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Republic of Angola
Ministério da Administração do Território
Fundo de Apoio Social

Local Development Project

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

May 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CC	Coordination Committee
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDC	Community Development Component
CF	Consultative Forum
DNA	The National Directorate for the Environment
DNEP	Direcção Nacional de Estudos e Planeaneamento/ National Directorate for Studies and Planning
DNDT	Direcção Nacional de Desenvolvimento do Território/ National Directorate for Territorial Development
DNCN	National Directorate for Nature Conservation
DNB	Direcção Nacional da Biodiversidade / National Directorate of Biodiversity
DNA	Direcção Nacional do Ambiente / National Directorate of Environment
DNTA	Direcção Nacional de Tecnologias Ambientais / National Directorate of Environmental Technologies
DNPAIA	Direcção Nacional de Prevenção e Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais / National Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Impact Assessment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ENA	Estratégia Nacional de Ambiente/National Environmental Strategy
ESSC	Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESSC)
FAS	Fundo de Apoio Social
FDES	Economic and Social Development Fund
GOA	Government of Angola
MA	Municipal Administration
MDC	Municipal Development Component
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
MINAMB	Ministério do Ambiente/ Ministry of Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NC	Núcleo Comunitário/Community Nucleus
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OP	Operational Policy
PDMP	Plano de Desenvolvimento de Médio Prazo/Medium Term Development Programme
PNGA	Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental/National Environmental

	Management Programme
PNUD	Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento
SHS	Semi-Hazardous Substances
PS	Promotores Sociais/Social Promoters
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Transitional Support Strategy
WB	World Bank
WMP	Waste Management Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This updated version of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by the Angola Social Action Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social – FAS) for the Additional Financing to the Local Development Project (P160105). The total amount of the AF is of US$70 million. The project has three main components; namely: (i) Local Social and Economic Infrastructure, which also includes a new sub-component focused on Productive Safety Nets; (ii) Local Economic Development which also includes a new sub-component focused on Productive Inclusion; and (iii) Local Institutional Strengthening which also includes a new sub-component focused on Support to Health and Community Development Agents. The project duration has been extended until 2020.

The project development objective to improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and to enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities, which remain unchanged with the implementation of this AF.

The AF to the LDP will be implemented at national level during a three years period (2017-2020) and will require an estimated budget of USD 70 million, from which 75% will be applied in financing projects.

It is expected that the AF will finance projects under the following broad categories:

- Social: Education, training, capacity-building
- Social: Health
- Social: Water and Sanitation
- Productive: Markets, water troughs for livestock, dipping tanks etc.
- Economic: Roads, small bridges etc.

It must be stressed that, due to its participatory and demand-driven approach, FAS is open to finance a wide array of projects, according to priorities and aspirations formulated by local communities.

Since project is Category B and it's expected small to medium size subprojects, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed scope of civil works envisaged for the AF, in general, result in localised environmental impacts of minor significance for which mitigation measures can (and must) be implemented during the design, construction and operational phases of each sub-project. However, it would be short-sighted to assume that these mitigation measures will automatically be adopted and implemented during the project cycle. Any category A type subproject will not be financed by the project.

The Angolan government's environmental strategies, policy framework, and management approaches and priorities have been developed and are spelled out in two major documents – the National Environmental Management Programme/Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental (PNGA) and the National Environmental Strategy/Estratégia Nacional Ambiental (ENA). Responsibility for formulating and implementing environmental policies and programmes and for environmental management in Angola lies with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB) established in October 2008 by an administrative reform that has extinguished the former Ministry of the Urbanism and the Environment and created two separated ministries: the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Urbanism and Housing.

In the context of the LDP, the key legal elements for environmental and social management are:

- The Environmental Framework Law (Lei de Bases do Ambiente, Lei nº 5/98, de 19 de Junho).
- The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto sobre a Avaliação de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto 51/04 de 23 de Julho).
- The Decree on emission of Environmental Licences (Decreto sobre Licenciamento Ambiental, Decreto 59/07, de 13 de Julho).
- The Executive Decree, on Public Consultation for Projects Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento de Consultas Públicas de Projectos sujeitos a Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais, Decreto Executivo n.º87/12, de 24 de Fevereiro).
- The Executive Decree on the Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Studies (Decreto que Aprova os Termos de Referência para a Elaboração de Estudos de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto Executivo n.º92/12, de 1 de Março).
- The Executive Decree on the change of Environmental Impact Assessment deadline (Decreto que altera o prazo previsto no n.º1, do artigo 12º, do Decreto n.º51/04, de 23 de Julho, Decreto Executivo n.º241/16, de 25 de Maio).
- The Land Law (Lei de Terras, Lei nº 9/04 de, de 9 de Novembro).
- The Presidential Decree that Approves the Waste Management Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o regulamento de Gestão de Resíduos, Decreto Presidencial n.º190/12, de 24 de Agosto).
- The Executive Decree on Management of Wastes from Construction & Demolition (Decreto sobre Gestão de Resíduos de Construção e Demolição, Decreto Executivo n.º17/13, de 22 de Janeiro).
- The Decree on Medical Waste originated from Hospital and Health Services (Decreto sobre o Regulamento sobre Gestão de Resíduos Hospitalares e de Serviços de Saúde, Decreto Presidencial n.º160/14, de 18 de Junho).
- The Presidential Decree on Water Quality Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento sobre a Qualidade da Água, Decreto Presidencial n.º261/11, de 6 de Outubro).
- The Decree on Environmental Audits (Decreto sobre Auditorias Ambientais, Decreto n.º1/10, de 13 de Janeiro).

T
he responsibility for environmental protection and management has been transferred, in 2008, from the former Ministry of the Environment and Urbanism to the existent Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry of Environment, hereinafter referred to as MINAMB, is the central government body responsible for coordination, preparation, implementation and monitoring of environmental policies, particularly in the areas of biodiversity, environmental technologies and the prevention and assessment of impacts as well as environmental education.

Currently, responsibility for EIA and Environmental Licensing falls under the National Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Impact Assessment (DNPAIA) which, among other tasks, is responsible for reviewing, commenting and approving EIA reports.
At the provincial level the Ministry of Environment is represented by an Environmental Sector falling under the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment. The capacity and staffing levels of the Environmental Sector varies greatly from province to province but in most cases the capacity for environmental management at provincial level is weak.

Implementation of the Project will be done by Angola's Social Action Fund (FAS) in coordination with municipal authorities. FAS is an autonomous institution, under the umbrella

of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, and was created by the GOA by way of Presidential Decree No. 44/94. The LDP will continue to be co-ordinated by the FAS institutions already established.

Each subproject under the LDP must contain an ESMP that will consist of a set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operations to manage and monitor adverse environmental and social impacts.

The ESMP comprises a range of recommendations, which collectively act as the basis for environmental and social management (impact mitigation) and monitoring during the construction and operational phases of a project. The majority of potential impacts expected by sub-projects are small-scale for which mitigation measures can easily be applied.

The ESMP will also identifiy responsibilities to effectively manage environmental impacts during the project cycle.

The ESMP will include:

- A description of potential environmental and social impacts and of the mitigation measures to avoid impacts during sub-project planning, construction and operational phases;

- A description of environmental and social monitoring during the implementation of the sub projects, in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures.

- A description of responsibilities and lines of communication staff responsible for environmental management of sub-projects including impact mitigation and monitoring for compliance);

Technical capacity to identify, manage, and monitor the environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the LDP projects is considered to be low.

A safeguards specialist supporting FAS to develop the main safeguards tools for the ESMF, IPPF and RPF will be recruited. The specialist will provide some basic capacity building to FAS staff and local authorities.

A Monitoring Plan will be developed to address two types of monitoring: (i) routine monitoring of sub-projects to ensure that they meet the environmental standards as defined in project ESMP; and (ii) regular audit of the overarching ESMF.

The Project will include the development of a grievance redress mechanism. Activities will be implemented with intensive participation and constant consultation of and feedback by beneficiary households. It is foreseen that a grievance and redress system will be put in place as well as a regular monitoring of the operation including follow up of special cases (case management). Individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS will ensure that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures.

Background

The Fundo de Apoio Social (FAS) is an Angolan Government agency dedicated to the reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure in Angola since 1994. The project benefits from credit from the World Bank, as well as funds from bilateral agencies, private sector and the Government of Angola. Eighteen provincial level offices oversee the contracting and implementation of FAS sub-project activities, and the FAS national co-ordination unit in Luanda co-ordinates and supervises the overall program.

FAS operates a demand-driven social investment fund and since its inception, the project has built over 2000 social infrastructures in the areas of education (elementary schools, kinder garden and children centres); health (health stations and posts); water and sanitation (water supply systems, latrines, combined services), economic infrastructures (rehabilitation of small feeder roads, culverts, small bridges) small-scale community/municipal infrastructure (markets, silos, chimpacas) and environmental infrastructure (mainly watershed protection and reforestation).

An initial Social Action project (FAS I) was established in Angola in 1994. The project has promoted a wide variety of sub-projects, which were primarily focused on the reconstruction and re-establishment of essential social services. Based on a review of similar actions being carried out in other countries, the possibility that some types of sub-projects could generate some adverse environmental impacts was raised by World Bank staff.

A Second Social Action Program (FAS II) was implemented in late 2000. Taking into account the concerns raised by the WB regarding potential environmental impacts, an Environmental Analysis of FAS II was carried out by independent consultants prior to implementation[1]. The objective of the environmental mission was to evaluate the need for an environmental assessment of FAS II and establish the mechanisms deemed appropriate to carry it out.

A Third Social Action Program (FAS III) was launched in 2004. FAS III was careful in taking into account the lessons learned from FAS I and FAS II. Overall, it was considered that the FAS I project was successful in channelling resources and technical expertise to improve access and quality of basic social and economic services through the provision of community based infrastructures to poor communities but engaged less in the process of strengthening human and social capital at the community level. FAS II was credited as having achieved an even stronger performance in building physical capital and started to build human and social capital of the project partners (both at intermediary and community levels) within the framework of the project cycle.

FAS III has continued along these lines, but was designed to achieve a more concerted effort, centring its efforts not only on physical infrastructure but also on human and social resources at both community and district levels. In FAS III, therefore, the investments in physical, human and social capital were organized in a Community Driven Development (CDD) framework in order to give greater control over decisions and resources to community groups and local institutions, including municipal government.

FAS III also operated in an environment that was clearly distinct from FAS I and the greater part of FAS II. Benefiting from the transition from prolonged conflict to peace, FAS was able to expand its activities to previously inaccessible areas and to adapt its menu of interventions to meet the challenges dictated by its strategy of Community Driven Development. The new socio-political environment also enabled FAS to play a more crucial role in the transition from post-conflict emergency to development.

[1] Environmental Analysis, Fondo (sic) Apoio Social Project- Second Phase. Government of Angola. Prepared by WESA , September 2000

Stimulated by the results achieved by the previous phases, FAS has decided to implement a fourth plan (LDP the Local Development Project) in order to keep on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population and further support the sustainable development of the country.

The LDP evolved to provide an enhanced support to livelihoods through local economic development promotion and strengthening of public resources planning and management. The implementation of the LDP resulted in progress in service provision across the country, accompanied by the expansion of rural social infrastructure and increased local capacity provided by FAS combined with productive inclusion and productive safety nets activities.

Based on the successful implementation of the LDP, the Government of Angola requested an Additional Financing (AF) to the Project for additional 3 years and an amount equivalent to US$70 million.

Local Development Project (LDP) components and objectives

The core development objective of LDP is to achieve improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and to enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities.
To reach those development objectives, the AF to the LDP relies on the following components:

Component 1 - Local Social and Economic Infrastructure.

This component finances works, goods and consulting services needed to construct and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure. Sub-projects are identified following participatory procedures and prioritized in a local development plan prepared by the municipal authorities and councils as described in the LDP Project Document. Development of social infrastructure is guided by both vulnerability and actual needs. Component 1 will be implemented in 17 municipalities and the selection of municipalities will follow poverty and vulnerability criteria, which are based on: (i) poverty rates at provincial and municipal level according to recently developed poverty maps; (ii) coverage of basic public service; (iii) commitment from sectors to invest in the maintenance of the infrastructures and in the supply of human resources to run the facilities (teachers, doctors and nurses, mainly); and (iv) availability of other financial sources (no overlap with EU project). Component 1 will use a combination of direct execution through FAS and Block Grants to selected municipalities to execute their own development plans.

Subcomponent 1.1: Productive safety nets. The objectives of this subcomponent are to provide additional income to poor and vulnerable households, by combining cash transfers with the creation basic local productive infrastructure and providing skills and on-the-job training. This subcomponent will be implemented in six municipalities, selected among the poorest in the country. Approximately 7,000 beneficiaries will participate in cash for work activities distributed on work sites of approximately 200 participants each. Working days will be of four hours to facilitate participation of women, who need to have time for other tasks. The type of activities to be carried out will be labor intensive: 60 percent of the cost will go to labor costs and 40 percent to materials and technical supervision. Activities will aim at improving the natural and productive environment, and will mostly consist of soil and water conservation interventions, and small productive infrastructure. The design and supervision of the works will be carried out by municipal technical services. Selected vulnerable households with no members able to participate in cash for work activities will benefit from direct cash transfers.

Component 2 - Local Economic Development

The objective of the Local Economic Development (LED) component is to improve the access to economic opportunities and skills to poor and vulnerable households and promote market access by the selected producer groups and individuals. The Component will finance *Matching Grants* in twelve municipalities in 4 provinces. *Matching grants* will support municipalities, beneficiary associations, cooperatives and micro-enterprises and will only finance activities that have potential to catalyze local economic development. Activities to be financed through *Matching Grants* will be screened, assessed and approved by FAS and the respective technical sector.

Subcomponent 2.1: Productive inclusion. In addition to supporting *Matching Grants*, Component 2 will also include a subcomponent aiming at promoting productive inclusion of poor and vulnerable households. These activities would include providing skills and grants to poorer population groups, who could not afford to match grants, to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and increase local productivity and enhancing linkages with other existing Government initiatives on youth productive inclusion (e.g the new Commercial Agriculture Initiative, Farmer Field Schools, etc.). The productive inclusion sub-component would be implemented through three main pillars. The first pillar would be a mandatory training/capacity building package to make sure that all productive inclusion participants receive training on soft skills, basic financial management, financial literacy (including savings) and entrepreneurship, including how to prepare a simplified business plan. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will develop a simplified business plan for a productive activity based on their capacity and potential returns. The second pillar would be an asset transfer based on performance. Beneficiaries of the productive inclusion component will receive two asset transfers. The third pillar of the sub-component would be related to technical assistance and extension services. FAS will ensure that all productive inclusion beneficiaries have proper access to extension services or technical assistance for at least two years. This will be ensured though provision or direct technical assistance by FAS staff and through coordination with technical sectors (Agriculture, Commerce, etc.) at municipal level.

Component 3 - Local Institutional Strengthening

The AF will scale up capacity-building activities for participatory planning, management and monitoring of basic public service delivery and expenditure management in 33 selected municipalities. This Component will include capacity building to municipalities in public procurement, public management of infrastructures, social and environmental management and monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure among other activities. The Component will measure results and ensure adequate implementation of the project at central, provincial and local levels. This will include completion of the impact evaluation of the LDP by carrying out follow up surveys to the rigorous baseline survey implemented under LDP. The Component will add activities on social communication to enhance accountability by developing grievance and redress mechanisms to get feedback from local populations on the implementation of the different activities. The grievance and redress mechanism will be integrated in the municipal MIS developed under the LDP. Component 3 will invest in FAS' capacity to lead the decentralization processes and all training activities to be performed at municipal level will be implemented in partnership with the Institute of Local Administration Training (IFAL).

Sub-component 3.3: Support to Health and Community Development Agents (ADECOS). This subcomponent will integrate the ADECOS in Component 3 to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. ADECOS are Health and Community Development Agents

that will perform intermediation services to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. To do that, the ADECOS will be in charge of mapping existing social services and referring potential beneficiaries to these when necessary. The ADECOS are selected within the participating municipalities and need to be residents from the municipality where they will work. The support to ADECOS will be done in ten selected municipalities.

Project implementation

The AF will be implemented at national level during a three years period (2017-2020) and will require an estimated budget of USD 70 million, from which 75% will be applied in financing projects.

The selection of municipalities to be benefited by the project must take into consideration the targets and policies defined by the PDMP, the priorities defined by Provincial Plans, and also any similar plans developed by other institutions such as the Rural Development Program (Programa de Desenvolvimento Rural) implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Municipal Development Plan (Plano de Desenvolvimento Municipal) implemented by the Ministry of Territorial Management (Ministério da Administração do Território). This precaution is important in order to determine possible complementarities to be exploited for a more efficient outcome.

The projects will be financed through financial packages, in order to ensure that all three components are represented, as a guarantee of the integrated nature of interventions to be promoted. Implementation of component 3 (institutional development) is expected to produce, as main result, a municipal development plan including all activities to be financed under components 1 and 2.

Judging from previous experience and having in mind its objectives, It is expected that the AF will finance projects under the following broad categories:

- Social: Education, training, capacity-building
- Social: Health
- Social: Water and Sanitation
- Productive: Markets, water troughs for livestock, dipping tanks etc.
- Economic: Roads, small bridges etc.

It must be stressed that, due to its participatory and demand-driven approach, FAS is open to finance a wide array of projects, according to priorities and aspirations formulated by local communities. In deciding which projects will be eligible for financing, FAS is guided by the following principles:

Multiplication and diversification: FAS follows the principle of funding a wide variety of small projects instead of funding a few mega-projects, which demand huge amounts of investment an benefit a limited number of people.

Recuperation and rehabilitation: when possible, and according to concerns of cost efficiency, FAS prefers to rehabilitate existing infrastructure instead of building new infrastructure.

Project sustainability: FAS only funds sustainable projects, making sure that they can produce results and benefit communities over time.

Also, for a project to be approved and funded by FAS, the following conditions must be met:

- Community participation.
- Approval by Local Consultation Councils
- Guarantee that the organism leading the process at local level will accept full responsibility for ensuring the projects' sustainability and continuity.

In spite this broad approach, however, there are some exclusion principles. For instance, FAS explicitly refuses funding for projects such as:

- Building of churches or other religious infrastructure
- Building of political parties headquarters or facilities
- Industries related to tobacco, alcoholic beverages or weaponry
- Acquisition of machinery and vehicles or building of structures for private use

Legal Framework

In the context of the LDP, the key legal elements for environmental and social management are:

- The Environmental Framework Law (Lei de Bases do Ambiente, Lei nº 5/98, de 19 de Junho).
- The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto sobre a Avaliação de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto 51/04 de 23 de Julho).
- The Decree on emission of Environmental Licences (Decreto sobre Licenciamento Ambiental, Decreto 59/07, de 13 de Julho).
- The Executive Decree, on Public Consultation for Projects Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento de Consultas Públicas de Projectos sujeitos a Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais, Decreto Executivo n.º87/12, de 24 de Fevereiro).
- The Executive Decree on the Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Studies (Decreto que Aprova os Termos de Referência para a Elaboração de Estudos de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto Executivo n.º92/12, de 1 de Março).
- The Executive Decree on the change of Environmental Impact Assessment deadline (Decreto que altera o prazo previsto no n.º1, do artigo 12º, do Decreto n.º51/04, de 23 de Julho, Decreto Executivo n.º241/16, de 25 de Maio).
- The Land Law (Lei de Terras, Lei nº 9/04 de, de 9 de Novembro).
- The Presidential Decree that Approves the Waste Management Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o regulamento de Gestão de Resíduos, Decreto Presidencial n.º190/12, de 24 de Agosto).
- The Executive Decree on Management of Wastes from Construction & Demolition (Decreto sobre Gestão de Resíduos de Construção e Demolição, Decreto Executivo n.º17/13, de 22 de Janeiro).
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- The Presidential Decree on Water Quality Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento sobre a Qualidade da Água, Decreto Presidencial n.º261/11, de 6 de Outubro).
- The Decree on Environmental Audits (Decreto sobre Auditorias Ambientais, Decreto n.º1/10, de 13 de Janeiro).

The LDP also takes into consideration international best practices, such as the following World Bank Operational Policies (OP):

- OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (Revised 2013).
- OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats (Revised 2013).
- OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People (Revised 2013).
- OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (Revised 2013).
- OP/BP 4.36 Forests (Revised 2013).
- The World Bank Operational Manual (Bank Procedures) – Involuntary Resettlement, BP 4.12 (December 2001).

Institutional Arrangements and Roles and Responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF

Institutional arrangement for the implementation of the ESMF

Project Implementation Entity (PIE): Implementation of the Project will be done by Angola's Social Action Fund (FAS) in coordination with municipal authorities. FAS is an autonomous institution, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, and was created by the GOA by way of Presidential Decree No. 44/94. The LDP will continue to be co-ordinated by the FAS institutions already established.
Local authority: Municipal authorities will be support the implementation of the Project and will monitor all executed activities, including the implementation of the social and environmental safeguards.
National/state EA Agency: The responsibility for environmental protection and management has been transferred, in 2008, from the former Ministry of the Environment and Urbanism to the existent Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry of Environment, hereinafter referred to as MINAMB, is the central government body responsible for coordination, preparation, implementation and monitoring of environmental policies, particularly in the areas of biodiversity, environmental technologies and the prevention and assessment of impacts as well as environmental education.

Currently, responsibility for EIA and Environmental Licensing falls under the National Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Impact Assessment (DNPAIA) which, among other tasks, is responsible for reviewing, commenting and approving EIA reports.
At the provincial level the Ministry of Environment is represented by an Environmental Sector falling under the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment.

Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Framework ESMP

As described in the table below, the following actors will be involved in the implementation of the Framework ESMP:

- Project coordinator:
- Environmental safeguards specialist (ESS-PIE):
- Social safeguards specialist (SSS-PIE):

- Procurement specialist (PS-PIE):
- Technical specialist (TS – PIE):
- Financial management specialist (FS – PIE):
- Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-PIE):

Their specific roles and responsibilities, will be inserted in the E&S safeguards management section of the project implementation manual.

Role and responsibilities (focus on the PIE)

No	Steps/Activities	Responsible	Collaboration	Service Provider
1.	Identification and/or siting of the sub-project	Municipal authorities	• FAS •	
2.	Screening, categorization and identification of the required instrument	Env. safeguards specialist (ESS) on the PIE	• beneficiary; • local authority • Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) on the PIE •	
3.	Approval of the classification and the selected instrument by the Public EA Agency	PIE Coordinator	• ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE • Technical Specialists	• Public EA Agency (PEA) • The World Bank
4.	Preparation of the safeguard document/instrument (ESIA, Env. Audit, simple ESMP, etc.) in accordance with the national legislation/procedure (taking into account the Bank policies requirements)			
	Preparation and approval of the ToRs	ESS-PIE		• The World Bank
	Preparation of the report		• Procurement specialist (PS-PIE) • SSS-PIE • Local authority •	• Consultant
	Report validation and issuance of the permit (when required)		• Procurement specialist (PS-PIE) • SSS-PIE • Local authority	• Public EA Agency (PEA) • The World Bank •
	Publication du document		Project Coordinator	• Media ; • The World Bank
5.	(i) Integrating the construction phase	Technical staff in	• ESS-PIE	• Control Firm (Supervisor)

	mitigation measures and E&S clauses in the bidding document prior they're advertised; (ii) ensuring that the constructor prepares his ESMP (C-ESMP), gets it approved and integrates the relevant measures in the works breakdown structure (WBS) or execution plan.	charge of the sub-project (TS-PIE)	• PS-PIE •	• PEA •
6.	Implementation of the other safeguards measures, including environmental monitoring (when relevant) and sensitization activities	ESS-PIE	• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • TS-PIE • Financial Staff (FS-PIE) • Local authority	• Consultant • National specialized laboratories • NGOs •
7.	Oversight of safeguards implementation (internal)	SSES	• Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E-PIE) • FS-PIE) • Local authority	• Control Firm (Supervisor)
	Reporting on project safeguards performance and disclosure	Coordinator	• M&E-PIE • ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE	
	External oversight of the project safeguards compliance	PEA	• M&E-PIE • ESS-PIE • SSS-PIE • PS-PIE • Supervisor	
9.	Building stakeholders capacity in safeguards management	ESS-PIE	• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE	• Consultant • Other qualified public institutions
11.	Independent evaluation of safeguards performance (Audit)	ESS-PIE	• SSS-PIE • PS-PIE	• Consultant

MAIN REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Social Action Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social or FAS) is an autonomous Angolan Government agency dedicated to assist the process of poverty alleviation and human resource development in Angola. Specifically, the fund is intended to improve access to basic services and to generate temporary employment for the poor in rural and peri-urban areas through rehabilitating and re-equipping community infrastructure in health, education, and sanitation.

The project is supported by the World Bank, benefiting also from funds provided by bilateral agencies, the private sector and the Government of Angola. Currently, there are eighteen provincial offices (in all provinces in the country) which oversees the contracting and implementation of FAS sub-project activities. The FAS national co-ordination unit in Luanda co-ordinates and supervises the overall program.

An initial Social Action project (FAS I) was established in Angola in 1994. The project included a wide range of sub-projects, which primarily focused on the reconstruction and re-establishment of essential social services. Based on a review of similar actions being carried out in other countries, the possibility that some types of sub-projects could generate adverse environmental impacts was raised by World Bank staff.

A Second Social Action Program (FAS II) was implemented in late 2000. In view of the concerns raised by the WB regarding potential environmental impacts, an Environmental Analysis of FAS II was carried out by independent consultants prior to implementation[2]. The objective of the environmental mission was to evaluate the need for environmental assessment of FAS II and establish a mechanism to carry it out.

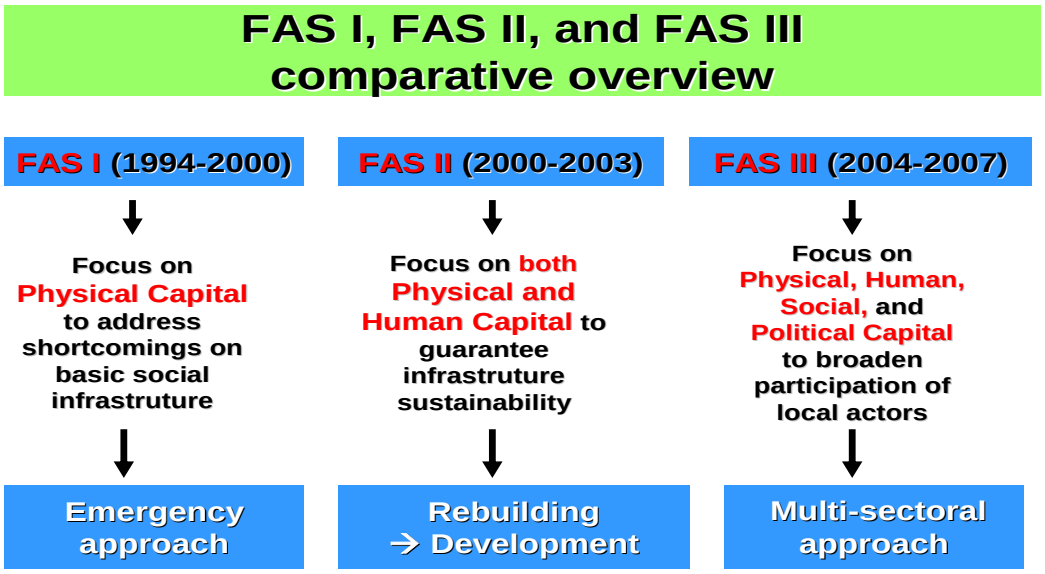
In 2004 a Third Social Action Program (FAS III) was launched, taking into account the lessons learned from FAS I and FAS II. Overall, the FAS I project was successful in channelling resources and technical expertise to improve access and quality of basic social and economic services through the provision of community based infrastructures to poor communities but engaged less in the process of strengthening human and social capital at the community level. FAS II had an even stronger performance in building physical capital and started to build human and social capital of the project partners (both at intermediary and community levels) within the framework of the project cycle.

FAS III has continued along these lines, but was designed to achieve a more concerted effort, centring its efforts not only on physical infrastructure but also on human and social resources at both community and district levels. In FAS III, therefore, the investments in physical, human and social capital were organized in a more sharply-focused Community Driven Development (CDD) framework in order to give greater control over decisions and resources to community groups and local institutions, including municipal government.

FAS III also operated in an environment that was clearly distinct from FAS I and the greater part of FAS II. Benefiting from the transition from prolonged conflict to peace, FAS was able to expand its activities to previously inaccessible areas and to adapt its menu of interventions to meet the challenges dictated by its strategy of Community Driven Development. The new socio-political environment also enabled FAS to play a more crucial role in the transition from post-conflict emergency to development.

[2] Environmental Analysis, Fondo (sic) Apoio Social Project- Second Phase. Government of Angola. Prepared by WESA , September 2000

A comparative overview of FAS I, FAS II, and FAS III guiding principles is depicted on the Figure below:



Disbursements, number of financed projects and number of people benefiting from projects in each phase are summarized below:

ACHIEVED RESULTS

Phase	Amount disbursed (USD)	Number of financed projects	Benefited people
FAS I-1994-2000	30.703.468,72	687	924.730
FAS II-2000-03	40.652.305,92	979	1.477.463
FAS III-2003-07	115.000.000,00*	1.253	2.500.000*

*Estimate

The first phase of the LDP disbursed over US$120 million and benefitted over 3 million people through around 1,000 financed Projects.

Stimulated by the results achieved by the previous phases and the LDP, FAS decided to implement an AF in order to keep on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population and further support the sustainable development of the country.

1.2 AF to LDP overview

While also concerned with the need of further expand basic social infrastructure and the productive inclusion of vulnerable populations, the LDP, reinforcing the trend initiated by FAS

III, particularly stresses the importance of human development and capacity building. Reflecting this wider perspective, the project is designed to achieve the following broad objectives:

1. Reduce regional asymmetries through the amplification of the infrastructure network and the improvement of the quality of basic social and public services.
2. Harmonize social and economic policies and initiatives in order to stimulate job creation and to increase household revenue.
3. Disseminate planning capabilities to local stakeholders in order to enhance their ability to prioritize, design, manage and monitor local development plans.
4. Respond to the individual and household challenges as well as the needs of the chronic poor and vulnerable exacerbated by the current crisis.

Furthermore, in terms of its strategic approach, and benefiting from the conclusions extracted from previous experience, the LDP contains conceptual innovations when compared to the preceding phases:

1. It has a territorial focus (instead of being focused on sub-projects) in the sense that aims to enhance socio-economic capabilities on a territorial basis in order to reduce regional disparities.
2. Is designed to act at municipal level through a holistic local development approach promoting the interaction between three complementary components, namely the provision of infrastructure and basic social services, the development of the local economy and entrepreneurial culture, and the promotion of capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing local management skills.
3. It proposes to prioritize actions and investments based on quantitative and qualitative criteria and projected on the basis of management instrument.
4. It has a more poverty targeted approach through the individual selection of beneficiaries for productive safety nets and productive inclusion activities.

