



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Nov-2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA30274

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Madagascar	Project ID P175087	Project Name Additional Financing to Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo	Parent Project ID (if any) P159756
Parent Project Name Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 16-Nov-2020	Estimated Board Date 10-Dec-2020
Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Land Use Planning, Housing and Public Works, Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective is to enhance urban living conditions and flood resilience in selected low-income neighborhoods of Greater Antananarivo; and to improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Components

Improving urban drainage, services and resilience in targeted areas
 Strengthening institutional capacity for resilient urban governance
 Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation
 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
 Unallocated

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	50.00
Total Financing	50.00
of which IBRD/IDA	50.00

Financing Gap	0.00
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DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Credit	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. Madagascar is facing a health and socioeconomic crisis due to the impacts caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.** Since the confirmation of the first COVID-19 case in Madagascar in March 2020, a state of emergency came into effect. The President of Madagascar announced the end of the state of emergency on October 18th, 2020. The number of detected COVID-19 cases began accelerating in early May, reaching 16,558 as of October 04, 2020 of which 11,896 are in the Analamanga region, where the capital city, Antananarivo, is located.
- 2. The impacts of the crisis could reverse progress in poverty reduction and deepen fragility.** Formal employment has been significantly impacted by the contraction in tourism and manufacturing sectors, notably textiles and apparel, while revenues from informal jobs in large urban areas affected by lockdowns will be significantly reduced. In this context, extreme poverty (US\$1.90/day) is predicted to increase in 2020 to 76.8 percent, up from 74.5 percent in 2019, undoing three years of consecutive decline. Vulnerable populations in urban areas, notably women and youth, are particularly exposed to economic hardship and poverty traps, exacerbated by strict confinement measures. The economic and social impacts of the crisis remain highly uncertain in a rapidly evolving situation, with risks largely tilted to the downside, including the possibility of a renewed escalation of the pandemic. Declining income per capita and rising inequality could sharpen the risk of social unrest, while fiscal shocks would also be heightened. Madagascar has historically experienced cycles of political instability and has only recently completed a peaceful democratic transition. Although it has made progress over the past years, the country is still vulnerable given its weak state institutions, as well as challenges related to elite capture. Impacts of the current crisis on both poverty and stability could be compounded by further shocks, particularly from natural



disasters. Rural communities are highly vulnerable to the risks of cyclones, floods, and droughts due to their dependence on rain-fed agriculture, poor infrastructure, and the absence of affordable insurance mechanisms.

3. To consolidate different sectoral interventions and to prepare the medium-term response, a Multisectoral Emergency Plan (*Plan Multisectoriel d'Urgence – PMDU*) has been adopted by the Government on July 1, 2020.

Its objectives are to (i) control the spread of the virus and stem the pandemic; (ii) help vulnerable populations and respond effectively to their needs; and (iii) protect the economy, maintain human capital, and facilitate the recovery. The plan is steered by the Prime Minister's Office and will implement a range of measures and actions funded by the state budget and the donor community. The cost of the Government's COVID-19 Response Plan is estimated at US\$826 million.

4. The Government of Madagascar requested the activation of the Immediate Response Mechanism on August 10th.

3 Projects have been selected: Sustainable Landscape Management Project (P154698 PADAP), Madagascar Integrated Growth Poles and Corridor SOP-2 (P164536, PIC2.2), and Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (P159756, PRODUIR, the parent project).to reallocate US\$123 million of Project financing to the COVID-19 response. Funds were reallocated to address the most urgent needs in health, social protection and private sector recovery and to provide additional support to Emergency Response Plan of the capital city of Antananarivo. The IRM activation was approved by the World Bank on September 2, 2020.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. The Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo is focusing on Drainage and Flood Risk Management, Urban Upgrading and Improving Social Resilience via improved access to basic services, and building institutions via tackling planning, governance, financial and human resources management among others.

The Project Development Objective is to: "enhance urban living conditions and flood resilience in selected low-income neighborhoods of Greater Antananarivo (GA); and to improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency." The US\$75 million parent operation was approved on May 17, 2018, became effective on March 30, 2019, and will close on February 28, 2023.

6. The Project has been effective for over 17 months and is rated Satisfactory for Progress towards achievement of the Project Development Objective.

