

# CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENTS (CERC)

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Environmental and Social Management Framework  
(ESMF)

## **IRM-CERC ESMF**

MOZ Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management  
(Sustenta) Project  
Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRDP)  
Water Services and Institutional Development II Project (WASIS II)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mozambique has recently been hit by cyclone Idai<sup>1</sup>. The World Bank estimates that the event displaced close to 150,000 people, affected over a million people and caused damages to housing, infrastructure, and agriculture up to \$773 million. The cost of building-back better resilient buildings would exceed \$1 billion. In response to the GoM's request, the World Bank has proposed to activate the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) in the amount of US\$ 55 million, through the CERC in 3 projects, to support the immediate response. The amount will be reallocated to deal with emergency rehabilitation in the road infrastructure, water supply infrastructure and rural livelihoods. The World Bank has identified the following ongoing projects for funds reallocation to the IRM-CERC: (i) Integrated Feeder Road Development Project (P158231); (ii) Water Services and Institutional Support II Project (P149377); and (iii) Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620).

This CERC-ESMF identifies and proposes mitigation measures for the risks and impacts associated with planned CERC activities<sup>2</sup> in line with the Mozambican environmental and social legal framework as the World Bank's safeguards policies.

The activities proposed under CERC will have several positive environmental and social impacts including restoration of communication and transport, improved access for relief activities in crisis-hit areas, improved livelihoods, clearing of debris, improved access to water supply, improved health conditions, etc. These activities do not foresee significant negative impacts due to land acquisition/land taking or conversion natural habitats and will have low environmental and social impacts.

All three projects identified with CERC components already have Environment and Social Management Frameworks and Resettlement Policy Frameworks to guide the screening, identification and mitigation of impacts. The Projects are under implementation with safeguards staff currently providing support.

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<sup>1</sup> The cyclone Idai was one of the most catastrophic tropical cyclone to ever hit Africa and the Southern Hemisphere, leaving considerable damages in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, it passed over Zambézia, Nampula and Tete provinces in the first week of March, 2019 before coming back through Sofala, Manica and Tete during the end of the second week.

<sup>2</sup> CERC planned activities cover five provinces- Sofala, Zambézia, Manica, Nampula and Tete. The selection of these sites is based on the severity of the cyclone Idai's impacts

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

<b>ANE</b>	Mozambique Roads Authority
<b>CERC</b>	Contingency Emergency Response Component
<b>D-RAS</b>	Disaster Analytics and Solution
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>FIPAG</b>	Water Supply Investment and Assets Fund
<b>FNDS</b>	National Sustainable Development Fund
<b>GSURR</b>	Global Practice for Social, Urban, Rural Development, Resilience
<b>GoM</b>	Government of Mozambique
<b>IFRDP</b>	Integrated Feeder Road Development Project
<b>IRM</b>	Immediate Response Mechanism
<b>KSB</b>	Knowledge Silo Breaker
<b>SIU</b>	Special Implementation Unit
<b>SUSTENTA</b>	Mozambique Agricultural and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project
<b>US\$</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WASIS</b>	Water Services and Institutional Support Project

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1. Mozambique has recently been hit by cyclone Idai<sup>3</sup>. The World Bank estimates that the event displaced close to 150,000 people, and affected over a million people and caused damages to housing, infrastructure, and agriculture up to \$773 million, and the cost of building-back better resilient buildings would exceed \$ 1 billion. This total estimate is uniformly distributed across residential buildings (\$ 178 million); non-residential buildings (\$ 149 million); Infrastructure (\$ 188 million); and Agriculture (\$ 141-258 million)<sup>4</sup>.
2. To respond to the emergency situation caused by the cyclone IDAI, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has requested<sup>5</sup> the World Bank for activation of the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) to enable withdrawal of \$ 55 million from ongoing World Bank funded projects under the Contingency Emergency Response Components (CERCs)<sup>6</sup> to cover for immediate needs, and for emergency interventions in the areas of water infrastructure, road network and support to rural livelihoods.
3. In response to the GoM's request, the World Bank has proposed to activate the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) in the amount of US\$ 55 million to support the immediate response. The amount will be reallocated to deal with emergency repairs/rehabilitation in the road infrastructure, road infrastructure and rural livelihoods. The World Bank has identified the following ongoing projects for funds reallocation to support the immediate response through activation of Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC): (i) Integrated Feeder Road Development Project (P158231); (ii) Water Services and Institutional Support II Project (P149377); and (iii) Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620).
4. The principles of CERC, as provided by the World Bank's policies and procedures, are: (i) it represents bridge financing for immediate emergency recovery needs while other more medium term support is made available; and as such, (ii) it should focus on activities that help minimize emergency impacts on affected communities (for instance, reconnecting roads temporarily; repairs to water systems, schools, etc.), and (iii) it should not include medium term institutional development, capacity building and reconstruction of infrastructure requiring complex engineering assessments, designs and execution.

### 1.2 Scope of CERC-ESMF

5. This CERC Environmental and Social Management Framework (CERC-ESMF) is developed to support in identifying, avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed CERC activities<sup>7</sup> in line with the

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<sup>3</sup> The cyclone Idai was one of the most catastrophic tropical cyclone to ever hit Africa and the Southern Hemisphere, leaving considerable damages in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, it passed over Zambézia, Nampula and Tete provinces in the first week of March, 2019 before coming back through Sofala, Manica and Tete during the end of the second week.

