system (AF2 contribution US\$3.5 million)

15. **This component will continue to strengthen the institutional capacity to manage the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the social protection system,** it will with funding for strengthening the overall coordination and institutional framework for social protection in Madagascar. Component 3 will enable the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women (MPSPPW) to carry out its coordination, monitoring and evaluation function. This includes support to the local offices, provision of transport, operating costs and technical assistance.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. **The AF2 will continue to benefit from the parent Project institutional and implementation arrangements.** Components 1 and 2 are implemented by the Government of Madagascar's Intervention Fund for Development (FID). Component 3 continues to be implemented by the MPSPPW. As such, both institutions will carry the fiduciary responsibilities for their respective activities. An MoU between the FID, ONN and the MPSPPW will outline the continued collaboration roles of the involved institutions and roles of ONN in case of component 1.3 activation of nutritional supplements.

17. **Participation of beneficiaries and social accountability remain key aspects of program implementation.** Activities will be implemented with intensive participation and constant consultation of and feedback by beneficiary households. The grievance and redress system is operational and well-functioning and will be expanded to the new districts as well as a regular monitoring of the operation including follow up of special cases (case management). Communication activities regarding all aspects of the proposed AF2 will be carried out in an integrated manner by the Government agencies involved. The current communication strategy aims at accompanying all Project processes and facilitating the implementation of the main activities with beneficiary households, local authorities and other partners at local level in the selected districts.

18. **Particular attention will be paid to enhancing the security and safety of program staff, including payment agents, and beneficiaries.** In light of a recent attack on payment delivery personnel, the increased use of payments methods that can enhance the security of payment agents and beneficiaries



will be prioritized. Within the constraints of the digital and financial ecosystems, the AF2 will also support the increased use of mobile or postal banking. A consideration of various methods is important for future scale-up and in case of expansion of safety nets to areas that have been affected by conflicts. As in the parent Project, the grievance and redress system will be complemented by periodic spot checks to ensure that all processes (targeting, registration, and payments) are functioning properly and, if not, to adjust the design accordingly.

19. **Monitoring, evaluation and research.** A strong monitoring and evaluation system will continue to inform the evolution of Madagascar’s social protection system, with a focus on three main areas: impact evaluations to look selectively at the causal impacts of major initiatives and important pilots, monitoring to provide continuous feedback to managers and staff, and implementation research notably through process evaluations to rapidly inform program design and implementation.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Social safety net project is covering 09 regions of Madagascar: the 03 south regions (Anosy, Androy, Atsimo Andrefana), 05 regions in the center of Madagascar (Itasy, Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra) and two regions in the east (Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsinanana). The AF2 project supports expansion to additional poor areas and beneficiaries. The AF2 will allow for the expansion of the consolidated HDCT and PSNP models to three additional districts in two regions. These are the districts of Manandriana in Amoron’I Mania region; and Arivonimamo in Itasy region. The HDCT program will expand coverage to one additional district -in the district Toliara II in the Atsimo-Andrefana region. The list of new districts and communes was adopted based on discussion among key partners during AF2 preparation and will be validated prior to implementation, especially in light of the security situation.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paul-Jean Feno, Environmental Specialist
Andrianjaka Rado Razafimandimby, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The policy is triggered because of the (i) micro-project activities related to the sub.component 1.1



(on agroforestry, reforestation, Agriculture, dredging, creation and redesign of irrigation/drainage canals, micro-development of small dams and rehabilitation of canal banks, fish farming,..) the (ii) family farming activities, and livestock (under sub.component 1.2) which could be a source of environmental and social impact; and (iii)also due to project intended activities foreseen in sub component 1.3, which will rehabilitate or rebuilt school infrastructure in a cyclone proof way, with designs developed by FID and the Ministry of Education, as well as rehabilitate the back log of damaged community infrastructure that has been accumulated from past disasters. Because of the site specific nature of the project, and its intended localized impacts, the Borrower has prepared an ESMF, built from similar active projects conducted by FID before in Madagascar. All category A type activities are ineligible under this project. ESMF has been cleared by the Bank and disclosed both in country and at the world Bank website.

Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	N/A
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is not being implemented in natural habitats and does not affect them. Microprojects requiring an environmental impact assessment (EIA) such as those likely to affect sensitive areas (including critical natural habitats) are not eligible as part of this project.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project does not involve forests or forestry and does not affect them. FID carries out community reforestation on degraded forest lands or on communal lands
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project does not involve pest management. The Project will promote organic fertilizers (manure and composts) without using chemical fertilizers and pesticides (which would in any case be very expensive, inaccessible to the poor beneficiaries and not available in all project areas).No chemical fertilizer will be used as part of this project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	It is unlikely that there are physical cultural resources in the project area, nevertheless, in the likelihood that such an encounter occurs during project implementation, provision of chance finds approach is been embedded in the ESMF that the



		borrower will apply as mitigation measures to avoid any potential adverse impacts on these physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples meeting the criteria of OP 4.10 in Madagascar.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The AF2 privilege the voluntary donation of land, however the Policy is triggered to prevent and address a possible case of land acquisition or restriction of use of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihood that could result in the involuntary resettlement of people based on the activity on sub. component 1.1, and also due to the civil works activities to be carried out under the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure after disasters under sub component 1.3. Although up until now FID has been genuinely dealing with such small scales issues, the matter fact is that under this project, the volume of activities likely to lead to issues of land acquisition remains yet unknown. Given the unknown footprint of the project, the Borrower has prepared an RPF to set forth the basic principles and prerogatives to be followed once details characteristics of the project sites are known. The RPF has been cleared by the Bank and disclosed both in country and at the world Bank website.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	As part of the reconstruction / rehabilitation of post-disaster infrastructures, no hydro-agricultural dam with a height greater than 15 meters will be rehabilitated as part of this project. Generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers with potential adverse impacts are included in the existing safeguards instruments.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Madagascar is an Island. The policy on Projects on International Waterways is not triggered given location and potential impact of the Project.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no disputed areas associated with the Project.



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:

The proposed AF is focused on cash transfers, capacity building & training, as well as the provision of technical assistance, materials, equipment and operational costs. It is retained to consolidate and disseminate the safety net program with scale up to additional poor areas. In fact, the AF project activities consist in (i) starting consolidation of the three current social safety net models into a cohesive social safety net for the poorest households with only two core models (HDCT and PSPN) with streamlined accompanying measures, and developing a clear flexible crisis response model; (ii) expand support geographically of these two consolidated models to three new vulnerable regions; (iii) strengthen key elements of the Project related to human development, sustainability and resilience notably by (a) continuing to focus on the delivery systems which serve as building blocks for a strong social safety net, including a social registry, strong monitoring and evaluation, a good grievance and redress system and institutional strengthening; (b) supporting the inclusion of well performing accompanying measures especially in the areas of early childhood development and productive inclusion; and (c) aligning the Project with complementary supply side investments, notably in nutrition. The proposed AF remains Category B as the parent project. The four safeguard policies from the original project are maintained triggered for the AF : OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP/BP 4.11 (Physical cultural Resources) and OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), and OP 4.37 Dam safety. Parts of the activities financed under this AF is similar with the parent project (P149323). No new environmental risks are expected to arise and the amendment is not foreseen to trigger any new safeguard measures.

The majority of activities financed under the AF2 (Component 1.1 Establishing a Productive Safety Net Program and component 1.2 Expanding the Human Development Cash Transfer Pilot including FIAVOTA) are expected to have limited environmental and social safeguard impacts as they consist of small cash transfers, capacity building & training, as well as the provision of technical assistance, materials, equipment and operational costs. Based on the experiences from the parent project the micro-project activities related to the sub.component 1.1 are divided into four (04) groups according to the significant impacts that these could generate (A) agroforestry, reforestation, Agriculture with organic fertilizers (B) dredging, creation and redesign of irrigation/drainage canals, Micro-development of small dams and rehabilitation of canal banks; (C) Setting up of erosive devices, terraces and (D) fish farming. The agriculture activities are linked with the subcomponent 1.1 of parent project under Productive Safety Net (PSN) will provide cash for work (CfW) activities for targeted poor communities in areas of the country where there is a potential to address environmental and soil degradation, and increase local agriculture production. These activities have been planned and implemented sequentially over a period of three years in order to address soil conservation, water harvesting, reforestation and terracing in a durable manner. PSN activities were of labor-intensive and at least 70 percent of the funding for the subprojects were used to pay cash to beneficiaries. The remaining financing covered non-wage costs, such as small equipment and material inputs, as well as supervision costs. The project aims to increase the harvests of poor agricultural households in the project. These activities are in general sources of disturbance of the physical property of water, water pollution, Accidents, social conflicts, loss of assets (harvest, land), increase of insecurity in the area, harassment or gender-based Violence (GBV). The cash for works activities meant to provide cash to targeted poor families in exchange for their participation in small group community work activities and may not expose them to significant risks of HIV/AIDS, other health or safety hazards, or cause damage to the existing physical and social environment.