The LDP identifies the environment as requiring special attention within the overall framework of the project. It is in this context that the present Environment and Social Framework has been produced.

It must also be referred that FAS plays a role of paramount importance within the 2013-2017 National Development Plan (NDP), approved in 2012 and the *Angola 2025* Strategy. The NDP has as one of its main objectives to guarantee provision of local services and improve local management as a way to reduce poverty. This should be done through the enhancement of local institutional, technical and human capacity. The NDP provides FAS with the main responsibility to operationalize the Poverty Reduction Strategy (approved in 2013) and, as a result of the reform, FAS was strategically placed under the stewardship of MAT. Under the new institutional setting, FAS is not only responsible for improving service delivery at local level and enhancing local capacity, but also developing poverty reduction strategies at the municipal level.

1.3. AF to LDP components and objectives

The core development objective of the LDP is to improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and to enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities.

To reach those development objectives, the LDP and its AF rely on the following components:

Component 1 - Local Social and Economic Infrastructure

This component finances works, goods and consulting services needed to construct and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure. Sub-projects are identified following participatory procedures and prioritized in a local development plan prepared by the municipal authorities and councils as described in the LDP Project Document. Development of social infrastructure is guided by both vulnerability and actual needs. Component 1 will be implemented in 17 municipalities and the selection of municipalities will follow poverty and vulnerability criteria, which are based on: (i) poverty rates at provincial and municipal level according to recently developed poverty maps; (ii) coverage of basic public service; (iii) commitment from sectors to invest in the maintenance of the infrastructures and in the supply of human resources to run the facilities (teachers, doctors and nurses, mainly); and (iv) availability of other financial sources (no overlap with EU project). Component 1 will use a combination of direct execution through FAS and Block Grants to selected municipalities to execute their own development plans.

Subcomponent 1.1: Productive safety nets. The objectives of this subcomponent are to provide additional income to poor and vulnerable households, by combining cash transfers with the creation basic local productive infrastructure and providing skills and on-the-job training. This subcomponent will be implemented in six municipalities, selected among the poorest in the country. Approximately 7,000 beneficiaries will participate in cash for work activities distributed on work sites of approximately 200 participants each. Working days will be of four hours to facilitate participation of women, who need to have time for other tasks. The type of activities to be carried out will be labor intensive: 60 percent of the cost will go to labor costs and 40 percent to materials and technical supervision. Activities will aim at improving the natural and productive environment, and will mostly consist of soil and water conservation interventions, and small productive infrastructure. The design and supervision of the works will be carried out by municipal technical services. Selected vulnerable households with no members able to participate in cash for work activities will benefit from direct cash transfers.

Component 2 - Local Economic Development

The objective of the Local Economic Development (LED) component is to improve the access to economic opportunities and skills to poor and vulnerable households and promote market access by the selected producer groups and individuals. The Component will finance *Matching Grants* in twelve municipalities in 4 provinces. *Matching grants* will support municipalities, beneficiary associations, cooperatives and micro-enterprises and will only finance activities that have potential to catalyze local economic development. Activities to be financed through *Matching Grants* will be screened, assessed and approved by FAS and the respective technical sector.

Subcomponent 2.1: Productive inclusion. In addition to supporting *Matching Grants*, Component 2 will also include a subcomponent aiming at promoting productive inclusion of poor and vulnerable households. These activities would include providing skills and grants to poorer population groups, who could not afford to match grants, to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and increase local productivity and enhancing linkages with other existing Government initiatives on youth productive inclusion (e.g. the new Commercial Agriculture Initiative, Farmer Field Schools, etc.).

The productive inclusion sub-component would be implemented through three main pillars. The first pillar would be a mandatory training/capacity building package to make sure that all productive inclusion participants receive training on soft skills, basic financial management, financial literacy (including savings) and entrepreneurship, including how to prepare a simplified business plan. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will develop a simplified

business plan for a productive activity based on their capacity and potential returns. The second pillar would be an asset transfer based on performance. Beneficiaries of the productive inclusion component will receive two asset transfers. The third pillar of the sub-component would be related to technical assistance and extension services. FAS will ensure that all productive inclusion beneficiaries have proper access to extension services or technical assistance for at least two years. This will be ensured though provision or direct technical assistance by FAS staff and through coordination with technical sectors (Agriculture, Commerce, etc.) at municipal level.

Component 3 - Local Institutional Strengthening

The AF will scale up capacity-building activities for participatory planning, management and monitoring of basic public service delivery and expenditure management in 33 selected municipalities. This Component will include capacity building to municipalities in public procurement, public management of infrastructures, social and environmental management and monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure among other activities. The Component will measure results and ensure adequate implementation of the project at central, provincial and local levels. This will include completion of the impact evaluation of the LDP by carrying out follow up surveys to the rigorous baseline survey implemented under LDP. The Component will add activities on social communication to enhance accountability by developing grievance and redress mechanisms to get feedback from local populations on the implementation of the different activities. The grievance and redress mechanism will be integrated in the municipal MIS developed under the LDP. Component 3 will invest in FAS' capacity to lead the decentralization processes and all training activities to be performed at municipal level will be implemented in partnership with the Institute of Local Administration Training (IFAL).

Sub-component 3.3: Support to Health and Community Development Agents (ADECOS). This subcomponent will integrate the ADECOS in Component 3 to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. ADECOS are Health and Community Development Agents that will perform intermediation services to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. To do that, the ADECOS will be in charge of mapping existing social services and referring potential beneficiaries to these when necessary. The ADECOS are selected within the participating municipalities and need to be residents from the municipality where they will work. The support to ADECOS will be done in ten selected municipalities.

1.4. Project implementation

The AF to the LDP will be implemented at national level during a three years period (2017-2020) and will require an estimated budget of USD 70 million, from which 75% will be applied in financing projects.

The selection of municipalities to be benefited by the project must take into consideration the targets and policies defined by the PDMP, the priorities defined by Provincial Plans, and also any similar plans developed by other institutions such as the Rural Development Program (Programa de Desenvolvimento Rural) implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Municipal Development Plan (Plano de Desenvolvimento Municipal) implemented by the Ministry of Territorial Management (Ministério da Administração do Território) in partnership with the EU. This precaution is important in order to determine possible complementarities to be exploited for a more efficient outcome.

The projects will be financed through financial packages, in order to ensure that all three components are represented, as a guarantee of the integrated nature of interventions to be promoted. Implementation of component 3 (institutional development) is expected to produce, as main result, a municipal development plan including all activities to be financed under components 1 and 2.

Judging from previous experience and having in mind its objectives, It is expected that the AF will finance projects under the following broad categories:

- Social: Education, training, capacity-building
- Social: Health
- Social: Water and Sanitation
- Productive: Markets, water troughs for livestock, dipping tanks etc.
- Economic: Roads, small bridges etc.

It must be stressed that, due to its participatory and demand-driven approach, FAS is open to finance a wide array of projects, according to priorities and aspirations formulated by local communities. In deciding which projects will be eligible for financing, FAS is guided by the following principles:

Multiplication and diversification: FAS follows the principle of funding a wide variety of small projects instead of funding a few mega-projects, which demand huge amounts of investment an benefit a limited number of people.

Recuperation and rehabilitation: when possible, and according to concerns of cost efficiency, FAS prefers to rehabilitate existing infrastructure instead of building new infrastructure.

Project sustainability: FAS only funds sustainable projects, making sure that they can produce results and benefit communities over time.

Also, for a project to be approved and funded by FAS, the following conditions must be met:

- Community participation.
- Approval by the Consultation Councils
- Guarantee that the organism leading the process at local level will accept full responsibility for ensuring the projects' sustainability and continuity.

In spite this broad approach, however, there are some exclusion principles. For instance, FAS explicitly refuses funding for projects such as:

- Building of churches or other religious infrastructure.
- Building of political parties headquarters or facilities.
- Industries related to tobacco, alcoholic beverages or weaponry.
- Acquisition of machinery and vehicles or building of structures for private use.

A more detailed list of probable project categorization per group (as identified by the FAS Team, is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1. LDP Projects per Category

PROJECT CATEGORY CODE	DESCRIPTION OF THE CODE	CODE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT CATEGORY
SE	Social-Education	School
		Infant Day Care Centre
		Integrated Social Centre
		Training centre
		Orphanage
		Environmental School
SS	Social-Health	Health Post
		Medical post
		Health Post
SAS	Social-Water-Sanitation	Family Latrine
		Water Point (Chf)
		Public Water Stand Pipe (Font)
		Public Washing Station (Lav)
		Bath/Shower (Bal)
		Borehole
		Well
		Combination Chf-Lav
		Combination Chf-Bal
		Combination Lav-Bal
		Combination Chf-Bal-Lav
		Combination Chf-Bal-Lav-Wc
		Combination Bal-Lav-Wc
		Combination Lav-Font
		Combination Tanque-Chf
		Public toilet (WC)
		Combination WC – Lav
		Combination WC-Bal
		Combination Font-Bal-Lav-WC
P	Productive	Market
		Drinking Point (for livestock)
		Vaccination crush (for livestock)
		Tree planting
		Tree Nursery
		Abattoir
		Dipping Tank
		Bakery
E	Economic	Road
		Footpath
		Bridge
		Small Bridge

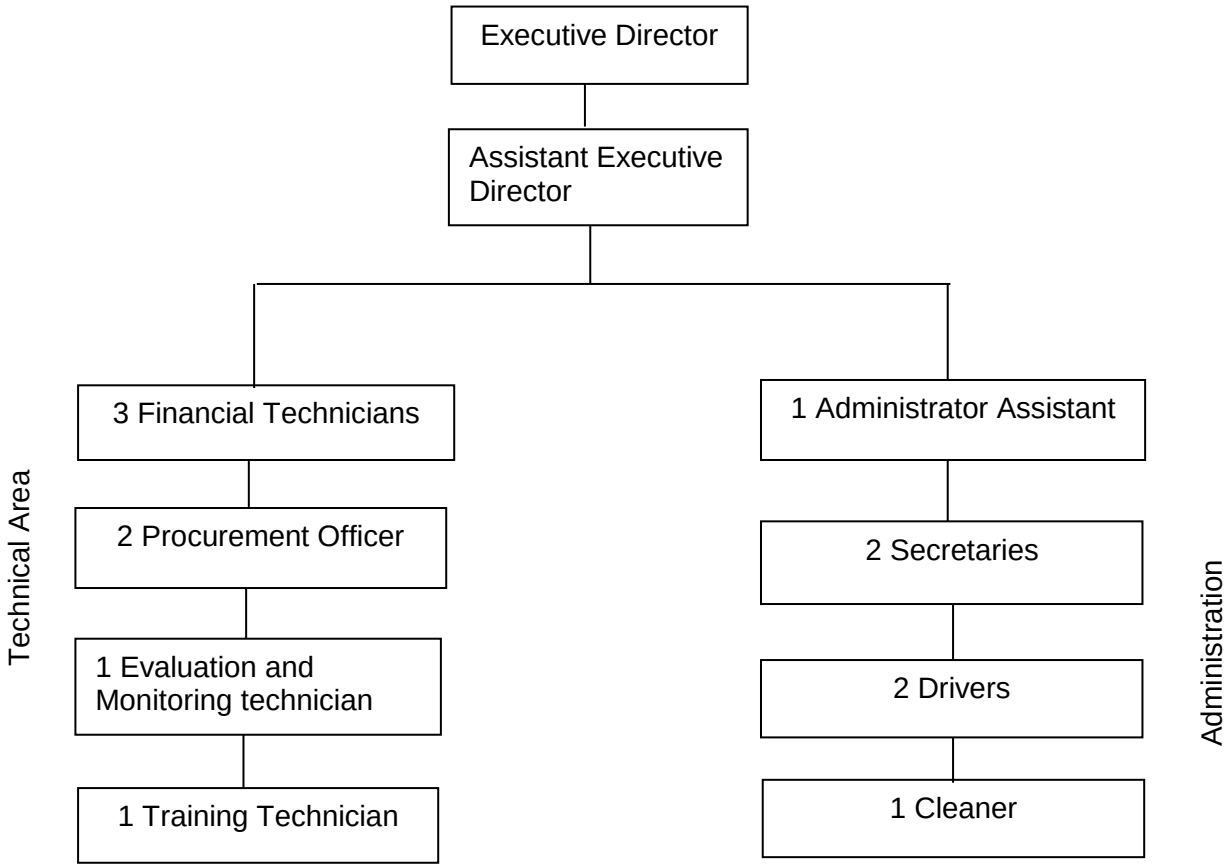
Chf= Water point, Bal= Bath, Lav= Washing Station, Font= Stand pipe, WC= Public Toilet

It is expected that water, sanitation, health and education will represent the majority of community requests.

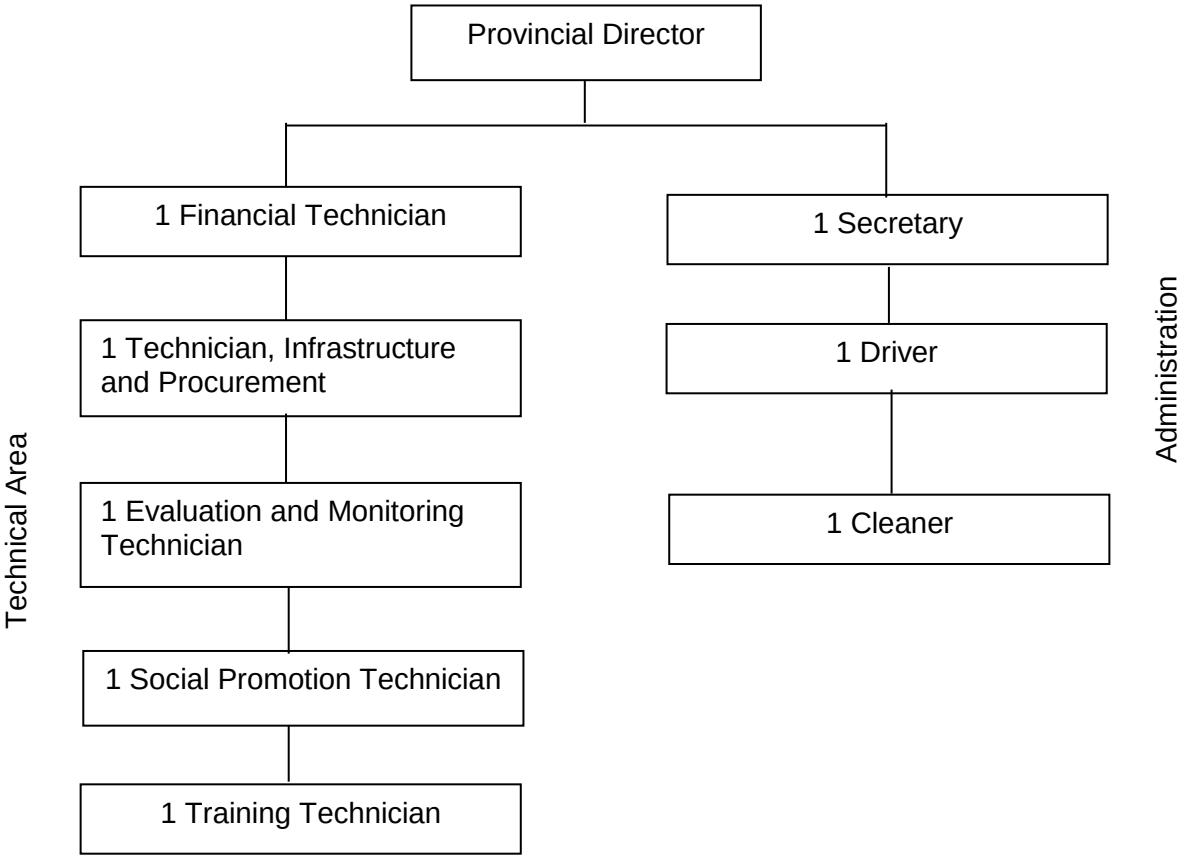
1.5. The FAS organizational structure

As previously referred, FAS is an autonomous institution, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, and was created by the GOA by way of Presidential Decree No. 44/94. The LDP will continue to be co-ordinated by the FAS institutions already established. FAS institutions (the FAS team) exist at the National and Provincial levels, as depicted by organizational charts below.

The National Directorship

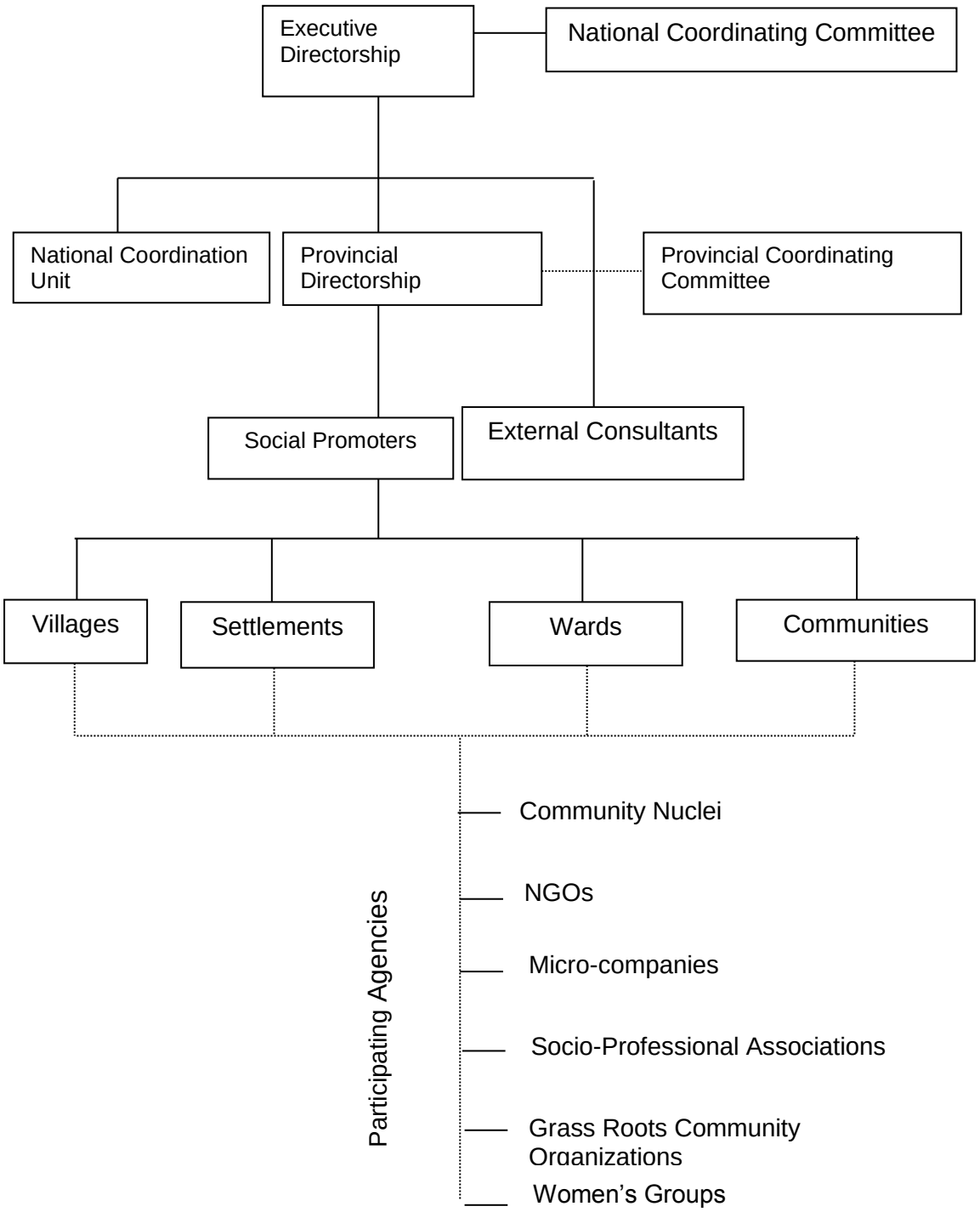


The Provincial Directorship



A functional organogram showing the various agencies and groups involved in projects implementation is shown below:

Functional Organogram: FAS



1.6. Component implementation

1.6.1. Component 1: Financing infrastructure development and improvement of basic social services.

This component will be deployed in eighteen Provinces. The projects to be financed will be based on the communities own identification and prioritisation. The first requirement for a community project to be considered by the LDP is to hold a community general assembly in which community problems, priorities, identification and selection of project sites are discussed with all other interested/affected parties. The aim of this public consultation process is to ensure community participation in identifying and prioritizing key issues and determine that the concerns of all parties are addressed. The consultations will be facilitated by *ADECOS* (Social Promoters) LDP to act as intermediaries between the communities and the FAS Team. The *ADECOS* will assist the NC (Núcleo Comunitário - community project committee) by providing relevant materials and information concerning the new projects so that they are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

The Núcleos Comunitários are elected by their local communities and consist of people who command the respect of their communities. In order to ensure a gender-balanced representation, it is recommended that at least 25% of those elected should be women. The roles and responsibilities of the NC include (but are not restricted) to:

- represent their communities on all matters required of them regarding the project;
- request by submitting an application for a project;
- In close consultation with their communities propose suitable location for the project site.
- Act as liaison between FAS team, the local community and the municipal administration during the construction of the project regarding all other matters required including monitoring to ensure designed mitigation measures are respected during construction and during operation of the project.

The FAS team is responsible for advising on all technical decisions required to successfully implement the civil works activities, specifically FAS will:

- advise the provincial committee on whether to approve for construction of a new project in a locality;
- approve the selection of sites for the building of new projects based on submissions.

It is also recommended that, whenever possible, local residents are given priority in job allocations for any construction/rehabilitation works, in order to ensure that the objective of creating temporary job opportunities at local level is achieved.

1.6.2 Component 2: Supporting local economic development.

This component will be implemented in seven provinces. The component is designed to achieve two main strategic objectives, as set by FAS: alimentary self-sufficiency and income generation at household level and economic development at municipal level. For that purpose, individuals will be stimulated to seek self-employment opportunities and cooperatives will be stimulated to develop growth poles. In the first instance FAS will promote FAS activities through meetings with target groups and promotional campaigns. Municipal Administrations (MAs) participating in LDP will be identified and selected based on pre-defined criteria. The selected MAs will be fully informed of FAS procedures and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between the Participating MAs and FAS.

A capacity needs assessment of the MA to implement LPD projects will be carried out. A Consultative Forum (CF) comprising the MAs, Provincial Government, NGOs, communities

and private sector will be established. Based on the assessment appropriate training will be provided for the MAs, CF and Provincial Government.

A municipal development plan (MDP) will be formulated for each MA. This will be based on a municipal poverty mapping exercise and a sectoral analysis of social infrastructure and services (health, education, water sanitation etc.). The poverty mapping and sectoral analysis will be carried out mainly by competent NGOs. It is envisaged that the NGOs will require some level of training in order to carry out these tasks. The MDP will be approved by the CF.

Based on the MDP the MAs together with communities will prioritize and identify projects for financing and implementation under the LDP. As with Component 1 the consultations to identify projects will be facilitated by *ADECOS* who will provide relevant materials and information concerning the new projects to the communities and NCs.

Each municipality participating in the program will appraise, cost, implement and supervise projects within the municipal plan following the FAS/CDC operational guidelines.

The roles of the FAS team, Núcleos Comunitários and the Municipal Administrations and Councils in the environmental and social assessment process leading towards clearance and approval of the EA for the project activities is further described in Chapter 6.

1.6.3. Component 3: Institutional development

The AF will assist municipal governments (including municipal administrations and municipal councils) with capacity development and financial resources, aiming at enable MAs to become proficient in the provision of social and economic services to communities.

Currently, and based on experience gathered under FAS III, the capacity of Municipal Administrations (MAs) to identify and implement projects is considered to be weak. Therefore the LDP has set as an important goal the implementation of capacity-building initiatives in order to capacitate MAs in terms of preparation, management, and monitoring of local development projects.

This concern with human capital development is one of the main features of the LDP. To address it, the AF will provide a package of support measures, including technical assistance to MAs in the field of planning, financial management, procurement, decision-making, and projects assessment. Exchange of experiences between MAs and contact with similar foreign institutions will also be stimulated.

Similarly to component 2, this component is also to be applied at national level, with particular focus on the 68 municipalities included on the first phase of the municipal management plan approved by the GOA. In co-ordination with the Ministry of Planning's (Ministério do Planeamento) Direcção Nacional de Estudos e Planeamento (DNEP) and Direcção Nacional de Desenvolvimento do Território (DNDT), FAS will play a pivotal role in disseminating at municipal and communal level the approved planning instruments and in monitoring the correctness of its implementation. Municipalities not included on this phase will also be engaged in preparatory actions aiming at ensure their readiness to be included in subsequent municipal management plan stages.

1.7 Environmental Analysis

The LDP identifies the environment as requiring special attention within the overall framework of the project. A critical assumption is that in general the project will bring about an improvement in environmental conditions in rural and peri-urban areas because one of its

key development objectives is the provision of infrastructures such as schools, health posts, water supply and sanitation etc. This can only be achieved through the successful implementation of civil works programs, and hence with a prior knowledge of the general nature of the development activity, key potential environmental impacts can be predicted.

Where civil works proposals equate to large-scale development, environmental impact assessment may be required. However, these proposals will not be financed by the project..

Since project is Category B and it's expected small to medium size subprojects, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed scope of civil works envisaged for the AF, in general, result in localised environmental impacts of minor significance for which mitigation measures can (and must) be implemented during the design, construction and operational phases of each sub-project. However, it would be short-sighted to assume that these mitigation measures will automatically be adopted and implemented during the project cycle. Any category A type subprojects will not be financed by the project.

At the time the AF was being prepared, the specific projects to be implemented were not identified. Since LDP is a demand-driven initiative, local communities have a paramount role in defining the type of project they deem as more urgent. Consequently, specific information on numbers of projects, site locations, land requirements, selected local communities and municipalities, geophysical land features; nature, type and use of equipment/plant, etc. was not available. Therefore exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation could not be determined during project preparation. However, according to the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment requires that this document referred to as the Environmental and Social Management Framework be prepared during project preparation to establish the mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of sub projects that are to be identified and cleared based on a community demand driven process described herein, and then to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of sub projects to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. OP 4.01 further requires that the ESMF be disclosed in Angola and at the Info shop before appraisal of this project.

The history of failure to withstand the impact of human pressure *per se* on existing infrastructures and services in Angola highlights the need to adopt a cautionary approach to the provision of new infrastructures and services as, in the absence of adequate management, history is likely to repeat itself. In this context there exists a fundamental need to raise human awareness to enable the people to better understand the consequences of their actions and to be better able to manage any newly provided facilities. For example, under the high-density living conditions that characterise the peri-urban environment, conditions are optimal for the rapid spread of a range of water-borne transmissible diseases typically associated with poor hygienic conditions (e.g. dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera etc) that may arise from inadequate drainage associated with water and sanitation projects.

This example highlights the importance of conducting environmental education campaigns in parallel with the proposed civil works program to ensure that appropriate levels of awareness are achieved. This in fact may be the key to ensuring that the infrastructures essential to both human and environmental health are not allowed to decay or are misused.

Other major environmental issues are related to the management of non-hazardous wastes generated during the operational phases of markets, schools and clinics and the treatment and disposal of hazardous hospital wastes in the case of clinics and health posts.

Implementation of safeguards for the first phase of the LDP have been rated as Moderately Satisfactory. As of March, 2017 the LDP team had not observed any social or environmental

safeguard issues and adequate safeguards tools were developed for the three different components.

A safeguards specialist was recruited for the whole length of the Project and provided supervision and support to the implementation of the safeguards policies. Capacity building was provided at provincial level through different workshops.

2. SALIENT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES AND ISSUES IN ANGOLA

This chapter will describe briefly the salient environmental features and issues in Angola. As the LDP projects are distributed throughout the country, a general description of the all country is given here.

Biophysical characteristics

The Republic of Angola has a surface area of 1 246 700 km^2 lying between latitudes 4º 22' and 18º 02' South and longitudes 11º41' e 24º05' East. The Angolan coast is 1650 km in length and along the Atlantic seaboard between latitudes 5°'00' e 5°47' S (Cabinda) and 6°05' and 15°17' S (the continent). It is characterized by an extremely wide diversity of habitats ranging from deserts in the southwest to tropical rain forests in the north. The 1650 km of coastline is composed of different biological and geological characteristics.

Climate

The average temperature in Angola is between 25 and 33ºC in the rainy season and between 18 and 22ºC in the dry season also known as "cacimbo". The rainy season lasts from September to April and the dry season from May to August. The climate is tropical and humid in the North. A great part of the interior in the central and northern areas receives more than 2000mm of rain per year. The precipitation decreases gradually towards the coast. Between Luanda and Sumbe, precipitation varies between 250 and 500mm per annum. However, the southern coastal belt is a desert, where the precipitation is below 100 mm (50 mm per annum in Namibe and only 20 mm per annum at the Cunene River mouth). The south of the country, along the Namibian border, gets 750mm of rain per year, but this reduces abruptly closer to the coast. The remaining parts of the interior of Angola have rainfall between 750 and 1500 per annum.

Hydrology

Nine major hydrological basins are recognized in Angola. The watershed regions of many of these basins are extremely important in the regional context as they drain water into the major river systems of central - western - southern Africa e.g. the Zaire, Zambezi, Cuanza and Cunene Rivers and the Okavango Swamps in Botswana.

At least 26 perennial rivers discharge into the Atlantic Ocean along on the Angolan Coast. The majority of these rivers have short courses, flowing straight from the plateau. A few such as the Cunene, which form the southern frontier of the Angola, and the Cuanza, drain vast areas of the hydrological basins of the interior before flowing eastwards towards the coast. The stream flow of the Cunene River varies according to the seasons, and for example in winter, its mouth is occasionally dry.

The main rivers which arise in the Plateau, are the Cunene, Cubango, Cuando, Lungue-Bungo, Luena, Kassai (Casai), Cuilo, Cuango and Cuanza. The Cunene River flows from the plateau to the Atlantic Ocean, forming the southernmost limit of Angola.

The Cubango River discharges into the Okavango Swamps in Botswana – a wetland of global importance. The Cuando, Lungue-Bungo and Luena Rivers are effluents of the Zambezi, while the Kasai, Cuilo and Cango Rivers are effluents of the Congo (Zaire) River. The Cuanza flows through a large valley on the western escarpment of the plateau before flowing into the Atlantic Ocean in the central sector of the Angolan coastline.

Topography

Angola, comprises a relatively narrow coastal plain leading to a steep escarpment with an extensive interior plateau – the planalto - with 73% of the country's area lying at over 1 000m.