<sup>4</sup> Note prepared the World Bank (Global Practice for Social, Urban, Rural Development, Resilience-GSURR); Disaster Analytics and Solution (D-RAS); and Knowledge Silo Breaker (KSB). April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019

<sup>5</sup> Letter No 82/MEF/GM/2019 of 5th April

<sup>6</sup> The CERC is on the World Banks contingency financing mechanisms available to borrowers to gain rapid access to Bank financing to respond to a crisis. CERC typically provides support for immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction needs

<sup>7</sup> CERC planned activities cover five provinces- Sofala, Zambézia, Manica, Nampula and Tete. The selection of these sites is based on the severity of the cyclone Idai's impacts

relevant environmental and social regulations of the Mozambican legal framework as the World Bank's Operational Policies.

6. Where risks and impacts of planned CERC activities overlap in nature and geographic scope with those identified in the existing ESMFs, the environmental and social provisions for mitigating risks and impacts in the existing ESMFs should apply. In event overlap is not established, new environmental and social provisions for mitigating risks and impacts associated with the proposed CERC activities will be advanced under the present CERC-ESMF
7. The CERC-ESMF presents the underlying environmental and social principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for implementing the planned CERC activities. It outlines proposed activities, defines eligible activities, establishes procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts associated with the eligible activities, and lays down measures to reduce, mitigate and/or offset potential impacts. It also identifies implementation arrangements for environment and social safeguards.

### 1.3 CERC activities

8. Based on the GoM's request for activation of the IRM for funding CERC activities, there are three intervention areas: (i) road infrastructure under the Integrated Feeder Road Development Project; (ii) water supply infrastructure under the Water Services and Institutional Support II Project; and (iii) rural livelihood under the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project to address needs. The table 1 below provides general of planned CERC activities, responsible agencies and the cost involved, including geographic areas of implementation.

**Table 1:** General CERC activities

Areas	Activities	Responsible agency	Costs (million)	Geographic scope
Transport (road infrastructure)- Integrated Feeder Road Development Project	Emergency repairs on roads and bridges and construction of detours	Mozambique Roads Authority (ANE)	35.00	Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambézia
Water (water supply infrastructure)- Water Services and Institutional Support II Project	Emergency repair on water supply system of affected cities and towns and support for operating costs	Water Supply Investment and Assets Fund (FIPAG)	10.00	Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Sofala
Agriculture (rural livelihoods)- Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project	Emergency assistance to support immediate recovery of affected farmers, including provision of inputs and extension services, and rehabilitation of small rural infrastructures	National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)	10.00	Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Sofala
<b>Total</b>			<b>55.00</b>	

9. When assessed against its original design in terms of geographic scope, CERC activities under the Integrated Feeder Roads development Project are extending its coverage to three new areas- Sofala, Manica and Tete. The Water Services and Institutional Support II Project had its original design centered in three provinces, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado, of which 2 overlap with the IRM-CERC. The Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project original design covered the provinces of Nampula and Zambesia and under the IRM-CERC it will be covering also the provinces of Sofala and Manica where its companion project MozBio (P131965) is already operating. Relevant environmental and social background information of new sites will be presented as annex to this CERC- ESMF.

## CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

10. The relevant environmental and social requirements that apply to subprojects to be implemented through CERC-ESMF are provided in the safeguard instruments under implementation for three projects for which CERC is being activated: (i) Integrated Feeder Road Development Project (P158231); (ii) Water Services and Institutional Support II Project (P149377); and (iii) Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620). These requirements under the laws of GOM and World Bank Safeguards Policies are summarized below.

### 2.1 National Legislation

11. The 2004 Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique includes Articles 45, 90 and 117 that establish the policies and principles that guide the protection and preservation of the environment. Articles 45 and 90 point out that every community has the right to live in a balanced environment and the duty to protect. While Article 117 of the Constitution states that everyone has the right to an ecologically balanced environment, a healthy quality of life, imposing on the government and the community the duty to protect and preserve the environment for present and future generations.
12. The Environmental Act (Act no. 20/97) requires that all public and private activities with the potential to influence the environment must be preceded by an EIA in order to identify and mitigate possible impacts, a process that culminates with environmental licensing. The Act defines the EIA process as a tool for environmental management and supports the GoM in taking decisions regarding the allocation of environmental permits for project development (Article 15). Article 4 of the Act establishes a range of basic legal principles, including rational use and management of environmental components, with a view to further improve the quality of life of citizens and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystems; the precautionary principle, whereby the environmental management should prioritize the establishment of systems to prevent acts that could be harmful to the environment, to prevent the occurrence of significant negative environmental impacts or irreversible damage, regardless of the existence of scientific certainty about the occurrence of such impacts; and the principle of global and integrated vision of the environment as a set of interdependent natural ecosystems, which must be managed so as to maintain their functional balance. The Act also provides for the participation of local communities in the formulation of policies and laws related to natural resource management, management of protected areas, which is of relevance for Program. This law has formed the basis for defining specific environmental laws and regulations.
13. The Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) Regulation (Decree 54/2015) to govern the EIA process in Mozambique provides comprehensive regulations to cover the EIA process. The regulations are generally consistent with good international industry practice in environmental assessment and management, including the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The regulations include screening and scoping of the proposed developments in terms of their potential impacts on the natural and social receiving environment, indicating both the beneficial outcomes and adverse effects. The initial screening is meant to determine the scope of the EIA required prior to obtain approval and an environmental permit. If any investment is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented, these are classified as "Category A" and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required. The ESIA is more stringent than if the investment has impacts which are less adverse, site-specific, mostly reversible and where adequate mitigation measures can be designed. These are classified as "Category B". A new classification level was enacted in 2015 introducing "Category A+" which

require additional review of ESIA's by independent assessors. Category A and A+ are under the jurisdiction of MITADER, while jurisdiction over Category B projects is delegated to the provinces.

