I. Country Context

Haiti continues to be the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the most disadvantaged in the world. According to 2003 data, 80 percent of Haitians are poor (living on less than US$2 a day), and more than half (54 percent) live in extreme poverty (living on less than US$1 a day). Over the past decades, the country has faced a significant number of political, economic and social crises, as well as numerous exogenous shocks, such as adverse natural events and commodity prices. Its economy however had been registering positive growth since 2005, reaching 2.9 percent in FY2009, and sustained by increased macroeconomic stability and reform efforts in governance.

The country’s situation changed dramatically with the January 12, 2010 earthquake, causing widespread destruction of numerous public and private infrastructures, hindering the capacity of the Haitian government, killing more than 200,000 people and affecting over 3.5 million. IMF estimates suggest that GDP could decline by at least 10 percent in 2010 as a result of the earthquake. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment evaluated reconstruction needs to be around $11.5 billion.
II. Sectoral and Institutional Context

Living conditions in disadvantaged urban areas in Haiti were among the worst in the Americas long before the January 12, 2010 earthquake. Especially in Port-au Prince, the capital of Haiti, violent crime within these areas was widespread, effectively blocking economic development and threatening the political stability of the country. Actions undertaken jointly by the Government of Haiti (GoH) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission (MINUSTAH) from 2008 onward helped bring down levels of crime and violence and allowed a return to relative “normalcy” in various of these areas. GoH and the donor community recognize that the fragile “peace” remains at risk as long as the underlying causes of the instability remain. They also understand that restoration of basic services and the creation of economic opportunities for neighborhood residents must go hand in hand with strengthened law enforcement and crime reduction, as foundations for political stability and durable peace.

The January 12, 2010, earthquake destroyed an estimated 115,000 houses in and around Port-au-Prince and left some 14,500 others with severe damage and 167,000 with moderate damages forcing some 1.3 million people to seek shelter in temporary camps. Moving people out of those camps and creating the conditions for their safe return to the original neighborhoods has been identified by the Government, the international community representatives in Haiti, and the affected communities as one of the most pressing needs and is also key for securing future political and social stability. The proposed Additional Financing operation (AF) aims to help residents of the most severely affected areas of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area under the original Urban Community Driven Development Project (PRODEPUR) to return to their communities in safe conditions, start repairing and/or rebuilding their homes, and resume economic activities.

Other major agencies in the shelter sector are investing in three areas: (i) **Temporary shelter** (Camps) - this is not an area of World Bank comparative advantage and is fully covered by relief agencies such as IOM, the Red Cross, CARE, and others.; (ii) **Transitional shelter** - the GOH favors permanent solutions over transitional shelter; however, transitional shelter is being planned and built to respond to specific shelter needs such as families in the major camps who are at high risk of flooding and prioritized for relocation to new settlements primarily outside the city. Additionally, USAID is planning to support transitional shelter for camp residents who are able to return to their original plots but cannot return to the original house. UNOPS is implementing a similar program. In total 125,000 transitional shelters are planned by the summer of 2011, but this number is likely to reduce as more emphasis is put on permanent shelter; (iii) **Permanent shelter** - Permanent shelter includes both in situ reconstruction and permanent housing in new locations for those who cannot return. The GoH has recently recognized and endorsed the principle that the preferred option should always be return to original location where possible. The key actors include World Bank, USAID, UN-Habitat, IDB, Oxfam, Habitat for Humanity, and the Red Cross. The Bank team will coordinate with other donors to encourage the eventual relocation of services currently provided in the camps to the intervention neighborhoods.
III. Project Development Objectives

The original Project Development Objective (DO) of PRODEPUR is to: *improve access to, and satisfaction with: (i) basic and social infrastructure and services; and (ii) income-generating opportunities for residents of targeted disadvantaged urban areas.* The objective is to be achieved by supporting a participatory process in which Community-Driven Project Development Councils (COPRODEPs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) propose, select, implement, and maintain subprojects.

With the proposed Additional Financing operation, the Project Development Objective (PDO) would be modified slightly as follows: *to improve access to, and satisfaction with: (i) basic and social infrastructure and services, including housing repair, reconstruction and community infrastructure improvement needed as a result of the Emergency; and (ii) income-generating opportunities for residents of selected Disadvantaged Urban Areas.*" Emergency is defined as follows: “the extraordinary event of limited duration which was caused by the occurrence of a 7.0 magnitude earthquake in selected parts of the Recipient’s territory and which brought about unprecedented physical, social and economic damage to the Recipient and its population”. The aim of the investments under the proposed AF in selected PRODEPUR project areas is *to restore acceptable housing conditions and, to the extent feasible, improve the living conditions of the area residents to levels better than those that existed prior to the January 12, 2010 earthquake.*

A PDO level result indicator will be added to measure the impact: “number of displaced residents returning to neighborhood upon completion of repair and/or reconstruction of houses”.

