



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/17/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00123



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Madagascar	AFRICA	P169428	
Project Name	Statistical Capacity EU Grant		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Poverty and Equity	Investment Project Financing		7/31/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy and Planning Republic of Madagascar	INSTAT		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistics Institute (INSTAT) to produce and disseminate quality statistics on population.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	1.74

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]

This Trust Fund (TF) aims to process a contribution of the European Union (EU) to support activities related to the housing and population census in Madagascar. More specifically, this TF is meant to implement the recipient-executed portion of the Administration Agreement signed between the Bank and the European Commission (EU) on September 5, 2018 allowing the Bank to administer the UE contribution to the Madagascar population census. This project is structured into two components: (a) Housing and Population census; and (b) Project Management. The housing and population census component seeks to contribute to finance the data processing (coding, data entry, data cleaning) and analysis activities, as well as dissemination of the results of the census. The data coding, entry and

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cleaning will be conducted by INSTAT at the Data Processing Center in Antananarivo. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software will be used for data entry, cleaning and editing of the main results of the census. The estimated timeline for the completion of these two phases is eight months for data coding and entry, and approximately three months for the subsequent data cleaning and processing.

The objective of the project management component is to contribute to the operative costs that the existing PIU for the IDA project will incur in managing this standalone TF. In this regard, a separate Designated Account will be opened to manage this small grant. As with the IDA project, the PIU will (a) prepare annual work plans (AWPs) and budgets; (b) carry out all disbursements and any financial management (FM) and procurement-related activities in accordance with World Bank-approved procedures; (c) prepare and consolidate periodic progress reports; and (d) monitor and evaluate project activities. The PIU will also ensure that progress is reported bi-annually to the TF Steering Committee, and quarterly to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the World Bank, and other authorities.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The current will cover the 22 regions of Madagascar. Activity related to data coding and entry, under component 1, are expected to be done at Antananarivo. Following a quality control process, the paper questionnaires are expected to be sent back to Antananarivo to proceed with the coding and the subsequent data entry. The estimated timeline is eight months for the data coding and entry and approximately three months for the subsequent data cleaning. Data entry will mobilize near 800 peoples, mostly recruited from the parent project.

The project supports compliance with all three dimensions of the IDA gender commitment . Data collection will be disaggregated by gender and if possible will consider disability inclusion. This is essential for the World Bank interventions to comply with the IDA gender commitment, including the analysis of gender gaps, the design of actions to address those gaps, and the M&E of progress. The project will ensure that the analysis to be carried under the project is disaggregated by sex and that relevant activities supported by the institutional strengthening component include gender considerations (for example, including special considerations for qualified female candidates in the learning programs and in the hiring of female enumerators for the census and household surveys as appropriate). Gender considerations will also play an important part in the communication strategy for both the population census and household surveys implementation.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The project implementing agency for the parent project is INSTAT, given its role as provider of official statistics in Madagascar. However, considering INSTAT's limited experience and capacity in managing World Bank projects, a PIU has been set up within INSTAT to carry out the project's day-to-day activities and to handle the management, reporting, and auditing responsibilities. This PIU includes a project coordinator, a deputy project coordinator, an Internal auditor, an M&E specialist, and more key technical staff to assist the PIU. The PIU have limited capacity on ESF implementation, however the Internal auditor is currently playing the role of focal point on Safeguard, including the lead of the existing GRM of the project.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Economy has been set up to oversee the overall implementation of the project. This PSC overseen the project progress and approve the AWP as well as the annual report.

The PIU is responsible for the collection of information and the production of the project indicators (which should be gender sensitive) at the frequency outlined in the project Results Framework, as well as for the monitoring of project



activities. The Results Framework has been designed to capture key activities, outputs, and outcomes of the project. An AWP and an annual report will be used to monitor and report on project progress. The annual report approved by the Director General of INSTAT must be submitted to the World Bank within 60 days of the end of a project year. Additional updates on the status of activities and indicators will be provided as needed. The Project Management Unit is familiar with the Bank's standards due to the ongoing parent project. Madagascar has a decentralized statistical system with the National Statistical Institute (Institut National de la Statistique, INSTAT) being the main official provider of statistics and the line ministries being responsible for the production of sector statistics. INSTAT was created in 1947 with the mandate to conduct the main national censuses and surveys as well as the product

