



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 10-Jan-2019 | Report No: PIDISDSA24369

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Madagascar	Project ID P166133	Project Name Madagascar Agriculture Rural Growth and Land Management - Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P151469
Parent Project Name Madagascar Agriculture Rural Growth and Land Management Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Dec-2018	Estimated Board Date 28-Feb-2019
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Madagascar	Implementing Agency MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The proposed development objective is to improve rural land tenure security and access to markets of targeted farming households in selected agricultural value chains in the Project Areas, and to provide immediate and effective response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

Components

- Component 1. Agribusiness Value Chain Development
- Component 2. Support to Land Policy and Land Rights Registration
- Component 3. Support to Marketing Infrastructure Development and Maintenance
- Component 4. Project Management and Coordination
- Component 5. Contingency Emergency Response

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	52.00
Total Financing	52.00
of which IBRD/IDA	52.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	52.00
IDA Grant	52.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The safeguard responsibility for this project during project implementation phase has been transferred to the sectoral GP.



B. Introduction and Context

1. **CASEF is a US\$53 million IDA project which was declared effective on September 5, 2016. It is articulated around five components:** Component 1: Agribusiness Value Chain Development (US\$ 18.49m) aims to address constraints currently preventing value chains from further developing and expanding by focusing on: (i) improving the enabling environment (ii) enhancing transfers of knowledge and technology; and (iii) enhancing access to agricultural finance. Component 2: Support to Land Policy and Land Rights Registration (US\$ 13.40m) addresses the issue of uncertain land rights as a major constraint to agricultural investment by (i) supporting the land policy reform process and (ii) clarifying land rights and strengthening land administration at the local level. Component 3: Support to Marketing Infrastructure Development and Maintenance (US\$ 15.07m) aims at improving the linkages between production catchment areas and markets and focus on (i) rehabilitation of commercial feeder roads; (ii) maintenance of feeder roads and (iii) storage infrastructure development. Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$ 6.04m) aims to ensure effective project management and coordination. Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response (US\$ 0m) establishes a disaster response contingency funding mechanism that could be triggered in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency or a formal request from the GoM in the wake of a disaster.

2. In the aftermath of the Tropical Cyclone Enawo that hit the country in March 2017, the government issued a declaration of emergency and submitted a request to the Bank for the activation of the IDA IRM. The request was approved on July 20, 2017, for the amount of US\$13 million. The IRM funds were reallocated from the component 1, 2 and 3. **Project restructuring was subsequently completed and approved** on August 7, 2017.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

3. **The Project Development Objective of the project remains unchanged:** to improve rural land tenure security and access to markets of targeted farming households in selected agricultural value chains in the Project Areas, and to provide immediate and effective response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

D. Project Description

4. There is no change in the project components design. The currently proposed US\$52 Million CASEF Additional Financing (AF) aims at: (i) expanding activities on Land Management under Component 2 (US\$34 Million); (ii) replenishing component 1, 2 and 3 with the amount reallocated to the CERC (US\$13 Million); (iii) implementing additional activities aimed at strengthening MoAL capacities in agriculture statistics and agriculture data collection and management under component 1 (US\$2.5 Million); and (iv) increasing the allocation for Project Management and Coordination under Component 4 (US\$2.5 Million).

5. The AF also envisages to extend the project's closing date with one year, from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022, to allow completion of the additional activities.

6. **The expansion of the Land Management activities** aims at: (i) scaling up investment from 191 communes to 500 communes through strengthening 247 existing Communal Land Offices (CLOs) and establishing



62 new ones; (ii) supporting the development of the land information system; and (iii) expanding the coverage of certified land rights in the country through a systematic registration approach with the aim to deliver 2 Million land certificates (in addition to the 500,000 being delivered through the parent Project) in a timely manner and at an affordable cost for smallholder farmers. With a final total target of delivering 2.5 million certificates, CASEF will support the largest land intervention to date in Madagascar.

E. Implementation

7. There is no change in the implementation arrangements for the AF. As per the Project agreed implementing arrangements, the Ministry of Agriculture will take the lead for the AF implementation. The Project's coordination and management structure will continue to operate through the Project's three main bodies: the Project Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage), the Project Implementation Unit at the central level (Agence d'exécution), and two Regional Implementing Units (Cellules Régionales d'Exécution - RIU).

8. The Project coordination, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation procedures will be updated in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) already established under the Project and based within the MoA will manage the AF's day-to-day activities. The PIU staff will be responsible for all procurement, disbursement, accounting, financial and technical reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project, policy dialogue, and ensuring the auditing of the accounts.