The scope of the AF interventions will be deliberately limited to addressing immediate in-situ reconstruction needs. The AF will not aim to solve the longer-term formalization of land tenure and/or housing property rights or other social or legal issues, which require further policy review and clarifications from the Government of Haiti and could be the focus of future interventions. Nevertheless, recognizing that land tenure issues are very complex and *informal* arrangements are the norm in these areas, two specific measures are proposed to facilitate the implementation of the proposed AF: (i) carrying out community-based mapping to collect information on the demographics and tenure status of residents and on the physical boundaries/characteristics of affected land parcels and buildings; and (ii) establishing conflict resolution mechanisms to address concerns raised by beneficiaries during the reconstruction process.

IV. Project Description

**General:**

The primary target area for the activities to be financed under the proposed AF will be the *Delmas 32* neighborhood of the *Delmas* Municipality, one of the five municipalities that form the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area. The *Delmas 32* neighborhood covers a total area of about 60 ha. Prior to the earthquake it had a population of about 126,000, which has declined to about 76,000 at present. About 40% of the housing stock of the neighborhood was affected by the earthquake with about 1,100 houses destroyed or damaged beyond repair and about 1,400 damaged but remaining in repairable conditions.
Owing to their very nature emergency projects are prepared at the fastest possible pace and therefore generally lack the detailed engineering and other preparatory studies that would be required for regular operations. The program of activities that is proposed to be financed under the AF and described below is necessarily tentative and must be seen more as a general framework rather than a final program. It will need to be adjusted continuously in response to the way conditions on the ground evolve and new necessities emerge.

An additional critical reason calling for flexibility in the development of AF activities is that the World Bank is only one of various other actors intervening in the area. Close monitoring of such other donor activities will be carried out by the implementing agency (Bureau de Monétisation aux Programmes d’Aide au Développement – BMPAD), the Delmas Municipality and the service provider (Maitre d’Ouvrage Délegue – MDOD) through the on-site Supervision Teams of the Community Reconstruction Centers (CRC). If advisable, the AF activity program will be adjusted to avoid any unwarranted duplication and wastage of resources. Should, as a result of such adjustments, the proposed program for Delmas 32 not absorb the totality of the proposed AF, the resources that will become available will be used to fund operations in other PRODEPUR areas such as, for instance, Carrefour Feuille. Following are the additional activities financed by the AF.

**Component 3 (modified): Project Administration, Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation (US$ 0.9 million)**

The proposed AF will finance the incremental cost of project administration, supervision, monitoring and evaluation expenses that will be incurred by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU)/BMPAD in the management of the AF implementation. Items to be financed will include the hiring of additional staff, consulting services, office equipment, and other project-related miscellaneous expenditure.

**Component 4 (new): Housing Repair and Reconstruction (US$ 29.1 million)**

(a) **Sub-Component 1: Debris Removal (US$ 2.6 million)**

The Sub-Component will finance the removal of a total of about 60,000 m³ of debris from the Delmas 32 neighborhood or other selected PRODEPUR areas. Since the earthquake the Delmas 32 neighborhood contained an estimated 72,000 cubic meters of debris of which approximately 30,000 (50%) are currently piled up on roads and open spaces, while the remaining 42,000 are on housing lots, and in buildings which require partial or complete demolition. Conditions in other PRODEPUR areas are similar. At present, approximately 12,000 m³ have already been cleared from Delmas 32 by JPHRO, an international NGO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Debris</th>
<th>Streets and open spaces</th>
<th>Houses tagged yellow (repairable)</th>
<th>Houses tagged red (repairable)</th>
<th>Houses tagged red (to be demolished)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume (in m³)</td>
<td>29,900</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>25,700</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Given its critical role as a prerequisite for the start up of reconstruction activities, debris removal will be organized in two phases.
In Phase 1, about 30,000 m³ of debris will be removed from streets and public spaces by one or several contractors. Assuming a daily removal of about 500 m³, the operation is estimated to take about 4 months and, based on an estimated average cost of US$ 40.0/m³ for loading and transport, to cost about US$ 1.2 million. To accelerate the beginning of removal was agreed to launch procurement of the Phase 1 contract prior to negotiations with pre-financing from the original PRODEPUR and to reimburse the latter subsequently through retroactive financing under the proposed AF.