The coastal plain is between 10 and 35 km wide in the southern and central areas, with altitudes below 200m. From the coastal plain, there is an abrupt rise in topography, towards the interior, reaching a central plateau with elevations above 1500 m and with a maximum elevation of 2620 m at Monte Môco in Huambo Province (12°30' S/15°11' E). In the central plateau, about 360 000 ha of the area is situated above 2000m and around it, an area of approximately 7 800 000 ha is situated above the 1500 m contour. The central plateau is an important water reserve from which most Angolan arise flowing westwards (to the Atlantic Ocean), northwards to the Congo (Zaire) basin, eastward to the Zambezi basin and southwards to the Etosha and Okavango basins.

A large part of the area east, north and south of the central plateau comprises deep Kalahari sands with altitude between 1550 and 2000 m above sea level.

Geology

The coastal belt, situated below 200m above mean sea level, contains sedimentary rock and weakly consolidated sediments from the tertiary and quaternary, as well as sandstones, marls, alluvium and argillites.

Towards the interior, between the littoral belt and the interior plateau (in slopes situated between 200 and 1500 m), the geology is dominated by the basement complex, comprising granites, migmatites and gneiss in the central region and the Congo system, comprising mainly schists, arkoses, graywackes and limestones in the northern region. Isolated mountainous peaks rise to more than 2000 m in the central plateau.

Karoo sediments (schists, tillites, conglomerates and argillites) occur in the low areas of the northern provinces of Malange and Lundo (Cassuangue Depression – 300 to 400 m of mean altitude).

The eastern part of the country is characterized by an extensive plain (mean altitude of 1000 meters) covered by deep quartzite sands of the Kalahari formation.

Vegetation and flora

Six biomes based on biological composition and edaphic, climatic and physiognomic characteristics can be distinguished for Angola:

1. Guinea-Congolian biome comprising high biodiversity evergreen forests. This biome occurs in Cabinda, Zaire, Uige, Lunda North, Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul Provinces. Rainfall is high: between 1 200 a 1 800 mm per year. The Guinea-Congolian biome includes the gallery forests of the Cuango, Luachimo and Cassai Rivers in Lunda North Province that flow northwards into the Congo River.

2. Congolian Forest -Savanna occupies an area approximately 519001km2 comprising tree savanna com. Within the savanna occur tracts of Congolian forests along the main river courses such as the Cuando, Luachimo and Cassai rivers with tall trees of the genera *Piptadeniastrum, Chlorophora, Ceiba* and *Xylopia*.

3. Zambezian biome. This is he largest biome covering more than 80% of country and comprises number of types of woodland of which *Brachystegia* (miombo) woodland is he most important.

4. Afromontane forest biome. The Afromontane forests of de Angola are important from a biogeographical and biodiversity perspective. They are unique temperate forests that once had a much wider distribution in sub-Saharan African. Today these forests only occur as small patches on the protected slops on high mountains in Huambo, Benguela, Cuanza Sul and Huíla provinces.

5. The Karoo-Namibe regional center of endemism is characterized an arid climate. The xerophytic *Welwitschia mirabilis* is endemic to this biome.

6. Kalahari biome is a transition zone occupying the area between the Karroo-Namibe desert and the interior plateau .

The location of the six biomes is shown in the figure 1 below.

Within these broad biomes at least 30 vegetation types can be distinguished (see Figure 1).

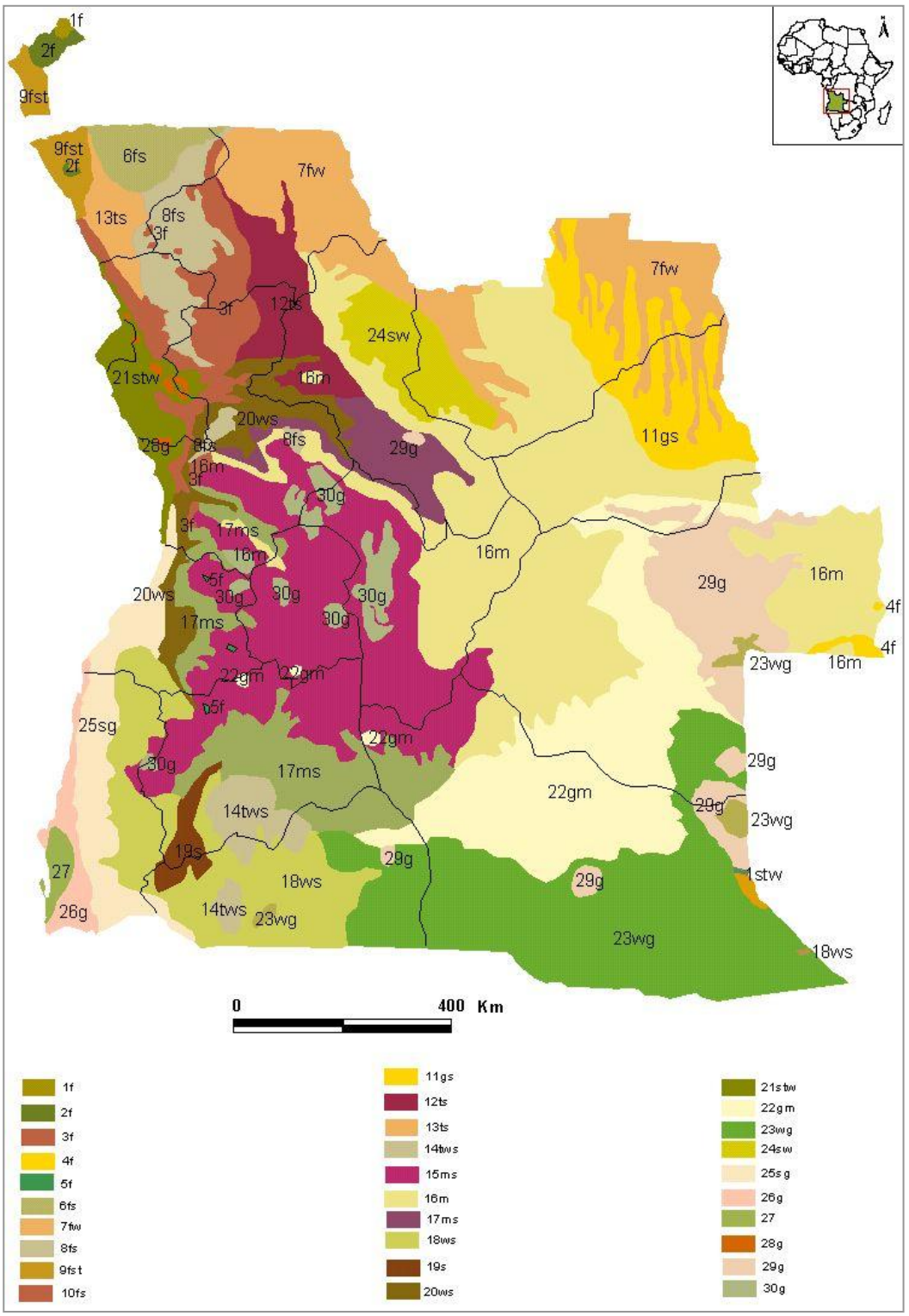


Figure 1. Main vegetation types occurring in Angola. IUCN, 1992 (see text below for description of legend)

Description of vegetation types mapped in Figure 1 above:

1F. Evergreen species-rich fog-dependent tropical forests of low altitude. (*Julbernardia spp*., *Gilbertiodendrum spp*., *Tetraberlinia spp*., *Librevillea spp*.). Cabinda

2F. Semi-deciduous humid forests of low altitude. (*Grossweilerodendron spp*., *Oxystigma spp*., *Pentaclethra spp*., *Piptadeniastrum spp*.) NE Zaire, NW Uige.

3F. Semi-deciduous fog-dependent humid forest largely. Disturbed. (*Ficus spp*., *Albizia spp*., *Morus spp*.) Uige, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul.

4F. Dense semi-deciduous forest on Kalahari sands. (*Cryptosepalum exfoliatum*, *Brachystegia, Guibourtia*). Alto Zambeze.

5F. Semi-deciduous fog-dependent high altitude forests. (*Newtonia spp*., *Bridelia spp*., *Ficus spp*.) High altitude areas in Benguela, Huambo, Huila.

6FS. Mosaic of: (1) dense humid forest; (2) tall grass savannas. (1) *Piptadeniastrum africanum*, *Boschia angolensis*, (2) *Hyparrhenia spp*., *Andropogon spp*., *Schyzachyrium spp*.

7FW. Mosaic of: (1) dense gallery forests; (2) woodlands; (3) tall grass savannas. (1) *Xylopia spp., Piptadeniastrum spp*., (2) *Marquesia spp*., *Uapa spp., Pericopsis spp., Diallum spp., Burkea spp*. (3) *Hyparrhenia spp., Andropogon spp., Trachypogon spp*. E. Zaire, N. Uige.

8FS. Mosaic of: (1) Vegetation type 3F; and (2) tall grass savannas. (2) *Hyparrhenia spp. Panicum spp., Paspalum., Erythrina spp., Entadopsis spp., Piliostigma spp*). Uige, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul.

9FST. Mosaic of: (1) ground-water dependent forests and forested swamps; (2) tall grass savanna; (3) shrubland thickets. (1) *Allanbackia spp., Entandophrama spp., Xylopia spp., Symphonia spp., Mytragine spp., Homalium spp., Cyperus spp., Raphia spp., (2) Hyparrhenia spp., Andropogon spp., Adansonia spp*. (3) *Strychnos spp., Angraecum spp., sanseveria spp*.) NW Zaire.

10FS. Mosaic of: (1) semi-deciduous and deciduous forests; (2) dry savannas of low altitude. (1) *Ceiba spp., Bombax spp., Pteleopsis spp., Adansonia spp., Sterculia spp*., (2) *Heteropogon spp., Hyparrhenia spp., Albizia spp., Piliostigma spp., Combretum spp*.) NW Bengo, W Cuanza Sul.

11GS. Mosaic of: (1) imperfectly drained grasslands; (2) savannas; (3) riparian forest clumps, on Kalahari sands. (1) *Loudetia simples, Trystachia spp. Landolphia spp*., (2) *Andropogon spp., Trachyopogn*) Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul.

12TS. Mosaic of: (1) shrub-thickets; (2) tall grass savannas of mid altitudes. (1&2) *Annona spp*., *Combretum spp*., *Hymenocardia spp*., *Hyparrhenia spp*., *Andropogon spp*., *Panicum spp*.). SW. Cuanza Norte, W. Malange, N. Cuanza Sul.

13TS. Mosaic of semi-arid: (1) shrub-thickets; (2) savannas; xeric grasslands of low latitude. (1) *Crossopteryx spp., Adansonia spp*., *Schmidtia pappophoroides, Heteropogon spp*.) SE. Zaire, N. Bengo.

14TWS. Mosaic of: (1) tall shrub thicket; (2) woodland: (3) imperfectly drained savannas. (1) *Croton spp., Combretum spp*., *Commiphora spp*., (2) *Baikiaeae spp., Brachystegia*

spp., Julbernardia spp., (3) *Themeda spp., Andropogon spp., Heteropogon spp., Hyparrhenia spp*.). S. Huila.

15MS. Mosaic of: (1) degraded miombo; (2) *Hyparrhenia* savannas. (1) *Julbernardia spp., Brachystegia spp*., (2) *Hyparrhenia spp., Andropogon spp*.).

16M. Tall to medium height (10-20m) miombo woodlands of variable density on deep sands. (*Brachystegia spp., Guibourtia spp., Marquesia spp., Julbernardia spp., Pterocarpus spp*.).

17MS. Mosaic of: (1) open miombo woodland; (2) savannas (Genus as for 16 and *Hyparrhenia* savanna).

18WS. Mosaic of: (1) xeric (deciduous) woodland; and (2) xeric savannas. (1&2) *Colophospermum mopane, Terminalia spp., Commiphora., Boscia spp., Schmidtia spp., Aristida, Enneapogon spp*.).

19S. Imperfectly drained Colophospermum shrubland on cracking clays. (*Colophospermum mopane, Dichrostachys spp., Acacia kirkii*).

20WS. Mosaic of: (1) low growing woodland (2) tall grass savannas. (1) *Cochlospermum spp., Terminalia spp., Piliostigma spp., Albizia spp*.).

21STW. Mosaic of: (1) xeric savannas; (2) xeric shrub thickets; (3) Adansonia woodlands. (1) *Heteropogon spp., Panicum spp., Digitaria spp., Schmidtia spp., (2) Strychnos spp., Dychrostachys spp., Combretum spp., (3) Adansonia spp., Sterculia spp*.).

22GM. Mosaic of: (1) imperfectly drained grasslands; and (2) miombo woodlands. (1) *Loudetia simplex, Tratchypogon spp. Ctenium spp*.).

23WG. Mosaic of: (1) baikiaea woodlands; (2) imperfectly drained grasslands. (1) *Baikiaea plurijuga, Diospyros spp. Combretum spp., Ricinodendron spp*.).

24SW. Mosaic of: (1) tall grass savanna; and (2) *Adansonia-Sterculia* woodlands on calcareous soils. (2) *Sterculia spp., Adansonia spp., Marquesia spp., Lannea spp*.).

25SG. Mosaic of: (1) Xerophytic shrublands; (2) annual grasslands; (3) dwarf shrubland. (1,2,3) *Colophospermum spp., Acacia mellifera, Terminalia prunioides, Rhygozum spp., Schimidtia spp., Aristida spp., Welwitschia mirabilis*).

26G. Annual grasslands with patches of *Welwitschia* (*Aristida spp., Rhynchelytrum spp.*).

27D. Active dunes

28G. Imperfectly drained grasslands on Kalahari sands. (*Loudetia spp., eragrostis spp., Tristachya spp*.).

29G. *Papyrus* swamps.

30G. High altitude imperfectly drained grasslands on acid shallow soils. (*Loudetia spp., Ctenium spp., Eragrostis spp., Myrsine spp., Geigeria spp*.).

Protected areas

There are 19 protected areas in Angola including national parks, regional parks, reserves and *coutadas*. See Figure 2 and Table 2 below for location and description of the protected areas. In these last years, legislation on protected areas has been issued and also efforts to develop programs and manage those protected areas is a priority from MINAMB.

Currently there are a number of ongoing projects to rehabilitate National Parks, protection of species and expansion of conservation areas. Conservation areas represent 6.6% of the country's area, distributed mostly in Zambezian biome. These areas include National Parks, Regional Parks, Reserves and Integral Partial Reserves. The current situation is the rehabilitation of the existing National Parks, providing a better understanding with the promotion of tourism and the extent of the area covered by conservation areas at least 17% of the country.

The Biodiversity National Directorate has a program (Plenarca, Plano de Expansão da Rede de Área de Conservação), started in 2011, and at that time described the situation of National Parks and proposed 14 new conservation areas. From those, 3 were already classified as National Parks: Mavinga, Luengue-Luiana and Mayombe.

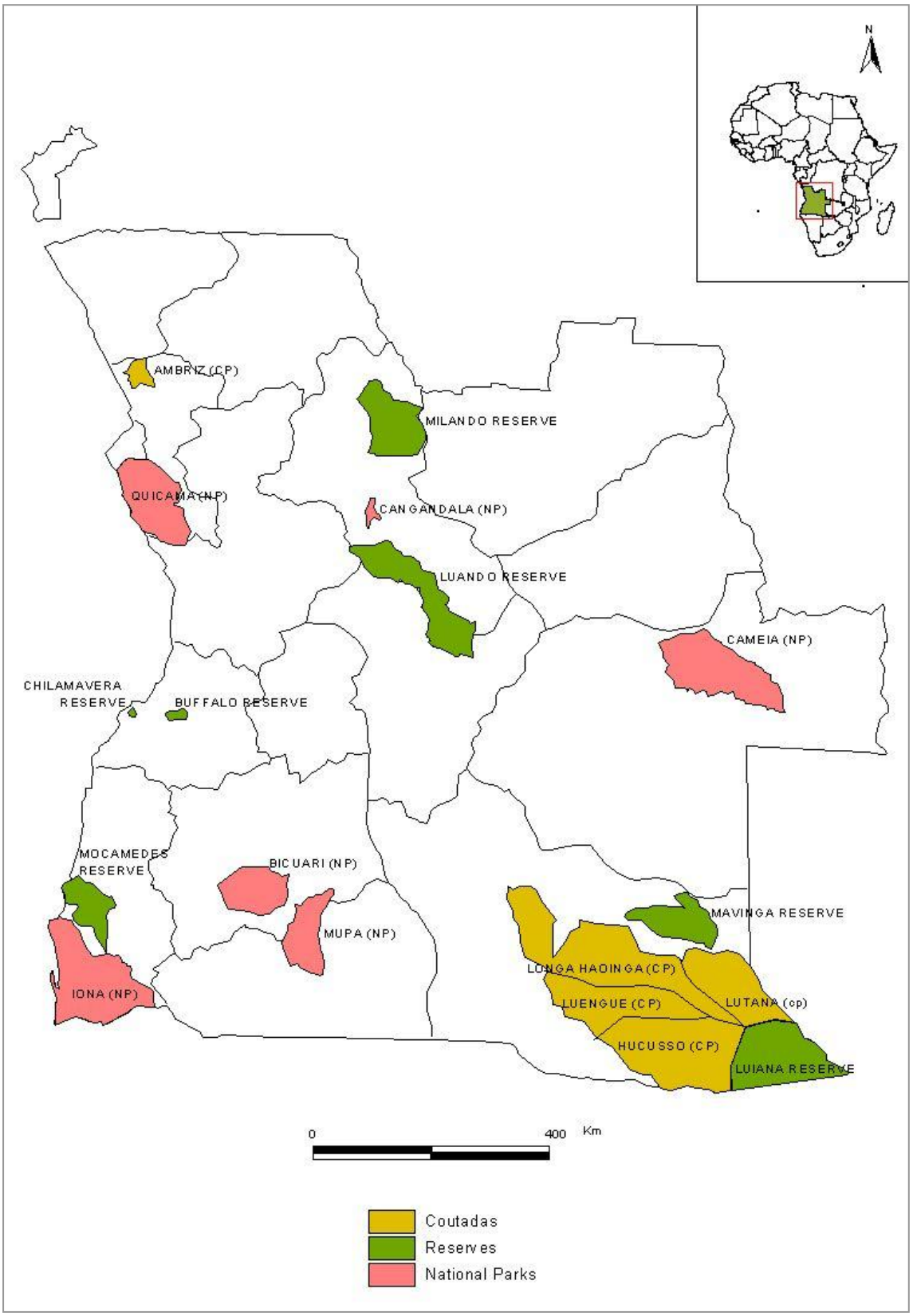


Figure 2. Location of Protected Areas in Angola (not updated)

Table 2. Description of Protected Areas in Angola

Name	Province	Area km^2
Quiçama N.P.	Luanda	9,960
Cangandala N.P.	Malange	630
Iona N.P.	Namibe	15,150
Cameia N.P.	Moxico	14,450
Mavinga N.P.	Kuando Kubango	46,072
Bikuar N.P.	Huila	7,900
Mupa N.P.	Cunene	6,600
Luengue-Luiana N.P.	Kuando Kubango	22,610
Mayombe N.P.	Cabinda	1,930
Ilhéu dos Pássaros Integral Reserve	Luanda	1,7
Namibe Partial Reserve	Namibe	4,450
Luando Integral Nature Reserve	Malange/Bie	8,280
Chimalavera Nature and Regional Park	Benguela	160
Bufalo Partial Reserve	Benguela	400
Controlled Hunting Areas ("Coutadas)		
Ambriz C.H. Area	Bengo	1,125
Mucusso C.H. Area	Kwando Kubango	21,250
Luiana C.H. Area	Kwando Kubango	11,400
Lwengwe C.H. Area	Kwando Kubango	13,800
Longa-Mavinga C.H	Kwando Kubango	26,200

Current and projected land use

According to the characteristics of the soil, its proximity to sources of water, biodiversity hotspots, and other physical and chemical factors, Angolan land is currently being used for the following purposes:

- **Protected areas:** Around 6,4% of the Angolan territory is demarcated as protected areas that are located throughout the different ecozones (except the Lowland Tropical Forest)

- **Livestock:** Pasture land represents about 23% of the Angolan territory, with numbers of livestock (average 1988-90) of 3,13 million cattle and 1,25 million sheep and goats.

- **Agriculture:** Before 1975 Angola was "self sufficient in food production" (Government of Angola 2002a). Due to the war, the land area used for agriculture decreased dramatically. In 1992, for instance, only 1800 km^2 (less than 1% of the territory and around 2% of the arable land) was covered by plantations. The majority of the country's food is currently imported.

- **Forests and woodland:** occupy around 43% (CIA 2002) of the territory and include tropical forest, moist savanna woodland and dry savanna woodland.

- **Other:** 25,6% of the Angolan territory.

Environmental limitations

Key environmental limitations undermining development are associated with the legacy of war. They include: the widespread presence of landmines throughout much of the country inhibiting access to land, aside from causing human injury and death; excessive human pressure on local natural resources in areas where massive numbers of internally displaced people have settled – mainly around the national capital Luanda and some of the provincial capitals; and a decimated wildlife (fauna) used as source of food and marketable products (e.g., the slaughtering of tens of thousands of elephants for their ivory).

Other environmental limitations hindering development and reducing quality of life include:

- *Internal displacement*: leading to massive overcrowding in urban and peri-urban areas) has impacted on human health effects due to water contamination, specifically due to the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and potable water supplies.

- *Flooding***:** torrential rainfall causes cyclic flooding in the central part of the country in the tablelands (CIA 2002).

- *Desertification***:** In Tômbwa the desert is advancing endangering localities and infrastructures and diminishing the soil productivity (Virgílio 2001). It is also increasing the nutritional vulnerability of people and their rapid impoverishment (UNDP 1999).

- *Soil degradation***:** a combination of soil vulnerability to erosion, unsustainable agriculture, deforestation, as well as physical and chemical soil degradation affect especially the central-east part of the country, impacting on the agricultural productivity (SARDC, SADC & IUCN 1994).
- *Adverse climatic conditions:* associated with salinisation and uncontrolled fires leads to loss of soil fertility and soil erosion, particularly in Benguela, Bengo, Huambo, Huíla and Luanda.

Environmental impacts caused by development

Sources of environmental impacts caused by development include:

- Dependency on biomass (charcoal 32% and firewood 15%) for cooking and subsistence causes the destruction of the vegetation near human settlements leading to soil erosion;

- Population concentration in specific areas of the country (especially in the coastal and urban areas) leading to an extreme pressure on the forestry resources, overuse of pastures and intensive agriculture techniques and subsequent deforestation, soil erosion and degradation in some of these areas;

- Degradation of ecosystems and soil erosion as a result of the exodus of people and inadequate urbanisation policies, particularly in coastal areas and cities with a high population density;

- Deforestation of tropical rain forests (especially in the Congo basin) as a consequence of the international demand for tropical timber and of the domestic use as fuel, resulting in loss of biodiversity and vegetation;

- Diamond and oil exploitation resulting in water and soil pollution, movement of the soil surface and deforestation leading to loss of soil productivity (Ministério das Pescas e Ambiente 2000a);

- Water pollution resulting from the lack of treatment of domestic and industrial effluents that are discharged directly into the sea and into rivers, thus decreasing water quality and drinking water availability suitability for consumption and causing salinisation of rivers and dams (Ministério das Pescas e Ambiente 2000a).

- The construction of new roads in ecologically sensitive areas.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT

This section briefly describes the policy, legal and institutional framework for environmental management in Angola, in accordance to which this document was produced.

3.1 Environmental Policy

The Angolan government's environmental strategies, policy framework, and management approaches and priorities have been developed and are spelled out in two major documents – the National Environmental Management Programme/Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental (PNGA) and the National Environmental Strategy/Estratégia Nacional Ambiental (ENA). Responsibility for formulating and implementing environmental policies and programmes and for environmental management in Angola lies with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB) established in October 2008 by an administrative reform that has extinguished the former Ministry of the Urbanism and the Environment and created two separated ministries: the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Urbanism and Housing.

The PNGA is seen as an important instrument for the achievement of sustainable development. The Ministry of Environment, with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), finalised the PNGA in 2009. The PNGA emphasises the need for implementing an environmental management strategy to protect the environment, even though most of the Angolan natural resources are still largely intact.

The PNGA proposes the establishment of an inter-ministerial body for co-ordinating all sectoral environmental management activities to contribute towards environmental good practice on the "…exploitation of natural resources, improvement of the economic environment, poverty alleviation and subsequent improvement of the quality of life and environment".

The PNGA also recognizes and describes aspects of the (changing) broader national context of the environment in Angola, such as: the transitions from war to peace and from a one-party to a multi-party democratic system; the destruction of social, economic and environmental infrastructures; the deficient education system and lack of skilled human resources; weaknesses in the productive and private sectors; transition from a centralised to a market economy; and the impact of landmines, illegal hunting and game cropping to feed soldiers. This PNGA is to be implemented over the long term, based on legal instruments to be developed and depending on available financial resources.

Below specific objectives of PNGA can be found below:

- Set priorities for action in environmental management, based on the importance of human resources and available technical and financial resources;

- Promote inter-sectoral coordination and overall participation of society in environmental management;
- Contribute to the formation of environmental awareness and to the development of an environmental protection culture at all levels, creating mechanisms for public participation in actions and decisions concerning environmental management;
- Establish technical and administrative measures for the protection of ecosystems and natural resources of the country, and to ensure a good quality of life for all Angolans;
- Promote environmental controls in the activities that use natural resources or which may cause some damage to the environment, develop the required legal, technical and administrative instruments for environmental policy and management;
- Develop environmental infrastructure and professional skills required for the implementation of responsible environmental management policy, NEMP and other sectoral strategies;
- Promote the development and implementation of policies, strategies, environmental plans and the associated environmental investment plans and their periodic reviews.

The National Environmental Strategy (ENA) is a guiding framework closely related to the PNGA, aiming to identify the main environmental problems in Angola, with a view to addressing them in order to achieve sustainable development goals. The ENA highlights the need to integrate all economic, social, and environmental policies into the broader Angolan policies in order to achieve sustainable development.

Aside from the environment, sustainable development goals are also furthered by the promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprise development. An Economic and Social Development Fund (FDES) has been put in place as an institutional and financial mechanism to encourage such smaller-scale enterprise development and associated entrepreneurial activity, as a source of employment and income generation among less well-to-do people and as an incentive for broader-based private sector development.

3.2 Legal Framework

In the context of the LDP, the key legal elements of for environmental management are identified below.

Theme	Legislation	Title
General Environmental Law	Lei n.º 5/98, de 19 de Junho	Environmental Framework Law *Lei de Bases do Ambiente*
Environmental Impact Assessment	Decreto n.º51/04 de 23 de Julho	Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment *Decreto sobre a Avaliação de Impacte Ambiental*
	Decreto Executivo n.º241/16, de 25 de Maio	Decree on the change of Environmental Impact Assessment deadline *Decreto que altera o prazo previsto no n.º1, do artigo 12º, do Decreto n.º51/04, de 23 de Julho*
Environmental Licencing	Decreto n.º59/07, de 13 de Julho	Decree on Environmental Licencing *Decreto sobre Licenciamento Ambiental*
Public Consultation	Decreto Executivo n.º87/12, de 24 de Fevereiro	Decree on Public Consultation for Projects Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment *Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento de Consultas Públicas de Projectos sujeitos a Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais*
Terms of	Decreto Executivo n.º92/12, de	Executive Decree on the Terms of Reference

Theme	Legislation	Title
Reference for EIA	1 de Março	for Environmental Impact Studies *Decreto que Aprova os Termos de Referência para a Elaboração de Estudos de Impacte Ambiental*
Land	Lei n.º9/04, de 9 de Novembro	Land Law *Lei de Terras*
Waste Management	Decreto Presidencial n.º190/12, de 24 de Agosto	Decree that Approves the Waste Management Regulation *Decreto que Aprova o regulamento de Gestão de Resíduos*
	Decreto Executivo n.º17/13, de 22 de Janeiro	Decree on Management of Wastes from Construction & Demolition *Decreto sobre Gestão de Resíduos de Construção e Demolição*
	Decreto Executivo n.º17/13, de 22 de Janeiro	Decree on Medical Waste originated from Hospital and Health Services *Decreto sobre Gestão de Resíduos de Construção e Demolição*
Water Quality	Decreto Presidencial n.º261/11, de 6 de Outubro	Decree on Water Quality Regulation *Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento sobre a Qualidade da Água*
Environmental Audits	Decreto n.º1/10, de 13 de Janeiro	Decree on Environmental Audits *Decreto sobre Auditorias Ambientais*
Health & Safety	Decreto n.º31/94, de 5 de Agosto	Decree on the Principles for the Promotion of Safety, Hygiene and Health in the Workplace *Decreto sobre os Princípios que visam a Promoção da Segurança, Higiene e Saúde no Trabalho*
	Decreto Executivo n.º128/04, de 23 de Novembro	Decree on the General Regulation on Safety and Health Signage in the Workplace *Decreto sobre o Regulamento Geral da Sinalização de Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho*

The Environmental Framework Law (Lei de Bases do Ambiente, Lei nº 5/98, de 19 de Junho)

Environmental legislation in Angola was outdated until the early 1990's, when a new State Secretariat for the Environment was established. This new Secretariat developed new strategies and policy approaches leading to the formulation of a '*Lei de Bases do Ambiente*' (Environmental Framework Law) which was approved in 1998 by the Angolan National Assembly.

The Environmental Law inspired and triggered complementary legislation in a number of sectors – often new versions of outdated laws from the colonial period – which were in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Angolan Constitution and Environment Law (e.g. oil, fishery and mining sector).

Most of these sectoral laws include the obligation to implement environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for new projects likely to affect the environment as well as the 'polluter pays principle'.

Although there are a number of new environmental legislations, they still need to be co-ordinated among each other and integrated within each economic and social sector. Generally, environmental considerations are not yet an integral part of national socio-economic programmes, partly because “environment” has not been regarded as a national priority. According to the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment (Ministério das Pescas e Ambiente 2000a), other reasons for the environment being left out of sectoral planning and national decision-making processes are:

- Lack of solid information on the state of the environment in Angola;
- Lack of experience with integrating environmental aspects with economic and social programmes; and
- Lack of institutional capacity for environmental management.

This situation, however, is expected to change rapidly. As a reflection of a growing awareness concerning environmental issues, and by force of a recent administrative reform, the Former Ministry of the Environment and Urbanism was extinguished and a new Ministry exclusively focused on environmental issues, the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) was created in October 2, 2008.

The aim of the Environmental Framework Law is to provide a legal framework for the use and correct management of the environment and its components such that it assures sustainable development.

The Environmental Law is applicable to all public or private activities, which may influence the environment either directly or indirectly.

The salient features of the Law include the following:

- All projects, the activities of which have implications for communities, interfere with the ecological equilibrium or exploit natural resources that may affect third parties, must be subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for which Public Consultation is mandatory (Article 10).

Projects and operations that are likely to have a negative impact on the environment are required to be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment by independent assessors (Article 16). Clause 2 of this Article states that more specific legislation on EIAs will be developed by the government. A good example is Decree No. 51/04 on Environmental Impact Assessment.