14. Additional relevant environmental and social laws and regulations of GoM are:

- Ministerial Diploma no. 130/2006, July 19 (General Directive for Public Participation Process)
- Decree no. 32/2003, of 20 August (Regulation on Environmental Audit Process) - indicates that any public or private activity may be subject to environmental audits public (held by MITADER) or private (internal)
- Decree no. 11/2006, of 15 July (Regulation on Environmental Inspections)
- Environmental Guidelines and Field Manual for Road Sector, October 2012.
- Decree no. 18/2004, of 2 June (Regulation on Environmental Quality Standards and Effluent Emission).
- Regulation of Waste Management (Decree no.13/2006, June 15)
- Water Law (Law no. 16/1991, August 3) states that the hydraulic works will not be approved without the prior analysis of their effects and impact on the environment, economy and society
- Regulation of the Public Water Supply and Waste Water Drainage Systems (Decree no. 30/2003, of July 1)
- Land Law (Law no. 19/1997, de July 7)

15. In emergency situations following natural disasters where there is the need for immediate response activities, such as the context under which this CERC ESMF is being prepared, the EIA Regulation (Decree 54/2015) exempts "Category A" and "Category B" projects from prior review of ESIA or Simplified ESIA for issuing of permits. In such cases, MITADER issues the pertinent guidance and conducts audits during implementation.

## **2.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies**

16. The World Bank Safeguard Policies have the objective to avoid, reduce and mitigate adverse impacts to people and their environment in World Bank funded projects to increase their effectiveness and development impact. The World Bank Safeguard Policies that are triggered for implementation of this CERC-ESMF are:

- OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- OP 4.04 Natural Habitats
- OP 4.11 Cultural Heritage
- OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement;

17. OP 4.01 seeks to ensure that WB-financed projects are environmentally and socially sustainable, and ensure better decision making through integration of environmental and social impact considerations throughout planning and implementation of development actions. The main objectives of Environmental Assessment (EA) is to ensure the consideration of environmental aspects (air, water, and land), human health and safety, social aspects (involuntary resettlement, local communities and cultural heritage), as well as consideration of trans-boundary and global environmental effects such as climate change. OP 4.01 is applicable whenever a proposed project or actions have the potential to cause negative environmental effects to its surroundings. Projects are classified into one of the following four categories depending on the type, location,

sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of potential environmental impacts: A, B, C, or FI.

18. OP 4.12 objectives are to: (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement scenarios, where possible and examine all viable alternative project designs; (ii) support affected persons in restoring/improving their former living standards, income generation and production capacities, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community involvement in planning and implementing resettlement actions, and to (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. The policy does not only cover physical displacement, but also any loss of land or other assets associated with the proposed actions resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; and loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person is to reallocate to a new area. This policy is also applicable to the involuntary restriction of access to legally demarcated conservation areas such as parks and other protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
19. In addition to the triggered World Bank Safeguard Policies, this CERC-ESMF also applies the requirements of the World Bank Group General Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines.

**CHAPTER THREE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF PROPOSED AREAS OF CERC ACTIVITIES**

20. The geographic scope of the three identified CERC projects is presented below. Originally, they were not all planned to implement their activities in all the four most cyclone-hit provinces.

Project	Provinces		
	Original Project	New provinces under CERC activities	Activities proposed under CERC
IFRDP	Nampula and Zambezia	Manica, Sofala and Tete	Not additional to existing activities
SUETENTA	Nampula, Zambezia	Sofala and Manica	Not additional to existing activities
WASIS II	Tete, Sofala, Cabo Delgado	Manica, Zambezia	Some relief activities

21. The three projects combined will thus extend their activities to Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambézia. The environmental and socio-economic baselines for the additional provinces are described in detail across three existing Environment and Social Management Frameworks. No additional baseline information is required at this stage.