In Phase 2 (which depending on locations may partially overlap with Phase 1) debris will be moved under cash-for-work arrangements from housing lots to designated collection points on streets and/or open spaces already cleared under Phase 1 for removal by the hauling contractor. (Depending on their nature, some debris may be out of reach for cash-for-work activities for reasons of worker safety and require the intervention of specialized and adequately equipped contractors. Removal is estimated to take about 4 months and, using the estimated average cost of US$ 40/cubic meter for loading and transport, to cost about US$ 1.2 million exclusive of the cost of cash-for-work program (estimated to cost US$ 100,000) or the possible intervention of specialized demolition contractors.

While some recycling is taking place on-site, use of old construction materials should be restricted to the extent feasible since their poor quality was a major factor in the severity of the damages caused by the earthquake. All collected debris will be hauled to the Truitier landfill site which is implemented with the support of the Bank Infrastructure and Institutions Emergency Recovery Project (P120895) and operated by MTPTC. A Debris Management Pilot Program at the site landfill allows the recycling of debris and therefore will ensure that the disposal of all debris meets the Bank’s environmental safeguard requirements.

Disaster debris removal cannot be “engineered” as precisely as a construction project and, as experience elsewhere has shown, it carries a lot of “unforeseeables”. A high degree of flexibility in logistical arrangements will be imperative and corresponding provisions for cost contingencies and time schedules built in the contracts.

(b) Sub-Component 2: Cash Grants for Housing Repair and Reconstruction (US$ 13.6 million)

Upon completion of a Community-Based Mapping exercise to determine the eligibility of potential beneficiaries, the Sub-Component will finance the provision of a total of about 5,000 cash grants for (i) repair of houses assessed as structurally solid or (ii) on-site reconstruction of houses either destroyed or damaged beyond repair in the Delmas 32 neighborhood or other selected PRODEPUR areas. Assessments carried out in Delmas 32 after the earthquake by PADF under the oversight of MTPTC showed that about 1,100 houses had been either destroyed or damaged beyond repair (red tag) while about 1,400 suffered damages but were considered repairable (yellow tag). Based on architectural studies carried out by UN-Habitat cash grants for repair work will amount to US$ 1,350. Cash grants for reconstruction will amount to US$ 3,500 and cover the costs of the construction of a core housing unit of about 18 sqm on the basis of detailed designs prepared by UN-Habitat. However, qualified beneficiaries may complement the grant funds with either their own resources (through cash contributions from family or loans from banks or other sources) or team up with other beneficiaries to pool resources and build larger houses (including multifamily dwellings) after verification of project conformity with building codes by the CRC Supervision Team.
In the absence of official documents proving ownership or rental status selection of beneficiaries will be carried out through community-based mapping. Grants will be disbursed in successive tranches upon verification by CRC of conformity of construction with approved designs (approval of design by CRC: 25%; completion of foundations: 25%; completion of walls: 25%, completion of roof: 25%).

(c) Sub-Component 3: Community Infrastructure Repair and Improvement (US$ 7.3 million)

The Sub-Component will finance the repair, improvement and extension of basic community infrastructure such as roads and walkways, drainage channels, solid waste management, water supply systems and sanitation facilities. Already prior to the earthquake many areas of the Delmas 32 neighborhood and/or other PRODEPUR areas were not accessible to motorized vehicles and even pedestrian access was difficult and hazardous, especially during rainy weather. Drainage ditches and channels – whose proper functioning is essential in an environment with high rainfalls – are frequently blocked by solid waste and silt, (an issue that is also addressed under the Bank’s the Infrastructure and Institutions Emergency Recovery Project (P120895) in other areas of Port-au-Prince). Supply of potable water was limited and only intermittently available, due to frequent power outages and/or lack of fuel for back-up generators in pumping stations. Another limiting factor was the high rate of leakage in the network as evidenced by a leak detection study carried out in August 2010 by GRET, a French organization of water management experts.

A detailed work program for the Sub-Component has not been prepared yet since many elements of the program will only be identified progressively as the removal of debris takes place. Tentatively, the following activities are being considered:

Roads and pedestrian access: Construction of a central access road for Delmas 32 is currently being contemplated by USAID. The AF is considering the financing of a series of branch roads to expand improved access deeper into thus far inaccessible neighborhoods and/or upgrade various unpaved track roads with paving to all-weather transit capacity. AF financing may also be provided for the building of hard-surface walkways (and stairs) to ensure safe all-weather access conditions in peripheral areas.