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The environmental risk classification for the Project is low under the World Bank ESF. Based on the project activities (Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination in component 1, and Project management in component 2), no environmental issues are related to the proposed activities financed under this project.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The social risk rating (SRR) for this project is considered to be moderate. It is expected that the project activities will essentially have positive social impacts, create short-term employment opportunities and provide access to socio-economic and demographic data to facilitate development projects. The potential social risks and impacts are not likely to be significant, as no adverse social risks or impacts related to land access, community health & safety or cultural heritage have been identified for the project. However, the project will employ 1080 workers data collectors/analysts to undertake the nation wide census and as such labor and working conditions have been identified as a potential social risk and impact. Indeed from previous project experience, there may be a potential risk of work place sexual harassment and/or intimidation mainly linked to the significant number of short-term staff which will be hired for the project. Due to this potential risk and also combine to limited capacity of PMU on the new ESF, the project is classified as Moderate social risk until adequate measures have been put in place to mitigate the potential reoccurrence of such incidents. Specific measures (such as periodic assessment of GBV risk, code of conduct into the contract, training and sensitization) was planned into safeguards tools such as ESCP, LMP, and the Project Management Unit (PMU) will need to hire a safeguard specialist and to benefit from capacity building on the specific ESSs to ensure compliance with ESS1, ESS2, ESS4 and ESS10.

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:

The project does not involve any activities that could generate significant and irreversible environmental and social impacts. The project activities are the same as those financed under the parent project, classified as a low risk project, mainly: Institutional Reform and Capacity Building and Data Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination. The aim



of this grant is to provide additional funding for the Census which was financed by IDA, P160071. No significant environmental and social risks and impacts related to land access, community health or cultural heritage have been identified. The project may, however, deal with potential labor and working conditions (including health and security of workers), and sexual harassment and intimidation risks amongst employees, even if based on the GBV assessment tools, the GBV risk regarding of the project is considering as low. Indeed the number of workers for the project is 1 080 (with 130 archivists; 114 Auditors, 186 codifiers and 650 data entry operators). The project should take the opportunity to considers gender and disability aspect both on workers recruitment as well as census data treatment. The PIU has limited capacity on the ESF, however, there is an operational grievance mechanism, and an employee Code of Conduct which will be used as a part of the contract of workers of this project. The GM system was updated and will cover all activities of the project and will be available for all project stakeholders. In addition a specific worker's GM was developed to address all workers concern hired to implement the activities (cf ESS2). Furthermore, the national labor laws of the Republic of Madagascar are relatively robust; but will be further assessed during the due diligence. The project has developed the first Environmental and Social commitment plan (ESCP) which could be adjusted during the project life keeping with the evolution of environmental and social risk and impact. The project should ensure the recruitment of a social safeguard specialist in charge of the compliance of the project. (see also ESS2, ESS4, ESS10 for additional measures) before effectiveness.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for the project sustainability and success. To this end the Client has developed the first draft of Stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) of the project. As this project will focus on the achievement of the Madagascar Housing and Population census (data processing, analysis activities, and dissemination), the SEP identified as a primary stakeholders for the success of the project, technicians within the Ministry of finance and economy, Central Bank, international organizations and donors (such as World Bank, UE, UNFPA, UNDP, UE, USAID,...); academics, researchers, consultants, socio-economic entrepreneurs, central/regional and local authorities and also responsible in charge of public project (public servants, consultants or service providers), but also citizen such as Youth, person with disabilities. The first draft of SEP developed is trying to ensure the quality of the data census. Therefore the SEP has included several activities and strategy to ensure stakeholder feedback to ensure quality of information (quiz on the INSTAT website, feedback survey, interview of targeted stakeholders, workshops or focus groups on specific topics,...). However to avoid stakeholder/beneficiaries/citizen exclusion risks, and elite capture related to the data and information produced by the project, the client will ensure that both all consultations and dissemination are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. The borrower will also continue to engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle paying particular attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. If major changes are made to the SEP, a revised SEP should be publicly disclosed.

Grievance mechanism (GM). The client has updated the existing GM of the project which was set by the current MG-Statistic project (P160071) and which has been operational GM since may 2018. It is noted that the current GM is capturing all complaints related to the project (governance of the project, respect of right, corruption, GBV case,...).