- According to Article 16 the environmental impact study must contain at least the following:

    a. A non-technical summary of the project;

    b. A description of the activity to de carried out;

    c. A description of the baseline environmental situation in the area of influence of the activity;

    d. A summary of comments arising from the public consultation process;

    e. A prediction of the environmental and social impacts arising from the project;

    f. An indication of the mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts;

g. An indication of systems to control and monitor the project.

- Licensing of activities that are liable to cause significant environmental impacts shall be required. The issuance of an environmental license shall be based upon an environmental impact assessment (Article 17).

- The Government will publish and enforce legislation to control the production, emission, disposal, transport, importation and management of gaseous, liquid and solid pollutants (Article 19).

- The law also forbids, explicitly, the importation of dangerous residues or dangerous wastes, except for that laid down in specific legislation passed by the National Assembly (Article 19).

The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto sobre a Avaliação de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto 51/04 de 23 de Julho).

The Decree establishes that all projects on agriculture, forestry, industry, commerce, habitation, tourism and all infra-structure that, for its nature, dimension or location, could have an impact on environment must be subject to an Environmental Impact Study (Article 4-1). A more detailed list of projects that are to be subject to EIS is provided by an Annex to the Decree. Other (unlisted) projects that may cause significant damage to the environment (as identified by MINAMB) may also be required to undergo an EIA and licensing process. Aspects to be scrutinized during the EIS elaboration and technical activities to be performed to identify impacts and mitigation measures are referred in Article 6 and Article 7, respectively.
Projects classified by the Government as vital for national defence and security can be exempted from EIA (Article 4-3). Public consultation is a mandatory step for all Environmental Assessment Studies (Article 10). This public consultation is organised by the Ministry responsible for environmental affairs, and shall start with the release of a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Environmental Impact Study. The NTS should state the main effects which the project may have on the environment, namely the use of natural resources, emission of pollutants, creation of disruption (intensity of lighting and temperature, through noise and odors) or the disposal of waste. It should identify the preventive methods for assessing and reducing the effects on the environment and the impacts of the project on the socio-economic milieu. In the course of the public consultation process, the presentations and complaints submitted and relating to the project shall be considered and appraised (Article 10).

The Executive Decree, on Public Consultation for Projects Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento de Consultas Públicas de Projectos sujeitos a Avaliação de Impactes Ambientais, Decreto Executivo n.º87/12, de 24 de Fevereiro)

The Decree defines and sets out the purpose of public consultation/public hearing for projects that require an EIA, at the end of the EIA process. While the need for public consultation following submission of the EIS to the relevant Ministry, before approval and issuing of an Environmental License, is prescribed in legislation prior to the promulgation of Executive Decree No. 87/12, this Decree provides a more detailed and extensive explanation of the objectives of and requirements for public consultation.

The new regulations include a list of definitions related to public consultation (Article 1), the objectives and purpose of public consultation (Article 2 and 3), as well as the composition of the committee to preside over public consultation and their roles (Article 4 to 7). In Article 8, the requirements for information disclosure during public consultation are explained, including the role of the Non-Technical Summary. Administrative details such as the

timeframe within which consultation must take place (5 – 10 days), compilation of a public consultation report and the fact that all costs associated with public consultation must be borne by the developer, are also set out in the regulations.

The Decree on Environmental Licencing (Decreto sobre Licenciamento Ambiental, Decreto 59/07, de 13 de Julho).

According to Article 4 of this Decree, two licences are required for each project: a licence for installation (licença ambiental de instalação), to be issued for the construction phase of the project, and a licence for operation (licença ambiental de operação), which allows the normal activity of the project, once construction works are completed. Licensing is mandatory (Article 10). Also, no operation license can be issued without the prior emission of an installation license.

In order to obtain an Environmental License, an application must be submitted to the administrative offices of the entity responsible for the environmental policy. According to Article 6, an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (elsewhere referred to as an EIS) must be summarized in the application and the entire report attached to the application. The decision on the application is announced within 90 days of receipt of the application (Article 8).

The Executive Decree on the Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Studies (Decreto que Aprova os Termos de Referência para a Elaboração de Estudos de Impacte Ambiental, Decreto Executivo n.º92/12, de 1 de Março)

The Decree sets out the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIS and specifies its general content. This Decree establishes that the EIS must be compiled in terms of the legislation on EIA and should follow the guidelines contained in any relevant sector-specific standard terms of reference for EIS. Under this Decree (Article 2), MINAMB issued 9 different ToR for the following types of projects: Roads, Water Supply Systems, Ports and Maritime Terminals, Condominiums, Industrial Landfills, Mining, Offshore Seismic Studies, Oil Production projects and Oil Exploration projects.

The Decree also includes three annexes providing guidance for the information to be presented to the Ministry. Annex I is an application form for the project proponent to indicate which Environmental License is being applied for and Annex II provides a form for the provision of simplified preliminary project information. Annex III outlines the required content and structure for the EIS, but does not provide details on the required content of each section.

The Executive Decree on the change of Environmental Impact Assessment deadline (Decreto que altera o prazo previsto no n.º1, do artigo 12º, do Decreto n.º51/04, de 23 de Julho, Decreto Executivo n.º241/16, de 25 de Maio)

The Decree changes the maximum period laid down in Article 12 of the Decree No. 51/04, on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which is essentially based on the fact that the existent deadline for issuing the judgement on the approval of the projects submitted for EIA, is too short. Given that, there has been an alteration on Article 12, regarding the deadlines for issuing the judgement on the approval of the projects, the responsible Department of MINAMB has to issue the judgement on the project to the relevant proponent within 90 days, counted from the date of receipt of the documentation, as referred on number 2 of the Article 5, taken from the Decree No. 51/04.

The Land Law (**Lei de Terras, Lei nº 9/04 de, de 9 de Novembro)**

The Land Law was passed by the National Assembly in 2004 and determines that the land is originally State property (Article 5). Land classified as belonging to the States' public domain (Article 29-1) cannot be alienated in any form (Article 29-2). However, the Law recognizes the possibility of transmission of property over land classified as belonging to the States' private domain (Article 6). In accordance with this principle, the transmission of property and the acquisition of other user rights over land is authorized (Article 34) to individuals or associations, both national and non-national (Article 42).

Private property rights, however, are limited to urban land plots (Article 35-2), private ownership of rural land not being permitted (Article 35-3). Also, and in principle, rights to land use and occupation may not be issued in rural areas occupied by rural populations (Article 37-3).

Articles 27 and 29 provide the legal basis for demarcating areas for total protection. Under these Articles, protection zones are considered to be areas protected for nature conservation or protected in the interest of the State and include, among others:

- Interior waters, the territorial sea and the maritime exclusive economic zone;
- The continental platform;
- Territorial zones reserved for environmental protection
- A strip of land along the maritime coast and around islands, bays and estuaries;
- A strip of land surrounding sources of water;
- A strip of land around the edge of dams and reservoirs;
- A strip along the territorial border.

The Presidential Decree that Approves the Waste Management Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o regulamento de Gestão de Resíduos, Decreto Presidencial n.º190/12, de 24 de Agosto).

The Decree establishes the rules concerning waste generation and disposal, discharges to water and the atmosphere; collection, storage and transport of any wastes (with the exception of radioactive wastes or any other waste subject to specific regulations). These rules aim to prevent or minimise the negative impacts on people's health and the environment, without prejudice to the establishment or rules aiming to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and dispose of waste. According to Article 2, this regulation applies to all activities that might generate wastes or are associated with waste management. Article 5 identifies different categories of non-hazardous wastes and refers to Annex IV where the different categories of hazardous wastes are identified.

Paragraph 1 of Article 7 establishes that all public or private entities producing waste or performing activities related to waste management must prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP), prior to the commencement of their activity, to contain at least all the required information contained in the decree. The WMP is valid for 4 (four) years from its approval and must be revised and submitted to the National Waste Agency (Agência Nacional de Resíduos (ANR)) at least 90 (ninety) days before its expiry date, where substantial alterations occur in the plan submitted.

Article 9 states that the following are the obligations of entities which produce or handle waste:

- Minimise the production and hazardous nature of waste in any category;
- Guarantee the treatment of waste prior to depositing;
- Ensure the protection of all workers handling waste directly against accidents and illness resulting from such exposure;
- Guarantee that all wastes to be transported entails the minimum risk of contamination for workers, and also for the general public and the environment;

- Instruct its workers in matters of health, safety and the environment;
- Guarantee that the disposal of waste on and off the site of production does not have any adverse impact on the environment or on public health; and
- Make a thorough record annually of the origins, quantities and types of waste handled, transported, treated, recorded or disposed of, and keep the record "Cradle to grave" for 5 (five) years.

The Executive Decree on Management of Wastes from Construction & Demolition (Decreto sobre Gestão de Resíduos de Construção e Demolição, Decreto Executivo n.º17/13, de 22 de Janeiro)

The Decree establishes the legal regime for the management of wastes from construction and demolition of buildings and landslides, the so-called Construction & Demolition Wastes (CDW). The management concept includes prevention, re-use, collection, transport, storage, triage, treatment, recovery and disposal operations.

According to Article 3, the responsibility for CDW management lies on all intervenients in their life cycle, in the exact measure of their intervention in the said cycle.

Article 5 states that the development of projects and their construction should give priority to the adoption of methods and practices that minimise CDW production and hazardousness. The following articles (6 through 9) detail aspects related to the re-use of soils and rocks, using CDW in the construction process, screening, fragmentation and disposal.

Article 11 refers to a set of requirements specific to CDW management to be complied by the CDW producer in private construction subject to licensing.

The Decree on Medical Waste originated from Hospital and Health Services (Decreto sobre o Regulamento sobre Gestão de Resíduos Hospitalares e de Serviços de Saúde, Decreto Presidencial n.º160/14, de 18 de Junho)

The centers providing health care, and all producers of waste (HW) originated from Hospital and Health Services are responsible for their final disposal and for sending them to licensed treatment facilities. The same article also states that each health care center must draw up a waste management plan before the work commences.

The Presidential Decree on Water Quality Regulation (Decreto que Aprova o Regulamento sobre a Qualidade da Água, Decreto Presidencial n.º261/11, de 6 de Outubro).

This Decree defines the standards and criteria for water quality in order to protect the aquatic environment e improve the quality of water for its several uses.

Under Article 3, the Decree also regulates the standards for wastewaters discharged into national water bodies and soils, in order to preserve quality of the aquatic environment and protect public health.

Article 13 stipulates that wastewater emissions or discharges from a facility into water bodies or soils are subject to licensing, to be granted by the MINAMB. Such licenses define the standards to be followed in terms of wastewater discharges or emissions in order to avoid or mitigate damages to the environment.

The Decree on Environmental Audits (Decreto sobre Auditorias Ambientais, Decreto n.º1/10, de 13 de Janeiro).

Article 2, provides that an environmental auditing is a systematized and documented procedure for management and objective evaluation of the organization and functioning of environmental protection systems. It also describes the audit purposes.

The decree establishes that the entity under environmental audit should cooperate with the auditors, providing them with all documentation as requested and facilitating the execution of the audit, in addition to access to all premises, access to reports on purchase of raw materials, energy and water consumption and use of manpower, and access to equipment (Article 11).

The decree also establishes that the execution of an environmental audit does not absolve the entities audited from responsibility for environmental damage from polluting activities or those which cause environmental damage (Article 17).

The Decree on the Principles for the Promotion of Safety, Hygiene and Health in the Workplace (Decreto sobre os Princípios que visam a Promoção da Segurança, Higiene e Saúde no Trabalho, Decreto n.º31/94, de 5 de Agosto)

Decree No. 31/94 establishes the principles that aim for the promotion, safety, hygiene and health in the workplace.

Paragraph 1 of Article 4 (System Objectives) states that "Safety and Health in the workplace aim to implement the right to safety and protection of health in the workplace in order to organize and develop its activities in accordance to the methods and standards established by legislation, both for employers and employees, as well as the competent state entities involved in these issues, according to the assignments defined under this decree". Paragraph 2 of the same Article states that the implementation of the established measures will ensure minimum safety conditions in order to minimize accident and occupational health risks

Under the terms of Article 9, employers must take the necessary measures to ensure work is undertaken in an environment that not only allows workers a normal physical, mental and social development, but also protects them against working accidents, and potential occupational diseases.

The Decree on the General Regulation on Safety and Health Signage in the Workplace (Decreto sobre sobre Regulamento Geral da Sinalização de Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho, Decreto n.º128/04, de 23 de Novembro)

According to Article 1 of this Executive Decree, this regulation establishes the minimum requirements for health and safety signage in the workplace. This regulation applies to State-owned companies, mixed-ownership companies, private companies and cooperatives, under Article 2. Article 3(1) states that there are several options for health and safety in the workplace signage (under condition of attaining the same level of efficiency):

a) Luminous and acoustic signs and verbal communication;
b) Hand signs and verbal communication; and
c) Safety panel and colour, in case of risk of stumbling or falling from a height.

According to Article 7(1), signals should be placed in well-lit places, in adequate position and height, taking into consideration obstructions to its visibility from a convenient distance

3.3 Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)

The responsibility for environmental protection and management has been transferred, in 2008, from the former Ministry of the Environment and Urbanism to the existent Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry of Environment, hereinafter referred to as MINAMB, is the central government body responsible for coordination, preparation, implementation and monitoring of environmental policies, particularly in the areas of biodiversity, environmental technologies and the prevention and assessment of impacts as well as environmental education.

Currently, responsibility for EIA and Environmental Licensing falls under the National Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Impact Assessment (DNPAIA) which, among other tasks, is responsible for reviewing, commenting and approving EIA reports.
At the provincial level the Ministry of Environment is represented by an Environmental Sector falling under the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment. The capacity and staffing levels of the Environmental Sector varies greatly from province to province but in most cases the capacity for environmental management at provincial level is weak.

Financial resources to support EIA come from the limited regular budgetary allocations to DNPAIA – which in turn originates from the regular annual budgetary envelope of the Ministry of Environment, complemented by donor support for specific projects. This means that resources for EIA are shared amongst a range of other activities implemented by the National Directorate.

The National Directorate of Biodiversity (DNB) also falls under the Ministry of Environment. The DNB is responsible for the design and implementation of policies and strategies of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Besides these Directorates two other were also established: the National Directorate for Environment (DNA) and the National Directorate of Environmental Technologies (DNTA). The former is the service responsible for implementing the national environmental management plan, and the latter is the service responsible for the design and implementation of environmental technology.

Below you may find the organigram of MINAMB:

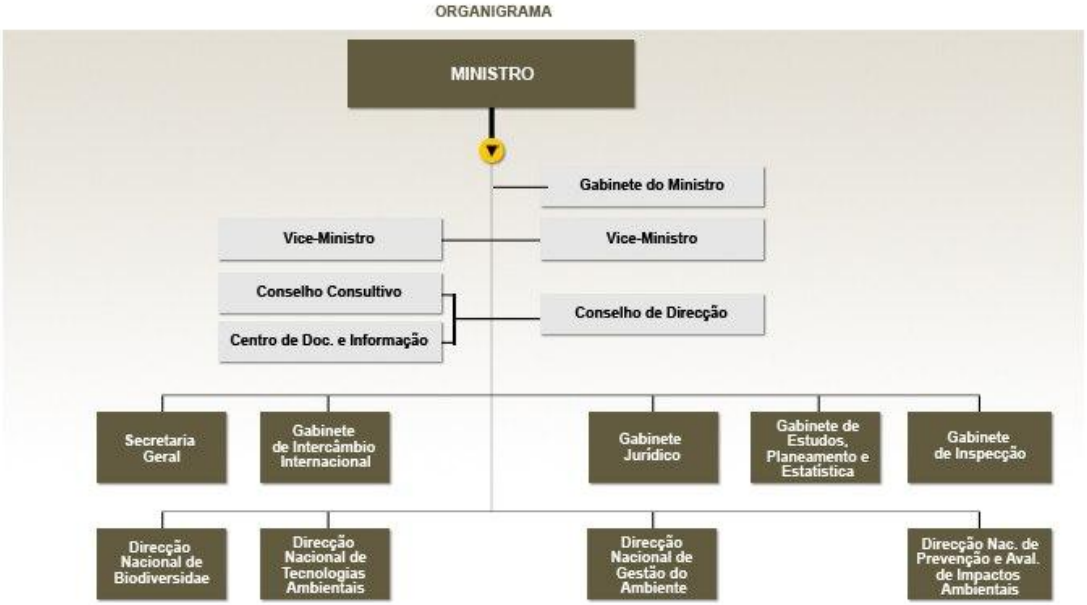


Figure 3 - MINAMB organisation.

4. REVIEW TRIGGERED WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The original project was classified as a Category B project and triggered three Bank safeguard policies:

- OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment (Revised 2013)
- OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People (Revised 2013)
- OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (Revised 2013)

Therefore, the proposed AF would not trigger any new safeguard policies.

The purpose of this review is twofold:

1. To ensure that the present bank financed LDP project concept is environmentally sound, and

2. To assess the relevance of these documents to LDP.

4.1 Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

The World Bank's environmental assessment operational policy establishes the fact that some level of environmental assessment is required for all Bank financed development projects.

In this context the WB recommends a set of instruments that can be used to satisfy environmental assessment requirements. The LDP will take into consideration the guidelines stated in this OP. A purpose also of the ESMF is to establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects to be financed.

The original project was classified as a Category B and this classification hasn't change. A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

The LDP has the perception that according to this OP, the EA is presented as a dynamic process dependent on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. A typical EA will:

- Evaluate a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence.
- Examine project alternatives.
- Identify ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimising, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts.
- Include the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation.
- The Bank favours preventive measures over mitigatory or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

Depending on the nature and scope of EA, the following factors may need to be taken into consideration, and in an integrated way:

- The natural environment (air, water, and land)
- Human health and safety
- Social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property)
- Trans-boundary and global environmental aspects

Other important factors that may require consideration include:

- Variations in project and country conditions.
- The findings of country environmental studies.
- National environmental action plans.
- The country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects.
- Obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements.

Bank policy also requires that EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project.

The commissioning of EA work is the responsibility of the borrower and the Bank reviews the findings and recommendations of the EA to determine whether they provide an adequate basis for processing the project for Bank financing. When the borrower has completed or partially completed EA work prior to the Bank's involvement in a project, the Bank reviews the EA to ensure its consistency with this policy.

OP 4.01 also determines that (a) before the Bank proceeds to project appraisal, the EA report must be made available in a public place accessible to affected groups and local NGOs and must be officially submitted to the Bank; and (b) once the Bank officially receives the report, it will make the report available to the public through its InfoShop.

In commissioning the formulation of the ESMF (this document) and by making the document available to the public, FAS will be in compliance with OP 4.01.

4.4 Involuntary resettlement (OP & BP 4.12)

The nature and scale of civil works proposed under LDP means that only minimal displacement, and the subsequent need for relocation and/or compensation, is likely to occur as a consequence of project implementation. One of the criteria for sub-projects to be eligible for FAS financing is that any displacement (from land, assets or access to assets) must be agreed to voluntarily by the displaced person or entity. Subsequent relocation and/or compensation for losses incurred by an individual or entity must be arranged and implemented locally within communities and with the municipal authorities. Because of this stipulation the requirements of World Bank OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) are not applicable to LDP projects. However, should a project leads to displacement, a Resettlement Plan must be produced in accordance to the guidelines and procedures presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework that was prepared for LDP and that will be incorporated in the FAS Operation Manual. The above mentioned Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared in full compliance with World Bank guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement.

4.5 Indigenous People (OP & BP 4.10)

Due to the presence of Indigenous Populations (san) in Southern Angola, OP. 4.10 (indigenous People) is triggered. To ensure that LDP implementation is carried out in a socially sustainable manner, the Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be updated. The IPPF outlines the principles and procedures to be followed in order to ensure that Indigenous Populations (e.g., the San) will have an opportunity to participate in the AF. A specific budget for the implementation of these framework has been specifically allocated. With the LDP expansion to remote or undeserved municipalities, Indigenous Peoples, such as the San, a minority indigenous group with a population of 870 families scattered in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Namibe and Kuando Kubango, may receive more attention due to their greater deficit in basic services and economic opportunities. Special arrangements have been developed and integrated into the LDP Operational Manual and IPPF for FAS to engage with and assist such Indigenous Populations through culturally appropriate methods and experienced organizations. It is presumed that all LDP-financed activities targeted to indigenous populations would have positive benefits by addressing priority needs as identified by the community members as part of the LDP-supported local planning process. The AF will be implemented in at least 3 municipalities where San populations can be found. FAS will explore the feasibility of contracting a NGO with previous experience working with Indigenous People to better plan and implement activities benefitting this target group.

4.6 Recommended approach to environmental assessment

The operational policy for EA provides a mechanism for project classification (four categories) according to project type, sensitivity, location and scale, and the range and magnitude of adverse environmental impacts. This classification process provides a simple method whereby the appropriate EA approach can be determined.

Based on an analysis of available data on project type and analysis of known impacts and preventative or mitigation measures for the civil works encompassed in the Bank funded FAS III, it was recommended that the projects be provisionally classified as a Category B project. For the AF this classification was not changed. Projects are classified as Category B if the range of impacts is typically site-specific and are readily mitigated or preventable.

The recommended approach to EA for LDP will be to subject identified projects (for which project documents exist) to a screening process (Chapter 6) that captures projects and establishes the level of environmental assessment required. If screening under Decree No.51/04 establishes that formal EIA (GOA legislation or Bank requirements) is not required, project implementation. However, national legislation does not have formal requirements for the development of ESMP, in case an EIA is not needed. Therefore guidelines from the WB should be applied and a guidance document can be found in (chapter 7 and Annex VII).

All sub projects would be subject to the environmental and social planning, review and clearing process contained in Chapter 6 of this ESMF.

4.7 National Environmental Legal Framework, OP 4.01 (environmental assessment), OP 4.10 (indigenous people) and 4.12 (involuntary resettlement)

At the framework level there are no significant gaps between national Environmental legislation and the World Bank's Safeguard policy. Environmental legislation reflects and adopts existing orientations from the international environmental legislation. In relation to environmental impact assessment, the existing legislation covers the most relevant principles and best practices, including public consultation, disclosure, monitoring, terms of reference for EIS reports content and licensing procedures.

In terms of resettlement Angola doesn't have specific legislation related to the type of projects under analysis. References exist, in terms of compensation (Article 9 and 12), in the Land Law. This law from 2004, determines that the land is originally State property (Article 5). Land classified as belonging to the States' public domain (Article 29, item 1) cannot be alienated in any form (Article 29, item 2). However, the Law recognizes the possibility of transmission of property over land classified as belonging to the States' private domain (Article 6). In accordance with this principle, the transmission of land property and the acquisition of other rights over land are authorized (Article 34) to individuals or associations, both national and non-national (Article 42).

Table 3. Gap between National Environmental Legislation, OP 4.01, OP 4.10 and 4.12

Issue/Aspect	National Legislation (NL)	Bank requirements	Gap identification and recommendation
Screening	The EFL (Law 5/98) establishes a broad rationale for the kinds of projects which are subject to an EIA stating that it is compulsory to carry out an EIA when actions 'interfere with the social and environmental equilibrium and harmony	According to OP 4.01 there are 4 possible outcomes resulting from AIA: - No further action is needed (Category C); - ESMP is needed (Category B):To be	There are some differences between both documents. While national legislation does not define project categories, OP 4.01 stipulates 4 different outcomes.

Issue/Aspect	National Legislation (NL)	Bank requirements	Gap identification and recommendation
	More detailed criteria are spelled out in the EIA Decree (Decree 51/04) which stipulates that EIAs must be conducted for all public or private projects mentioned in the Annex to the Decree, with the exception of all projects considered by the Government to be of vital interest to national defence or national security. National legislation does not have formal requirement for an ESMP and does not identify projects to be subject to this instrument.	developed on the project's execution phase; - EIA is needed (Category A): To be developed on the project's execution phase; and/or - A project is inserted in category FI if it involves Bank investment funds through a financial intermediate in subprojects which may result in adverse environmental impacts.	Despite the different screening approach both cover this aspect. However, if a project is identified as not require an EIA, under national legislation, then OP 4.01 should be applied
Content of an EIA	Decree 92/12 establishes the minimum content for all EIAs. Specific Terms of Reference were issued for different types of projects.	Annex B of OP 4.01 provides the content of an Environmental Assessment Report for a Category A Project	National legislation and OP complement each other.
Licenciamento Ambiental	According to Law 5/98, the licensing and registration of activities which are, by their nature, location or dimension, susceptible of causing significant environmental and social impact are defined by a regime to be developed by the government, through specific regulation. Decree 59/07 (July 13) defines the requirements, criteria and administrative proceedings for the environmental licensing of activities which are, by their nature, location and dimension, susceptible of causing significant environmental or social impact (according to the Law of Environment Bases).	OP 4.01 requires the approval and disclosure of assessments through competent governmental authorities. Nothing to add.	National legislation and OP 4.01 complement each other.
Public Consultations (PC)	The EFL established that all projects subject to an ESIA will have to include a public consultation process. Decree 51/04 states that public consultation process shall start with the release of a non-technical summary of the Environmental Impact Study Projects subjected to AIA must be mandatorily submitted to public consultation – Executive Decree no. 87/12 (February 24).	OP 4.01 requires 2 public consultations for Category A projects and 1 public consultation for Category B projects.	National legislation and OP 4.01 complement each other.
Disclosure	Art. 10 states that a non-technical summary is made available prior to PC. Article 14 of Decree 51/04, states that the final decisions taken on projects assessed under this Decree and the respective proceedings shall be publicly announced, without prejudice to the limitations determined by law.	OP 4.01 states that for Category A projects a summary of the proposed project is provided for the initial consultation; After the draft EA a summary of the EA conclusions is provided. Draft EA report is made available in a public place. When the bank received the draft report a summary in EN is distributed to executive directors and is	There isn't yet a library where EIS reports can be found in Angola. Full EIS can be consulted by request to MINAMB. The only momentum where a public disclosure exist is during public consultation process.

Issue/Aspect	National Legislation (NL)	Bank requirements	Gap identification and recommendation
		made available through InfoShop	
Pollution Prevention	Specific legislation is already in place regarding emission levels for water quality (Presidential Decree 261/11). There is still a lack on emission levels for noise and air. For these two it is recommended that international limits should be followed. Legislation on waste guide producers (public or private) to manage their wastes by following all orientations stated under this decree (Presidential Decree 190/12) and also by developing a WMP	OP 4.01 indicates that pollution prevention and abatement measures and emission levels may follow the *Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook.* However, borrower country legislation should be taken into account, local conditions and other alternative emission levels recommended by the EA	International standards.
Hygiene, Security and Work Health	The specific legislation available is not detailed: - Decree No. 31/94, on the Principles for the Promotion of Safety, Hygiene and Health in the Workplace (05/08/94); - Executive Decree No. 128/04, on the General Regulation on Safety and Health Signage in the Workplace (23/11/04).	The guidelines of OHS according to "WB Occupational, Health and Safety Guidelines" must be applied to all projects.	National legislation and OP 4.01 complement each other.
Resettlement	There are no specific legislation related to involuntary resettlement related to these projects. References are made in the Land Law (Law No. 9/04) in terms of compensation of individuals.	OP 4.12 covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by involuntary taking of land and the involuntary restriction os access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.	OP 4.12 should be applied; if a project leads to displacement, a Resettlement Plan must be produced in accordance to the guidelines and procedures presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework.
Indigenous People	There are no national legislation related with this issue.	OP 4.10 covers these impacts if This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.	OP 4.10 should be applied.

5. POTENTIAL PROJECTS ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATING MEASURES

5.1 Overview of projects

Component 1

A summary list of the potential infrastructures to be supported by LDP under component 1: Financing infrastructures and improvement of basic social services, is presented in Chapter 1.

This section describes the nature of civil works envisaged, their impacts, and possible prevention or mitigation during planning, construction and operational phases. These are summarized in Table form in Annex VII.

The guidelines developed are deliberately not specific to these programs but rather identify the range of environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with civil works at different sectoral levels (roads and bridges, water and sanitation, electrical network), construction of buildings (schools, health posts and markets) and other infrastructures (community centres, day care centres).

These guidelines cover the different phases of the project, namely the planning/design phase during which the project is planned and its conception is detailed, the construction phase that covers the implementation of the project and, finally, the operation phase when issues of operation and maintenance are to be addressed by the users.

In using these guidelines provincial level FAS technical staff and DNEP and DNDT (in the case of Component 3) tasked with the responsibility of civil works management should be able not only to identify the range of impacts, and means of prevention or mitigation appropriate to any proposed program of construction or rehabilitation, but also to disseminate this knowledge at local level (Municipal and Communal) and to verify its appropriate implementation. In other words the guidelines are both diagnostic (identification of impacts) and prescriptive (means of prevention or mitigation) for the lifetime of the project and beyond for small-scale civil works. The Guidelines will also ensure that all subprojects comply with existing legislation and all Bank safeguards.

The civil works are small-scale and short lived during construction phase, reversible and potential environmental impacts are expected to be small and reversible. Mitigation will be dictated by the quality of environmental management at construction/rehabilitation sites and environmental education of the workforce. It is recommended that a relatively simple generic environmental management plan is used to ensure that contractor activities are in compliance with the broad principles of environmental management and that the workforce is similarly educated in this regard. These guidelines can be written into contractual agreements and form the basis for monitoring compliance. Hence the EMP will become key documentation for contractors and the district and provincial level staff involved in the management of civil works programs funded under LDP. A generic EMP appropriate to the nature and scale of civil works envisaged by the LDP is outlined in section 7.

Component 1.1: Productive Safety Nets

Since subproject activities are not known, their associated potential environmental and social impact cannot be determined. Nonetheless, considering the loan conditions, and the type of project support, potential environmental and social risks can be anticipated, together with some mitigation measures. The project will finance small scale, focused, short term, labour intensive works (i.e., at least 70% labour) as a mechanism to effect transfers to poor communities in the lean harvest season.

Public works will mainly consist of road and bridges rehab and maintenance, which intervention is in most cases limited to clearing, patching, and building or rehabilitating drainage infrastructure; building or repairing community infrastructure such as hospitals, warehouses, schools, parks, cemeteries, and piers; building small sanitary facilities such as septic tanks, canals, and cleaning and maintaining sewage infrastructure; and cleaning and collecting and disposing solid waste. Impacts will result from production and potential dispersion of debris and construction waste, liquid waste management, occupational and industrial risks, soil erosion and degradation in construction zones, noise and air pollution from the movement of vehicles, materials, waste and other equipment. Soft activities with potential minor environmental impacts include vaccination campaigns, as medical waste needs to be properly managed and disposed of. The table below presents some of the potential subproject activities that could be financed under the project, grouped by the type of environmental potential impacts.