Activities of sub-component 1.2 (TMDH) will support also a "recovery funds" which will support family investments that are generally focused on family farming activities, and livestock. These activities could be source of increased pressure on vegetation, spread of parasitic infestation of caprine/ovine herds, increased number of drinking herds in stagnant water point, increased level of insecurity.

Security issue related to the cash transfer need to be highlight. The early case of fatality occurred and reported in the parent project need relevant measures. (Indeed one case was reported on the parent project linked to cash transfer. A payments convoy that included a payments supervision team from the Social Investment Fund -the implementing agency for the project- and a team from the contracted payments service provider for the cash transfers, was attacked the afternoon of November 06, 2018 in one district of Madagascar -District of Ambohimahaso, Fianarantsoa Province). A Social Investment Fund driver was killed, and one staff injured, and the bandits stole 9.000.000 Ariary, equivalent to \$2,500).

The proposed AF will significantly scale up Component 1.3 "Early Recovery Response to Natural Disasters" and would use similar instruments such as cash transfers and complementary measures like nutrition services. Under this component, the AF activities are expected to have in siting environmental and social safeguard impacts as they focus on rehabilitating and reconstructing damaged infrastructures in the affected communities to respond to rapid-onset disasters like those produced by cyclones and flooding. In the aftermath of a disaster, existing community infrastructure like classrooms/ schools, health centers, market places and feeder roads could be rehabilitated. This part of the project activities could produce some adverse negative impacts. Likely adverse impacts include air, soil and water pollution, loss of vegetation, soil erosion, traffic accidents, and potential loss of livelihoods and/or land required for future infrastructure investments. As part of the reconstruction / rehabilitation of post-disaster infrastructures, FID prioritizes schools and basic health centers. All category A type activities are ineligible under this project. Social risks related to the staff management could be considered, such as cases of moral harassment or abuse of authority.

Overall, the potential adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of both the original project and the proposed AF2 are expected to be small in scale and site specific, typical of category B projects. There are no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts associated with the original project or with the activities proposed for the additional credit.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: As in the activities under the original project, the planned activities under the AF are not expected to incur any potential indirect and/or long term impacts.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. For this proposed AF, the activities under the parent project have been added of Early Recovery Response to Natural Disasters component that consists mainly cash-for works activities and rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged infrastructures. These activities could generate minimal adverse impacts and site specific nature. No alternatives have been considered.

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. The client has been actively responsive in addressing safeguards issues. At the national level, Madagascar has a legislative and regulatory framework which is conducive to good environmental management. In addition, Madagascar has signed a number of international treaties and conventions to ensure sound environmental management.



Since the exact physical locations of future civil works activities, namely reconstruction/rehabilitation of small scale rural sub-projects as well as their potential localized adverse environmental and social impacts and risks will only be identified during implementation of the proposed project, the Government of Madagascar has prepared for the parent project an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as instruments for mitigating or minimizing potential adverse impacts which could arise as a result of implementing the proposed project. However based on some evolution of activities these safeguard document have been updated to support the AF activities.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project was updated to manage all environmental and social risk related to both the Parent and the AF project. The ESMF/ESMP outlines an environmental and social screening process for future sub-projects to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound and sustainably implementable, in line with GOM and World Bank policies and guidelines on environmental and social impact management. The screening outcomes will determine if sub-projects will need to prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), a freestanding Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), or if no action will be needed. The ESMF also includes: (i) a basic description of the natural and physical environment of the targeted project intervention zones in the country; (ii) a clear and coherent process to assess environmental and social impacts of subprojects to be financed which were improved with the lesson learned and the best practices developed by the current IDA financing; (iii) guidelines to adequately mitigate (avoid, minimize or reduce) any environmental and social impacts from financed subprojects; (iv) an environmental and social management Plan (ESMP) with an estimated budget and timeline; (v) public consultations and stakeholder participation with women, youth and vulnerable groups, municipalities and members of the local communities; (vi) a grievance redress mechanism that provides clearer guidance on how potential grievances will be handled throughout the project cycle; (vii) a monitoring and evaluation mechanism; (viii) a set of Social and Environmental Clauses (SEC) for private construction firms' compliance with safeguards measures outlined in these instruments and (ix) clear instructions on how possible findings of physical cultural resources will be managed and will be dealt with during Project implementation using chance-finds approaches in compliance with OP/BP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources.