As of October 09, 2020, the Project has disbursed US\$ 6.04 million from the IDA grant (IDA 6245-MG). As per the latest Implementation Status Report (ISR) of June 2020, overall implementation progress (IP), progress on Components 1 and 3, Financial Management has been rated Moderately Satisfactory due to delays with the implementation of the resettlement action plan for the sludge disposal site and turnover of Project Management Unit (PMU) staff. Implementation progress under Component 2, as well as Procurement and Monitoring and Evaluation, are rated Satisfactory.

7. The Component 4 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

will provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. This would finance emergency works in the case of another disaster event by including a "zero-dollar" Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). This would help recover damage to infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and enable early rehabilitation. In parallel, following an adverse event that causes a major disaster, the Government of Madagascar may request the Bank to channel resources from this component into an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM).



8. The IRM-CERC-financed activities in response to COVID-19 pandemic cover activities on health, social protection, private sector mitigation related measures and urban/wash activities. PRODUIR was designated to reallocate US\$50 million to support social protection activities and implement part of the Emergency Response plan of the *Commune Urbaine d’Antananarivo* (CUA).

9. The support to Antananarivo COVID-19 Response plan and priority Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities (US\$5 million) (referred to as component 4.1) will (1) strengthen the city's capacities in managing health crisis to contain the epidemic : equipment to facilitate and/or enforce social distancing and hygiene services (public handwashing station and hand sanitizer for public transport services), personal protective equipment for CUA’s staff, building and equipment of a municipal morgue and local health center rehabilitation ; (2) maintain the delivery of essential services (local solid waste management) provided by CUA and water providers (water trucks for Jirama and Minister in charge of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), (3) support to the vulnerable population groups as well as homeless by constructing one homeless shelter and supplying the existing facilities on food during 6 months and (4) enhance CUA institutional and financial management by setting up a digital platform for taxes payment.

10. The Social Protection support (US\$45 million) covers families in extreme poverty and vulnerability situations which are affected by the consequences of the health security measures related to Covid-19 (referred to as component 4.2). It consists of: (i) extending Unconditional Cash Transfer to over 100,000 vulnerable households, in the main affected urban areas; (ii) Conditional Cash Transfer and cash for work targeting 200,000 vulnerable households mostly beneficiaries of the Program “*Tosika Fameno*” in the main affected urban areas, inter alia the cities of Antananarivo, Toamasina and Fianarantsoa; (iii) unconditional Cash Transfer to 40,000 beneficiaries of the Program “*Tosika Vonjy Aigna*” in the South of Madagascar.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The Project Development Objective is to enhance urban living conditions and flood resilience in selected low-income neighborhoods of Greater Antananarivo; and to improve the Recipient’s capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Current PDO

The Project Development Objective is to enhance urban living conditions and flood resilience in selected low-income neighborhoods of Greater Antananarivo; and to improve the Recipient’s capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Key Results

11. The Results Framework will be revised to measure results related to the COVID-19 response activities implemented under the CERC. 3 PDO indicators and 3 intermediate result indicators related to the COVID-19 response activities will be incorporated in the Project as part of the Additional Financing.

Table 1: Revised Result Framework

New PDO Indicators

Direct Beneficiaries of the social protection program (Number)	This indicator will measure the total number of selected and enrolled beneficiaries from the Unconditional and Conditional cash transfer program. Direct beneficiaries are people who directly derive benefits from cash transfer program.
Of which women (Number)	The indicator measures the number of female beneficiaries among all beneficiaries.

New Intermediate Results Indicators

Person-days created by cash-for-work activities (number)	This indicator will measure the total number of person-days created by cash-for-work activities.
Complaints addressed per the GRM established by FID (percentage)	The indicator measures the effectiveness and efficiency of the grievance mechanism, to be established by FID, in terms of the percentage of project-related grievances received from intended beneficiaries that are promptly reviewed and effectively addressed.
Direct Beneficiaries of the CUA's homeless service (number)	This indicator will measure the total number of enrolled beneficiaries at CUA's homeless shelters receiving meals, hygiene, and bed services.