Table 2: Lists of Potential Sub-Projects

List of Potential Sub-Projects	
CONSTRUCTION	SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
• Production of construction blocks;	• Construction/rehab of small sewage facilities;
• Rehabilitation/renovation of community buildings;	• Parks and public space cleaning;
• Market repairing and rehabilitation;	• Garbage and domestic waste collection;
WATER AND DRAINAGE	• Digging of septic tanks;
• Construction of water harvest facilities;	• Waste disposal site conditioning;
• Rehabilitation of drainage channels;	• Recyclable waste collection
• Construction of water pumps;	GARDENING
• Construction of water standpipes;	• Gardening at parks, cemeteries, public spaces;
• Construction/rehab of small water channels;	• Cleaning of drainage channels;
• Construction of small dams and irrigation channels;	• Landscaping in urban areas;
• Drilling of boreholes;	• Pruning and fertilization;
ROAD AND BRIDGES	SOFT
• Construction of culverts;	• Vaccination campaigns;
• Bridge repairing;	• Tourist guides;
• Road rehabilitation and maintenance;	• Elderly care;

5.2 Projects/Civil Works, Impacts and Mitigation

5.2.1 Buildings/Services (including schools, clinics and markets)

Many of the sub-projects will involve small-scale construction/rehabilitation of buildings notably schools, clinics, markets and housing (including ancillary facilities such as water, sanitation, drainage and access). Although the envisaged construction is small-scale and likely to have negligible environmental impact, there are some precautionary measures requiring consideration in the planning/design, construction and operational phases of the project cycle.

Depending on the size of the works small local entrepreneurs or a contractor or even local artisans are to be contracted to develop the works under supervision of FAS and MA.

Impacts and Mitigation

Planning/design Phase

In rural areas communities are typically distributed along transport routes where the immediate environment is largely transformed and dominated by small-scale farms and secondary vegetation but also in close proximity to untransformed habitats. In this context civil works construction should be planned in a way that its impact on primary vegetation (clearing the site for construction) should be avoided or minimised.

In peri-urban areas, however, the natural habitats have generally been much modified by human activity but productive land may be a premium (for grazing or small scale plots for maize, cassava etc.) and any loss of productive land and assets due to location of infrastructure will constitute a negative socio-economic impact.

Other factors that also need to be considered include ground contours (steep topography will result in erosion during construction and operational phases) water table and seasonal patterns of inundation (to prevent water logging).

Local knowledge will be invaluable in deciding on appropriate locations for location of sites for construction or building construction in order to avoid destruction of primary or sensitive habitats, loss of inhabited or productive land, damage to assets, such as latrines, fencing, etc, soil erosion and water logging.

In peri-urban areas the knowledge of future development urban plans including infrastructures like water distribution, sanitation facilities and energy supplier are essential on decision about location of the building.

Construction Phase

The civil works to be done on the construction/rehabilitation of a standpost, a well or a familiar latrine are quite simple requiring a small work force and local artisans are to be engaged in this type of work. The construction and/or rehabilitation of a school, a health post or a small water piped network are larger civil works with more complexity requiring more construction resources (human and material) but a small local entrepreneur or a local contractor to carry out the rehabilitation shall be sufficient.

Envisaged activities depend on the size of the works and the type of work but the most may include the following:

- Development of a workplan including the identification of the material and human resources, using as far as possible local human and material resource
- Purchase of the material and equipment for the construction
- Transport of the material and equipment to the site. Transport to be made with the use of 4x4-wheel drive vehicles or small trucks
- Establishment of a small camp near the site (if some distance from the nearest town).
- Clearing of access to the site (it is assumed that in isolated areas access to the site may have become overgrown).

- Development of civil construction works as masonry, plastering, tiling carpentry (windows, doors and roofing), glazing, plumbing, sanitary ware and taps, electrical installation.

There will be limited range of localised environmental impacts occurring during construction (local pollution). Contractual obligations (of the contractor) must include clauses regarding environmental protection focusing specifically on site clean up after construction, waste management during construction, and possibly the rehabilitation of land disturbed during construction.

Potential impacts occurring during construction phase include:

- Construction activities such as the circulation of heavy machinery and the chopping down of trees by the workforce for fuel can result in the destruction of intact vegetation such as shade or fruit trees, stream bank vegetation etc. Shade trees play an important role (especially in peri-urban areas and school play grounds) once the project is operational.
- Nuisance to local residents during construction especially with regards to access
- Localized soil and water (if a small stream is nearby pollution from incorrect storage and handling of diesel fuel and used engine oil may occur.
- The accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction creates health risks and negative aesthetic impacts.
- Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to increase in number of workforce

Associated mitigating measures include:

- Locate site on uninhabited or non-productive land when possible. If inhabited or productive land used follow guidelines under RPF
- Locate site in order to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats.
- Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats wherever possible to avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce or circulation of heavy machinery.
- Create temporary accesses for normal circulation.
- Noisy work to be made in certain periods (establish timetable) so as not disturb local residents
- Carefully select storage area for diesel and ensure proper storage and handling of fuels to prevent localized pollution of soils. Used engine oil should be properly stored in drums and returned to the supplier for recycling or should be disposed of in disposal in proper disposal sites.
- If working over the river take all precautions not to drop cement, paint, iron and others items into river using protective sheets.
- Place generator on top of impermeable sheet to prevent soil pollution.
- Remove all empty paint tins, cement bags and other empty containers.
- Remove and dispose of solid waste regularly in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure. The contractor should mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes in the indicated sites.
- Where possible use building debris such as broken bricks, broken cement blocks etc for back-filling and construction of drains, soak-aways and paved walk ways.
- Awareness campaigns HIV/AIDs for workers and local residents.

<u>Operational Phase</u>

A main concern will be to maintain hygienic conditions at schools, clinics, standposts and markets during the operational phase, notably:

- Proper use and maintenance of the building to prevent breakage
- Adequate solid waste storage/disposal (e.g. in bins/containers with lids to keep flies away). Solid waste disposal is treated in more detail below.
- Maintenance of sanitary conditions, provision of latrines etc.
- Adequate water supply to maintain hygienic conditions.
- In the case of markets ensure proper drainage from stalls.

These are essentially common sense day-to-day management practices, which need to be promoted and reinforced through environmental awareness campaigns among the users regarding regular daily cleaning and basic maintenance.

Training for users in proper use and maintenance of the infrastructure and surroundings with regards to of solid waste and any stagnant water including small maintenance works as taps repairing and painting is essential.

Ongoing awareness campaigns regarding waste management should accompany the implementation of all projects of the civil works program. Although no significant impacts are envisaged (except in the case hospital waste – see below), awareness regarding waste management is required for construction teams and local communities. The entrenched habits of people simply discarding solid wastes reinforces the need for developing new initiatives to improve waste disposal and management and should be a desired output of the awareness campaign process.

The collection and disposal of medical wastes during the operational phase poses particular problems and this aspect is described in more detail in Annex VIII.

5.2.2. Water and Sanitation Projects

It is envisaged that small-scale water supply projects will comprise a considerable proportion of projects under LDP.

Water and Sanitation projects include water points (chafariz), public water stand pipe (fontenários), clothes washing stations (lavandarias), baths/showers (balneários), boreholes (furos subterrâneos), wells (poços tubulares) and weirs (cacimbas melhoradas), latrines, channels, drainage systems among others.

In peri-urban areas the water supply may be linked to the piped water system (in the case of water points, public water stand pipes, clothes washing stations and baths/showers).

In most rural areas access to reliable hygienic water points is limited. Given this shortage of water supply, rural populations have to dig deep holes in lowland areas, or utilise local streams and pans where the water may not suitable for human consumption. In these areas a common community project is the construction of permanent boreholes (up to 30m deep) or of a well, including the installation of manual pumps.

A very important factor to be incorporated in the construction of all water supply projects is the provision of adequate drainage for residual water (especially in the case of washing stands and bath/showers). In most cases, drainage will require only earth-constructed drainage channels although the discharge site should be well selected (see planning phase below) and well prepared so as not to cause risk of erosion or flooding. The latter is particularly important with respect to water borne diseases and risks to public health.

Water points, water stand posts, wells and boreholes including the construction of an apron and installation of the manual hand pump, are to be constructed according to a standard design approved by the water authorities which includes appropriate drainage of the site.

Latrines are also to be constructed according with a standard design that varies according with the geographical area as, in this case, traditional habits are important to be respected in order to get adherence of the community regarding latrine use.

The location of these water points, water stand posts, wells and boreholes will require environmental assessment according to the outcome of screening (chapter 6 and annex II.

Impacts and Mitigation of Water Supply Projects

Planning Phase

The potential impacts and mitigation measures are listed in below according with the type of the work.

- Locate site on uninhabited or unproductive land when possible. If inhabited or productive follow guidelines for RPF.
- Locate site in order to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats.
- Locate water stand posts away of garbage sites, latrines and septic tanks in order to avoid sewage overflow
- Locate water sources, boreholes and wells at a higher ground level relative to pit latrines, septic tanks and soak-aways. These rules require more close attention in peri-urban areas where the population density is higher and plots are small and close by.
- The site selection for water stand posts should avoid depressions or low-lying poorly drained sites. If the soil in the location area is not permeable the plantation of trees, like banana and eucalyptus, nearby the stand post will help the drainage of the soil. Guarantee a nearby area of lower ground to receive excess drainage water.
- The water stand post must have a drainage system by standard design, for adequate drainage for excess water. Water supply facility should always be constructed on flat ground to avoid localized water driven erosion processes.
- Wherever possible avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce by changing the alignment of the pipe to the water stand post.

Construction Phase

Individual water supply projects are generally small-scale civic works requiring only a small workforce. However, in the case of combined facilities (e.g., washing stands + shower facilities + water points + latrines) or a small water piped network the civil works are larger and the technical guidelines pertaining to buildings (section 5.2.1 above, should be followed)

The water stand posts and aprons are constructed on a reinforced concrete base and cement blocks and include piping and taps. The main construction activities include digging and refilling the foundations with the excavated soil, a concrete foundation and a reinforced concrete slab for the platform, walls made from cement or clay blocks, plumbing and plastering. The correct slope of the concrete slab is very important to guarantee an adequate drainage of the waters avoiding excess of water on the platform. The construction of a soak away for drainage of the excess water has also to be included. Local knowledge of the type soil is very important in order to take some additional measures for proper drainage as in case of areas of impermeable soils like clay.

Construction and rehabilitation works related to water supply projects as water points (chafariz), public water stand pipe (fontenários), clothes washing stations (lavandarias), baths/showers (balneários) and weirs (cacimbas melhoradas), if not combined, are made manually and require small amounts of workforce and material that can be transported to the site by small vehicles or small lorries via existing accesses. In the case of boreholes (furos subterrâneos) with 30 m depth, special drilling equipment have to be moved to the site, as well as pipes, and some special preaucations have to be implement to prevent environmental loses.

Main potential impacts and mitigation measures are summarised below.

- Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats.
- Create temporary accesses for normal circulation of resident.
- Establish timetable for noisy works.
- Remove the debris gradually during construction. The contractor should mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes in the indicated sites.
- The site selection for water stand post should avoid depressions or low-lying poorly drained sites. Fill any depression in the vicinity of the water stand post. Construct a drainage channel to lead wastewater away from water stand post and into local drainage channels or soak away.
- Spillage water around water stand post providing breeding ground for water borne diseases. Standard design have to take in account a good drainage system around the water stand post.
- Pay special attention in constructing the drainage channel, as per water stand post design, to lead wastewater away from pump pad and into local drainage channels or soak away.
- In most cases, drainage will require only earth-constructed drainage channels although the discharge site should be well selected (see planning phase above) and well prepared so as not to cause risk of erosion or flooding. The latter is particularly important with respect to water borne diseases and risks to public health.
- Carefully select storage area for diesel and oils and ensure proper storage and handling of fuels and oils to prevent localized pollution of soil.
- Used engine oil should be properly stored in drums and returned to the supplier for recycling or should be disposed in proper disposal sites.
- Awareness campaigns HIV/AIDs for workers and local residents.

<u>Operational Phases</u>

In the operational phase there may be impacts on the functioning of the water supply facility. The main problems relate to routine and periodic maintenance (mainly cleaning) and these are critical to the sustainability of the project.

Problems of maintenance are simple to solve although they can occur with high frequency. Problems related to the misuse of the taps are the most common. Taps to be supplied for the water stand posts have to be of good quality.

Water connection surroundings becoming littered with debris (e.g. plastic bags) result in impeded drainage and localized flooding. Remove and dispose of solid waste in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure.

There may be impacts on the functioning of the channels. Drainage channels tend to become littered with debris, plastic bags and used as ablution facilities. This is a major problem related to routine and periodic maintenance. It is very important regular cleaning of debris to allow free flow of the accumulated water, cleaning the concrete platform as well as the vicinity area taking away all plastic bags and other debris.

Fill any depression in the vicinity of the stand post to avoid accumulation of water and stagnant water as well as planting trees as banana and eucalyptus for the drainage of the soil as well for the creation of a shadow area.

Training for stand post "owners" users in proper use and maintenance the water stand post as well as keeping the area clean and free of debris is of upmost importance and this should be included in training during construction together with the training regarding maintenance of the manual pump.

Awareness campaigns involving local community associations will need to be promoted and supported. Local communities will also need to assume the responsibility for keeping the stand posts and drainage channels clean and free of debris.

Impacts and mitigation of Sanitation Projects

All markets in the urban centres of rural areas are very basic, mostly constructed from locally harvested building materials (wood and thatch). There are no toilet facilities and vendors and customers are forced to use the surrounding area for ablutions.

Under LDP public latrine facilities (sometimes with underground septic tanks) will be constructed for markets, schools and clinics and other places where people often congregate (e.g., near combined washing stands + shower facilities + water points). Family latrine toilets (with or without septic tanks) will also be constructed.

The projects will have a positive impact on environmental conditions and public health.

<u>Planning Phase</u>

The standard design should include ventilation for the latrine, as well as a lid, for keeping the local free of smell in order to turn the place into a pleasant area to the users.

- Locate site in order to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats.
- Latrines should be constructed down hill from wells and boreholes and at least 30 m from the water supply. Pay more close attention in peri-urban areas where the population density is higher and plots are small and close by.
- The site selection for latrines should avoid areas with high water table due to contamination of water.
- The pit latrine must have a ventilation system by standard design, for adequate ventilation and quick smell removal making it more pleasant for the users.
- Wherever possible avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce by changing the location of the septic tank or soak-away.

<u>Construction Phase</u>

Individual toilet facilities are small-scale civic works requiring only a small workforce. In this case refer to water supply projects as above.

In the case of combined facilities (latrines + washing stands + shower facilities + water points) the technical guidelines pertaining to buildings (section 5.2.1 above) should be followed.

Operational Phase

Potential negative impacts during operation include:

- Toilets becoming dirty and as a result people refusing to use them appropriately.
- Septic tanks overflowing and creating health risk.
- People continue not to use the toilets.

Maintaining latrines in public places requires proactive management. Therefore in order to minimise these negative impacts, it is recommended that toilet management committees are set up. The committees shall be charged with cleaning and maintenance of the toilets and running awareness campaigns.

Involvement of the pit latrines "owners" user in construction and teaching them in proper use and maintenance as well as keeping the area clean and free of debris should be included and be done during construction.

Awareness campaigns involving local community associations will need to be promoted and supported. Local communities will also need to assume the responsibility for keeping the public latrines clean and free of debris.

5.2.3 Roads and bridges

Access to rural markets and transport routes is a constraint common to the more isolated communities in rural Angola. Tertiary roads are typically small and mostly in isolated rural areas where population densities are low. Their main function is to connect isolated areas of a province to the primary and secondary road network. Consequently, it is envisaged that some community projects for the LDP will be tertiary road construction and/or rehabilitation to service such communities.

Rehabilitation of existing tertiary roads usually involves:

- Grading, resurfacing and (in some cases) widening;
- Repairing or replacing damaged minor bridges;
- Clearing and/or creating drainage lines;
- Clearing the road sides and
- Containing erosion.

In rural areas as the construction of new road networks will inevitably require the clearing of primary vegetation which may be of conservation value. In the case of construction of a new road the screening checklist must be rigorously completed and specialist opinion must be sought (e.g., construction in steep sloped areas or through primary forest/woodland) concerning the development of environmental management guidelines for new roads prior to the approval of such sub-projects. The use of the screening checklist for the construction of a new road may trigger the need for an EIA according to Angolan legislation and World Bank guidelines.
"Generic Terms of Reference for an EIA for the Construction of New Tertiary Roads and Bridges" are included in Annex V.

Impacts and mitigation

Planning Phase

In the case of a new road alignment, the road route that results in less or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation should be selected.

The opening up of borrow pits will be required for the rehabilitation of existing roads as well as for the construction of new roads. The borrow pits should be located areas that cause minimum or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation.

During the course of the road project workers camps will set at various locations along the alignment which will require clearing of vegetation. Again, the location of these camps must be carefully selected in order areas that cause minimum disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation.

Construction Phase

Typical impacts occurring during rehabilitation/construction of roads include:

- *Loss of agricultural land***:** Small-scale farms are often located close to the existing roads which may require relocation if road widening planned under the project. Borrow pits, access roads to the pits, storage yards etc. could further impinge on agricultural land.

- *Land disfiguration:* The opening of borrow pits and temporary access roads may lead to landscape disfiguration and loss of natural/semi-natural habitat.

- *Erosion/Landslides:* Erosion/landslide hazards are present in steep areas and over rivers, streams and drainage lines.

- *Pollution/Hazardous material:* Localized soil and water pollution from oil, grease, fuel and asphalt may occur in storage and equipment yards. Toxic, corrosive and ignitable materials used in the construction works may present a hazard if not properly sited or stored.

- *Accumulation of non-hazardous solid wastes:* The accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction creates health risks and negative aesthetic impacts.

- *Impacts of construction workers:* Conflict between the local population and construction workers may arise from increased incidence of transmissible diseases and competition for natural resources such as firewood and wildlife

Mitigating measures for road rehabilitation/construction include:

- Damaged or denuded landscapes (especially borrow pit areas and workers campsites) must rehabilitated and replanted using, wherever possible, indigenous species.

- Potential pollutants and hazardous materials must be properly sited, stored and handled. Used oils and lubricants should be collected and recycled or returned to the supplier.

- Non-hazardous solid wastes must be disposed of in pits and covered with top soil on closure.

- Adequate drainage must be provided in areas where substantial water run off is expected. The drain outlets should be aligned so as to avoid cascade effects and the receiving surface lined with stones or concrete so as to reduce erosion. This will preclude the possibility of flooding and associated erosion.

- Bridge construction across minor rivers and streams will probably require the installation of flume pipes easily achieved during the dry season under zero or low flow conditions but should nevertheless be supervised by an engineer.

- Awareness campaigns for the workforce and local communities regarding the risk of transmissible diseases including HIV/AIDs.

Operational Phase

The project should acquire the agreement of the municipal administration or the roads authority regarding maintenance following rehabilitation/construction. Training in road maintenance during construction will need to be promoted and supported within local MA that will assume the responsibility for keeping it.

Improved access results in increased traffic in hitherto isolated areas with consequent increase transmissible diseases especially STDs and HIV/AIDs. Awareness campaigns informing local communities of the increased risk of transmissible diseases should be mounted by NGO's and the local health services.

5.3 Treatment and Disposal of Wastes

A common feature of many of the projects is the generation of significant amounts of non-hazardous wastes that will be generated during construction and operational phases of civil works projects.

Markets, for example, generate a significant amount of solid waste which, left un-attended may cause human health problems. Domestic waste, therefore, should not be left uncontained, and temporary storage should be managed to keep out unauthorized people and animals.

Awareness campaigns informing local communities of the increased risk of health due to solid waste should be mounted by NGO's and the local health services and organizational measures, specially in markets, schools and other public areas shall be implemented regarding storage, handling, transport and disposal of solid waste.

Solid waste separation in organic and inorganic waste is quite simple and awareness campaigns should promote this practice including training people in producing compost in health centre for use in small crop production in the centres.

The most hazardous solid waste is produced in health centres.

Angola has hazardous waste treatment facilities dedicated only for the oil industry. There are no hazardous waste sites in operation and no treatment system available dedicated to urban solid wastes, so final disposal of infectious and hazardous components of the wastes is necessary. Treatment of infectious waste through incineration is efficient but difficult and expensive to maintain and at the moment is only in practice in main hospitals.

Health centres have no disposal and treatment regarding medical waste but training in separating the medical waste from the domestic waste should be implement in health centre.

Also simple septic tanks for disposal of medical waste are not expensive solutions and should be constructed as part of the design of any health centres.

In Annex VIII more detailed information regarding disposal and treatment of medical wastes is included.

5.4 Positive Environmental and Social Impacts

The overall project impact is expected to be positive, in particular as subprojects provide new jobs and income generation opportunities for poor families. Following is a list of the most prominent positive environmental impacts associated with the type of subproject activities:

Waste Management and Sanitation

In general, all waste management and sanitation activities will bring about improved health conditions of people, through:

- Reducing disease risks and sickness vectors, through reduction in pest hosting places.
- Reducing exposure to, and bad odors which may generate unpleasantness, headaches, and nausea;
- Reducing emissions of dust and particle matter, which may affect vision and create respiratory and pulmonary diseases.
- Reducing exposure to unpleasant views, where exposed garbage may induce nausea and unpleasantness.
- Reducing exposure to sharp edges from wastes.
- Reducing exposure to contaminated water and soils, direct or through the food chain, which may convey gastric and respiratory diseases

Road and Bridges

Positive environmental and social impacts from road and bridges maintenance and repair relate to the gains in efficiency for moving goods and people, which have economic (ie, lower costs) and health implications (ie, proximity to hospitals and health centers, less accidents, and less dust emissions).

Water and drainage

Positive environmental and social impacts from water and drainage relate to:

- Health improvement, as a result of better water access.
- Potential economic gains from water use in agriculture and pastoral activities.
- As water becomes more available, conflicts will also decline.
- Drainage also helps mitigate damage to buildings, infrastructure, housing and agriculture as flooding risks and erosion get better management.
- Cleaning of drainage channels also have health effects as production of methane gas, odors, and garbage related problems is also diminished.

Construction

Construction of community facilities has many benefits, relating to the type of infrastructure being built, or rehabilitated, but include health and education, to governance and economic benefits. Health facilities, schools and educative centers, community centers, administration buildings all lead to better and healthier communities. Market and logistic infrastructures help improve economic potential of local population.

Parks and gardening

Landscaping, gardening, and taking care of parks and public spaces bring about benefits such as public safety, as more people is attracted, and social control is easier. Also, pleasant views improve quality of life of town inhabitants. Moreover, plants and trees get healthier under proper pruning and fertilization practice.

Parks and gardening

Soft activities not involving works or construction also have potential environmental and social benefits. Vaccination campaigns help prevent disease, bringing about health benefits, which can be even more important under drought conditions and poor health care coverage. Other activities such as tourist guides help improve tourism potential which generate additional income sources for the local population. Nursing and elderly care brings about social benefits, as the most vulnerable can get their conditions of life improved.

5.5 Potentially Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts

The overall project impact is expected to be positive. Nonetheless, there will be potential negative environmental impacts, related to the construction or implementation phase. Adverse impacts may result from production and potential dispersion of debris and construction waste, liquid waste management, occupational and industrial risks, soil erosion and degradation in construction zones, noise and air pollution from the movement of vehicles, materials, waste and other equipment. Soft activities with potential minor environmental impacts include vaccination campaigns, as medical waste needs to be properly managed and disposed of. Potentially adverse impacts may be grouped according to the type of environmental and social risks:

Air pollution

Emissions can be generated during construction as a result of machinery and equipment involving gasoline and diesel engines. Diesel power plants may also be harmful, as incomplete combustion of its fuel generate emissions of NOx, SOx, CO, VOCs, and fine particles. Particles are especially harmful, and exposure can aggravate or induce respiratory diseases. Dust is also harmful, moreover for people with allergy conditions.

Noise

As with emissions, the use of machinery or equipment may generate high level of noise, which can affect local exposed population. Prolonged exposure to noise may generate nervous affections.

Water pollution

Liquid waste from machinery and equipment may spill and contaminate soil and nearby water bodies. Also, rainwater sitting on old tyres, or empty containers may become a host media for insect reproduction and disease spread.

Solid Waste

During construction, debris and wastes are usually generated, creating unwanted and unpleasant views, but moreover, generating the potential emission of dust. Also, improperly managed construction waste may generate accidents to both workers and by-passers. Other type of waste such as empty and dirty packages and containers, may generate spills and contamination. Organic waste may also be hazardous, as disease vectors may develop.

Green areas

During construction, some affections to green cover may be generated, as new materials and debris temporary deposits may be generated. Also, traffic detours during construction may impact plants and grass. This may also be a problem in material borrow source areas.

Traffic restrictions and safety

During construction, traffic deviations and restrictions are usually necessary, and may generate accidents, especially when there are conflicts of modes (ie, pedestrians, motorbikes, buses, cars, horse carts). In some other cases, it may be necessary to temporarily change pedestrian accesses and paths, which may induce discomfort from local shops and residents.

Occupational health and safety

During construction, there are occupational health and safety risks that need proper management. Risks are usually associated to the practice for handling tools and equipment, to the lack of proper clothes and protective gear, and to the management of contingencies and accidents. Works in heights, such as tree pruning or bridge maintenance are particularly risky. Also, digging and drilling boreholes and water wells may generate safety risks.

Affection of cultural heritage

In works involving digging and drilling, there may be chance finds of objects of cultural and heritage value.

Social impact

Local communities may be impacted, due to exposure to noise or pollutants, restrictions in traffic and access, and potential interest in being employed in the field works.

Involuntary resettlement

The overall project impact is expected to be positive. Nonetheless, there will be potential negative Also new works, such as a new channel may affect pasture land areas or ranching. Actual displacement of residences or businesses is not envisioned, due to the nature of project activities.

5.6 Mitigation Measures

Following is a set of measures that can mitigate the potential environmentally and socially adverse impacts that may arise as a result of implementing subproject activities. The table below links the general impacts to potential mitigation measures. All category B and C projects are to use this table as a guide. EAS for category B projects should carefully devise specific mitigation measures for the specific subprojects, as part of the EMP to be developed.

Element	Activity	Effect	Impact	Mitigating Measure
Air	of Equipment and machinery usage and traffic of vehicles for construction	Dust emissions	Degradation of air quality due to emissions	• Equipment maintenance practice • Equipment specifications avoid old vehicles
				• Permanent coverage of construction waste and materials • Surface wetting depending on water availability

Element	Activity	Effect	Impact	Mitigating Measure
				• Transportation truck tarp coverage
Noise	Equipment and machinery usage and traffic of vehicles for construction	Noise from machinery and equipment	Increse the level of noise in the surroundings and decrease of noise quality	• Equipment specifications avoid old vehicles • Working schedule agreed with exposed community
Water / Soil	Machinery and equipment working	Liquid waste from machinery, vehicles and equipment	Contamination of soil and water	• Equipment maintenance practice • No fuel charge or oil change on works area • Lining under liquid chemicals or fuel or oil
	Rain	Rain water sitting	Contamination of Soil and water	• Proper disposal of containers and tires
	Movement of workers	Waste water production	Contamination of Soil and water	• Proper portable WC containers and proper maintenance, located at least 50 m away from water bodies • No spillage to take place during WC cleaning. Use of lining or impermeable material
Solid Waste	Dispersion of dust from construction waste	Emission of dust	Disposal of waste	• Permanent coverage of construction waste and materials • Daily removal of debris • Works enclosure and proper signalling
	Construction	Waste management	Disposal of waste	• Garbage collection at works area • Disposal at authorized sites
Site demarcation	Construction activities	Signalling and zoning	Incidents with workers	• Clear works isolation (eg, plastic) • Materials covered and organized • Materials and debris storage areas in places where stormwater runoff is avoided • Stockpiles not taller than 1.5 m • Space for vehicles clearly marked • If possible, no fuelling or smoking on the site • Contingency plan ready • WC properly maintained • Proper drainage for rain event protection and erosion avoidance
Equipment and Machinery	Equipment maintenance		Contamination of soils and water Decrease of air quality	• Maintenance on work site premises should be avoided • Maintenance and fuelling should take place on workshop outside works area

Element	Activity	Effect	Impact	Mitigating Measure
			Waste disposal	• Equipment and vehicle must have maintenance records and be in good condition • Washing of vehicles on camp premises, not on nearby water bodies • Washing areas must be lined or covered with waterproof material
Green cover	Green cover removal	Increase of production of wastes Water degradation	Waste disposal Water degradation	• Use proper lining to set materials, debris, equipment • Except to the extent necessary for establishing the construction site and carrying out the construction works, vegetation shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. • Trees should be trimmed rather than removed wherever possible. • When intended, removal must be compensated • After leaving works area, camp and sites need to be restored to original conditions
Traffic restrictions	Construction activities		Traffic restrictions and deviations	• Traffic plan agreed with authorities and socialized with community • Proper signalling • Pedestrian paths properly segregated and signalled • New access roads to be avoid if possible • Public roads to be kept out of mud and sand
	Construction activities		Accidents risk	• Proper pedestrian paths • Signalling and traffic auxiliary personnel at crossings
Occupational Health and Safety	Construction activities		Occupational risks	• Training for dangerous procedures and for emergencies • Safety protocols in place for risky tasks • Proper clothing and protective gear • Contingency plans and first aid kit • Fire prevention equipment must be in place
Interference with Utilities and Services	Existing or new utility network			• Coordination with public service or utility providers is necessary • In case of damage, repairs will have to be bore by the subproject developer
Cultural	Chance finds			• Chance find procedures in

Element	Activity	Effect	Impact	Mitigating Measure
heritage affection				EMP • The developer will be required to produce description for all construction activities that will occur within or close to grave sites, graveyards or other cultural, historical or archaeologically sensitive areas. • If remains or artefacts are discovered on site during earthworks, chance finds procedures recognize that work shall cease and the subproject developer shall immediately contact the relevant authority.
Construction Camp	Restriction and EMP for camp			• If a construction camp is to be established, it need to be more than 20 m from watercourses and wetland • Must have proper toilet and worker change facilities • Must have first aid kit and contingency plan • Must have clearly marked areas for fuel, material, waste storage • Cooking and eating restricted to designated areas • Area must be restored to original conditions after camp dismantlement • Fuelling on designated, lined or impermeable areas • The developer shall ensure that all liquid fuels and oils are stored in tanks with lids and that these are kept firmly shut and locked at all times • The storage tank shall generally not exceed a capacity of 9000 litres and shall not be used for the storage of liquids other than those with a flash point in excess of 40 °C, and should allow for expansion of the stored product with any rise in temperature
Social Impact	Potential exposure to environmental risks			• Socialization meetings • Point of contact for information, requests, and claims • Grievance mechanism
Involuntary	Involuntary			• Resettlement Policy

Element	Activity	Effect	Impact	Mitigating Measure
resettlement	economic or physical displacement			Framework[3] and Resettlement Action Plan for specific subproject cases • Agreed compensation measures • Avoid displacement

5.7 Recommendations

Based on this preliminary analysis, it can be expected that the majority of LDP projects will not require mandatory EIA as most of them are small scale projects and not list under the annex of Decree 51/04 on Environmental Impact Assessment. However, a screening process will be done to each subproject to be financed, to confirm the need of an EIA.