On the other hand, no hydro-agricultural dam with a height greater than 15 meters will be rehabilitated as part of this project. Generic dam safety measures under agriculture project will be applied to this project following the link (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/377391484072629188/Élaboration-d-un-manuel-de-gestion-et-de-securite-des-petits-barrages>).

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): Based on the experience from the parent project, the AF2 privileged the voluntary donation of land, as well as the voluntary availability of land. However (i) to prevent a possible case of land acquisition or restriction of use of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihood that could result in the involuntary resettlement of people, based on the activity on sub.component 1.1, 1.3, and also (ii) since the physical locations of the proposed activities are unknown at this stage and the Project, the Borrower has prepared a detailed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that sets forth the basic principles and procedures that both the Borrower and the World Bank must follow to mitigate any potential adverse social impacts. The RPF includes details information on legal and institutional framework, eligibility criteria, assets evaluating methods, implementation arrangements, grievances redress mechanism, resettlement budget totally covered by the Government and monitoring and evaluation. The RPF contains the basic principles and procedures/directives to be followed by the Borrower for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) once the physical locations of the proposed activities are known. The result of socio-economic studies have characterized different forms of compensation. The RPF has included also the sufficient budget



to prepare and implement the required PARs for a total amount of USD 129,216.15.

Others safeguard measure: In addition to ESMF/RPF the project is currently developing additional research and measures to deal with security issue associated to the project mainly related to the cash transfers. In light of a recent attack on payment delivery personnel, the increased use of payments methods that can enhance the security of payment agents and beneficiaries will be prioritized. This includes the increased use of mobile or postal banking; the use of vouchers to be cashed at local payment points; issuing contracts with more than one payment agent per area; and varying payment dates. A consideration of various methods is also important for future scale-up and in case of expansion of safety nets to areas that have been affected by conflicts. The practice of delivering accompanying measures that coincide with payments must also be reviewed. As in the parent Project, the grievance and redress system will be complemented by periodic spot checks to ensure that all processes (targeting, registration, and payments) are functioning properly and, if not, to adjust the design accordingly. In addition, security protocols for project staff have been added to the ESMF of the project.

Monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Framework: Only activities under FID responsibility could produce some adverse environmental and social impacts. Therefore, FID will be in charge to implement safeguard documents. An environmental and social specialist full time is operational and integral part of the project team. She is also supported by one national staff in charge of all citizen engagement activities of the project (reponsable du volet gouvernance citoyenne), and also regional specialist staff. The same safeguard institutional arrangement will be retained for this AF. FID has extensive experience in implementing IDA operations as noted with the ongoing parent project. The screening of the sub-projects will be done by the safeguard specialist who develops the required safeguard instruments. The Safeguard focal point oversees the project environmental and social aspects through to prepare the Terms of Reference for these safeguard instruments, to procure of consultants and supervise them. The environment and social specialist will carry out ESMF/RPF (as well as other additional safeguard tools) monitoring to ensure that the mitigation plans are being effectively implemented, and will conduct field visits on a regular basis. Monitoring checklists will be prepared on the basis of the mitigation plans for this purpose. Progress Reports (PR) shall document the progress of ESMF implementation. Finally, the project will engage specialists/firms to conduct detailed environmental and social studies (ESIA/ESMP; RAP). It is responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the ESMPs, and RAPs in the project areas. The safeguard specialist also will ensure that all contractor contracts include environmental and social clauses, in order to ensure adequate environmental and social management practices during operation.

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

Key stakeholders include: women, youth and vulnerable groups, the beneficiary municipalities and local communities, including possible private firms to be procured to undertake some of the activities.

The original Social Safety Net Project preparation process included a participatory consultative process. Extensive public consultations have been conducted during the preparation of this AF and of ESMF and RPF to take into account the views and perceptions of communities and various stakeholders regarding the design and scope of the project. Various consultations involving all the stakeholders (at national level the Prime Minister, the Ministry of the population of the Protection of women and of social Protection, Ministry of Finance and Budget, national Office of Nutrition, department in charge of national security and Donors; at the regional level the sectoral representatives of the ministries; and finally at local level, of the elected representatives, and members of the community) and partners concerned by the FA2 project, between July 2018 and November 2018.

The revised ESMF and RPF have been approved by the Bank and disclosed in-country and at the Workbank external website.



B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
29-Nov-2018	15-Jan-2019	

"In country" Disclosure

Madagascar
15-Jan-2019

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
29-Nov-2018	15-Jan-2019

"In country" Disclosure

Madagascar
15-Jan-2019

Comments

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 (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes



If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected 270

OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams

Have dam safety plans been prepared?

Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?

Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

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



All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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APPROVAL

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