D. Project Description

12. This Additional Financing (AF) in the amount of US\$50 million for Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (P159756 – Credit Number 6245-MG) is to fill the financing gap created by the triggering of the IRM and reallocation of resources to the CERC for COVID-19 support. The IRM was triggered on August 10, 2020, for the Emergency Situation in Madagascar in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Funds were reallocated to the CERC (Component 4, disbursement category 5) from undisbursed proceeds of the Madagascar IDA portfolio to address the urgent needs in the social protection responses to Covid-19. The IRM activation was approved by the World Bank on September 2, 2020. The AF formalizes the reallocation of finances between disbursement categories of the original IDA 6245-MG and allocation of the AF. The reallocation has the objective to replenish the IRM activation by allocating US\$ 50 million to Category 5.

13. This AF will support the replenishment of the Project to ensure originally planned activities under the Project would be financed and implemented. Through this AF, financing will be provided back to the components that were used to finance the Covid-19 emergency response interventions under the CERC, thus ensuring the PDO would be achieved by the end of the current Project despite the crisis. The proposed restoration of funding will provide the resources to resume and carry out the activities originally envisaged under the Project. More specifically, the resources will be used to replace funding under Components 1 and 2, specifically to rehabilitate dikes, C3 drainage canal, construct a sludge disposal site and resettlement site, compensate PAPs under the Resettlement

Action Plan, rehabilitate/build small local urban infrastructure and to finance the ongoing detailed urban study and technical assistance.

14. The proposed changes under this AF and restructuring cover: (1) changes to implementation arrangements including CERC PIU and (2) update of the Results Framework to introduce new monitoring indicators and Project targets related to the COVID-19 activities financed under the CERC.

15. Project and components costs. The project will maintain the existing four components and all original subcomponents. The Project Restructuring will formalize the reallocation of US\$50 million from Component 1, Component 2 and Disbursement Category 6 (unallocated) to Component 4 (Contingency Emergency Response Component) and will replenish that same amount back to the original Components.

Table 2: Reallocation of financing across components due to IRM activation and Project Components and Cost After AF

Parent Project Components	Parent Project Amount (US\$, millions equivalent)	Parent Project after CERC Reallocation (US\$, millions equivalent)	Proposed AF (US\$, millions equivalent)	Parent Project and AF (US\$, millions equivalent)
C1. Improving urban drainage, services and resilience in targeted areas	58.04	16.04 (-42)	42	58.04
Sub C1.1 Improvements of Canal, Drainage and Sanitation Infrastructure	36.64	14.64 (-22)	22	36.64
Sub C1.2 Neighborhood upgrading	20.1	0.1 (-20)	20	20.1
Sub C1.3 Citizen Engagement	1.3	1.3	0	1.3
C2. Strengthening institutional capacity for resilient urban governance	5.46	1.46 (-4)	4	5.46
Sub C2.1 Strengthening capacity for inclusive and resilient urban management	1.5	0.36 (-1.14)	1.14	1.5
Sub C2.2 Municipal Management	2.16	1 (-1.16)	1.16	2.16
Sub C2.3 Capacity Enhancement and sector reforms for environmental sanitation	1.8	0.1	1.7	1.8
C3. Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	6.5	2.5 (-4)	4	6.5
Unallocated	5	5	0	5
C4. CERC	0	50	0	50
Sub C4.1 CUA Urban and WASH	0	5	0	0
Sub C4.2 Social Protection	0	45	0	0
Total	75	75	50	125

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. An IRM Operations Manual (IRM-OM) governs the activation and use of funds through the IRM mechanism. Covering the implementation of all CERCs in the IDA portfolio, the IRM-OM enables consistency among the implementation arrangement of different CERCs. On April 11, 2017 the World Bank approved the IRM-CERC Operations Manual to cover the implementation of all Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERCs) in the IDA portfolio and enable consistency among the implementation arrangement. The IRM-CERC Operations Manual was updated specifically in August 2020 to incorporate COVID-19 response.

17. The implementation arrangements will be revised to accommodate the implementation of the COVID-19 emergency response activities in Social Protection and in supporting Emergency Response plan of the CUA. Social Protection activities will be implemented by Fonds d’Intervention pour le Développement (FID), Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the 2nd Additional Financing of the Social Safety Net Project (P171633). FID implemented the unconditional cash transfer program set up by the authorities to support vulnerable households in three regions, mostly affected by COVID-19 (Program “Tosika Fameno”) serving 250,000 households. CUA emergency response plan will be implemented by the Project Management Unit of the parent Project. The two PIUs will be fully responsible for the activities included in CERRP through the reallocation of resources to the CERC and as covered in this AF.