Drainage ditches and channels: AF financing will support the repair of ditches and channels that may have been damaged by the earthquake as well as construction of complementary small channels and ditches in neighborhoods with extensive housing reconstruction activities. It may also fund the one-time cleaning of some channels filled up with building debris and solid waste (with the understanding that all subsequent regular cleaning has to be ensured by the Delmas Municipality).

Solid Waste: AF financing could support the provision of solid waste collection equipment and storage facilities along the improved access road network. Possible options need to be further explored as to their actual feasibility and discussed with the Delmas Municipality and the Metropolitan Solid Waste Collection Service of the Port au Prince area (SMCRS)

Water Supply: AF financing may support the rehabilitation and/or expansion of water distribution points (kiosques) as well as the repair and/or replacement of deteriorated sections of the water supply pipe network

Sanitation: Given the high housing density of Delmas 32 (which is about 6-7 times higher than the average for Port-au-Prince) it is impossible to find space for a separate sanitation facility for
each household. Construction of community toilets or sanitary blocks (shared between several of families) may be an option to improve the overall environment quality, and by reducing the risks of gastrointestinal disease transmission may have a significant public health impact. However, as a preliminary step, it will need to be ascertained that the community toilet concept is indeed feasible in the Haiti context and does not run counter societal taboos and customs, which will prevent proper operation and maintenance in accordance with acceptable sanitary standards.

(d) Sub-Component 4: Advisory Services (US$ 5.6 million).

The Sub-Component will finance international and local technical assistance and consulting services that will be required for the efficient implementation of the activities to be financed under Component 4 of the AF.

Tentatively, the following activities will be supported:

**Preparation of Delmas 32 Urban Restructuring Plan and Natural Risk Map:** Delmas 32 is the result of an invasion of a stretch of predominantly Government owned land in the early 1980s. Uncontrolled development of housing not only led to the production of a chaotic urban fabric, but also the occupation of many areas intrinsically unsuitable for permanent housing because of physical site constraints and associated risks (landslides, flash-floods, etc.). The collapse of a great many buildings during the earthquake provides a unique opportunity to combine the housing reconstruction effort with an attempt to improve the internal urban structure of the neighborhood by freeing up right-of-ways for streets, open spaces, and educational, health care, and other public administration facilities. Moreover, many houses built in areas at risk must be prevented from being rebuilt.

Unlike many traditional urban development plans the proposed Urban Restructuring Plan and Natural Risk Map will attempt to use the identification of natural risks resulting from the physical (i.e. topographical, hydrological, geological, etc.) features of the site as the basis for the preparation of urban redevelopment options for Delmas 32. Terms of Reference have been prepared and agreed upon with the Haitian authorities. The proposed urban restructuring plan methodology will be first tested in Delmas 32 but could be rapidly duplicated in other neighborhoods such as, for instance, Carrefour Feuille. Similarly, the community-based mapping exercises to determine property tenure status in Delmas 32 and possibly Carrefour Feuille under this component will be based on ongoing preparatory work by Haitian authorities, IOM, and UN Habitat and link into other metropolitan planning initiatives.

**Advisory Services for Communities:** The implementation of both the housing repair and reconstruction program and the community infrastructure repair and improvement program will require close and permanent assistance by teams of adequately skilled international and local specialists.

The main activities that will be supported by the Sub-Component to this effect include (but are not limited to):

- **MDOD Contracts:** Like the original PRODEPUR project, most of the AF funded activities will be undertaken with the help of MDODs which will manage the implementation on behalf of BMPAD and ensure effective coordination with COPRODEPs, CBOs, and area municipalities, (see Annex 5/B for details).
• **Community-based Mapping:** The purpose of this exercise is to collect information on the demographics and tenure status of residents and on the physical boundaries/characteristics of affected land parcels and buildings prior to the start of repair and/or reconstruction activities.

• **Community Reconstruction Centers (CRCs):** The proposed AF will finance the cost of the creation and subsequent operation of a CRC in each of the project neighborhoods where AF funded activities will take place. Costs to be covered will include staffing, training, operating expenses as well if needed, construction of office space.

*Other Consulting Services:* Additionally, the Sub-Component may finance studies or the provision of other advisory services to assist the GoH in the preparation of medium- and long term urban development and housing strategies and associated policy and administrative measures.