## CHAPTER FOUR: ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING ESMFs VERSUS PROPOSED CERC ACTIVITIES

### 4.1 Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (P158231)

22. The Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project is being implemented in Zambézia and Nampula provinces. The project seeks to enhance mobility in selected rural areas with the support of inclusive agriculture and other local communities' livelihoods, whilst ensuring efficient mobility of people and goods along integrated national corridors. Major interventions involve rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary and unclassified roads and rehabilitation of primary roads (focusing on Network N1/N10). Other interventions encompass technical assistance activities to support capacity and institutional building of ANE.
23. The Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project is being implemented in Zambézia and Nampula provinces. The project seeks to enhance mobility in selected rural areas with the support of inclusive agriculture and other local communities' livelihoods, whilst ensuring efficient mobility of people and goods along integrated national corridors. Major interventions involve rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary and unclassified roads and rehabilitation of primary roads (focusing on Network N1/N10). Other interventions encompass technical assistance activities to support capacity and institutional building of ANE.
24. The project has triggered the following World Bank operational policies: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP 4.04); Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The Environmental Assessment Policy was triggered due to the nature of project interventions which may result in temporary site-specific impacts; The Natural Habitat Policy was activated because of the project is implemented in a region with conservation areas and high ecological hotspot such as the Gilé Game Reserve (Zambézia) and Mecubúri Forest Reserve (Nampula) as well as some critical wetlands; The Physical Cultural Resources Policy was triggered to provide a protocol to deal heritage resources; and the Involuntary Resettlement Policy was activated due to anticipated minor and temporary land acquisition required for ancillary works.
25. Under the proposed CERC activities for the road infrastructures area, proposed activities can be classified as "immediate relief and rebuilding" and "reconstruction". Activities under immediate relief and rebuilding focus on ensuring that existing road infrastructure is cleared of debris and any other encumbrances, repaired and made functional. Such schemes will include the following:
  - Repair of roads (including National Highways N6, secondary and tertiary roads);
  - Repair of bridges;
  - Land stabilization where roads have been undercut;
  - Repair of embankments including raising of height;
  - Repair of culverts, pontoons and gabions;
  - Repair of drainage structures; and
  - Repair of platforms, pavements etc.
26. These activities are urgent to ensure that roads become functional and safe after the destruction caused by Cyclone Idai. These activities are already included in the "Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project" with safeguards instruments prepared and disclosed to manage their social and environmental impacts.

27. The activities will have several positive environmental and social impacts including restoration of communication and transport, improved access for relief activities in crisis-hit areas, improved livelihoods, clearing of debris, etc. These activities do not foresee significant negative impacts due to land acquisition/ land taking or conversion natural habitats and will have low environmental and social impacts. Negative environmental and social impacts associated with proposed CERC activities under “road infrastructure” during construction are expected to include the following:

**Table 2:** Assessment of CERC roads infrastructure activities against existing safeguards instruments

Type of social impact	Description of impact	Guidance under existing Instruments
<i>Land acquisition</i>		
	Temporary use of small parcels of land for storage of machinery, material, equipment, borrow pits and labor camps	Resettlement Policy Framework (esp. Chapter 6)
	Temporary loss of livelihoods e.g. due to access issues	
<i>Labor influx</i>		
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Due to labor influx, GBV risk may increase	Environment and Social Management Framework  (esp. Annex 13 -Labor Camp Guidelines Annex 14 -Occupational Health and Safety,  ESMF (especially Pages 105) including a suite of interventions such as Employers Code of Conduct (CoC) on GBV, labor training, GBV Action Plan, GRM and monitoring.
Child labor	Risk of child labor may be increased	ESMF (esp. Annex 8 – Employer’s Child protection Code of Conduct). This will include a set of interventions including Employers CoC, monitoring and GRM etc.
<i>Social Relations</i>		
Conflicts between labor and local communities	Labor may not be familiar and respectful of local norms and customs	ESMF (esp. Page 74)
<i>Impacts on road security and safety</i>	Increased traffic may lead to accidents	ESMF (esp. Page 75)

Type of environmental impact	Description	Guidance under existing Instruments
<i>Habitat and Biodiversity Loss</i>		
Vegetation clearing	Disturbance to natural habitats. Species loss.	ESMF (esp. Page 45-46)
Sourcing of aggregates for construction (sand, rock, stone)	Soil erosion. Noise and Dust generation. Disturbance to natural landscape.	

	Reduced aesthetic.	
<i>Pollution</i>		
Solid waste management	Solid waste generation and disposal resulting in litter, vermin, odours, soil and water contamination.	ESMF (esp. Page17-19)
Liquid waste management	Liquid waste generation and disposal resulting in odours, pooling of water, soil and water contamination.	ESMF (esp. Page24)
Hazardous substances management (fuel, lubricants, paints, others)	Spills or leaks resulting in soil and water pollution.	ESMF (esp. Page25-26)
<i>Inefficient use of resources</i>		
Water use	Natural resource use resulting from water abstraction.	ESMF (esp. Page28-29)
Resource extraction	Soil / rock /sand erosion. Open borrow pits and acid drainage Excessive water extraction	
<i>Health and Safety</i>		
Impacts on health and safety	Occupational injuries or loss of life.	ESMF (esp. Page21)

28. “Reconstruction” activities may consist of those that will include new construction on a temporary basis such as the building of an alternative road/route or detours. A total of seven (7) activities have been identified that will include road detours ranging from 10 meters to 20 kms. This will entail temporary land acquisition for which a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (A-RAP) will be required. The land will be acquired for building a temporary access road that will be restored to its original use after the construction of the original road has been completed. The List of Negative sub-projects under Integrated Feeder Road Project will include the following:

- Sub-projects requiring permanent land acquisition
- Sub-projects that involve involuntary resettlement
- Sub-projects that will have permanent impacts on livelihoods of people
- Sub-projects with permanent impacts of assets
- Use of land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights
- All category A sub-projects requiring large scale land acquisition
- Any projects that are known to lead to GBV and/or Child labor
- Involve the significant conversion, clearance or degradation of critical natural habitats, forests, environmentally sensitive areas, significant biodiversity and/or protected conservation zones;
- Will negatively affect rare or endangered species;
- purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos);
- building structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites such as retaining walls or seawalls;

#### **4.2 Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (P149620)**

29. The Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (also referred as SUSTENTA) aims to promote integrated sustainable rural development at the same time that sets out a model for interventions in integrated rural development in Mozambique. The relevant project

components include: Agriculture and Forest-Based Value Chain Development; and Securing Land Tenure Rights and Increasing Natural Resources Resilience.