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

The project will intervene in Greater Antananarivo metropolitan area of the Analamaga Region (Madagascar). Works will be mainly concentrated in the 1st and 4th arrondissement of the Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo (CUA) and three neighboring communes (Bemasoandro, Andranonahoatra, Anosizato Andrefana) – all located in urban areas.

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	



Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No
Pest Management OP 4.09	No
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

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 Additional Financing (AF) is to fill the financing gap created by the triggering of the IRM and reallocation of resources to the CERC for COVID-19 support. No additional activities under this Additional Financing. The Project is classified as Category “A” because although the environmental and social impacts are predictable, impacts could be significant, permanent, large scale, and irreversible. Four environmental and social Safeguard Policies are triggered by this operation: OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement); OP 4.11(Physical Cultural Resources); and OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats).

Sub-component 1.1, Improvements of Canal, Drainage and Sanitation Infrastructure, will include works related to the removal and disposal of an estimated 100,000 cubic meters of sludge from the C3 Canal and associated drainage and sanitation infrastructure works. The main environmental impacts associated with these works based on the ESIA are generation of noise, dust and vibration; erosion on the quarry sites of rocks and earth, unpleasant smells, disposal of contaminated dredged and excavated materials, and groundwater pollution risks with the contaminated sludge. The main mitigation measures to address these risks are described in the ESIA/ESMP.

The main social impacts will be related to works undertaken under sub-component 1.1 “Improvements of Canal, Drainage and Sanitation Infrastructure” (including all activities on the C3 Canal, pumping station, sludge disposal site) and 1.2 “Neighborhood Upgrading”. These social impacts are related to land acquisition and permanent and temporary involuntary resettlement, social conflict due mainly to land acquisition and resettlement process, and health and safety issues for workers and the local population (STD/HIV, COVID 19 transmission) due to labor influx issues of temporary workers, during the civil works, around work sites, the traffic disturbance and accident traffic risks with the sludge transportation. The resettlement activity may affect key vulnerable groups living and/or having commercial activities on the existing right-of-way of the C3 canal (children, people with disabilities, elderly, waste-pickers). The project involves two major civil works components that entail significant social, SEA, and GBV risks for



the population living in its area of influence.

Resettlement activities are under implementation for the works on the dikes, the sludge disposal site, the C3 canal and the resettlement site of Andavamamba. The PMU is currently finalizing the update of the list of PAPs, and based on current data, 613 households and business have been identified to be physically displaced, and 2 598 PAPs as losing their income because of temporary displacement: owners of rental structures, owners or tenants of ancillary buildings, farmers in the downstream floodplain, sediment extractors, informal economic activities along the canal that may be affected from loss of access to the water, including laundry services, brick makers from the river's sediment, and vendors of wood and agriculture products.

The government has also triggered the Eminent domain process to address some land acquisition issues mainly related to some PAPs opposed to the project in the sludge disposal site in Iarinarivo.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Long term impacts resulting from the project are mainly positive (i) reduction in flooding; (ii) urban upgrading and greater inclusion of vulnerable neighborhoods into the urban fabric; and (iii) effective and inclusive citizen engagement in diverse processes of design and implementation. Overall, the project will contribute to the improvement of the quality of life in the project and surrounding areas.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize adverse impacts included focusing on upgrading subprojects that outside of the targeted area (first and fourth arrondissements of the CUA and three neighboring communes), selecting alternative waterways other than the C3 Canal to rehabilitate, and focusing works only on portions of the C3 Canal that did not require any involuntary resettlement. These alternatives were not selected because they don't maximize the intended transformational nature and objective of the project.

Regarding the Canal C3 and dikes rehabilitation works, several alternatives were identified: the design of the rehabilitation works of Canal C3 has considered several alternatives with different associated resettlement impacts. Due to the highly urbanized target area, the least impacting scenario was selected. In terms of the disposal of canal sludge, six different sludge management, and disposal options have been considered, including disposal at the existing landfill, waste recovery, and recycling, incineration. Due to existing landfill being near full capacity and anticipated higher costs of treatment (due to the mixing of sludge with other solid waste), this alternative was not pursued. Likewise, waste recycling and incineration options were discarded due to the composition of the sludge.

