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GPSA MADAGASCAR: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY AND MUNICIPALITY CO- ENGAGEMENT FOR
BETTER BASIC HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT (P172393)

Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Madagascar	AFRICA	P172393	
Project Name	GPSA MADAGASCAR: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY AND MUNICIPALITY CO-ENGAGEMENT FOR BETTER BASIC HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social	Investment Project Financing		7/9/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
SAHA	SAHA		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	0.49

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

No

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

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
 The Project will be implemented in at least 20 municipalities (1,4 % of the total 1693 in Madagascar), located in four Districts (out of 119 Districts in the country), each of them located in four different regions (Analamanga and Vakinankaratra in the center, Anosy in the south and DIANA in the North). The Project will identify and intervene in new municipalities where NGO SAHA does not currently work.



SAHA plans to work in poor areas (e.g. highlands regions) and in which the health sector project financed by the World Bank Improving Nutrition Outcomes using the Multiphase Programmatic Approach (P160848 or PARN) intervenes. The districts to be chosen could be districts where SAHA has already intervened, however the municipalities will be new. However, harmonization of project interventions with PARN is necessary to ensure greater complementarity.

The project proposes to work within 6 pilot municipalities for the first year, i.e. 25% of the total number of municipalities of intervention. The project will make a decision by the end of Year 1 in terms of new municipalities to be added starting on Year 2 and onwards, already with an "adjusted" approach based on lessons from Year 1. As an additional argument for this approach it is expected that after 1 year of project implementation, the project will be likely more engaged with the Ministry of Health and health districts, which may advise in the choices of new municipalities for project actions.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

SAHA NGO will be the lead project implementing agency. As such, it will be responsible for the overall management, coordination and implementation of project activities, project monitoring, and internal evaluations. SAHA has vast national experience in the implementation of social accountability initiatives. In 2003, SAHA started as a participatory budget program in a pilot municipality – the first in Madagascar. Then, SAHA continued testing the tool in six mining municipalities, in order to better manage the royalties from building and operating permits. The successful intervention has allowed to develop and validate tools on the participatory budget process by the Ministry for Decentralization and promoted at national level. SAHA continued its operations after its establishment as an NGO in April 2011. It has worked in the health sector, and has experience facilitating the implementation of participatory approaches, including social accountability mechanisms and tools such civil society-public dialogues, community report cards, and participatory budget planning, amongst others.

The NGO SAHA has previous experience of working with the World Bank through a previous financing received as a recipient of Citizen Involvement in Municipal Service Improvement (CIMS) Project (P162170) a category C project. However, the NGO SAHA has limited capacity in the implementation of the ESF tools and approach. The NGO has hired a staff member responsible for Environmental and Social measures as well as broader social development and risk management issues; NGO staff has already received training on the development of E&S tools under ESF but will be trained with the implementation of these E&S tools and measures. The PMU will ensure to have in place one staff responsible for broader social development and E&S risk management issues.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Low

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

In line with the World Bank ESF guidelines the environmental risk rating for this project has been classified as low. The environmental impacts and risks are likely to be minimal or negligible. No civil works are expected under this project, and minimal physical footprint is expected. Anticipated risks and impacts related to staff health and safety are also

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expected to be low. The project will primarily focus on strengthening capacity of communities for participation in improving health service provision.

Social Risk Rating

Low

The social risk rating of the project is low. Its potential social risks to and impacts on people and livelihoods in the project intervention areas are likely to be minimal and negligible. The only known risk at this point is the capacity of the implementing agency to manage the emergence of unforeseen social risks and impacts that may present themselves during the project implementation phase. While the likely of this circumstance presenting itself is very remote, the project team, particularly the social officer or the recipient NGO, will be trained or be familiarized with key ESSs requirements and objectives. In line with the WB GBV Good Practice Note, the Bank has undertaken a GBV risks screening of potential risks and impacts induced by the project and the GBV risk has been rated as low.

It is also important to note that the project activities are expected to have strong positive social impacts both by reinforcing social dynamics and also by contributing to the reinforcement of public participation to a better public services delivery.

Even though the risk is low, the PMU will ensure to have in place an operational Grievance Mechanism (GM) and will also ensure to appoint one staff responsible for broader social development and risk management issues.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Project screening included review of the Project Paper, national labor laws and other regulations of the Republic of Madagascar as well as the project paper for the PARN project which supports investments in the health sector that this project will accompany.