The only probable exception may be related to the construction of new tertiary roads and bridges but not the rehabilitation of existing roads.

[3] To be produced in parallel to this ESMF

6. FRAMEWORK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (F-ESMP) OF THE ELIGIBLE SUBPROJECTS

6.1 The screening framework

Screening is defined as the process that the Social Promoters will apply together with communities to determine whether the project will result in any negative environmental impacts in order to avoid and mitigate these impacts.

The screening exercise must be carried out on a case-by-case basis to determine and identify environmental impacts and associated mitigating measures that may be required during design, construction and operational phases of sub-project implementation.

Following identification of sub-projects the proposed sup-project is checked against a simple Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESSC) that has been prepared to assist in the environmental evaluation of sub-projects. The ESSC is presented in Annex III. In Annex III is also included two checklists related to Component 1 and Component 2.

The ESSC is designed to place information in the hands of reviewers so that mitigation measures, if any, can be identified and/or that requirements for further environmental analysis be determined at an early stage of the project cycle. The ESSC contains information that will allow reviewers to determine if endangered or threatened species or their habitat, protected areas or areas of relatively intact forest are likely to be present, and if further investigation is, therefore, required. It is recognized that, in practice, it may be difficult to identify natural and/or endangered habitats and species for persons completing the ESSC. It is recommended therefore that (a) this aspect is covered in training courses, (b) simple field guides be prepared and provided (e.g., the location of protected areas is presented in Chapter 2 and a preliminary list of threatened plant species for Angola has been published[4] and (c) specialist advice be provided as required.

The ESSC will also identify potential socio-economic impacts (including issues related to land) that will require mitigation measures. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) specifically prepared for LDP should be used in conjunction with the ESSC in order to mitigate against any potential conflicts related to land for sub-projects.

Consultation with other organizations and individuals should be held in order to take a screening decision. These may include:

- authorities with a statutory responsibility for environmental matters (e.g. pollution control, nature protection, cultural heritage, water, waste etc);
- other interested parties, including the public, to help identify any local concerns about the project;
- experts such as EIA practitioners or members of academic or research institutions (e.g., Agostinho Neto University has several highly trained environmental scientists);
- other competent authorities who have made decisions on similar projects

A mechanism for public consultation is presented in Annex VI.

[4] Golding, J (2002). Southern Africa Plant Red Data Lists. Southern Africa Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 14.

In theory, the case-by-case screening exercise could “trigger” the need for an EIA although this is considered unlikely to the nature and scale of the sub-projects with the possible exception of the construction of new tertiary roads and bridges (but not the rehabilitation of existing roads). It should be noted that current Angolan legislation is very general with respect to when a project requires and EIA or not. The Environmental Framework Law states that “an EIA is mandatory for all activities that interfere with environmental and social equilibrium and harmony“ (Article 10).

Generic Terms of Reference for an EIA for the construction of new tertiary roads and bridges are presented in Annex IV to cover this eventuality. These generic Terms of Reference could also be adapted in the event of screening exercise triggering an EIA for other sub-projects although this is considered unlikely.

6.2 Completing of the Checklist

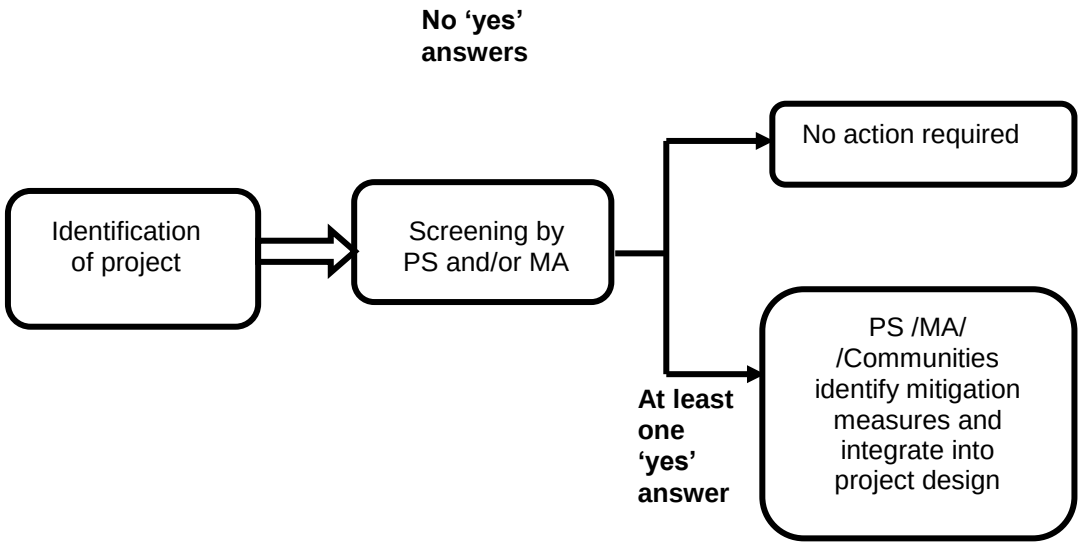
Completion and interpretation of environmental and social screening checklists is the initial step towards establishing the level of environmental management required for a sub-project. See Annex III.

6.2.1 The Process funded under Component 1: Financing infrastructure development and improvement of basic social services.

It is recommended that the FAS Provincial Team (specifically the Evaluation and Monitoring Technician) be overall responsible for ensuring that screening exercise is fully integrated into the approval process for sub-projects. Insofar as is possible, the screening form should be completed by the NCs with assistance of the Promotores Sociais (Social Promoters).

The screening checklist prompts a list of yes/no answers in relation to a series of questions on the location of the project and possible negative impacts during construction and operational phases. The checklist culminates in a decision whether further advice is required, and if so what type of assistance and who is responsible. If there is at least one “yes” answer then the PS/NC will, with the aid of the ESMP, identify and describe impacts and associated mitigation measures. The management measures can be restricted to a brief description on the environmental or social impact(s), the mitigating measure(s) to be employed and who will be responsible ensuring implementation of the mitigating measure(s). The PS/NC will modify aspects of the standard design as required to incorporate the required mitigation measures.

The process of screening potential projects is set out in simple terms below:



The completed screening checklist with environmental management measures incorporated into the project design is submitted (together with other application forms) to the FAS Provincial Offices. Other application forms will include a copy of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), with Planning Phase signature A filled by the NC/SP and a maintenance plan taking into account the actions required in the Operational Phase of the ESMP. Wherever possible the provincial FAS Team should nominate an individual or agency to review the completed screening form (this should be somebody with some experience in environmental management and if a competent person is available e.g., within the Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment, he/she should be nominated). However, it is recognized that this expertise may not be available at provincial level in which case the review will have to done internally. The reviewer will complete Section E of the Screening Checklist to determine whether the screening checklist has been completed satisfactorily and can be put on the PCC agenda for consideration (recommended action 1 or 2, of Section E). In the case of adequate environmental management measures not being provided in the application form, the reviewer should indicate the recommended course of action (3 or 4 in Section E). The reviewer will also ensure that the required actions of the ESMP Planning Phase have been fulfilled. If so, the reviewer will complete Signature B of the ESMP Planning Phase. If signature A is missing or actions have not been taken, the reviewer should indicate the recommended course of action (3 or 4 in ESSC Section E).

Provided that all the other application forms are in order the PCC may then give approval for the project.

6.2.2 The Process funded under Component 2: Supporting local economic development

The process for identification, screening, appraisal and approval of sub-projects under Component 2 is essentially the same as that for the Component 1. However the MAs, will only become involved in this process once they have the necessary skills and capacity to do so. This will be achieved through a series of phased actions in which the training of MAs in environmental management is a key component. These phased actions to develop MA capacity will culminate in the elaboration of municipal development plan which will form the basis for identifying projects for funding under LDP. Thereafter, MA will be responsible for identifying sub-projects together with the communities with the assistance of the Social Promoters. The NCs/PSs will complete the screening checklist as under Component 1 above and the completed screening checklist, with environmental management measures

incorporated into the project design, will be submitted (together with other application forms) to the MA. The MA the requests for sub-project application are sent to:

(a) Provincial Government for information;
(b) Provincial FAS for review;
(c) The Consultative Forum for approval.

6.2.3 The Process funded under Component 3: Institutional development

Component 3 will be exclusively concerned with training, tutoring, and capacity-building projects, as well as experience-change initiatives between AMs and similar foreign institutions. By its very nature, therefore, no environmental impacts will be generated and no screening process is required.

6.3 Institutional Arrangement for Planning, Review and Clearing of Projects

A number of bodies will be involved in the screening, review and approval of projects for Components 1 and 2. These bodies, and their respective roles, are listed below:

Component 1: Financing infrastructure development and improvement of basic social services.

Nucleos Comunitários (NCs): The NCs, with the assistance of the Social Promoters (PSs) will complete the ESCS (Sections A to D). If required they will describe mitigating measures to reduce/eliminate any negative environmental and social impacts and incorporate these into project design.

Social Promoters (PSs): The PSs will assist the communities to complete the ESSC for submission to FAS Provincial for appraisal.

Provincial FAS: The Provincial FAS team will review the ESSC and make the appropriate recommendations as indicated in Section E of the ESSC.

Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment: If a competent environmental scientist is in post in this directorate the Provincial FAS may request assistance to review the ESSC and to make recommendations as to the appropriate course of action.

Provincial Co-ordinating Committee (PCC): The PCC will give final approval for the project provided all documentation has been satisfactorily completed and signed off (included the completed and signed ESSC with recommended environmental management measures).

Component 2. Supporting local economic development

Núcleos Comunitários and Social Promoters: The NCs and PSs will fulfil the same role under the MDC as under Component 1 (CDC).

Municipal Administrations: The MA will receive the completed ESSC for submission Provincial Government, Provincial FAS and the Consultative Forum for approval.

Provincial Government: The Provincial Government will be informed of the proposed to confirm that it fits into provincial development plans.

Provincial FAS: Provincial FAS will review the ESSC and make final recommendations regarding the environmental management measures.

The Consultative Forum: The Consultative Forum will give final approval for the project.

Provincial Directorate for Agriculture Fisheries and the Environment: As per Component 1 above.

Component 3: Institutional development.

Provincial FAS: The Provincial FAS team will propose the Project according to its perception of training/technical assistance needs at MA level and make the appropriate recommendation, based on the Projects interest as a capacity-building initiative.

Provincial Government: The Provincial Government will be informed of the proposed to confirm that it fits into provincial development plans for human capital.

The Consultative Forum: The Consultative Forum will give final approval for the project.

7. **PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

7.1 Background

For approval, each sub project proposal must contain an ESMP that will consist of a set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operations to manage and monitor adverse environmental and social impacts.

The ESMP comprises a range of recommendations, which collectively act as the basis for environmental and social management (impact mitigation) and monitoring during the construction and operational phases of a project. The majority of potential impacts described per sub-project in Chapter 5 are small-scale for which mitigation measures can easily be applied. The identification of potential impacts and associated mitigating measures described in Chapter 5 serves as the foundation for the ESMP presented in Annex IV.

The ESMP also identifies responsibilities to effectively manage environmental impacts during the project cycle.

The ESMP includes:

- A description of potential environmental and social impacts and of the mitigation measures to avoid impacts during sub-project planning, construction and operational phases;

- A description of environmental and social monitoring during the implementation of the sub projects, in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures.

- A description of responsibilities and lines of communication staff responsible for environmental management of sub-projects including impact mitigation and monitoring for compliance);

7.2 Integrating the Environmental and Social Management Plan into Project Cycle

The Environmental and Social Management Plan for each project is given in Annex. The responsibility for implementing the mitigation measures (the Actor) or monitoring (the Monitor) per sub-project is indicated in the Annex IV.

By following the procedures outlined below the required environmental management actions indicated in the ESMP will be taken into account during all phases of the Project.

Preparation

The required actions outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) per project during project planning, particularly concerning the proposed site location, will be reflected by a member of the NC signing Signature A in the *Planning phase* of the ESMP.

The preparation of a maintenance plan will also address plans for the mitigation measures identified in the operational phase of the relevant ESMP. If the project refers to a clinic or school the role respective provincial directorates specified in the maintenance plan.

The completed *Planning Phase* of the ESMP and maintenance plan must be submitted, together with other application forms, to the FAS Provincial Office for review. If resettlement is required by the project location, documentation of the land users informed consent to cede the land must also be included as laid out in the RPF.

The reviewer will also guarantee that the required actions described in the ESMP have been identified or carried out, as reflected in the maintenance plan and in Signature A of the ESMP. If the ESMP mitigation measures have been satisfactorily planned or completed, the reviewer will fill Signature B of the ESMP *Planning Phase*. If the maintenance plan includes plans to address the required actions from the ESMP *Operational Phase*, it will be approved.

If either the ESMP or the maintenance plans do not meet the stated environmental and social management guidelines, the project proposal must be redesigned before being granted approval. Projects involving resettlement, if any, must include a legal agreement demonstrating that any displacement[5] resultant to the subproject site has been met with informed consent from the land user.

Upon satisfactory appraisal by the FAS provincial staff, the ESMP will be included in the documentation given to the Coordination Committee for final approval. Approval will not be granted if the EMSP required actions for the *Planning Phase* have not been met, as reflected in the completed Signatures A & B of the *Planning Phase*. Approval will also not be granted if involuntary resettlement is caused or if land issues have not been fully resolved.

Implementation

FAS will inform the contracted agent (construction company) of their responsibility regarding environmental management measures. The contract agreement signed by the construction contractor must either have the required actions from the ESMP *Construction Phase* written into or attached to the terms of the project contract. This will be reflected in the contractor signing Signature A in the ESMP Construction Phase.

The ESMP should also be included in the collection of implementation plans and work schedules given to NCs to inform their supervision during project construction. If a supervisor or fiscal is hired to manage the construction process, he/she must also ensure contractor compliance with the *Construction Phase* of the ESMP. This will be reflected by the fiscal/supervisor completing Signature B of the ESMP *Construction phase*.

Supervision

The NCs will include in the Monthly Progress Report sent to FAS, relevant issues regarding the required actions in the *Construction Phase* of the ESMP. In turn, the monthly supervisory visit from FAS provincial staff or the relevant municipal administrator will ensure that the contractor is meeting their signed ESMP obligations. If these conditions have been satisfactorily met during and upon completion of construction activities, the FAS staff and/or municipal administrator will sign Signature B of the *Construction Phase* of the ESMP.

Transfer of Operation

Upon construction completion, the Final Completion Report will include a copy of the ESMP with both Signature A and B of the *Construction Phase* completed. The NCs and community will thus be reminded of their responsibilities in project maintenance as outlined in the *Operational Phase* of the ESMP. As a result, the project maintenance plan will include any relevant discussion of planned management activities to ensure that the requested ESMP mitigation measures will be carried out during project operation. If a caretaker is hired for the subproject, he/she must sign (or initial) Signature A of the *Operational Phase* of the ESMP, reflecting his/her informed obligation to carry out these activities within his/her job function. If no caretaker is hired, the NC must ensure that actions to carry out the ESMP operational mitigation measures will be completed, as described in the project maintenance plan.

[5] Displacement refers to a land user physically moving from one plot of land to another, and loss of access to assets located on any portion of the land plot.

Agreement to comply with these measures will be reflected by a member of the NC signing Signature A of the ESMP *Operational Phase*.

If the project is a clinic or school the respective provincial directorates should sign Signature A of the ESMP *Operational Phase.*

7.3 Institutional Arrangement for Implementing the ESMP

The roles and responsibilities for implementing the ESMP environmental and social mitigation measures and for monitoring are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Roles for mitigation measures and/or monitoring

Agency	**Role/Responsibility**	
	Implementation	**Monitoring**
FAS Provincial		**X**
Social Promoters		**X**
Núcleos Comunitários	**X**	**X**
Hired caretakers	**X**	**X**
Contractors	**X**	**X**
Consulting Engineers		**X**
Technical Adviser		**X**

FAS (Provincial Level)

Provincial FAS will:

- review and approve ESMP to ensure that environmental management measures as an integral part of the project approval process;
- Monitor the implementation of the environmental management (mitigation) measures.

Social Promoters

- Assist the NCs to complete the ESMPs
- Provide advice to the NCs on the implementation of mitigating measures and monitoring

Núcleos Comunitários

- Complete the ESMP
- Implement mitigating measures assigned to the NCs
- Conduct on-site monitoring related to the implementation of mitigating measures assigned to other individuals/agencies

Hired Caretakers

In some cases caretakers may be hired to manage maintain projects on completion. Caretakers will also be responsible for environmental management such as maintenance and clearing of drainage channels, public latrines etc.

Contractors

The contractor must:

- Adhere to the required actions outlined in the ESMP and which form part of the contact;
- Be open to periodic environmental compliance audits by FAS or their representative and provide the necessary information for such purposes.
- In addition, the contractor shall implement their own audits to ensure conformance with the requirements of the ESMP.

Consulting Engineers (Fiscais)

- To monitor compliance by the Contractor with regards to required environmental actions as per the ESMP including solid waste removal, proper construction of drainage channels, septic tanks etc,

Technical Adviser (see 7.4 below)

The Technical Adviser will provide guidance and assistance on all aspects of environmental management and monitoring.

7.4 Provision of Technical Assistance

It is recommended that technical assistance be provided to LDP through the contracting of a "stand-by" Technical Advisor (TA) with at least a Masters degree in environmental engineering and ten years experience in environmental management especially in developing countries. The TA will assist FAS with the on-going training the staff through "on-the job" training. The TA will identify other suitable training courses for key staff. The TA will also provide assistance to FAS to implement the ESMP.

The tasks of the TA include:

- Provide technical advice to FAS and participating agencies on all technical issues related to natural resources and environmental management including impacts on soil, surface water, groundwater, natural vegetation and fauna, sourcing of materials used in construction, human health and provision of technical advice on mitigation measures for projects;
- Lead the delivery of environmental training and sensitisation programmes for FAS;
- Carry out review of completed projects independently in order to identify improvements in mitigation measures and the screening checklists;
- Identify suitable consultants to be used on all issues of natural resources and environmental management;
- Provide an annual environmental report to FAS and the WB in conjunction with procurement audit.

Allocated time: 4 months per year.

8. CAPACITY OF NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, LOCAL AND COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Technical capacity to identify, manage, and monitor the environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the LDP projects is considered to be low. Nevertheless, this generalised lack of capacity should not represent a significant obstacle in defining training needs to build the short/medium term capacity to undertake the environmental assessment required for the LDP civil works program as the type of knowledge required to tackle environmental problems in general is of a practical (common sense) rather than an academic nature.

During the first phase of the LDP, a safeguards specialist supported FAS to develop the main safeguards tools for the ESMF, IPPF and RPF. The specialist provided some basic capacity building to FAS staff, but this was not done with provincial authorities.

The specialist carried out several supervision missions to different municipalities and submitted regular monitoring reports.

During the first phase of the LDP important progress was done in terms of developing safeguards instruments (environmental checklists, environmental clauses in contracts for works, simplified PGAs, etc) and this work is expected to continue with the AF.

However, FAS decided not to renew his contract based on low performance and the specialist needs to be replaced for the AF.

Capacity at provincial and municipal level for the implementation of safeguards instruments is still very low. To enhance the capacity and as a part of component 3 of the Project, FAS will implement technical trainings on environmental and social safeguards with all municipalities and provinces involved in the Project. The content of the training will be certified by IFAL, which is the national institution in charge of validating and delivering training in Angola at local level.

It is envisaged that environmental training will directed towards technical personnel who are involved with identification, approval and monitoring of sub-projects and their community representative counterparts. Three levels of training are envisaged:

(i) In-depth training to a level that allows trainees to go on to train others, including technical procedures where relevant;
(ii) Sensitisation, in which the trainees become familiar with the issues to a sufficient extent that it allows them to demand their precise requirements for further technical assistance; and
(iii) Awareness-raising in which the participants acknowledge the significance or relevance of the issues, but are not required to have technical or in-depth knowledge of the issues

Training, sensitisation and awareness-raising will be required at the levels of FAS Central, FAS Provincial, Municipal Administration, Social Promoters and Núcleos Comunitários.

The training requirements per group is given in Table 4 below

Table 4. Main training areas per group

Training area	FAS Central	FAS Provincial	Municipal Administrations	Social Promotors	Nucleos Comunitarios
Basic ecological linkages	A	A	A	S	S
Screening of impacts	S	T	T	T	T
Identification of impacts and mitigating measures	A	S	S	T	T
Training for trainers				T	
EIA Legislation	A	T	T	A	S

A=Awareness; S=Sensitization and T=Training

A core feature of LDP is that many of projects will be designed and co-managed by community representatives. Of critical importance to the success of this process is that elected representatives have competence in environmental screening and management awareness. It is recommended that community representatives function as counterparts to the SPs who have undergone EA training. A component of the training program should be the training of trainers (i.e., the SPs) who can then workshop the environmental assessment process at local community level.

For FAS Provincial, MAs and SPs it is envisaged that the most profitable strategy for training would be to run workshops in the Provinces (by grouping the provinces into north, central and south groups). The training materials developed for the workshop should include at least the following components:

- Case studies (where possible developed by the workshop participants) based on the scope of work of the civil works program that can be used to demonstrate the basic principles of EA;
- Workshopping the screening guidelines developed and presented in Section 6 will be an important training component;
- An overview of environmental assessment (scoping, screening, EA methodologies, impacts and mitigation measures, public participation, monitoring and evaluation);
- Review of relevant environmental legislation and World Bank Safeguard policies;
- Designing effective public awareness campaigns;
- Training of trainers to work with EA at community-level.
- Conflict resolution
- FAS Environmental and Social Management procedures and tools

The training of trainers should be developed as a distinct separate component and here it is recommended that as part of the consultation services the consultants should develop and workshop training materials specific to community level environmental education.

FAS will recruit a full-time dedicated safeguards specialist for the Project that will be in charge of monitoring all safeguards policies that apply to the Project and will also support capacity building efforts with Project municipalities and FAS staff.

The Terms of reference for the safeguards specialist have been included in Annex IX.

9. MONITORING PLAN

The Monitoring Plan should address two types of monitoring:

1. Routine monitoring of sub-projects to ensure that they meet the environmental standards as defined in project ESMP.

2. Regular audit of the overarching ESMF.

Routine Monitoring

Environmental and social monitoring is required during the construction and operational phase of the sub-projects in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures. The monitoring plan is specifically addresses:

- The need for on site construction supervision.
- The need for periodic inspection of facilities post construction stage

The monitoring measures to be carried out with linkages to the potential adverse impacts are contained Chapter 7 and Annex V. The monitoring plan consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operations to manage adverse environmental and social impacts as described in Chapter 7.

Monitoring and evaluation

During implementation of works, FAS will be in charge of monitoring, and of ensuring that the subproject executing agent properly prepares and submit reports on EMP. Although EMP indicators will be followed, it is good practice for FAS to check on:

- Dust deposition and emissions related to materials and construction wastes
- Construction wastes must be always immediately removed (ie, daily) and properly disposed
- Materials and wastes must always be covered to avoid dispersion of particles
- Number of occupational accidents, and accidents of third parties in or near the works areas
- Waste water discharges
- Fuels and oil management, storage, and spills
- Water quality in nearby water bodies
- Noise levels and machinery working schedules
- Machinery transportation mechanisms
- Number and type of complaints
- Crossings and pedestrian paths
- Traffic management
- Blockade of access to homes and businesses
- Material borrow sites
- Camps and contingency plans
- Removal, management and compensation of green areas and plants
- Communications and consultations with the local community

Regular audit of the overarching ESMF

Annual audit of the overarching ESMF based on a sample of implemented sub projects. Here the purpose would be to assess compliance and lessons learned so as to improve future environmental and social performance. The audit should consider the effectiveness of the sub project preparation (design), screening, approval and supervision processes.

Annual audits provide feedback on past performance of the whole project cycle from design and approval, through construction to operation. Here lessons learned regarding what does or does not work can be used to refine and improve routine monitoring protocols for future sub projects and also to identify any further training requirements for the personnel involved.

The following indicators could l be used to measure environmental performance:

- Number of people who have received environmental training. Training courses should allow evaluation of the course by trainee response to questionnaires.
- Numbers of women trained.
- Number of women elected to NCs.
- Improved health the communities benefiting from the project.
- Degree of environmental degradation or otherwise (water logging, erosion, siltation etc.) arising from the project
- How many projects have effective maintenance program (functioning toilets, operational septic tank and drainage channels, adequate waste disposal etc.)
- Efficiency of new built schools maintenance and operating performance.
- Overall assessment of the screening process and ESMP identified in this ESMF working well.

An evaluation of these performance indicators should identify what changes, if any changes are required to improve the performance of the ESMF and the RPF implementation.

The regular monitoring of the overall ESMIF should take place on an annual basis.

FAS Central should be responsible co-ordinating the environmental review which may form part of a wider review/audit of LDP.

Independent consultants should form part of the review team.

The National Directorate for the Environment (Ministry for Urbanism and the Environment) should also participate in the environmental review.

10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PLAN

Annex VI provides a public consultation plan that may be followed during the environmental and social screening process as well as during the planning and implementation phases of the projects. The plan is linked to a broader communication plan that provides information for target groups in order for them to know about the project and, consequently, to participate in environmental decision making if required. Women and vulnerable groups should be particularly encouraged to participate in consultations and project activities.

Consultations with municipal, provincial and central authorities were done for the update of the ESMF. Consultations were also done with civil society members during the implementation of the first phase of the LDP and with donors such as the European Union and the World Bank.

11. COSTS

1. Training

The training workshop for Environmental Management (trainers for trainers) has been budgeted for under the overall AF to the LDP budget.

The costs cover:

- The development of TOR for Training an environmental awareness, (FAS with consultant)
- Development of training materials (consultant in conjunction with FAS)
- Consultant fees to deliver training workshop
- Evaluation of training (FAS with consultant)
- Costs of accommodation, food and transport for 24 participants

The total cost is estimated at US$100,000

3. Monitoring

Costs of implementing the monitoring plan are included in the Expenditure Category: Operational costs and subprojects, Specific subproject costs will be delivered during implementation in required maintenance plans and in construction contracts.

3. Technical Assistance

On call technical assistance is budgeted for a four-month period at US$6000 per month.

Total Annual Cost: US$ 24 000

4. Environmental and Social Impact

The cost to carry out a detailed ESIA trigged by a screening process covers the fees of three consultants (an ecologist, a socio-economist and an environmental engineer) each for 15 days at US$500.

	US$ Dollars
Consultancy Fees (3 Regional Consultants x 15 days x US$450	20 250
Accommodation (3 x 15 x US$ 300)	13 500
Subsistence (3 x 15 x US$85)	3 825
Regional Travel	2 400
Total	**39 975**

ANNEXES

ANNEX I - TERMS OF REFERENCE LDP

Update of Environmental and Social Management Framework ESMF

1. INTRODUÇÃO

Contexto
Geral

Angola é um país pós-conflito, de rendimento medio-alto, com uma população jovem e crescente de cerca de 25 milhões de pessoas e um PIB per capita de US $ 4.102. Quase três décadas de hostilidades dilapidaram a infra-estrutura do país e deixaram em pedaços sua rede de administração pública e seu tecido social. O conflito, que terminou em 2002, também desencadeou a migração maciça das áreas rurais para as áreas urbanas e exacerbou as disparidades geográficas de renda, oportunidades e capital humano.

Em resposta a este contexto desafiador, o Governo da República de Angola, (GOA) adoptou uma reforma política e um importante programa de despesas em investimentos em infra-estruturas e formação de recursos humanos. Uma Estratégia de Desenvolvimento explícita, Angola 2025, foi preparada projetando - pela primeira vez - uma visão de longo prazo para transformar Angola num "país próspero e moderno com uma administração eficiente e um Estado democrático forte".

O Projeto de Desenvolvimento Local apoia o GOA na implementação de princípios contidos no Angola 2025, procurando reduzir as assimetrias regionais e locais. (i) construção e / ou reabilitação da rede básica de infra-estrutura dentro do marco de descentralização traçado em Angola 2025, (ii) melhoria da qualidade e acesso aos serviços sociais públicos básicos, (iii) fortalecimento das capacidades institucionais locais (iv) fortalecer a capacidade de participação dos cidadãos na formulação das políticas públicas e na supervisão das despesas, e (v) aumentar as oportunidades de emprego e geração de renda.

Objetivos de desenvolvimento do Projeto

Os objectivos de desenvolvimento do PDL são: (a) melhorar o acesso das famílias pobres aos serviços básicos e oportunidades económicas, e (b) reforçar as capacidades institucionais locais entre os municípios de Angola**.**

Componentes do Projeto

Componente 1: A Provisão de Infra-Estrutura Social e Econômica Local (US $ 98,5 milhões) tem como objetivo aumentar o acesso das famílias pobres às melhores infra-estruturas sociais e econômicas, financiando a reabilitação e construção de obras públicas básicas e a aquisição de bens essenciais em resposta aos Planos Municipais de Desenvolvimento.

Componente 2: Desenvolvimento Econômico Local (US $ 10,2 milhões) visa melhorar as habilidades de desenvolvimento de negócios e participação em mercados de grupos de produtores selecionados, proporcionando uma combinação de: (i) assistência técnica a municípios selecionados para preparar sua Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Econômico Municipal; (ii) assistência técnica às províncias participantes para realizar estudos sectoriais e de cadeia de valor; (iii) assistência técnica e treinamento para o FAS para preparar e implementar o Manual de Subsídios Equivalentes; (iv) subvenções de contrapartida para grupos de produtores selecionados e prestadores de serviços de desenvolvimento empresarial; (v) assistência técnica e treinamento para grupos de produtores e provedores de serviços de desenvolvimento de negócios em habilidades de negócios, gestão e marketing; E (vi) organização de seminários sobre micro-finanças. Nenhuma linha de crédito será fornecida.

Componente 3: Fortalecimento Institucional Local (US $ 32,9 milhões) visa fortalecer as capacidades das entidades públicas e da sociedade civil para serem inseridas no planeamento participativo, na gestão e no monitoramento da prestação de serviços públicos básicos e na gestão das despesas. As atividades combinarão assistência técnica no local de trabalho, treinamento, transmissão de conhecimento interpessoal (*peer to peer*), visitas de campo e outros eventos de expansão de conhecimento.

Objetivo do Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social

O objetivo do Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QGAS) é o de fornecer um processo de rastreamento ambiental e social para investimentos futuros na reabilitação de infra-estrutura existente para os quais os locais exatos não são conhecidos antes da avaliação e outros investimentos, e para os quais poderão ser necessárias medidas de mitigação adequadas. O QGAS, tem de ser utilizado como uma ferramenta prática durante a implementação do projeto.

O processo de triagem deve ser consistente com a Política de Salvaguardas OP 4.01 do Banco Mundial. Esta política exige que todas as operações financiadas pelo Banco sejam rastreadas quanto a potenciais impactos ambientais e sociais e que o trabalho ambiental exigido seja realizado com base nos resultados do rastreio.