30. The former support among others, Capacity Building of Small Emerging Commercial Farmers and SME Agribusiness; Agribusiness finance to value chain actors, Agribusiness, Weather based insurance and Improving rural infrastructure. The latter support the strengthening of land tenure regularization; strengthening land administration systems; strengthening provinces and districts on integrated landscape management, and protection and restoration of critical natural habitats.
31. Due to its focus on agricultural and basic infrastructure development, the project triggered six of the World Bank's Operational Policies, namely, Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Forests OP/BP 4.36, Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) , as well as adhered to the World Bank Group General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS), Tourism and Hospitality Development EHS Guidelines and the applicable Agribusiness/Food Production EHS Guidelines from April 2007.
32. Under the proposed CERC, activities for restoration of rural livelihoods are expected to include: (i) supply of Goods such as agricultural packages (seeds, tools, fertilizers, etc.) and livestock packages (small [e.g. chickens], medium [e.g. sheep, goats] and large [e.g. cattle] sized animals as well as fish fingerlings; (ii) Provision of Services: agriculture, aquaculture and veterinary extension services; (ii) Small Works: small basic infrastructure rehabilitations (fish ponds, livestock watering, crop storage facilities, small irrigation, minor spot rehabilitation and improvement of rural roads and pathways). Sub-projects on small basic infrastructure are expected to include rehabilitation and repair.
33. A ESMF and a Resettlement Policy Framework exist for the parent SUSTENTA project. Sub-projects proposed under CERC are within the scope of SUSTENTA and have been already assessed for possible environmental and social impacts in the ESMF.

**Table 3:** Assessment of CERC agriculture activities against existing safeguards instruments

Types of Social Impact of activities on agriculture under CERC	Description	Guidance under existing instrument
Land use	Temporary use of small parcels of land for construction materials, storage of goods for distribution, storage of equipment etc	ESMF (esp Annex 4 on sub-project screening)
	Temporary loss of access to livelihoods	
Labor issues	Child labour Increased risk of GBV with influx of workers	ESMF (esp Table 11) Implement a range of interventions to address increased risk of GBV
Social Conflict	Exclusion from activities Potential land conflicts Lack of consultation Lack of GRM	ESMF -GRM (Section 9.8) RPF - Public Consultations (Section 10.2)

Type of environmental impact	Description	Guidance under existing Instruments
<i>Habitat and Biodiversity Loss</i>		

Deforestation and degradation	Habitat transformation and potential loss of species.	ESMF (esp. Page 90-91)
	Fragmentation of natural habitats. Disturbance to natural landscape. Reduced aesthetic.	
<i>Pollution</i>		
Use of fertilizers	Soil and water pollution / overloading / leaching resulting from the overuse of fertilizers.	ESMF (esp. Page 88-89)
Use of pesticides	Soil and water pollution / overloading / leaching resulting from the overuse of pesticides. Impacts on existing / neighboring and fauna and changes to natural cycles.	
Hazardous substances management (fuel, lubricants, paints, others)	Spills or leaks resulting in soil and water pollution.	ESMF (esp. Page 92)
<b>Inefficient use of resources</b>		
Water use	Natural resource use resulting from water abstraction. Diversion of water from other users – reducing water availability for downstream / competing users.	ESMF (esp. Page 92-93)
Biosafety and crop selection	Introduction of genetically modified species.	ESMF (esp. Page 8)
<i>Health and Safety</i>		
Impacts on health and safety	Occupational injuries or disease.	ESMF (esp. Page 91-92)

#### 4.3 Water Services and Institutional Support II Project (P149377)

34. This project is being implemented in Sofala (Beira city and Dondo District), Tete (Tete city and Moatize) and Cabo Delgado (Pemba), and it aims at improving the performance, sustainability and coverage of water supply services, and enable poor families to also benefit from clean water supply services. Relevant project components include: Investment in Water Supply Production System and Investment in Water Supply Distribution System.
35. Investment in Water Supply Production System includes the following activities: rehabilitation and construction of new wells including electrical and hydraulic equipment, (ii) rehabilitation and expansion of existing and construction of new water treatment plants for iron removal (iii) adding or replacing leaking Transmission Mains from the water source to the cities, and (iv) ancillary works, including telemetry systems to improve management of the systems.
36. Activities under component “Investment in Water Supply Distribution System” incorporate the following works: (i) add additional storage capacity, (ii) rehabilitation or construction of additional Distribution Centers, (iii) installation of new District water meters to monitor unaccounted for water, (iv) installation of additional new water networks, (v) replacement of old

leaking network pipelines and transferring existing connections, and (vi) installation of new connections and associated meters and fittings in the project Cities.