V. Financing

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<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
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</table>

VI. Implementation

**Summary of original PRODEPUR Implementation Arrangements**

Overall project implementation arrangements will remain unchanged from PRODEPUR. Specific departures from ongoing PRODEPUR procedures will only occur in the implementation management of some of the sub-projects financed under the proposed AF as detailed below:

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) oversees the Project. MEF delegates overall Project execution to BMPAD, a national agency under MEF with administrative and financial autonomy. BMPAD in turn delegates day-to-day operations to MDODs i.e. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with sufficient capacity to ensure an efficient implementation of project activities.

**Executing entities**

(a) BMPAD is an autonomous public institution, created in 1985 to: (i) receive and convert into cash the food aid from the international donors; and (ii) identify and fund Government development projects with relevant institutions and/or agencies, in areas such as road construction, agriculture, education, health, and commerce. BMPAD is governed by a Board chaired by the Minister of Finance and including several other key line ministries as active members. BMPAD has a strong track record of working together.
with other sector Ministries, combined with detailed knowledge of procedures applied by the various donors. BMPAD is managed by a General Director, who reports to the Board’s Secretariat, and is composed of technical, finance, and administrative units.

(b) **Project Coordination Unit (PCU/BMPAD)** is responsible for overall Project coordination, management, administration, and oversight. The PCU/BMPAD’s responsibilities include: (i) continuous oversight of the execution of information campaigns; (ii) Project reporting to the Bank; (iii) overall Project financial management; (iv) maintenance and updating of the Project Management Information System (MIS); and (v) impact evaluation.

(c) **Community-based Organizations (CBOs)** are groups of citizens (of 20-40 families, each representing some 100-200 individuals) that share a common interest and are organized into officially constituted civil associations. They identify, prepare, implement, supervise, operate and maintain their subprojects, assisted by technical assistance and training made available by Community Development Councils (COPRODEPs) and the MDODs (see below).

(d) **Community Development Councils (COPRODEPs)** include representatives of CBOs, civil society, and local government. As the principal entity for targeting benefits and allocating Project resources at the communal level, COPRODEPs also provide a critical link to local government and have the potential to engage in other non-project activities. They receive, prioritize, and approve subproject proposals from CBOs during regularly scheduled and broadly publicized meetings that the public is encouraged to attend, and then submit investment plans to their respective MDODs. COPRODEPs also accompany CBOs during subproject implementation and subsequent operation and maintenance.

(e) **Maîtres D’Ouvrage Délégués (MDODs)** are NGOs that are contracted as services providers to: (i) assist CBOs and COPRODEPs in strengthening their organizational and operational capacity; (ii) accompany COPRODEPs and CBOs in the “on-the-ground” execution of Project activities; (iii) provide technical assistance to CBOs throughout the subproject cycle; (iv) technically appraise subproject proposals that have been approved by the COPRODEPs; (v) enter into subproject agreements with CBOs for the financing of subprojects; and (vi) transfer funds for subproject execution directly to the bank account of the concerned CBOs. Subsidiary implementation agreements signed between BMPAD and MDODs define the latter’s specific roles and responsibilities in facilitating Project implementation.

**Implementation Procedures for AF Financed Components**

*Community Reconstruction Centers (CRCs):* In order to facilitate the implementation of the activities to be financed under the AF, BMPAD and the municipalities responsible for the project areas will jointly establish Community Reconstruction Centers (CRCs) (*Centres d’Excellence*). These centers will be located within the project neighborhoods and their purpose will be to provide the neighborhood communities with a one-stop consultation and training place open to all neighborhood residents (*i.e. not limited to AF cash-grant beneficiaries*) for all questions related to housing repair and reconstruction, compliance with new building codes, and/or identification and prioritization of community infrastructure improvements including, but not limited to, technical advice and counseling on legal/social issues. The centers will also serve as an information facility creating a strong and permanent interface between communities,
municipal authorities, BMPAD and MDODs. To this end, the CRCs will be staffed with experts with adequate professional experience in the fields of structural engineering and construction management, urban planning, and all aspects of community work. Ultimately, it is expected that these centers could be converted into branch offices of the municipal administration for the project area.