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

The Project geographical coverage focuses on two important agribusiness hubs and one priority commodity: (a) in the Highlands: Antananarivo and Antsirabe; (b) on the East Coast: a corridor from Toamasina to East Fenerive; and (c) the meat export value chains around Fort-Dauphin whose supply catchment area covers the Anosy and Androy regions. The AF will help implement the land reform program by supporting an additional 309 communal land offices located in the following Regions: Diana, Sava, Sofia, Boeny, Betsiboka, Bongolava, Alaotra-Mangoro, Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra. The Land Observatory is conducting regional and local consultations to select the additional communes accordingly with criteria agreed with the Government.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paul-Jean Feno, Environmental Specialist
Andrianjaka Rado Razafimandimby, Social Specialist
Marina Rachel Gery Ramaroson, Environmental Specialist



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The proposed project activities in components 1, 2, and 3 may lead to some social and environmental impacts that would require the establishment of appropriate mitigation measures. Specifically the project will have some environmental and social issues related (a) to the rehabilitation or construction/maintenance of the CLOs, and (b) to the land certification process (mainly social issues). However, given the low scale size of the potential social and environmental risks and impacts, and the site specific nature of the foreseen project activities, the environmental and social category of the project will be B. Since the exact locations of these infrastructure investments and activities have not yet been determined, the Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). 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. The ESMF has been developed/adjusted to cover all social and environmental issues including those related to land certification process. The ESMF report was publicly disclosed both in – country and at the World Bank website.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	Not Applicable
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Zahamena National Park is in intervening project zone in Analanjirofo region. Any potential sub-projects which could affect the conservation of critical natural habitats will not be eligible for project financing. The secondary forests and reforestation zones in project area could meet criteria of Natural habitat.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	There are numerous forests and forest areas (secondary forests and reforestation zones) in the project areas. Project-related activities have the potential to affect the health and quality of these forests, and the rights and welfare of local residents dependent on forest resources. The project could



		propose reforestation activities. The screening form and E&S guidelines developed as part of the ESMF seek to avoid impacts to forest areas and provide mitigation measures to identify and offset impacts to other non-critical forest areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The activities to this AF will not trigger this policy but since this policy was triggered by the parent project (in component 1) it remains triggered as well by this AF. In fact, the extension of agribusiness services may lead to the extensive use of pesticides to boost agriculture productivity. To ensure safe pest management, the Project has prepared an Integrated Pest and Pesticide Management Plan which includes: (i) a survey on the local bio- pesticides and agronomic technical practices to reduce the impacts of pests on the some agriculture value chains in the project areas; (ii) appropriate actions to reduce the exposure of farmer groups to pesticides used in agricultural production systems; and (iii) guidelines to be adopted on the possibility of agrochemical application and disposal; (iv) training sessions to strengthen the capacity of different actors (farmers, local vendors, regional agricultural agents, etc.) on the use, storage and disposal of agrochemical products; and (v) a coherent budget available in the project financing.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Components 1, 2, and 3 may lead to the discovery of new physical cultural resources that would require adequate mitigation measures. Given the physical feature of expected project areas and nature of the proposed physical construction activities and the project areas, the possibility of finding evidence of physical cultural resources during construction is very low. In addition, the project would not involve significant physical work, excavations and demolitions. However, the ESMF includes procedures for dealing with cases of chance finds.
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	Project activities in components 2 and 3 may lead to the acquisition of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihood that could result in the involuntary resettlement of people. The Borrower has prepared a 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 once the physical locations of the proposed activities are known. The RPF report was publicly disclosed both in – country and at the World Bank website.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The AF project will not finance the construction or rehabilitation of large dams and reservoirs. The project activities are as follows: (i) the project might build smaller check dams; and (ii) irrigation schemes that are identified for rehabilitation rely on existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not involve international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	N/A

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 parent project is classified as category B in the World Bank’s Environmental Assessment classification due to the low size and site specific nature of its foreseen social and environmental risks and impacts. The Five (05) environmental and social Safeguard Policies triggered by the parent project remain applicable to this AF: OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP 4.09 (Pest Management), OP 4.36 (Forests); OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources) ; and OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement).

The AF project activities consist in (i) improving quantity and quality of basic agricultural statistics and the recurrent collection and Improvement of information on Value Chains, and also (ii) improving the security of land tenure by supporting the implementation of the land reform, the development and the implementation of a state-of-the-art Land Information System and training. There are no change in the parent project components. The AF project will issue to land certificates to urban, peri-urban and agricultural land. The AF project is classified as category B project as parent project. No additional safeguard policy has been triggered.

It is expected that for the parent project the adverse environmental and social impacts, will be the risk of disruption of agricultural parcels, accident risks, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; health and safety risks; use of potentially harmful pesticides and other biocide products; harm to potential chance finds of physical cultural resources; and the extension of agriculture parcels into the forests areas or Zahamena Natural Parks. These impacts are, however, expected to be site specific with no large scale impacts.