The project does not involve any activities that could generate significant and irreversible environmental and social impacts. No adverse social risks or impacts related to land access, community health and safety or cultural heritage have been identified for the project. The project will employ around 11 direct workers (PMU's own staff) and local consultants and need to ensure the respect of worker's right and also respectful work place. In line with both National labor laws of the Republic of Madagascar and ESF requirements the project will put measures to ensure non-discrimination and promote gender sensitivity in the recruitment process of consultants, including those that might be hired as technical assistants. .

In line with the WB GBV Good Practice Note, the Bank has undertaken a GBV risks screening of potential risks and impacts induced by the project and the GBV risk has been rated as low because of limited activities of project which could led for GBV for communities.

The success of the project depend on the involvement of various national and local stakeholders such as, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and Decentralization, local authorities such as the mayor, council, traditional leaders, community (including women, youth, and vulnerable groups that may be identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise in the SEP). Therefore the project will focus more on social dynamics to ensure more involvement in the project.



Consistent with the requirements of ESS1, no further environmental and social assessment has been determined necessary following screening and initial scoping.

Mitigation measures.

In line with ESF requirements, the Borrower has developed : (i) an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) which could be adjusted during the project life keeping with the evolution of environmental and social risks and impacts; (ii) a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including Grievance Mechanism (GM); and, (iii) a Labor Management Procedures (LMP).

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a critical tool for project success. It will identify all relevant project stakeholders and shall develop or chart the engagement program. The project’s SEP will be culturally appropriate, proportional to the project engagement need and shall be all inclusive and participatory. The stakeholders engagement shall be carried out throughout the project life cycle and the outcome of each engagement shall be publicly disclosed

The planned “collaborative social accountability” approach for this project shall be incorporated in the SEP and will require the involvement of various national and local stakeholders such as, the Ministry of health, Ministry of Interior and Decentralization, local authorities such as the mayor, council, traditional leaders, community (including women, youth, and vulnerable groups that may be identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise in the SEP). Engaging women in decision-making processes will need to ensure that they can participate in a safe environment and create the conditions for women to voice their concerns freely, acknowledging that power dynamics in communities often discourage women from having a significant role in decision-making bodies. The government developed a legal framework, adopted in 2014, to ensure more involvement of local communities and participatory approaches for local development (the two new pieces of legislation on decentralization are the Organic Law No. 2014-018, which outlines the decentralization and devolution of governmental structures, and Organic Law No. 2014-020) which guides local coordination structures (SLC). However, the operationalization of this structure needs more support and as such, the project should be an opportunity to develop this structure.

Mitigation measures have been planned to manage the identified risks related to ESS10. The Recipient have prepared a SEP prior to Grant agreement. The client will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. If major changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP should be publicly disclosed. The borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions



ESS2 is relevant for direct workers for this project (PMU's own staff and local consultants). The project will employ around 11 direct workers (PMU's own staff) and local consultants. These are all employees of the NGO or consultants and not civil servants. There is a need for the project to ensure the importance of the respect of the right of the workers, and also the need to ensure respectful work place. The full requirements of ESS2 will apply. The project will put measures to ensure non-discrimination and promote gender sensitivity in the recruitment process of consultants, including those that might be hired as technical assistants. The Borrower has developed and will implement (i) Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and (ii) worker's Grievance Mechanism (GM) which will capture all workers complaints and (iii) will launch sensitization program related to the availability of worker's Grievance Mechanism (GM) and to the respect of code of conduct to prevent and address any harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation within the project. All staff hired by the project will be required to sign and adhere to the standardized Code of Conduct.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 is assessed as not relevant to the project. The project does not have any activities which could impact natural resources or which could generate pollution.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is assessed as not relevant to the project. Activities of the project are not expected to have community health or safety risks or impacts .

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is assessed as not relevant to the project. Activities of the project are not expected to entail land acquisition, resettlement or access restrictions.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is assessed as not relevant to the project. The project does not have any activities which could impact biodiversity or that involve production or harvesting of living natural resources.

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

ESS7 is assessed as not relevant to the project as there are no communities nor peoples who meet the WB criteria for Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities in Madagascar.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

ESS8 is assessed as not relevant to the project. The project does not have any activities which could impact physical or non-physical cultural heritage.



ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 is assessed as not relevant to the project as the project will not involve any Financial Intermediaries.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

No relevant additional risks identified

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable?

No

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Update, adopt, and implement the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)	05/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Update, adopt and implement the SEP	09/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Finalize, adopt, and implement the Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	05/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	

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NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
NOT RELEVANT	
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	
NOT RELEVANT	

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

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

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

The use of Borrower Framework is not being considered for this project.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

A common approach is not being considered for this project.

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

Corporate advice/oversight will be provided by an Environmental and Social Standards Adviser (ESSA) during project preparation

V. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: SAHA

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VII. APPROVAL

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