37. As noted, this project involves civil works and triggered the following World Bank Operational Policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), and Involuntary Resettlement policies (OP/BP 4.12). OP 4.01 was triggered because the project may result in significant adverse environmental impacts and sensitivity of the projects’ sites, but manageable with an Environmental and Social Management Plan while OP 4.12 was triggered due to potential project requirement for land acquisition.
38. Similar to other assessments above, proposed CERC activities under “water infrastructure” are categorized as “immediate relief and rebuilding” and “reconstruction”. For water infrastructure, Interventions proposed under immediate relief and rebuilding focus on ensuring the reestablishment of service provision in larger localities with centralized systems through the rehabilitation of water sources, supply of generators, fuel and chemicals as well as repairing and replacing electromechanical equipment and infrastructure that has been damaged by the cyclone. These immediate relief and rebuilding and reconstruction activities may fall under the following themes:
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of water sources;
  - Design and build for network rehabilitation and reconstruction;
  - Supply of pumps, generators and electromechanical equipment;
  - Supply of chemicals for water treatment (6 months);
  - Supply of pipes, fittings and connections for network rehabilitation;
  - Fuel and Electricity costs to cover Operating Costs; and
  - Rehabilitation of offices and buildings.
39. These activities are critical to restore water supply systems and network, after damages and destruction caused by Cyclone Idai. These activities feature in the Project with safeguards instruments prepared and disclosed to manage their social and environmental impacts. The activities will have several positive social impacts including restoration of water sources and distribution network in crisis-hit areas, improved livelihoods, better health conditions etc. No major negative impacts are expected, especially in terms of land acquisition/ land taking or conversion natural habitats. Expected environmental and social impacts during construction are localized and manageable. They include the following:

**Table 4:** Assessment of CERC water infrastructure activities against existing safeguards instruments

Type of social impact	Description	Guidance under existing Instruments
<i>Land acquisition</i>		
	Temporary use of small parcels of land for storage of machinery, material, equipment, borrow pits and contractors’ camps	Resettlement Policy Framework (esp Chapter 7)
	Temporary loss of livelihoods e.g. due to access issues	
<i>Labor influx</i>		
Gender Based Violence	Due to labor influx, GBV risk may increase	Resettlement Policy Framework (esp Chapter 14 – Code of Conduct and Gender Based Violence Appendix 16.7 – GBV Prevention,

Type of social impact	Description	Guidance under existing Instruments
Child labor	Risk of child labor may be increased	RPF (esp Appendix 16.7 – Individual Code of Conduct Preventing Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children)
<i>Social Relations</i>		
Conflicts between labor and local communities	Labor may not be familiar and respectful of local norms and customs	ESMF (esp Chapter 8.5 Summary Table of Potential Impacts of the Project and Mitigation Measures)  RPF (esp. Chapter 14.1 – Labor Influx)

Type of environmental impact	Description	Guidance under existing Instruments
<i>Habitat and Biodiversity Loss</i>		
Vegetation clearing	Disturbance to natural habitats. Species loss.	ESMF (esp. Page 40)
Sourcing of aggregates for construction (sand, rock, stone)	Soil erosion. Noise and Dust generation. Disturbance to natural landscape. Reduced aesthetic.	
<i>Pollution</i>		
Solid waste management	Solid waste generation and disposal resulting in litter, vermin, odours, soil and water contamination.	ESMF (esp. Page 40-41)
Liquid waste management	Liquid waste generation and disposal resulting in odours, pooling of water, soil and water contamination.	
Hazardous substances management (fuel, lubricants, paints, others)	Spills or leaks resulting in soil and water pollution.	
<i>Inefficient use of resources</i>		
Water use	Natural resource use resulting from water abstraction.	ESMF (esp. Page 42-43)
Resource extraction	Soil / rock /sand erosion. Open borrow pits and acid drainage Excessive water extraction	
<i>Health and Safety</i>		
Impacts on health and safety	Occupational injuries or loss of life.	ESMF (esp. Page 43-44)

40. Reconstruction activities may include rehabilitation of water sources, supply of generators, fuel and chemicals as well as repairing and replacing electromechanical equipment and infrastructure that has been damaged by the cyclone. This may entail temporary land acquisition for which a Resettlement Action Plan or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be required, in case it is determined that land acquisition will be needed. Land may also need to be acquired for building a temporary contractor camps, equipment operation, among others. Those areas will be restored to its original use after the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the original water sources, network and installation of electro-mechanics' equipment has been completed.