2. ALCANCE GERAL DE SERVIÇOS

✓ O objeto do presente serviço requer a global atualização do Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QGAS) do Projeto de Desenvolvimento Local promovido pelo Fundo de Apoio Social, com o apoio financeiro do Banco Mundial.

✓ Aspectos a atualizar na atual versão do QGAS

✓ Capitulo I – Todo o conteúdo deve ser revisto, porém é impreterível atualizar a estrutura do FAS, a descrição do projeto PDL e respectivas componentes e sub-componentes, bem como o ponto 1.7 (onde deve ser incluído um sub-ponto com “Lições aprendidas” ao nível da implementação das Salvaguardas Ambientais e Sociais do PDL ao longo da sua implementação).

✓ Capítulo II – Avaliar a necessidade de atualização da descrição da área de implementação do PDL e de todos os sub-capítulos contemplados neste capítulo;

✓ Capítulo III – Atualização da legislação aplicável.

✓ Capítulo IV – Atualizar a análise, se aplicável; identificar diferenças ou incongruências entre as OPs e a legislação nacional ou onde as OP's aplicáveis vão além da legislação nacional (e o contrário também).

✓ Capítulo V – Atualizar a tipologia dos projetos/subprojetos a desenvolver no âmbito de cada componente do PDL e atualizar a respectiva avaliação de impactos ambientais e sociais; reforçar, entre outros aspectos ambientais e sociais, as questões relacionadas com a Higiene, Saúde e segurança no trabalho/obra (trabalhadores e transeuntes) e gestão de Resíduos.

✓ Capítulo VI – Atualizar os textos em função da informação mais recente disponibilizada pelo FAS, particularmente dos procedimentos e das ferramentas atualmente existentes (Checklists, Planos de Gestão Ambiental e Social, para componente 1 e 2, etc…). O consultor deve atualizar também os processos de Triagem/Screening Ambiental dos sub-projetos (colocar em anexo a atual Checklist, eventualmente diferentes componentes do PDL, Comp. 1 e 2; estas mesmas Checklist existentes poderão ser atualizadas e melhoradas); Referir a necessidade de incluir nos documentos concursais e nos contratos dos prestadores de serviços de obras ou dos beneficiários de melhorias de negócios, quando aplicável, a referência à necessidade de orçamentar e implementar o PGAS; etc…; necessidade de apresentação de um Relatório Anual de implementação das Salvaguardas Ambientais (apresentar uma estrutura preliminar desse relatório); interação com o Quadro de Política de Reassentamento e Quadro de Política para Povos Indígenas do PDL;

✓ Capítulo VII – Atualizar, particularmente em função dos PGAS já existentes para a componente 1 e 2. Estes mesmos PGAS existentes poderão ser atualizados e melhorados, se aplicável.

✓ Capítulo VIII – Avaliar a capacidade do FAS em implementar os procedimentos e ferramentas da gestão ambiental e social do PDL. Apresentar a necessidade de ter um técnico de Ambiente e os respectivos requisitos/perfil, para incluir no procedimento da sua contratação; Necessidades de capacitação a nível central e provincial para os diferentes intervenientes do PDL.

✓ Capítulo IX – Atualizar o texto. Descrever o processo de Monitoria da implementação das Salvaguardas Ambientais e Sociais; propor indicadores de desempenho da implementação e monitoria, como por exemplo: nº de Fichas de Triagem/Screening desenvolvidas, nº de PGAS implementados

✓ Capítulo X – Atualizar com informação do FAS. Incluir eventuais sessões de auscultação da população ou agentes locais para a implementação de sub-projetos; ou outras consultas em que tenha sido apresentado o PDL e auscultado agentes locais e população, abordando também os impactos ambientais e sociais potenciais do PDL.

3. PRODUTOS:

O consultor deverá providenciar os seguintes produtos:

Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social do PDL atualizado de acordo com o capítulo anterior, em Português e Inglês.
O QGAS será redigido em português e Inglês e terá uma estrutura geral, incluindo as seguintes seções:

- Capa
- Índice
- Lista de acrônimos
- Sumário executivo
- Introdução
- Descrição do Projeto
- Arranjos de Implementação do Projeto
- Objetivos do Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QGAS)
- Metodologia utilizada para preparar o Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social (QGAS)
- Visão geral das políticas ambientais, leis, procedimentos, quadros regulamentares e administrativos de Angola
- Visão Geral das Políticas de Salvaguarda do Banco Mundial e nota de salvaguardas desencadeadas
- Possíveis Impactos Ambientais e Sociais decorrentes de investimentos do projeto
- Impactos cumulativos
- Medidas de mitigação
- Processo de Rastreio Ambiental e Social
- Diretrizes para Planos de Gestão Ambiental e Social e Requisitos de Monitoramento
- Requisitos de treinamento e capacitação
- Cláusulas Ambientais e Sociais
- Recomendações
- Lista de pessoas / instituições contactadas em Consulta Pública

- Referências
- Anexos:
- Lista de Verificação (check-list) Ambiental e Social
- Formulário de Avaliação do Campo Ambiental e Social
- Cláusulas ambientais e sociais
- Orientações para o Relatório Anual
- Diretrizes para Revisão Anual

4. PRAZOS E CRONOGRAMA

O prazo para execução dos serviços será de 20 a 25 dias de calendário.

5. OBRIGAÇÕES DO CONSULTOR

Os serviços serão implementados em acordo com as normas internacionais de práticas profissionais, seguindo princípios e práticas reconhecidas de gestão ambiental e social do BM e também à luz da legislação angolana.

O trabalho estará sujeito à revisão preliminar da versão final pelo FAS, bem como uma não-objecção condicional do BM, para posterior seguimento para as instâncias superiores do BM.

6. QUALIFICAÇÕES DO CONSULTOR

O consultor deverá ter qualificações académicas e profissionais relevantes, tendo efectuado anteriormente vários trabalhos similares.
Deverá estar familiarizado com os procedimentos de salvaguardas do Banco Mundial e da Legislação Angolana. Deverá ser fluente em Português, com sólidos conhecimentos de trabalho na língua inglesa.

ANNEX II - IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction / Rehabilitation of Buildings/Services (including schools, clinics and markets)

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures
Planning	Loss of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats, loss of uninhabited or productive land, damage to assets, such as latrines, fencing, etc, soil erosion and water logging	Locate site on uninhabited or unproductive land when possible. If inhabited or productive follow guidelines found in Resettlement Policy Framework. Locate site and organize construction work in order to avoid destruction of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats.
Construction	Circulation of heavy machinery and the chopping down of trees by the workforce for fuel can result in the destruction of intact vegetation such as shade or fruit trees, stream bank vegetation etc.	Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats wherever possible to avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce or circulation of heavy machinery
	Nuisance to local residents during construction from noise	Establish timetable for noisy works and inform residents Create temporary accesses for normal circulation

	Localized soil and water (if a small stream is nearby) pollution from incorrect storage and handling of diesel fuel and used engine oil may occur.	Carefully select storage area for diesel and ensure proper storage and handling of fuels to prevent localized pollution of soils Properly store used engine oil in drums and returned to the supplier for recycling or should be disposed of in disposal in proper disposal site If working over the river take all precautions not to drop cement, paint, iron and others items into river using protective sheets Place generator on top of impermeable sheet to prevent soil pollution
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by the accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction	Remove and dispose of solid waste in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure. The contractor should mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes regularly in the indicated sites Where possible use building debris such as broken bricks, broken cement blocks etc for back-filling and construction of drains, soak-aways and paved walk ways
	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to influx of workers	Awareness campaigns for workers and local residents
Operational	Breakage through improper use	Training for managers in proper use and maintenance of the building

	Surrounding area becoming with debris and waste	Training for managers in proper maintenance and cleanness of the buildings and surrounding area Adequate solid waste storage /disposal (e.g. in bins/containers with lids to keep flies away)
	Improper hygienic conditions	Maintenance of sanitary conditions through provision of latrines, adequate water supply and proper drainage

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Water and Sanitation Projects

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures
Planning	Loss of inhabited or productive land and assets due to location of infrastructure	Locate site on uninhabited or unproductive land when possible. If inhabited or productive follow guidelines found in Resettlement Policy Framework
	Loss of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats	Locate site in order to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats. Change the alignment of the pipe to the water stand post if needed
	Spillage water around water point	The site selection for water point should avoid depressions or low-lying poorly drained sites as well
	Localized water driven erosion processes	Water supply facility should always be constructed on flat ground
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by water points located nearby garbage sites, latrines, septic tanks and soak-aways	Locate site in order to avoid contamination by locating water points of above any contamination source (latrine, public toilet, …) and at least 30 m away
	destruction of intact vegetation by the workforce for fuel such as shade or fruit trees, stream bank vegetation etc.	Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats wherever possible, to avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce
Construction	Nuisance to local residents: temporary loss of access when laying for tubing	Create appropriate temporary accesses Establish timetable for noisy works

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures
	Spillage water around water point providing breeding ground for water borne diseases	Fill any depression in the vicinity of the water point Construct a drainage channel to lead wastewater away from pump pad and into local drainage channels or soak away
	Erosion undermining water point pad	Construct a drainage channel to lead wastewater away from pad. The area around the water point should be filled with gravel Plantation of trees to help drainage
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by the accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction	Remove and dispose of solid waste in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure. Mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes in the indicated sites.
	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to increase in workforce	Awareness campaigns for workers and local residents
Operational	Breakage through improper use	Training for users / vendors in proper use and maintenance of the water point, latrines and public toilets
	Drainage channels becoming blocked with debris (e.g. plastic bags) resulting in impeded drainage and localized flooding	Training for users / vendors in proper maintenance of the water point, latrines or public toilets including the surroundings Keep the drainage channels clean and free of debris through daily cleaning

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Roads and Bridges

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures
Planning	Disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation	In the case of a new road alignment, select the road route that results in less or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation Locate the borrow pits and workers camps in areas that cause minimum or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation
Construction	Land disfiguration due to the opening of borrow pits and temporary access roads and loss of natural/semi-natural habitat.	Damaged or denuded landscapes (especially borrow pit areas and workers campsites) must rehabilitated and replanted using, wherever possible, indigenous species
	Erosion/landslide hazards in steep areas and over rivers, streams and drainage lines	Adequate drainage must be provided in areas where substantial water run off is expected. The drain outlets should be aligned so as to avoid cascade effects and the receiving surface lined with stones or concrete so as to reduce erosion. This will preclude the possibility of flooding and associated erosion

	Localized soil and water pollution from oil, grease, fuel and asphalt may occur in storage and equipment yards. Toxic, corrosive and ignitable materials used in the construction works may present a hazard if not properly sited or stored.	Potential pollutants and hazardous materials must be properly sited, stored and handled. Used oils and lubricants should be collected and recycled or returned to the supplier
	The accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction creates health risks and negative aesthetic impact	Non-hazardous solid wastes must be periodically collected, disposed of in pits and covered with top soil on closure
	Conflict between the local population and construction workers may arise from increased incidence of transmissible diseases and competition for natural resources such as firewood and wildlife	Awareness campaigns for the workforce and local communities regarding the risk of transmissible diseases including HIV/AIDs and wildlife conservation
Operational	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to increase in traffic	Awareness campaigns for local residents

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Treatment and Disposal of Wastes

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures
Planning		
Construction		
Operational		

ANNEX III - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR INFRASTRUCTURES

GENERIC CHECKLIST

A. DETAILS OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR FILLING OUT THIS FORM:

Completed by (Name):

Contact details:

Date:

Signature:

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Name of Project:

Name of Project Execution Organization:

Type of Project (Health, Education, Sanitation etc):

Estimated Cost:

Location of the Project (Province, municipality):

Plot Project area (ha or m^2):

C. THE CHECKLIST

Please fill in the checklist below:

Project Siting:

1. Are there any environmentally sensitive areas (intact natural forests, rivers or wetlands etc,) or threatened species (specify below if any) that could be adversely affected by the project?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Does the project occur within/adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, etc.)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas of possible geologic or soil instability (erosion prone, landslide prone, subsidence-prone)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Is the project located near to water sources used for domestic consumption such as boreholes, water wells or springs?

Yes ☐ No ☐

5. Is the project located in an area:

a. Low and/or flooded? Yes ☐ No ☐

b. Very flat? Yes ☐ No ☐

c. With a high water table? Yes ☐ No ☐

d. With impermeable soils? Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the project alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. Will the project result in displacement, loss of assets, or access to assets?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Construction Related Activities

9. Will construction or operation of the Project use large amounts of local natural resources such as water, timber, gravel from river beds, stones especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport or handling of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment?

Yes ☐ No ☐

11. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or decommissioning?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Will construction require the use of heavy machinery or equipment?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Operational Phase

13. Will the Project result in the production of solid wastes during the operational phase?

Yes ☐ No ☐

14. Will the Project result in the production of hazardous wastes during the operational phase?

Yes ☐ No ☐

15. Will the Project produce waste water that requires drainage?

Yes ☐ No ☐

16. Will the Project accumulate rain water that requires drainage?

Yes ☐ No ☐

17. Will the Project require more than basic community management of the services?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Proposed action

All the above answers are 'NO' ☐

There is at least one 'YES' ☐

If all the above answers are 'NO' there is no need for further action.

If there is at least one 'YES' describe your recommended course of action in the space below. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to the checklist.

D. RECOMMENDATION

Circle **one** of the following screening recommendations:

1. All answers to the questions in Section C above are **"No".** There is no need for further action.

2. For all issues indicated by **"Yes"** answers to the questions in Section C above, the proponent has included adequate mitigation measures in the project design. No further planning action is required. Implementation of the mitigation measures will require supervision by the appropriate agency.

3. For all issues indicated by **"Yes"** answers to the questions in Section C above, the proponent has **not** provided adequate mitigation measures. The proponent must **revise** the proposed project plan to provide adequate mitigation. Specialist advice may be required in the following areas:

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. For all issues indicated by **"Yes"** answers to the questions in Section C above, the proponent has **not** provided adequate mitigation measures. The proponent must prepare an **environmental assessment** of the proposed project, and revise the project plan according to the results of that assessment. Specialist advice will be required in the following areas:

   _____

   _____

Signature _____

Date _____

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR THE PREPARATION OF INFRASTRUTURES CONSTRUCTION (COMPONENT 1)

1. PROJECT				
Project Name				
Execução a Cargo (Empresa)				
Type of Project	( ) Construction	( ) Health	( ) Education	( ) Other

1.1 RESPONSIBLE FOR FIELD WORK			
Name			
Phone		Electronic mail	
Date			
Signature			

	1.2 LOCATION							
Província		Municípality		Localidade			Geographical coordinates	
Área/m²		Comuna		( ) Urban	( ) Peri - Urban	( ) Rural	Latitude:	Longitude:

1.3 SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS		
ELEMENTS	OBSERVATIONS	
Size of the community that will benefit from project	Direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project	
( ) Densidade populacional da comuna ou localidade (população por km²)		

1.3.1 COMMON DISEASE IN THE AREA			
Prevalência de VIH/SIDA Indicar frequência de mortes devido às doenças oportunistas que afectam (homens,mulheres,crianças)	Tuberculosies	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Anemia	( ) Yes	( ) No

Awareness campaign	Who does them?	

Gender equity	Describe the way project will benefit men, women and childreen from beneficiary community	
O projecto resultará em deslocamento de pessoas, perda de bens ou acesso a bens.	( ) Yes	( ) No

1.3.2 POTENTIAL EMPLOYMENT			
Type of employment (Example)	Stonemason helper (Ajudante de pedreiro)	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Master builder (Mestre – de-obra)	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Water transport (Transporte de água)	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Meals preparation (Preparação de refeição)	( ) Yes	( ) No
Emplyment duration (regime):	Temporary	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Eventual	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Permanent	( ) Yes	( ) No
Renumeração	Approximated values		

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS		
BIOPHYSICAL	Changes that affect the environment by modifying the natural fauna and flora, causing eventually biodiversity loss.	
	Vegetation	Change

Arbórea Predominant species (Espécies Predominantes)	( ) Yes	( ) No	( ) Yes	( ) No
Arbustiva Predominant species (Espécies Predominantes)	( ) Yes	( ) No	( ) Yes	( ) No
Herbácea Capim	( ) Yes	( ) No	( ) Yes	( ) No
Others	( ) Yes	( ) No	( ) Yes	( ) No
Observations				

Fauna			
Type of soils Sand (Arenoso) Clay (Argiloso) Other			
	( ) Yes		( ) No
	( ) Yes		( ) No
	( ) Yes		( ) No
Zonas propensas á	Indicar sua proximidade com o local selecionado		
Erosio	( ) Yes	( ) No	Local:
Ravinamento)	( ) Yes	( ) No	Local:
Water course (Cursos de águas) Rivers (Rios) Lakes (Lagos) Lagoons (Lagoas)			
	( ) Yes		( ) Não
	( ) Yes		( ) Não
	( ) Yes		( ) Não

PROTECTED AREAS (ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS)/INDICATE NAME AND DISTANCE (INDICAR NOME E PROXIMIDADE)	
National Parks/Parques Nacionais	
Forest reserves /Reservas Florestais	

1.5 PROPOSED SITE FOR INFRASTRUTURE IMPLEMENTATION /LOCAL PROPOSTO PARA IMPLANTAÇÃO DE INFRA ESTRUITURA			
Distance from water course/Proximidade com cursos de água			
Distancia das residências mais próximas			
Other infrastruture nearby/Outras infra-estuturas próximas	Health Centers/Centros de	( ) Yes	( ) No

	Health		
	Schools	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Access roads/Vias de acesso	( ) Yes	( ) No
Famílias afectadas pelo reassentamento (Indicar o número e o local de reassentamento)	( ) Yes ( ) No	How many?: Local:	
Vegetation to be removed/Vegetação a ser removida:			
Tees/Arvores	( ) Yes	( ) No	
Arbustos	( ) Yes	( ) No	
Capim	( ) Yes	( ) No	
Otehr/Outros	( ) Yes	( ) No	

Annex: Vive (5) photos from diferente angles/Cinco (5) Fotos de ângulos diferentes do terreno preterido.

Apreciação:

- Todas as Respostas foram Não, não e necessario medidas de gestão ambiental e social.
- Se alguma resposta for Sim,descrever no quadro abaixo quais as medidas de gestao/mitigação ambiental e social propostas?

DESCRIÇÃO DAS MEDIDAS MITIGADORAS PROPOSTAS

1)-

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M&A Assistant	Assistente Nacional Reforço institucional e Salvaguardas Ambiental e Social

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLISTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUTURES (COMPONENT 2)

120111121 1. Project				
Project Name				
Beneficiary				
Tyoe of Project	( ) Agri production	( )Micro Empresa	( ) Business developemtns	( ) Pecuária
Geolocalização				

1.1 RESPONSIBLE FOR FIELD WORK/RESPONSAVEL LEVANTAMENTO DO PROJECTO			
Name			
Phone		Electronic mail	
Date			
Signature			

1.2 LOCATION /LOCALILIZAÇÃO				
Province /Província		Localidade		( ) Urban ( ) Peri-Urban ( ) Rural
Municipality/Município		Comuna		

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS/CARACTERISTICAS SOCIAIS		
ELEMENTS	OBSERVATIONS	
How many people dependo f the beneficiary/Quantas pessoas dependem do beneficiário	Direct beneficiary/Beneficiários directos	
	Children How many ( )	
	Indirect beneficiary/Beneficiários indirectos	
	Father/Pai ( ) Mother/Mãe ( ) Nephews/Sobrinhos ( ) Employed/Empregados ( )	

SOCIAL IMPACT/ESTIMATE OF JOB CREATION (IMPACTO SOCIAL /ESTIMATIVA DE EMPREGOS)CRIADOS			
Type of employment/Tipo de emprego (Regime)	The project will generate any eployment/O projecto vai gerar algum posto de trabalho.	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Temporary	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Eventual	( ) Yes	( ) No

Employment duration/Duração do emprego	Permanent	( ) Yes	( ) No
Remuneration/Renumeração	Approximate values/Valores Aproximados		

COMMON DISEASES IN THE AREA/DOENÇAS COMUNS NA ÁREA			
Prevalência de VIH/SIDA Indicar frequência de mortes devido às doenças oportunistas como Quem são os mais afectados (homens,mulheres,crianças)	TuberculoSIS	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Anemia	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Men /Homens,	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Women/Mulheres,	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Children/Crianças	( ) Yes	( ) No

Awarness campaigns /Campanhas de sensibilização	Who does them/Quem as Faz?	
	Provincial Government/Governo Provincial	
	FAS	
	ONG´S	

PROPOSED SITE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IMPLEMENTATION/LOCAL PROPOSTO PARA O ESTABELECIMENTO DA INFRA ESTRUTURA			
Distância das residências mais próximas			
Outras infra-estuturas próximas	Centros de Saúde	( ) Yes	( ) No

	Schools	( ) Yes	( ) No
	Acces roads/Vias de acesso	( ) Yes	( ) No

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT/IMPACTO AMBIENTAL		
Quantiry and typoe os wastes generated during production/Quantidade e tipo de material que possa ser desperdiçado durante a produção		
Will the project use hazardous wastes during operational phase/O projecto usara resíduos perigosos durante a sua fase operacional?		
Activities do not attempt against environment and public health/As atividades não atentam contra o ambiente e saúde pública.		
Will not implicate removal of plants and animals/Não implica o abate indiscriminado de plantas e animais.		
No risk to water pollution/Não há risco de poluição de águas.		
Correct management of wastes/Está prevista a correcta gestão dos resíduos.		
The project will use substances harmful to environment/ O projecto fará o uso de substâncias nocivas ao meio ambiente (pesticidas e afins).		

Anexar: Três (3) Fotos de ângulos diferentes do enquadramento do local do projecto a financiar.
Apreciação:
Se a quando da aprovação dos projectos o Plano de gestão dos resíduos e Higiene e Segurança do Trabalho for correcto, então é aprovado sem a formação.
Se não for correcto, então é necessário fazer -se a provação junto com uma assistência técnica nos termos da gestão de resíduos (conteúdos em gestão de resíduos e Higiene e Segurança no Trabalho).

☐ Aprovado sem Formação/Assistência Técnica em Gestão de Resíduos, Higiene e Segurança no Trabalho.

☐ Aprovado com Formação/Assistência Técnica em Gestão de Resíduos, Higiene e Segurança no Trabalho

O Responsável da Área de Desenvolvimento Local

Assistente Nacional Reforço institucional e Salvaguardas Ambiental e Social

Pela Direcção Geral

ANNEX IV - GENERIC TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EIA

Compliance with Angolan Legislation

The EIA shall be carried in accordance with Angolan environmental legislation.

The EIA will result in the publication of a EIA Report that will includes a detailed management plan which will be submitted to the National Directorate for the Environment for review and approval.

Overall Objective of the EIA

The overall objective of the environmental impact assessment is to study and evaluate the project components from an ecological, socio-economic and sustainable point of view. Both positive and negative impacts during the construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project will be evaluated.

Scope of Work

Task 1 Baseline Description

In order to predict potential impacts the consultant must fully describe the environmental and socio-economic profile of the project area including the following:

- biophysical features;
- socio-economic features;
- land-use and land title status;
- landscape (aesthetic features).

Task 2 Assessment of Impacts

An assessment of the impacts both during the construction and operational phases will be made. Both positive and negative impacts must be considered.

The direct or indirect effect on natural habitats, fauna and flora, hydrological processes, farmlands, domestic buildings, cultural sites and/or on natural resources used by local communities will be evaluated.

The description and quantification of the environmental impact will, wherever possible, be based on scientific, objective methods and include:

- and duration:
- the provision of criteria by which impacts have been assessed;
- the consideration of cumulative impacts on the area;
- significance in terms of national, regional and local impacts.

Task 3 Mitigating Measures

Based on the findings the consultant must identify mitigating measures to reduce or eliminate the negative effects of the project and to enhance positive impacts.

Task 4 Analysis of Alternatives

An evaluation of alternatives with respect to alignments, construction techniques and operational procedures must be made. An estimate of the costs involved for the various alternatives must be presented.

Task 5 Public Consultation

In accordance with Article 10 of the Angolan Environmental Law the consultants must include Public Consultation within the EIA process

Task 6 Formulation of Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Program

A monitoring program and environmental management plan for controlling impacts arising from the construction, operational and maintenance phases must de drawn up.

Task 6 Preparation of EIA Report

In accordance with Article 16 of the Angolan Environmental Law and Article 6 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decree (Decree n.º 51/04 form 23rd July) an EIA report comprising the following must be prepared:

- A non-technical summary of the project;
- A description of the project;
- An analysis of alternatives;
- A description of the baseline environmental situation in the area of influence of the activity;
- A summary of comments arising from the public consultation process;
- A prediction of the environmental and social impacts arising from the project;
- An indication of the mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts;
- An indication of systems to control and monitor the project.

ANNEX V- GENERIC TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EIA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TERTIARY ROADS AND BRIDGES

Compliance with Angolan Legislation

The EIA shall be carried in accordance with Angolan environmental legislation.

The EIA will result in the publication of an EIA Report that will include a detailed management plan which will be submitted to the National Directorate for the Environment of MINAMB for review and approval.

Overall Objective of the EIA

The overall objective of the environmental impact assessment is to study and evaluate the project components from an ecological, socio-economic and sustainable point of view. Both positive and negative impacts during the planning, construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project will be evaluated.

Scope of Work

Task 1 Baseline Description

In order to predict potential impacts the consultant must fully describe the environmental and socio-economic profile of the project area including the following:

- biophysical features;
- socio-economic features;
- land-use and land title status;
- landscape (aesthetic features).

Task 2 Assessment of Impacts

An assessment of the impacts during the planning, construction and operational phases will be made. Both positive and negative impacts must be considered.

The direct or indirect effect on natural habitats, fauna and flora, hydrological processes, farmlands, domestic buildings, cultural sites and/or on natural resources used by local communities will be evaluated. The impact of the new road on the potential spread of HIV/AIDs should be assessed.

The description and quantification of the environmental impact will, wherever possible, be based on scientific objective methods and include:

- the provision of criteria by which impacts have been assessed;
- the consideration of cumulative impacts on the area;
- significance in terms of national, regional and local impacts.

Task 3 Mitigating Measures

Based on the findings the consultant must identify mitigating measures to reduce or eliminate the negative effects of the project and to enhance positive impacts.

Task 4 Analysis of Alternatives

An evaluation of alternatives with respect to alignments, construction techniques and operational procedures must be made. An estimate of the costs involved for the various alternatives must be presented.

Task 5 Public Consultation

In accordance with Article 10 of the Angolan Environmental Law the consultants must include Environmental and Social Public Consultation within the EIA process

Task 6 Formulation of Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Program

A monitoring program and environmental management plan for controlling impacts arising from the construction, operational and maintenance phases must de drawn up.

Task 6 Preparation of EIA Report

In accordance with Article 16 of the Angolan Environmental Law an EIA report comprising the following must be prepared:

- A non-technical summary of the project;
- A description of the activity to de carried out;
- A description of the baseline environmental situation in the area of influence of the activity;
- A summary of comments arising from the public consultation process;
- A prediction of the environmental and social impacts arising from the project;
- An indication of the mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts;
- An indication of systems to control and monitor the project.

ANNEX VI – PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR LDP PROJECTS

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In Angola, the environmental issues are managed by the National Directorate for the Environment within Ministry of Environment **(MINAMB).**

However, due the war and the urgent need for reconstruction and poverty alleviation, there is a lack of institutional capability deal with environmental issues. This weakness is also reflected in the Laws and regulations to perform the environmental studies.

Related to the public consultation process, there are three legal documents that refer to the public consultations:

- The Environmental Framework Law (Law 5/98, 19 of July);
- The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (Decree 51/04, 23 of July);
- The Land Law (Law 21-C/92, 28 of August),

The projects to be implemented in LDP project will probably not require, according to the Angola Draft Regulations, a detailed EIA. Therefore a standard formal Public Consultation Process will also not be required.

APPROACH

As this a community driven project, the involvement of the community and community awareness are very important, constituting the conditions for the success of the project. Therefore, it was decided to produce these guidelines to target group involvement – defined as Communication Plan.

The major difference between this Communication Plan and Public Consultation process is the procedure. A Public Consultation Process has standard procedures to be followed. In this case, due the nature of the projects, it is proposed an easier way to incorporate the issue and concerns from the interested and affected public.

THE COMMUNICATION PLAN

The main objectives of the communication plan are as follows:

To provide sufficient and accessible information to target group in an objective manner to allow them to know about the project and consequently to be candidates to the LDP projects, and promote awareness of the communities towards environmental problems resultant from the projects.

It is important that the Social Action Fund (FAS) recognizes the value and advantages of this process.

The Communication Plan is comprised of 3 steps:

Step I – Disseminate LDP and create a mechanism of interaction with stakeholders in general, including those based in Luanda City (University and Academic entities). Disseminate the potential subprojects to be funded by FAS.

Step II – Disclose the "Environmental and Social Management Framework Report" and ESSC; Disseminate the criteria of selecting the Municipalities and the communities and continue to spread information regarding the type of projects to be funded by FAS. Start the process of identifying stakeholders and creation of a stakeholder's database organized by Provincial FAS. Finally, consolidation of a channel of interaction with stakeholders.

Step III – Disseminate the FAS procedures for subproject application and the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and ESMP. Within selected communities, support the NCs ("Núcleos Comunitários") to understand ESMP and related checklists. Interact with stakeholders through various channels to ensure that those with environmental skills and interests have the opportunity to contribute or to comment, on the selection of Municipalities and communities to implement the subprojects.

With this approach FAS intend to be transparent on the identification of Municipalities and communities where the subproject will be implemented. Also these procedures will allow all stakeholders to contribute to environmental and social management.

The communication plan will reach the interested and affected parties at 4 levels: National, Provincial, Municipality and Community levels. To reach this goal, it is proposed to use a broad range of communications tools at least in the initial phase of the programme. Also, it is important to create a stakeholders database, organized by Provincial FAS.

STEP I - Divulgation of LDP Project:

a) Disseminate general information of LDP Project
b) Disseminate type of project that will be funded by LDP
c) Acknowledge comments on LDP project both from target group and general public.

Channels to use

a) Journal Amigo
b) Campaign of radio and/or TV
c) Web page/e-mail
d) Folders and posters
e) Meetings

Radio and/or TV and Web pages will be used for disseminating general information on LDP project. The use of the above channels envisages involving people in urban and peri-urban areas. These media will also target the general public. The Web page will allow the incorporation academic stakeholders with skills which are is not always available within FAS.

In rural areas, the most useful mean of communication will be direct contact, (meetings) since the Radio and TV coverage does not reach those areas. Also the high degree of illiteracy hampers the use of posters and written documents. To make it more effective, partners as NGOs and Churches should be used.