Several resettlement alternatives were considered, including sites that are located at a longer distance from the project area. These alternatives were not pursued because of the importance of maintaining livability options for project-affected people. Dredging technologies are still being considered and will be part of the final procurement packages of the civil works.

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. To address the safeguard policies issues, the



Borrower has prepared: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Frameworks (RPF) for the activities related to infrastructure that improve mobility and access ways, social services, public health, and hygiene investments, since the exact locations of these infrastructure investments and activities cannot be determined prior to project appraisal; and (ii) a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with a specific ESMP and a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the civil works related to the rehabilitation of the C3 Canal. The ESMF, RPF, ESIA with its ESMP and RAP for the drainage and rehabilitation of Canal C3 have been cleared by the Bank and publicly disclosed in-country and on the World Bank's external website.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): In compliance with OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment) since the precise locations and potential impacts of future investments in infrastructure to improve mobility and accessibility, social services and public health and hygiene, cannot be identified prior to appraisal, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to be used to screen sub-project proposals for environmental, social, gender, and health and safety impacts by using the Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) checklist. The ESMF, which includes a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), has taken into account the urban environmental and social review and described the environmental and social profiles in the project target area, which covers parts of the first and fourth "arrondissements" of the CUA, as well as the extension to three neighboring communes (Bemasoandro, Andranonahoatra, Anosizato Andrefana), on the potential activities to be supported by the project. The ESMF outlines an environmental and social screening process for future infrastructure investments to improve mobility and accessibility, social services and public health and hygiene investments, to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound as well as sustainable. This approach conforms with GoM and World Bank policies and guidelines on environmental and social impact management (see the HSE guideline). The ESMF also outlines the importance of developing an operational grievance redress mechanism that will capture and address environmental, social, governance, and other grievances and negative impacts of the project. Prior to its commencement, and as soon as the implementation sites are identified, each subproject/activity will be screened per the ESSF procedures detailed in the ESMF. The screening outcomes will determine the need to prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and a freestanding Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); whereas the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will determine the need for preparation of additional Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

Since the project is rated a Category A project, all specific environmental and social ToRs for identified subprojects under Sub-component 1.2 during implementation will be submitted for the Bank's approval before launching environmental and social studies. The works of these selected subprojects will be executed with the environmental and social clauses in the respective enterprise contracts and with the required Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMP) included after the specific ESIA's are approved by the Bank. The screening of the sub-projects will be done by the two safeguard environmental and social focal points (one environmental specialist and one social development specialist), already in place within the Project Management Unit. The environmental and social safeguard specialists will be responsible for the procurement of consultants to prepare the safeguards instruments, supervision of the consultants and monitoring of the implementation of the ESMPs, and RAPs in the project areas. The safeguard specialists also will ensure that all contractor contracts include environmental and social clauses (including a worker code of conduct, specific grievance redress mechanism, specific measure regarding gender-based violence), which are attached as an annex to the ESMF and will also be developed in the specific ESIA for the selected subproject sites during implementation in order to ensure adequate environmental and social management practices during construction and operation.

For OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources: The ESIA identified three sites of cultural or religious significance (2 churches and one cock-fighting arena) that will be affected by the C3 works. Appropriate mitigation measures are included in



the ESIA. In addition, the ESMF has included “chance find” procedures in case of chance finds during construction.