## CHAPTER FIVE: CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### 5.1 CERC negative list

**Table 5:** CERC negative list

Area	Social	Environment
Transport (road infrastructure)- Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project (IFRP)	<p>The List of Negative sub-projects under IFRP will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-projects requiring permanent land acquisition;</li> <li>• Sub-projects that will have permanent impacts on assets and livelihoods of people;</li> <li>• Use of land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights;</li> <li>• All category A sub-projects requiring large scale land acquisition; and</li> <li>• Any projects that are known to lead to GBV and/or Child labor.</li> </ul>	<p>The List of Negative sub-projects under Integrated Feeder Road Project will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve the significant conversion, clearance or degradation of critical natural habitats, forests, environmentally sensitive areas, significant biodiversity and/or protected conservation zones;</li> <li>• Will negatively affect rare or endangered species;</li> <li>• purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos);</li> <li>• building structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites such as retaining walls or seawalls;</li> </ul>
Water (water infrastructure)-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-projects requiring permanent land acquisition;</li> <li>• Sub-projects that will have permanent impacts on assets and livelihoods of people;</li> <li>• Use of land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights;</li> <li>• All category A sub-projects requiring large scale land acquisition; and</li> <li>• Any projects that are known to lead to GBV and/or Child labor.</li> </ul>	<p>The List of Negative sub-projects under Water Services and Institutional Support II Project will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve the significant conversion, clearance or degradation of critical natural habitats, forests, environmentally sensitive areas, significant biodiversity and/or protected conservation zones;</li> <li>• Will negatively affect rare or endangered species;</li> <li>• purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos);</li> <li>• building structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites such as retaining walls or seawalls;</li> </ul>
Agriculture (rural livelihood)	<p>CERC Negative list from social safeguards perspective consists of sub-projects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require permanent acquisition of land</li> <li>• Lead to negative impact on livelihoods</li> <li>• Any projects that are known to lead to GBV and/or Child labor.</li> </ul>	<p>The List of Negative sub-projects under Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project will be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing of Genetic Modified Organisms.</li> <li>• Involve the significant conversion, clearance or</li> </ul>

		<p>degradation of critical natural habitats, forests, environmentally sensitive areas, significant biodiversity and/or protected conservation zones;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Will negatively affect rare or endangered species;</li><li>• purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos);</li><li>• building structures that will alter coastal process or disrupt breeding sites such as retaining walls or seawalls;</li></ul>
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## **CHAPTER SIX: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION**

41. The three projects provide for establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Integrated Feeder Roads Development Project has a multi-tier GRM provided in chapter 8 of the RPF and Annex 5 of the ESMF. The Water Services and Institutional Support II Project makes provision of a GRM in chapter 11 of the RPF. Similarly, the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project has GRM provisions in section 10.8 of the ESMF with a detailed snapshot of the process. The Project has been actively dealing with complaints and has set up multiple means of registering complaints. Given that the three projects to be activated for IRM under CERC have provisions for a GRM these should apply for planned CERC activities and extended to new geographic areas.
42. While the three projects have provision on stakeholder consultations, planned CERC activities may be exempted from prior consultation, but these could be conducted at a later stage.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR CERC IMPLEMENTATION

43. The National Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) will be the IRM Coordination Authority, responsible for coordinating the implementation of cyclone response emergency activities, in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources. The National Road Agency (ANE), the Water Supply Asset Holding and Investment Fund (FIPAG) and the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) will act as the Special Implementation Units (IRM-SIU), and will be responsible for fiduciary management and implementation of activities.
44. However, safeguards implementation arrangements will be similar to the overall project coordination structure already in place at The National Road Agency (ANE), the Water Supply Asset Holding and Investment Fund (FIPAG) and the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS). All these institutions are currently implementing ongoing Bank-financed projects and specific IRM implementation arrangements will be built upon the existing structure. Project teams in place are well staffed and have a longstanding technical ability to handle projects with very complex Bank Safeguards requirements. The National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) will therefore take a leading role and coordinate the preparation of safeguard documents, including the consolidation of progress reports.
45. Each of the projects had already made cost estimations to ensure successful implementation of Safeguards requirements presented in the original ESMFs which were estimated at around 2% of the overall project budget. To ensure adequate safeguards risk management a small proportion of around 0.1% of the reallocated budget from each of the listed projects activating the IRM will be used for safeguards supervision of emergency activities.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Proposed CERC activities under road infrastructures

Road section	Specific geographic scope	Description of damages	Proposed works	
<b>Manica Province</b>				
1	N6 Inchope-Chimoio	Gondola	Increase of the River Flow in Metuchira, the trees transported hit the piers, collapsing them.	Construction of new pier and improvement of the foundations.
2	NC Sussundenga/ Cadeado	Sussundenga	Severe ravines, cuts, insufficient drainage structures, some sections overtopped.	Construction of mechanical stabilized base in critical locations and construction of 10 pipe culverts of 80cm
3	R 968 Cruz. N6 / Chipindaumue	Gondola	Nharrissengure Bridge (Km 12,8) was overtopped and the abutments were eroded. Road with severe ravines.	16 Nos of gabions to control the erosion in the abutments. Regravelling of the critical sections
4	R969 Cruz. N6 (Zonue)/ Cadeado –Rotanda	Manica	Two span of 1.2x1.5mBox culvert under Chayat river (Km 7) was washed away. The road was overtopped, severe ravines.	Armco pipes and fill to allow the connectivity and improvement of the platform in critical sections.
5	R520, Cruz. N1/Dombe	Sussundenga	The road has been overtopped in many sections.	Construction of mechanical stabilized base in critical locations
6	R964, Moha/Rotanda	Sussundenga	The road has been overtopped. 20m bridge over Rotanda Bridge has been dragged.	Detour of 90 m, with fill and 24 Armco pipes
7	N261, Macossa sede/border with Sofala (Km 00+800)	Macossa	The Mucombedzi bridge were overtopped and one the abutments was washed away	Detour of 25 m, with fill and 05 Armco pipes
8	R441, Espungabera/Rio Mossurize	Mossurize	Drift over Mossurize river has been overtopped and damaged.	Improve the flow capacity of the existing drift by constructing a line of 8 culverts above the drift.
<b>Tete province</b>				
1	N303 Bene-Zumbo	Marávia	Drift at km 83+500 has collapsed	Construction of a detour of 200m