To obtain support from sectoral line ministries the LDPprojects must be discussed within FAS National and Provincial Committees. All communication tools must provide contact details of FAS at National and Provincial level. For each province a focal point must be nominated. All contribution received from the different sources should be used to improve the LDPprojects. These contributions should also be shared with FAS National and Provincial committees.

STEP II – Dissemination of ESMF and Selection of Intervention Areas
Objectives

a) Disclose the summary of ESMF
b) Disseminate the selection criteria of Municipality and Communities
c) Establish Stakeholders database
d) Consolidate the means of interaction with stakeholders

Channels to use

a) Journal Amigo
b) Radio announcements
c) Web page
d) Folders and posters
e) Meetings

The FAS will disclose the ESMF to the Municipalities at same time with the selection criteria of the Municipality and Communities. The ESMF and these criteria will be shared at FAS National and Provincial Committees and incorporate their comments.
At this stage, through the Provincial Directorates, FAS will also start the process of stakeholders identification.

NGOs, Churches and traditional leaders should be incorporated in the provincial database. These stakeholders could also be partners of FAS and help them in the

dissemination of above-mentioned information. These stakeholders will also help FAS to complete the database by gathering the data from "Comunas" and Communities that could be candidates for the implementation of the subprojects.

This way, FAS will have disseminated the proposed information at different levels of stakeholders and simultaneously have the database developed (see attach form to capture the stakeholder inventory).

The proposed Municipalities and communities list will be made public. The stakeholders will have time and opportunities to comment. Stakeholders could send to FAS e-mails, faxes, and letters or contact FAS focal points at Provincial or Central level expressing their concerns. All correspondence received should be captured and made available to the FAS National and Provincial Committees.

Issues and concerns expressed by the stakeholders should be used to improve the selection of the Municipalities and communities. Finally, FAS could disclose the list of Municipalities and communities to implement the FAS projects.

STEP III – Dissemination of FAS procedures for Environmental Management

Objectives

a) Disseminate FAS procedures
b) Disclose ESMP and Checklist
c) Consolidate stakeholders database
d) Improve the channel of communication

Channels to use

a) Journal Amigo
b) Web page
c) Meetings
d) Municipality Consultative Forum

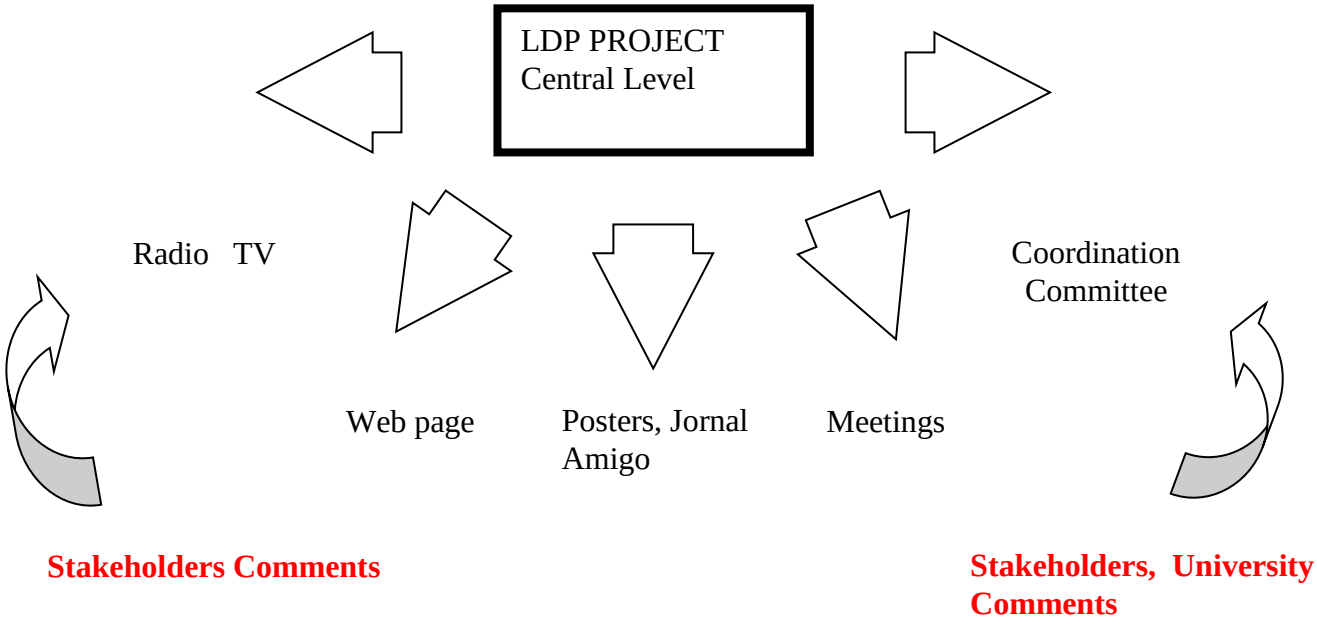
The assumption at this stage is that Municipalities and Communities were selected to implement the projects. It is also assumed that the Municipality Consultative Forum and “Núcleos Comunitários” (NC) have been created.

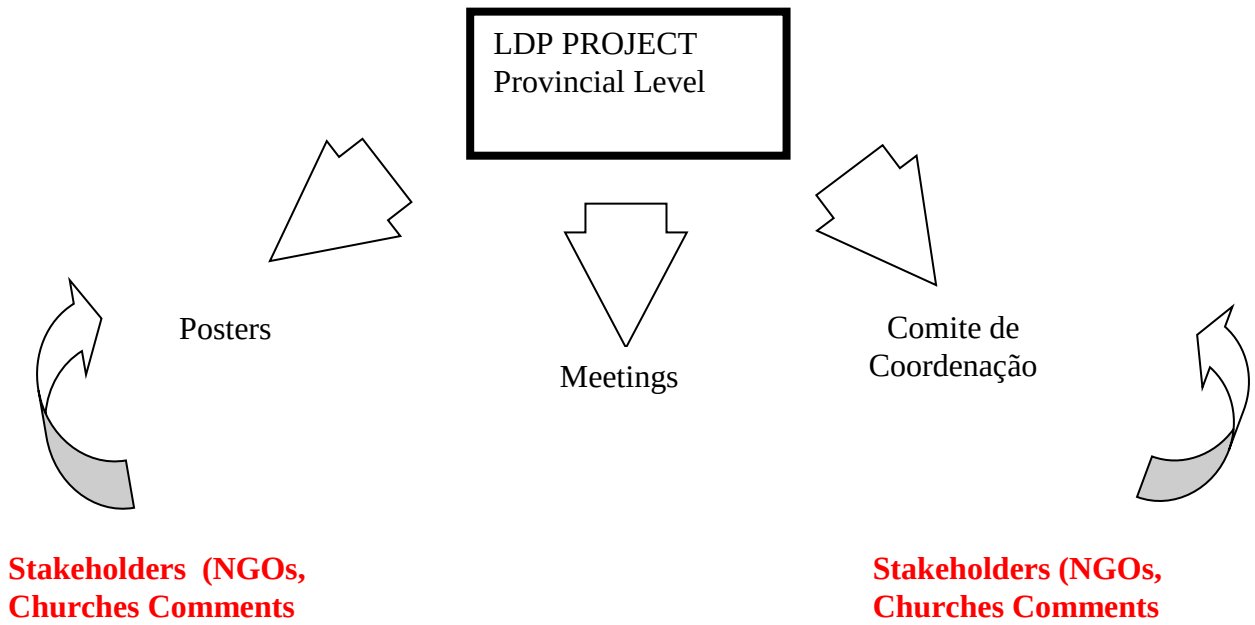
In all these target areas (Municipalities, Communities) FAS will disseminate the ESMP and the FAS procedures. The checklist will be explained in detail to the Municipality Consultative Forum and NC. The Social Promoters will also be invited to attend the explanation (training).

The Environmental Screening and ESMPs forms will be placed at web page and available to the public in all FAS offices. Filled Environmental Screening Forms will also be available to the public. This is an important step since it will provide an opportunity to identify and mitigate mistakes occurred during the subproject site selection. The stakeholder’s comments must be carefully analyzed and their contributions should be incorporate before the project implementation phase.

Cronogram of Communication Plan

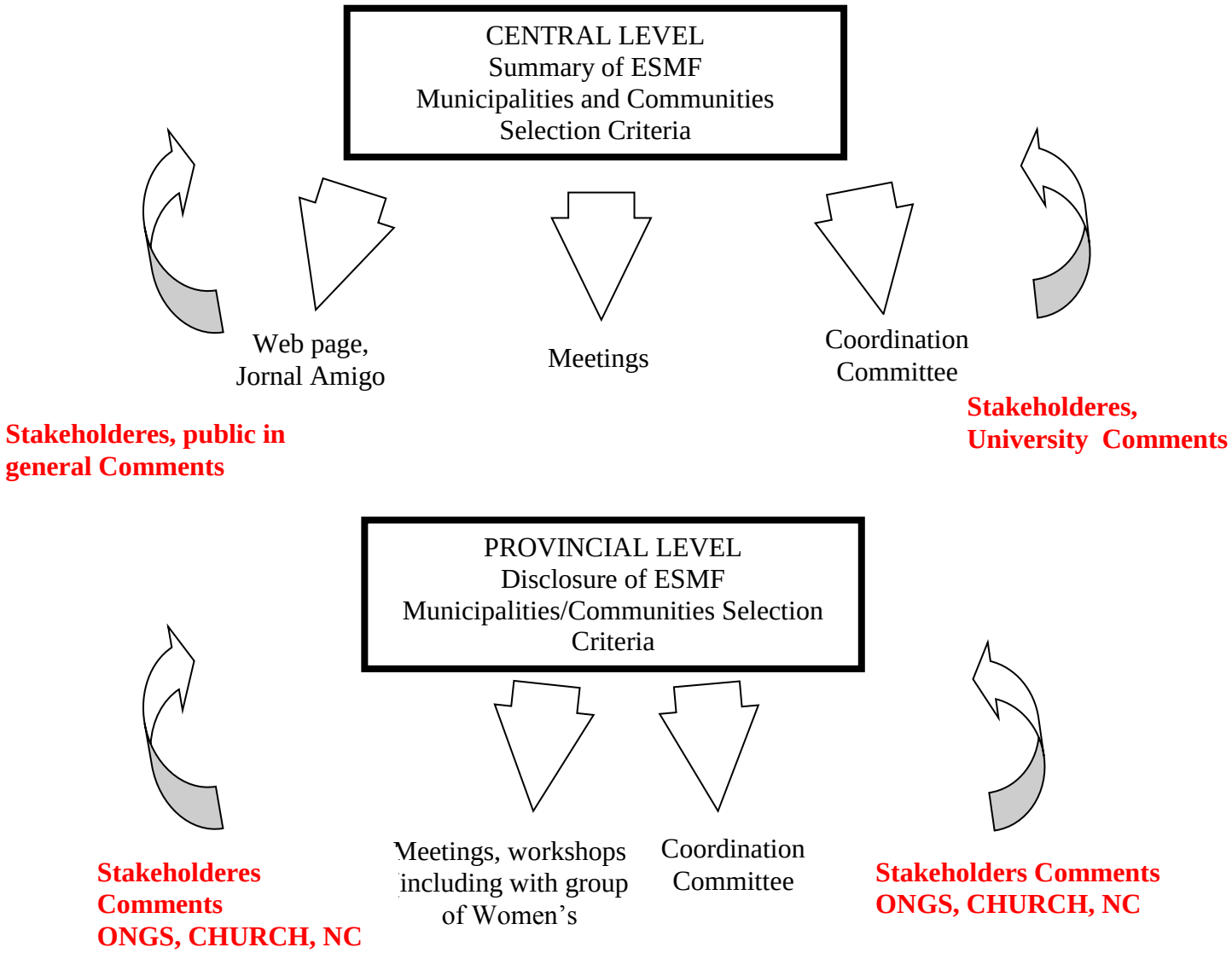
Step I





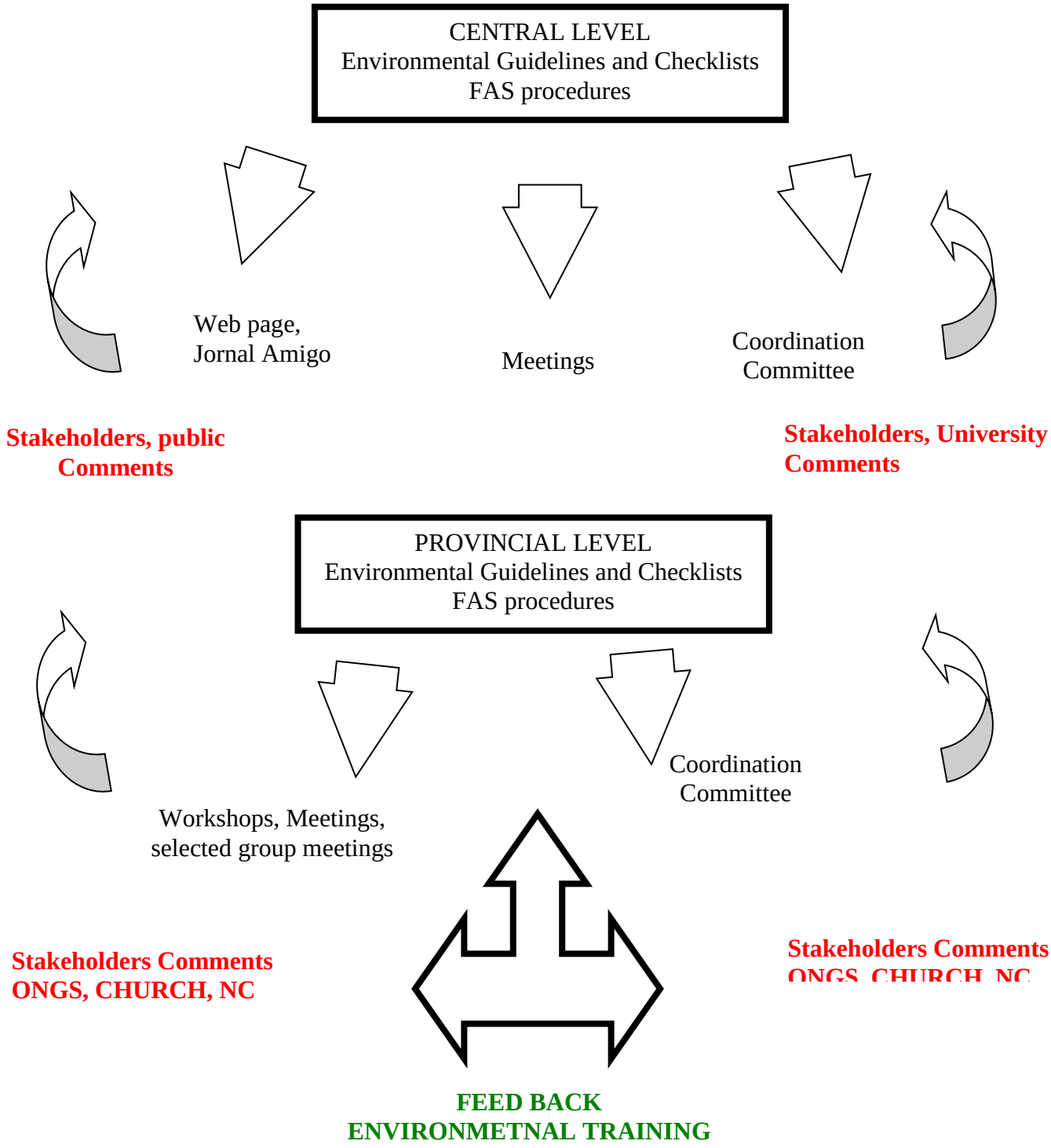
Chronogram of Communication Plan

Step II



Chronogram of Communication Plan

Step III



Stakeholders Identification Process

Individuals as well as organisations must have an opportunity to contribute to the project. It is important to understand that the proponent's staff who are not directly involved in the project and the various authorities are also stakeholders. Authorities also participate in the process in order to gain first-hand knowledge of stakeholder issues, concerns and suggestions.

The following sectors of stakeholders are examples of who shall be included according to the nature of the Social Action Fund:

i. Central, Provincial Government and Local Authorities (special cases should be considered for the sample sites)
ii. Agostinho Neto University
iii. Local land owners
iv. Water management authorities
v. Environmental bodies, both as authorities and NGOs
vi. Churches
vii. Local groupings in the vicinity of the proposed project (urban and peri-urban associations) including church groups, women's groups, voluntary associations, and others

Stakeholders' details shall be captured on a database. Comments and contributions received from stakeholders are recorded on the database, linked to the name of the person who made the comment.

Note that the database also is used to code what is termed 'key stakeholders.' These would include the authorities and other key individuals who may act as spokespeople for their sectors or Community. An easy way to determine who key stakeholders are is to ask other stakeholders.

ANNEX VII - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

The following set of matrices summarises potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures for civil works and identifies who will be responsible for implementing the EMP and for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures.

The matrices are organised according to project and encompass the full spectrum of civil works supported by the LDP:

- Buildings (rural markets, houses, schools, health posts, offices)
- Water supply (boreholes, wells, standposts, public washing facilities, small water pipe systems, weirs)
- Sanitation (public toilets, latrines, waste disposal and treatment)
- Road works and bridges (construction and rehabilitation of feeder tertiary roads only)

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction / Rehabilitation of Buildings/Services
(including schools, health centres and markets)

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Planning	Loss of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats, loss of uninhabited or productive land, damage to assets, such as latrines, fencing, etc, soil erosion and water logging	Locate site on uninhabited or unproductive land when possible. If inhabited or productive follow guidelines found in Resettlement Policy Framework. Locate site and organize construction work in order to avoid destruction of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats.	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
Construction	Circulation of heavy machinery and the chopping down of trees by the workforce for fuel can result in the destruction of intact vegetation such as shade or fruit trees, stream bank vegetation etc.	Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats wherever possible to avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce or circulation of heavy machinery	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Nuisance to local residents during construction from noise	Establish timetable for noisy works and inform residents Create temporary accesses for normal circulation	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Localized soil and water (if a small stream is nearby) pollution from incorrect storage and handling of diesel fuel and used engine oil may occur.	Carefully select storage area for diesel and ensure proper storage and handling of fuels to prevent localized pollution of soils Properly store used engine oil in drums and returned to the supplier for recycling or should be disposed of in disposal in proper disposal site If working over the river take all precautions not to drop cement, paint, iron and others items into river using protective sheets Place generator on top of impermeable sheet to prevent soil pollution	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by the accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction	Remove and dispose of solid waste in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure. The contractor should mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes regularly in the indicated sites Where possible use building debris such as broken bricks, broken cement blocks etc for back-filling and construction of drains, soak-aways and paved walk ways	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to influx of workers	Awareness campaigns for workers and local residents	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
Operational	Breakage through improper use	Training for managers in proper use and maintenance of the building	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**
	Surrounding area becoming with debris and waste	Training for managers in proper maintenance and cleanness of the buildings and surrounding area Adequate solid waste storage /disposal (e.g. in bins/containers with lids to keep flies away)	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Improper hygienic conditions	Maintenance of sanitary conditions through provision of latrines, adequate water supply and proper drainage	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Water and Sanitation Projects

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Planning	Loss of inhabited or productive land and assets due to location of infrastructure	Locate site on uninhabited or unproductive land when possible. If inhabited or productive follow guidelines found in Resettlement Policy Framework	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Loss of natural vegetation or sensitive habitats	Locate site in order to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats. Change the alignment of the pipe to the water stand post if needed	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Spillage water around water point	The site selection for water point should avoid depressions or low-lying poorly drained sites as well	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Localized water driven erosion processes	Water supply facility should always be constructed on flat ground	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by water points located nearby garbage sites, latrines, septic tanks and soak-aways	Locate site in order to avoid contamination by locating water points of above any contamination source (latrine, public toilet, …) and at least 30 m away	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Construction	destruction of intact vegetation by the workforce for fuel such as shade or fruit trees, stream bank vegetation etc.	Awareness campaigns for workers to avoid destruction of vegetation or sensitive habitats wherever possible, to avoid removal of trees or other intact vegetation by workforce	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Nuisance to local residents: temporary loss of access when laying for tubing	Create appropriate temporary accesses Establish timetable for noisy works	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Spillage water around water point providing breeding ground for water borne diseases	Fill any depression in the vicinity of the water point Construct a drainage channel to lead wastewater away from pump pad and into local drainage channels or soak away	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Erosion undermining water point pad	Construct a drainage channel to lead wastewater away from pad. The area around the water point should be filled with gravel Plantation of trees to help drainage	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Health risks and negative aesthetic impacts created by the accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction	Remove and dispose of solid waste in suitable sites. Non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of in a locally dug pit (up to 1m deep) and covered with top soil on closure. Mount awareness campaigns for the workforce to remove and dispose of solid wastes in the indicated sites.	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to increase in workforce	Awareness campaigns for workers and local residents	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
Operational	Breakage through improper use	Training for users / vendors in proper use and maintenance of the water point, latrines and public toilets	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**
	Drainage channels becoming blocked with debris (e.g. plastic bags) resulting in impeded drainage and localized flooding	Training for users / vendors in proper maintenance of the water point, latrines or public toilets including the surroundings Keep the drainage channels clean and free of debris through daily cleaning	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Roads and Bridges

Component 1

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Planning	Disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation	In the case of a new road alignment, select the road route that results in less or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation Locate the borrow pits and workers camps in areas that cause minimum or no disturbance to human communities and natural vegetation	**NC and SP**	**FAS Provincia MA**
Construction	Land disfiguration due to the opening of borrow pits and temporary access roads and loss of natural/semi-natural habitat.	Damaged or denuded landscapes (especially borrow pit areas and workers campsites) must rehabilitated and replanted using, wherever possible, indigenous species	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Erosion/landslide hazards in steep areas and over rivers, streams and drainage lines	Adequate drainage must be provided in areas where substantial water run off is expected. The drain outlets should be aligned so as to avoid cascade effects and the receiving surface lined with stones or concrete so as to reduce erosion. This will preclude the possibility of flooding and associated erosion	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
	Localized soil and water pollution from oil, grease, fuel and asphalt may occur in storage and equipment yards. Toxic, corrosive and ignitable materials used in the construction works may present a hazard if not properly sited or stored.	Potential pollutants and hazardous materials must be properly sited, stored and handled. Used oils and lubricants should be collected and recycled or returned to the supplier	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	The accumulation of solid wastes due to construction activities and workforce during construction creates health risks and negative aesthetic impact	Non-hazardous solid wastes must be periodically collected, disposed of in pits and covered with top soil on closure	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**
	Conflict between the local population and construction workers may arise from increased incidence of transmissible diseases and competition for natural resources such as firewood and wildlife	Awareness campaigns for the workforce and local communities regarding the risk of transmissible diseases including HIV/AIDs and wildlife conservation	**Contractor and Supervision**	**FAS Provincia MA**

Phase	Impact	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring
Operational	Potential spread in HIV/AIDs due to increase in traffic	Awareness campaigns for local residents	**Infrastructure manager**	**MA**

ANNEX VIII - DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT OF MEDICAL WASTES

Hospital waste is one of the most problematic types of waste for waste disposal and treatment especially in developing countries.

Waste generated within hospital premises has three main components:

- common wastes, for example, administrative office waste and kitchen waste;
- pathogenic or infectious wastes (including sharps);
- hazardous wastes (mainly those originating in the laboratories containing toxic substances).

The quantity of the first type of waste tends to be much larger than the second and third types.

Ideally, these three types of waste should be separated. However, separation is possible only when there is significant management commitment, in-depth and continuous training of personnel and permanent supervision to ensure that the prescribed practices are being followed. Otherwise, there is always a risk that infectious and hazardous materials will enter the common waste stream.

Sound practices for managing medical wastes include the following:

Source separation within the hospital

Source separation involves isolation of infectious and hazardous wastes from common wastes through colour coding of bags or containers. This requires a high level of commitment and thorough management monitoring.

Treatment of infectious waste through incineration

An incinerator is difficult and expensive to maintain. However a centralized incinerator could be maintained at a main hospital that provides services to clinics in one region. In addition, simple low cost incinerators have recently been developed for the safe disposal of hazardous medical wastes in developing countries and remote rural areas. These do not require a power source and are fuelled by wood.
In Angola the main hospitals are provided with incinerators.

Disposal in a dedicated hazardous waste land-fill site

Currently this is not an option in Angola as no hazardous waste sites are in operation. However, Angola intends to prepare a national medical waste management plan and this option may become available in the future but probably not during LDP.

Proper disposal of hospital wastes in the absence of incineration and landfill sites

In most urban and rural areas of Angola none of the above treatment systems are widely available, so final disposal of infectious and hazardous components of the wastes is necessary. In the absence of landfills specifically designed to receive special wastes, hospital wastes need to go to the local landfill or dump. In this case, close supervision of the disposal process is critical in order to avoid contact with waste

pickers. Final disposal should preferably be done in a specially designated cell, which should be covered with a layer of lime and at least 50 cm of soil. When no other alternative is available for final disposal, hospital wastes may be disposed of jointly with regular wastes. In this case, however, hospital wastes should be covered immediately by a meter thickness of appropriated cover material and always be placed more than two meters from the edge of the deposited waste.

Transport of waste

Waste must be transported away from the areas of generation at regular intervals or daily. Transport of waste from areas of generation must be done only by designated staff that should be fully aware of the hazards posed by the material they handle and of protective measures to be taken. They should be provided with adequate personal protective equipment and should be instructed to report any injury to the medical authorities.

Additional measures that may reduce the amounts of hazardous wastes generated in clinics and health posts include**:**

- *Take-back systems,* where vendors or manufacturers take back unused or out-of-date medications for controlled disposal.

- *Tight inventory control over medications,* to avoid wastage due to expiration dates (really a form of waste reduction).

The facility should be secure from trespassers and stray animal to prevent scavenging of hazardous wastes.

ANNEX IX –
Terms of reference for an expert on social and environmental safeguards FAS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Fundo de Apoio Social (FAS) is an Angolan Government agency dedicated to the reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure in Angola since 1994. The project benefits from credit from the World Bank, as well as funds from bilateral agencies, private sector and the Government of Angola. Eighteen provincial level offices oversee the contracting and implementation of FAS sub-project activities, and the FAS national co-ordination unit in Luanda co-ordinates and supervises the overall program.
FAS operates a demand-driven social investment fund and since its inception, the project has built over 2000 social infrastructures in the areas of education (elementary schools, kinder garden and children centres); health (health stations and posts); water and sanitation (water supply systems, latrines, combined services), economic infrastructures (rehabilitation of small feeder roads, culverts, small bridges) small-scale community/municipal infrastructure (markets, silos, etc) and environmental infrastructure (mainly watershed protection and reforestation).

Stimulated by the results achieved by the previous phases, FAS has decided to implement a fourth plan (LDP the Local Development Project) in order to keep on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population and further support the sustainable development of the country.
The LDP evolved to provide an enhanced support to livelihoods through local economic development promotion and strengthening of public resources planning and management. The implementation of the LDP resulted in progress in service provision across the country, accompanied by the expansion of rural social infrastructure and increased local capacity provided by FAS combined with productive inclusion and productive safety nets activities.
Based on the successful implementation of the LDP, the Government of Angola requested an Additional Financing (AF) to the Project for additional 3 years and an amount equivalent to US$70 million.
The main components of the AF are:

Component 1 - Local Social and Economic Infrastructure.

This component finances works, goods and consulting services needed to construct and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure.

Subcomponent 1.1: Productive safety nets. The objectives of this subcomponent are to provide additional income to poor and vulnerable households, by combining cash transfers with the creation basic local productive infrastructure and providing skills and on-the-job training.

Component 2 - Local Economic Development

The objective of the Local Economic Development (LED) component is to improve the access to economic opportunities and skills to poor and vulnerable households and promote market access by the selected producer groups and individuals.

Subcomponent 2.1: Productive inclusion. In addition to supporting *Matching Grants*, Component 2 will also include a subcomponent aiming at promoting productive inclusion of poor and vulnerable households.

Component 3 - Local Institutional Strengthening

The AF will scale up capacity-building activities for participatory planning, management and monitoring of basic public service delivery and expenditure management in 33 selected municipalities.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE CONTRACTING OF THE SPECIALIST

The Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist is an integral part of the project team. He/she must ensure that environmental and social impact mitigation considerations are integrated into the implementation and design of the project and that the actions taken fully comply with the safeguard policies of the World Bank and the Government of Angola. These terms of reference are developed to provide insight into the tasks of the Project Specialist's social and environmental safeguards.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPECIALIST IN SAFEGUARDS

As part of the team, the social and environmental safeguards specialist of the project will ensure that the project meets all the safeguard policy requirements of the World Bank and the Government of Angola. The specialist must coordinate relevant technical inputs on behalf of the team. Listed below are the duties and responsibilities of the social and environmental safeguards specialist:

- Assist staff from FAS and municipal Governments categorizing public works projects into the categories applicable to safeguards management (categories A, B and C) following the procedures listed in the environmental management frameworks and in the context of the resettlement policy of the Project;
- Prepare the Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet and subsequent revisions and inform the project counterparts under the safeguard policy requirements to be respected under the Project;
- Prepare the terms of reference for the Simplified Environmental Assessments and the Simplified Resettlement Plans of the Project;
- Ensure consistency with the provincial and local authorities in the management of social and environmental safeguards;
- Periodically, oversee the implementation of environmental and social safeguards plans;
- Ensure that the implementation of safeguards is assessed in the project's regular reports;
- Train the central, provincial and municipal teams of FAS in the implementation of social and environmental safeguards;
- Train municipal authorities in implementing social and environmental safeguards including the preparation of Simplified Environmental Assessments and Simplified Resettlement Plans;
- Dissemination of the project's environmental and social management frameworks;
- Coordinate with municipalities in monitoring proposed mitigation measures in the Simplified Environmental Assessments and Simplified Resettlement Plans of the Project;
- Support the municipalities in hiring consultants to conduct the Social and Environmental Assessments for Category B projects;

- Provide comments to the Social and Environmental Assessment documents developed by the consultants;
- Preparation of public consultations in cases of category B projects;
- Obtaining exemption declarations for category C projects;
- Obtaining Environmental License Approvals for Category B projects;
- Participate in field missions, when appropriate;
- Participate in dispute resolution processes when necessary

4. QUALIFICATIONS

The safeguards specialist should have at least a bachelor's degree in social sciences, economics, natural resource management or related fields with proven work experience. Must have knowledge and practical experience in:

- Rural development
- Management of natural resources
- Social Sciences
- Territorial planning
- Environment including environmental study evaluation
- Genre
- Resolution of social and territorial conflicts
- Legislation on land use in Angola

5. PERSONAL COMPETENCES

- Oral and written fluency in Portuguese and English
- Communication and relationship skills
- Ability to work within a team

6. LOCATION AND DURATION

The place of work of the Specialist in Complementary Activities is at FAS Central, under the direct supervision of the National Director, and may go to the provinces and municipalities where the project carries out its activities to provide the necessary technical support.