For OP 4.04, the project aims, as one of its main objectives, to preserve natural habitat and reduce risks and impacts to preserve the natural site in the project zones. OP 4.04 has been triggered due to the potential encroachment on natural habitats by the location of the potential quarries site to be used during the construction of Andavamamba relocation site but also due to potential impacts from dredging and river works on rivers during construction and the long term positive impacts of dredging in improving the water quality of the rivers.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): A stand-alone Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been prepared for the civil works for the drainage and rehabilitation of the C3 Canal, and address, among others, the construction stage impacts mainly related to noise, vibration, erosion on the quarry sites of rocks and earths, dust, unpleasant smells, increased STD/AIDS, COVID 19 transmission risks with the influx of temporary workers and safety issues with the important number of workers required during the civil works; health and safety issues for workers, the traffic disturbance and accident risks with the sludge transportation, groundwater pollution risks with the polluted sludge. The canal sludge lab results have noted the presence of heavy metals. In addition, the current solid waste landfill of Andralanitra will reach full capacity in less than four years and what led the project to look for an alternative long term treatment and disposal landfill site. Therefore, the project already identify a specific disposal site at Iarinarivo for the disposal of dredged and excavated material estimated to reach a volume of 100,000 m³. A site-specific, full stand-alone ESIA for Iarinarivo has been developed including the appropriate sludge treatment technology adopted to reduce the contamination of groundwater and the impact on the environment and human contamination risks, and covering the transportation, treatment and management of the final disposal site of sludge. The related ESIA and RAP for Iarinarivo have been approved and disclosed on Bank website on March 1, 2019 and April 1, 2019 respectively. The disposal site is required to be operational before the start of sludge removal works on the C3 Canal under Sub-component 1.1.

A cumulative impact assessment was conducted on both canal rehabilitation projects financed under IDA (C3 Canal) and AFD (Andriantany Canal) funds. The analysis of the cumulative effects of the project with the other selected projects has concluded that there is an absence of significant negative cumulative effects during the civil works. A summary of the cumulative impact is included in the ESIA. In addition, the completion of the two projects will bring positive cumulative effects for the entire urbanized floodplain of Antananarivo: improvement of the evacuation of water from the urbanized districts within the plain, suppression of unhealthy zones, etc.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) summarizes all the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures, administrative procedures, as well as the institutional responsibilities that are required during both construction and operational phases in order to eliminate, mitigate, compensate or offset negative environmental and social impacts. The Contractor will be required to prepare a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) based on this ESIA/ESMP and taking into account all plans required in the ESMP: Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Hygiene Health and Security Plan, Local Labor Recruitment Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Post-construction Site Rehabilitation Plan, Plan for Management of Cultural Sites, Management Plan for Extraction of Building Materials, Solid and Liquid Waste generated by works Management Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism, and Sludge Treatment Management Plan. The ESIA provides detail on each of these plans required CESMP and these specifications will be included in the bidding documents once the final procurement package is finalized. The ESMP includes a clear and coherent implementation plan with a total budget of around USD 200,000 financed by the Project.

Gender violence prevention. The project will continue to pay attention to GBV. Measures already taken or to be continued into the GBV action plan will include, but are not limited to (a) a sensitization related to SEA and GBV, and



the project values, (b) a requirement that the project includes clauses on workers' conditions and management, child protection, and GBV prevention in all contracts; (c) provision of assistance and training to the project and awareness-raising on GBV among all contractors, workers, and local residents; (d) the reinforcement of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure that any incident related to GBV will be addressed in an effective manner with sufficient social sensitivity; and (e) collaboration with specialized agency.

COVID 19 measures. The project have already included in all bidding document, and also into operational document measures related to COVID 19. AF project will benefit from these measures already in place with the parent project mainly related to public consultation and the safety of workers.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): In compliance with OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), since the precise locations and potential impacts of future subprojects, mainly the subcomponent 1.2 of the project, in terms of infrastructure investments to improve mobility and accessibility, social services and public health and hygiene, investments cannot be identified prior to appraisal, an RPF has been developed that takes into account the urban and socio-economic context of the resettlement. Indeed under Component 1.2, interventions related to the rehabilitation and development of precarious and vulnerable areas (urban upgrading), will affect various elements of the urban environment and are likely to generate land acquisitions that would result in loss of land, property, assets and/or socio-economic activities among the affected communities, including their possible involuntary resettlement. Therefore the RPF has identified a global number of affected households and PAPs for all the project, (i) described the way for the development of potential RAP to be developed after identification of specific activities of the project, (ii) outlined eligibility criteria for PAPs, (iii) defined specific compensation matrix for the project, (iv) outlined consultation process for the future PAR, (v) defined the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) which will be developed into the project and which will capture all complaints related to the project but not only those from resettlement issues, (vi) has proposed the institutional arrangement for resettlement implementation and also defines M&E approach for resettlement.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): In compliance with OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) a Resettlement Action Plan has been developed to address all aspects related to land acquisition temporary or permanent involuntary resettlement, or loss of livelihoods during the drainage and rehabilitation of the C3 Canal. The RAP has identified all households, enterprises, infrastructures and also PAPs directly or indirectly impacted by the project, and also outlines variable compensation and resettlement support which fits on households and PAPs categorization, and without exclusion even if some PAPs are irregular occupants. The RAP also identified three resettlement sites, located in Anosiala, Andavamamba and Soavimasoandro, which are all on government land. ESIA and RAP for Andavamamba one of the three identified resettlement sites located on government land have been developed and in the approval process by the Bank (as per end October 2020). For Andavamamba which is located in humid areas in the center and on the outskirts of the city, technical studies for flood risk reduction was included in the site development studies. Thus, installation of drainage and flood protection infrastructures with landfilling areas were required before the installation of roads, basic urban services, and construction of houses. Andavamamba site must be operational before the start of works affecting involuntary resettlement on the C3 Canal commence under Sub-component 1.1. The RAP also defines a global grievance redress mechanism (GRM) which will capture all complaints related to the project including those from resettlement issues. The RAP includes a clear and coherent implementation plan, including an institutional arrangement with a total budget of around \$7,350,000 which will be co-financed by the government and the project. However, because of the weak budgetary position of government and the importance of not letting resettlement costs impede the progress of this project, approval of IDA resources for financing cash compensation options, up to \$5.93 million, is currently underway.