For the AF project, the main environmental and social issue is related to (a) the rehabilitation or construction/maintenance of the land office under the component 2 (scaling up investment from 191 communes to 500 communes through strengthening or establishing Communal Land Offices (CLO), and also the establishment of 27 Offices of the State Land Administration in Support of Decentralized Land Management -CIRAGFDs- to be established at district level), mainly land acquisitions (however the project will avoid physical relocation), restrictions on land use, noise, air pollution, accident risks during construction, risks related to HIV/AIDS, and potential cases of gender-based



violence (GBV)/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) related to workers' behaviors and to (b) the land certification process, mainly with risks of issuance of land certificates overlapping on titled land and on public lands, risk of identification (and recording) of wrong claimant, bias of local authorities during land conflict resolution and Risk of social conflict arising during systematic certification and risks of distress sales. However, the environmental and social impacts of anticipated activities are expected to be moderate, site-specific, and manageable to an acceptable level, and the proposed project requires no exceptions to the World Bank's policies on environmental and social safeguards. All of these activities will have low local environmental and social impacts in areas which are easy to mitigate and should be conducted outside of sensitive natural habitats or forest areas.

The AF will not support interventions of CLOs in securing land rights within the existing Agriculture Investment Zones (ZIAs) due to concerns raised in 2017 which resulted in an increase of the social risk for the parent Project.

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

No long term risks or impacts are anticipated as a result of potential future project activities under the Parent project and this AF. Overall project impacts are considered modest and will be site specific. Potential impacts are related to the civil works such as setting up camps, exploiting quarries for the rehabilitation of feeder roads – and agriculture activities under the agribusiness component with the increasing of pesticide usages (for the parent project). There is a potential risk of agriculture parcel extension into the Zahamena Natural Park and forest areas in the absence of specific dispositions /measures in the project. Expected impacts could also include: soil erosion, air pollution, health risks, increased STD/AIDS transmission risks, land acquisition along roads and water supply to be rehabilitated (parent project), land use conflicts and involuntary resettlement. There will be also negative impacts on human health and the environment with potential increase of using of pesticides and fertilizers by the farmers (for parent project), and finally social conflicts related to the land property would be always possible.

The Project also has the potential to positively impact the people in the project target areas, especially women, their children and youth who rely disproportionately on agriculture as a leading livelihood source. The project is expected to: (i) increase access to land tenure services, training services and/or marketing opportunities for an estimated 228,000 farming households in original project to 874 000 with the AF; (ii) improve access to competitive agricultural products for formal agribusinesses and their upstream and downstream networks of MSME and entrepreneurs and provide skilled human resources, additional investment opportunities and land rights; (iii) create jobs and access to affordable food products for urban consumers; and (iv) provide avenues for incremental tax revenues, import substitution options, export revenues and social peace / conflict prevention for the government and its decentralized institutions.

In addition, AF Project implementation will help provide 309 additional communes with functioning land offices (scaling up investment from 191 communes to 500 communes through strengthening or establishing Communal Land Offices) and deliver 2.000,000 additional land certificates to small holder farmers. The AF project has the potential to positively impact the people in the project target areas, especially small holder farmers. Farmers have begun to invest on their lands, knowing that their titles are secure. Also, as their land is now a "tradeable" asset, farmers could realize that any investment in land improvements can be recovered. This positive change in land use behavior and attitude is seen as important environmental enhancement. Long term impacts of the project will be positive. Aside from the positive impacts on land and soil management, land certificates may promote economic growth and could result in increased investment in infrastructure and property development

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

There are no alternatives to the present project design.



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.

In the agriculture sector, implementation of previous World Bank financed projects (BVPI, PURSAP) has laid a sound institutional foundation for preparing, managing and monitoring potential adverse environmental and social impacts of Bank funded projects. The Ministry of Agriculture has the ultimate responsibility for the project's compliance with World Bank safeguards guidelines. This sector has long standing experience in implementing Bank funded investments. The Malagasy Environmental law mentions that Environmental assessment for both private and public development is regulated under Décret N°2004-167 (MECIE). This is fairly effective but institutional capacity needs to be developed to ensure more widespread application and improved monitoring. The national environmental law will be reinforced by the World Bank safeguard policies for this proposed project. Safeguards instruments being prepared by the client.

The Government of Madagascar has prepared for the parent project an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), an Integrated Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (IPPMP), and a Resettlement Policy Framework as instruments for mitigating or minimizing potential adverse impacts which could arise as a result of implementing the proposed project. However for the AF activities the IPPMP does not apply as agriculture activity supported by the AF project are limited to improvement of quality of agriculture data.