	Road section	Specific geographic scope	Description of damages	Proposed works
2	N303 Bene-Zumbo	Marávia	Presence of very slippery clay soils from Bacalhau to Fíngoè, from Cachombo to Malowera and from Ntunda to Zumbo, insufficient drainage structures. Flooding of the platform in the low zone that crosses the road, various cuts in the pavement and collapse of various culverts.	Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections in a total of 25 km
	N322 Madamba-Mutarara	DOA	Damage in the structure caused by obstruction of debris (branches, trunks, grass and sediments) which are deposited upstream of the structure at km 51 + 000 (Chadzia).	Construction of additional drainage structures and improvement of critical sections.
3	N322 Madamba-Mutarara	DOA	Deep ravines along the road, various cuts in the pavement due to insufficient water passages and collapse of various culverts.	Construction of Pipe Culverts and Repair of the Platform in critical sections.
	N302 Matema - Furancungo-Vila Mualadzi	Limite Macanga/Chifunde	Damage to the structure caused by the infra-excavation downstream of the bridge over Chimadzi River, at km 1 + 500	Construction of Pipe Culverts and Repair of the Platform in critical sections.
4	R1051 Tete-Boroma	Cidade de Tete	Waterlogging on the platform, road cut in Km 10+600, insufficiency of drainage devices along the road.	Stabilization using mortar and gabions in the leading part and increase the flow capacity of the structure.
5	R603 Daca- Furancungo	Chiuta/Macanga	Cyclically the bridge (Likongodue river) is overtopped due to insufficient flow capacity, at km 54 + 000.	Construction of box culvert with 1.5mx1.2m section and fill with soils and open line drains
	R603 Daca- Furancungo	Macanga	Erosion in the abutments of the bridge at km 5+800, and partial destruction of the wing wall	Construction of a detour
6	R609 Cruz (Bene) / Chifunde	Chifunde		Reconstruction of the wing wall and the embankment

	Road section	Specific geographic scope	Description of damages	Proposed works
7	NC-Zóbuè/Wiriamu	Moatize	The access to Drift at km 1 + 000 has been washed away.	Mortar stone for immediate repair.
<b>Zambézia</b>				
1	NC-Morrumbala/Megaza	Morrumbala	Culverts were washed away and the road has been cut. Erosion along the road.	Construction of two new box culvert with span of 1,5 m.
2	NC-Muandiuá/Chire	Morrumbala	Erosions in the abutments of Mirerene and Mussongue bridges and the Bailey bridge in Zimuco river was dragged.	Fill and abutments protection with mortar stones in Mirene and Mussongue bridges. Metallic bridge of 54 m in length is need to be placed at detour.
3	NC-Kizombe/Mureremba	Morrumbala	The abutments of the Nateze Bridges has been washed away	Fill the abutments. Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
4	R650-Chire/Muzoforo/Milange	Morrumbal/Milange	Partial damage in Rio Lice drift and erosions in the abutments.	Fill the abutments. Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
5	R652-Mepinha-Derre	Derre	Erosions in the abutments of Rio Lumba Bridge	Fill the abutments. Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
6	R640-Mopeia/Luabo/Nhacatiua	Mopeia/Luabo	"Saturated soils due Rise on the level of water in Zambeze River;	
7	R654-Ile/Namarroi	Namarroi	Damages in the platform.	Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
	R654/R1102-Namarroi / Gurue	Namarroi	Damages in the Napata (Km 13+000), Diba 1 (Km 19) and Diba 2 (19+300) bridges	Fill the abutments. Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
8	R646/R651-Mugeba - Muaquiua - Mocubela	Mocuba e Mocubela	Presence of very slippery clay soils , insufficient drainage structures.	Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
9	R1115 -Munhamade - Czir.R654	Lugela	Damages in the platform. Insufficient drainage structures.	Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections
10	N324/N325-Mocubela / Pebane	Pebane	Damages in the platform.	Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections and construction of 5 culverts of 1.5x1.2 m.
11	R656-Mocubela / Bajone	Mocubela	Damages in the bridge over Naico River.	Mechanically stabilized base in

	Road section	Specific geographic scope	Description of damages	Proposed works
12	NC-Liciro/Sabelua	Milange	Damages in the platform. Collapse of Lualua bridge.	critical sections and construction of new pontoon of 10m length. Mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.
13	R641-Lua Lua / Posto	Mopeia	3 culverts have been washed away, 13 km of road overtopped. Presence of slippery clay soils.	Raise the Embankment in 13 km and construction of 25 new culverts. Grading the damaged section of the road
14	R1100-Ile/Cruz N1	Ile	Collapse of the bridge over Lmulumazi river	Construction of 30 m drift , construction of 2 new box culverts of 1.50 x1.20m.
15	N324-Gile/Alto Ligonha	Gilé	Two bridges and 3 culverts were damaged, various cuts along the road, severe ravines.	Construction of 20 m drift, construction of 2 new box culverts of 1.50 x1.20m, mechanically stabilized base in critical sections.