Finally, Citizen engagment: The project would continue its support to citizen engagement and ensure that related mechanisms in place are inclusive: (a) the same citizen engagement indicator identified in the parent project is maintained; (b) beneficiary feedback consultations will be conducted periodically to inform subsequent activities; and



finally, (c) the project will ensure a transparent, operational and consolidated GRM to strengthen project governance. The project will ensure during the implementation of each mechanism the principles of closure of the feedback loop.

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

The number of workers for the project is 1 080 (with 130 archivists; 114 Auditors, 186 codifiers and 650 data entry operators), mostly recruited during the data collection through the MG-Statistic project (P160071). Based on the previous experience from this project, there is risks of sexual or moral harassment, abuse of power and intimidation amongst workers. Indeed it is noted that the MG-Statistic project (P160071) have already faced and managed a case (Indicative case) of GBV during the census surveys (February-March 2018) which concerned mainly workers (temporary enumerators) hired by the project. The Republic of Madagascar has a clear legal framework governing the right of workers (the law 2003-044 of July 28, 2004 which established the Labor Code). This code preserves the worker's essential interests (trade union rights, employment contract, health and safety, intimidation, sexual harassment). Various laws and regulations (decrees, orders, decisions) supplement the Labor Code, mainly Law n ° 66-003 of July 2 nd, 1966 on the General Theory of Obligations (in particular, the contracts of employment of consultants not subject to Labor Code are governed mainly by this Law on TGO and the provisions relating to the obligations of the French Civil Code of 1960 applicable to Madagascar). The current Project Management Unit have introduced a code of conduct as an annex of every staff contract directly related to the implementation of the project.

There was also periodic sensitization related to the availability of GM and to the respect of code of conduct to prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation. Lessons learned from the MG-Statistic project (P160071) will be applied to the mobilization of the workers needed for the data entry. Specifically regarding GBV mitigation as a due diligence it is planned a (i) bi-annual assessment of GBV risk (into the Bi-annual Worker's conditions survey, cf ESCP), (ii) a requirement that the borrower includes clauses on workers' conditions and management, child protection, and GBV prevention in all contracts; (iii) provision of technical assistance and training to the borrower and awareness raising on GBV among all contractors, workers.

The project has developed (i) an update of the project grievance mechanism and also (ii) the specific Workers GM; the (iii) Labor Management Procedures (LMP). These documents will be cleared prior to appraisal.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevance of this ESS was discussed and assessed during project preparation. The project does not have any activities that will lead to pollution as there is no use or production of chemical substances, nor development generation of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in solid, liquid, or gaseous states.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety



The project does not have any activities which will affect community health. However given the GBV/SEA risks highlighted (cf ESS1, and ESS2), this standard is relevant.

Based on the GBV assessment tools, the GBV risk regarding of the project is considering as low. However as a due diligence specific measures was developed for workers (cf ESS2), in addition the GM of the project will ensure that any incident related to labor influx and GBV will be addressed in an effective and satisfactory manner.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The relevance of this ESS was discussed and assessed during project preparation. Currently the project does not have any components that require the construction of physical assets or land acquisition.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is not currently relevant to the project. The project does not have any activities which could impact forests and natural resources.

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

This was discussed and assessed during project preparation. Based on information currently available, this standard is not relevant.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The relevance of this ESS was discussed and assessed during project preparation. Based on information currently available, this standard is not relevant.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant to the project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
Not applicable	
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No
Not applicable	

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	

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Biannual periodic assessment of social risks related to project activities: (spot check/Worker's conditions survey)	10/2019
Annual risk assessment plan update	04/2020
Recruitment of safeguard specialist	06/2019
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
First draft of Stakeholder Engagment Plan	05/2019
Update of Project Grievance Mechanism (GM)	04/2019
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Labor Management Procedures	05/2019
Workers grievance Mechanism (GM)	04/2019
Equipping buildings (offices, check-ins, stores) of the CCER with firefighting equipment	06/2019
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Workers grievance Mechanism and Update of Project Grievance Mechanism	04/2019
Elaboration and insertion of a code of conduct in all the contract	04/2019
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

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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 national labor laws of the Republic of Madagascar are relatively robust and will provide a strong foundation for ESS2. However, given the client’s weak institutional capacity to manage E & S impacts and risks, and potential gaps in the legal and policy framework in relation to the ESF requirements, the Borrower’s E&S Framework will not be used for this project.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Planning Republic of Madagascar

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: INSTAT

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Laura Patricia Blanco Cardona
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Senait Nigiru Assefa Cleared on 17-May-2019 at 10:17:32 EDT

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