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 includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), has taken into account Eco regional environmental and social review and described the environmental and social profiles in the project areas on the potential activities to be supported by the 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), implement a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) or if no action will be needed. The screening of the sub-projects will be done by the safeguard specialist, who will be part of the Project Implementation Unit. In case safeguard instruments need to be prepared the PIU, the safeguard specialist will prepare the Terms of Reference for these safeguard instruments, be responsible for the procurement of consultants to prepare them, supervise the consultants and they will be responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the ESMPs, PMPs and RAPs in the project areas. The ESMF contains sample TORs for Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIA) that may be needed for Project-supported activities, as well as screening guidelines to be used to implement Project-supported works (e.g., rehabilitation/construction of feeder roads, infrastructure storages). The safeguard specialist also will ensure that all contractor contracts include environmental and social clauses, which are attached as an annex to the ESMF, in order to ensure adequate environmental and social management practices during construction and operation. In addition, mitigation measures to avoid any pressures to Zahamena Natural Parc with the extension of agriculture zones by the smallholders have been included.

Great care will be taken to ensure that small holder farmers land certificates are not issued natural habitat, forest and historical areas. All activities which could affect natural habitats will be ineligible for project financing. A measure has been identified to avoid and reduce impacts on critical forests to develop the agricultural extension to noncritical forest



zones and the adoption of reforestation in compliance with OP 4.36 on Forests. Based on the outcomes of the screening process, ESIA's will be carried out as necessary and ESMPs will be prepared as needed. To date, no project activity triggers this policy. For more assurance, the ESMF has made provisions for cultural resources management in the event the Physical Cultural Resources OP 4.11 is triggered during the implementation phase and includes "chance finds" procedures for inclusion in the contractors' contract.

Management of social risks linked to land certification. To manage social risks related to the process of land certification, the project plan to (a) develop a clear and comprehensive communication strategy to ensure adequate awareness on the project activities and the legal framework with particular emphasis on the land certificate process and also with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, (b) develop a clear and participatory stakeholder engagement, (c) conduct effective capacity building (including Additional means and training provided to existing land conflict resolution mechanisms), (d) reinforce close monitoring of activities at different level (local, regional and central), and (e) ensure that current GRM under the parent project will capture and treat all possible issues related to the project. These measures have been included both in the ESMF and in the PAD.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): Since the physical locations of the proposed activities are unknown at this stage and the Project activities in components 2 may lead to the acquisition of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihood that could result in the involuntary resettlement of people, 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 Malagasy government has proposed to finance the costs of resettlement for around 501 ha and 505 households or about 2575 persons with a provision of approximately 330 500 USD on the potential RAPs. This cost apply both to the parent and the AF activities.

For AF project implementation, information in special agricultural investment zone (ZIA) need to be reinforced after observing loss of lands rights in Vakinankaratra not related to parent project activities. In this context, a development of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is going to be developed under the parent project to ensure environmental and social compliance with Bank safeguard policies in the ZIA legislation project. The report will be finalized by the end of first quarter of 2019.

Monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Framework: At the National Coordination Unit, an environmental and social specialist full time is operational and integral part of the team. The environment and social specialist will carry out ESMP/RAP 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).

Funds to prepare and implement all these potential safeguard tools ESIA's, ESMPs, PMPs and RAPs have been included in the project costs (US\$ 1,000,000).

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



The key project stakeholders primarily include: (i) farming households; (ii) formal agribusinesses and their upstream and downstream networks of Medium to Small entrepreneurs; (iii) urban consumers; (iv) the government and its decentralized institutions; (v) Civil Society Organizations CSOs; and (vi) Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the targeted project areas.

With respect to the applicable safeguards policies and instruments, the parent project preparation process sought to identify and analyze the interests, concerns, and effects of project activities on major stakeholders and vice-versa. During parent project preparation, the GoM with the concerned Municipalities and a Consultant conducted public consultations and meetings on the project in the regions of Analajirofo, Atsinanana, Itasy and Vakinankaratra. Extensive public consultations were also conducted during the preparation of ESMF, RPF to take into account the local populations and communities views on the project design and impacts. During implementation, community groups will participate in the community participation campaign, a key activity in the project, which will be used to disseminate information, build community relations, and encourage community participation and public awareness in general. Furthermore, it is proposed that the project develop and establish a mechanism to monitor project implementation at local level, involving the participation of community members, local representative, NGOs.

The revised ESMF and RPF have been approved by the Bank and were disclosed in-country on November 27, 2018 and at the Workbank external website on December 07th, 2018 in compliance with the relevant World Bank safeguards and national policies and Disclosure Policies.

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 20-Nov-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 07-Dec-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Madagascar
27-Nov-2018

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 20-Nov-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 07-Dec-2018
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"In country" Disclosure

Madagascar
27-Nov-2018

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 4.12 - 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

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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