Environmental and Social Capacity Building: The capacity assessment conducted as part of the ESMF and the RPF concluded that capacities need to be strengthened at all levels. The ESMF and RPF include institutional arrangements outlining the roles and responsibilities for the various stakeholder groups involved, for screening and approval of activities, as well as implementation and monitoring of their mitigation measures and capacity building activities needed. The PRODUIR PMU is composed by a full time of one (1) environmental specialist and one (1) social development specialist to ensure day-to-day safeguard works and to assess project activities in compliance with the prepared safeguard documents approved by the Bank. This E&S structure is operational and maintained for the parent project and this AF. The ESIA includes a requirement for the contractor to also include in their key personnel health and safety specialists. The Bank’s safeguards team will ensure additional capacity-building support to strengthen the technical capacity on both social and environmental safeguards management. The environmental and social safeguard specialists of PRODUIR work collaboratively with the National Office of Environment (ONE), the national authority responsible for environmental and social management, and also ensure compliance with national regulation and safeguards document reviews. The ESMF has proposed thematic training sessions to the main actors implicated in the PRODUIR. The safeguards training workshops has been iterative and open to other key stakeholders including beneficiary communities, private sector (consultant firms, CSOs, etc.) with the aim of reinforcing the grounding of public consultation and participation to foster more engagement, and the ownership and social accountability for the sustainability of project implemented activities. The Environmental and Social Panel at PMU is operational to support and advise the project to implement safeguard measures and requirements following a ToR approved by the Bank. Specialized NGO is in place to conduct the implementation of RAPs.

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

During the preparation of this proposed project, intensive public consultations have been held in selected project zones. The MATP has initiated public consultations and provided, in a timely manner prior to consultation, all the relevant materials in both French and Malagasy in order to be understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. These consultations allowed to further communicate the project details as well as the conclusions from the ESIA, such as the mitigation measures which enhance the positive effects and attenuate the negative ones. More than 1,000 people took part in public consultations, on 11 sites. Approximately half of these people were women. The ESMF included a public consultation approach under the Stakeholder Engagement plan and comprehensive and clear grievance mechanism to be adopted during the project implementation with the Management of gender-based violence complaint which will be treated in collaboration with specialized institutions on gender-based violence (Ministry in charge of social protection, NGOs, and advocacy associations). Borrowers’ safeguards instruments (ESMF, RPF, ESIA and RAP of C3 channel and dikes) have been reviewed and approved by the Bank. They have been disclosed in-country on April 05, 2018 and in World Bank’s external website on April 06, 2018. ESIA and RAP for Iarinarivo have been approved and disclosed on Bank website on March 1, 2019 and April 1, 2019 respectively. Finalization of ESIA and RAP for the relocation site of Andavamamba is ongoing for Iarinarivo and will be finalized, cleared, and disclosed by the end of November 2020.

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
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"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

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)



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APPROVAL

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