**Implementation Arrangements for Debris removal:**

Debris removal from **Delmas 32** and/or any other PRODEPUR areas will be carried out under the joint oversight of the COPRODEP and municipality responsible for the project neighborhood and the direct supervision of day-by-day operations by the CRCs. Even though some recycling of debris will take place, the use of recycled building materials will not be encouraged since their generally poor quality was a major factor in the severity of damages caused by the earthquake. All debris removal from streets and open spaces and hauling to the **Truitier** landfill site will be undertaken by licensed contractors hired in accordance with Bank procurement guidelines. Debris removal from housing lots (including transport to collection points) will be carried out through cash-for-work procedures unless the MDOD decides that the nature of debris is such that workers safety is at risk and the intervention of specialized contractors is required. The MDOD will also be responsible for ensuring the compliance of contractors and cash-for-work workers with environmental regulations and instructions for the handling of possibly found human remains. Operational plans prepared by the contractors and reviewed by MDOD and CRCs will be submitted periodically to the communities concerned for consultation prior to implementation.

**Implementation Arrangements for Housing Repair and Reconstruction**

Based on the results of a community-based mapping exercise in the project areas the AF will finance fixed-amount cash-grants for housing repair (US$ 1,350) and housing reconstruction (US$3,500) per household to allow qualified residents of the **Delmas 32** neighborhood and/or other PRODEPUR areas to repair and/or rebuild their houses themselves and/or with the help of their families.

The implementation of repair and reconstruction program will rely on the support provided by teams of appropriately trained facilitators operating through the CRCs. To this effect all potential grant beneficiaries will be encouraged to form small neighborhood beneficiary groups of about 10 households each which will, to the extent feasible, collectively organize and manage the implementation of repair and reconstruction works under the supervision of a team of specifically assigned facilitators and engineering/technical staff.

A first step in the repair and reconstruction process will be the identification of ownership or occupancy rights. In the absence of written documents these rights will be determined through community-based mapping and certification procedures further detailed in Annex 5/E. Grant applications prepared with the help of the group specific facilitators by qualified potential beneficiaries will be submitted to the CRCs for technical review. Applications deemed acceptable will be forwarded to a Grant Award Committee comprised of representatives of the neighborhood COPRODEP, the area Municipality, and BMPAD for review and approval. Because of the complexity of the tenure situation in most of the PRODEPUR areas special attention will be paid to make provision for simple, transparent and explicit rules regulating the rights of previous renters vis-à-vis building or land owners in order to secure their continuing access and occupancy of their repaired or rebuilt previous dwellings. A detailed description of all procedures pertaining to grant administration is contained in the amended Operations Manual.
Upon approval of the Grant, the beneficiary will, after a site visit by CRC technical experts, discuss and agree with the CRC facilitators on

- in the case of housing repairs (houses tagged yellow or red repairable)
  - (i) the scope of repairs
  - (ii) the design and engineering issues and ensuing technical specifications for repair work
  - (iii) the methods and schedule of work implementation
  - (iv) the arrangements for work supervision by CRC
  - (v) the Grant disbursement arrangements

- in the case of housing reconstruction
  - (i) the design of the proposed construction (using preferentially standard designs preapproved by MTPTC)
  - (ii) the design and engineering issues and ensuing technical specifications for construction in the case of non standard pre-approved design
  - (iii) the methods and schedule of work implementation
  - (iv) the arrangements for work supervision by CRC
  - (v) the Grant disbursement arrangements

Grants for housing reconstruction will be disbursed in four successive tranches: 25% on approval of design by CRC; 25% on completion of foundation/platform, 25% on completion of walls, 25% on completion of roof. For housing repairs, the initial tranche will amount to 50% of the Grant, with the second tranche paid upon certification of satisfactory progress. All disbursements will be contingent on prior certification by CRC of conformity of construction work with agreed design and technical specifications and building codes.

Grant disbursements will be made by the MDODs to bank accounts opened either individually or communally by the neighborhood beneficiary groups. For security reasons no cash transactions will be made.

**Implementation Arrangements for Community Infrastructure Repair and Improvement**

Proposals for road and pedestrian access repair and improvement, drainage repair and improvement, solid waste collection improvement, and rehabilitation of water distribution points will be identified by neighborhood groups, CBOs and/or in the case of water and sanitation by existing water committees and submitted to the CRC for technical review and discussion with the relevant local or central government authorities. Upon agreement by the communities of final designs, proposals will be submitted to the neighborhood COPRODEP for approval. Implementation methods will largely depend on the nature of works and their technical requirements. Execution of possibly needed repair work on the water supply pipe network will be a joint decision of COPRODEP, CAMEP, and the area Municipality.

**VII. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)**

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<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project</th>
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<td>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)</td>
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<td>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</td>
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<td>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</td>
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VIII. Contact point at World Bank and Borrower

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