



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Mozambique	AFRICA EAST	P174635	
Project Name	Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy	Investment Project Financing	5/12/2021	7/29/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy and Finance	North Integrated Development Agency (ADIN), ProAzul, National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)		

Proposed Development Objective

To improve natural resources management and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in selected areas of Northern Mozambique, with a special focus on IDPs, women and youth.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	150.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The project aims at enhancing the resilience of targeted vulnerable communities living in selected areas of the three northernmost provinces of Mozambique, by strengthening integrated landscape management, protecting valuable environmental assets, enhancing the targeted communities' wellbeing. The achievement of the project's objectives aims at consequently reducing some of the main drivers of fragility in the selected project areas.



The Project comprised four components. Component 1 – enhancing livelihoods in targeted communities – will focus on activities that will enhance the livelihoods and resilience of targeted vulnerable communities, with a specific focus on women, and youth, and IDPs. It will include: (i) community capacity building activities, (ii) the establishment and implementation of a Community Driven Development Fund; (iii) conservation agriculture interventions; (iv) sustainable fisheries interventions; (v) community conservation interventions; (vi) forest interventions; and (vii) tourism interventions. Component 2 – institutional strengthening for sustainable management of natural resources – will focus on strengthening institutions for enhanced sustainable management of natural resources. It will include: (i) forest sector patrolling and inspection, prevention and detection; (ii) conservation areas management; and (ii) fisheries management. Component 3 – Project Coordination, management and communication – will support the coordination and monitoring of project activities in an efficient, results-oriented manner, in accordance with the project’s objectives and fiduciary procedures. Component 4 – Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) – is included to provide the means to support the recipient in case of a potential disaster-recovery need.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project aims to enhance the resilience of targeted vulnerable communities living in selected areas of the three northernmost provinces of Mozambique, by strengthening integrated landscape management, protecting valuable environmental assets and enhancing the livelihoods of targeted communities. The project's will contribute to reducing some of the main drivers of fragility in the selected project areas.

Project activities of relevance to the ESF include: support to targeted communities to enhance livelihoods linked to agriculture and forestry, biodiversity, and fisheries (Component 1), strengthening sustainable forest management, improving fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (Component 2), and Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) for support in case of a potential disaster-recovery need (Component 4).

Targeted communities supported by the project will focus on Mozambique’s northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. These provinces are among the richest in terms of natural resources, where terrestrial and marine protected areas play a critical role in contributing to the resilience of communities, through the provision of ecosystem services, not only as food, shelter and medicine, but also climate change mitigation such as a cyclone or floods protection. Miombo is the dominant forest ecosystem in these three northern provinces, where most of Mozambique’s poor reside and depend on the woodlands for their basic livelihood necessities. Despite its high concentration of natural and biodiversity assets, these three provinces have recorded the highest poverty rates in the country and have neither benefitted from a peaceful situation in the wake of the civil war, nor from robust post-conflict economic growth. Northern Mozambique faces multiple and intersecting challenges including exposure to natural hazards and climate change, historical legacies of conflict and violence, widespread poverty, limited state presence and scarce delivery of basic services, exposure to the illicit economy through its poorly-policed coastline and porous borders, and an escalating armed and violent insurgency. The security situation in the Northern provinces of Mozambique has degraded significantly in the past few years, due to armed attacks in the gas-rich province of Cabo Delgado, which have claimed about 2,000 lives and displaced nearly 300,000 people since it began in 2017. This situation multiplies by the crisis caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, and most recently by the COVID-19



pandemic, could further deepen poverty in a region that already suffers from some of the worst socio-economic and development indicators in the country.

Cabo Delgado (82,625 km² and 2,320,261 inhabitants) is the northernmost province of Mozambique; bordering the country of Tanzania and the provinces of Nampula and Niassa. It is most impacted by the conflict, where the largest insurgencies and other illegal activities are concentrated. It is also expected to have large investments in the gas sector in the next 15-20 years in the southern districts, from where many of the displaced people have moved to seek shelter in the provinces of Nampula and Niassa. Former forest areas have been transformed into urban settlements, making Nampula the most populous province in Mozambique. Poverty and malnutrition rates are the highest in the country. Nampula has received most of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Cabo Delgado. Although exposed to extreme weather events, Northern Mozambique’s long coastline teems with rich marine life and is estimated to be the livelihood source for hundreds of remote coastal communities. Niassa (129,056 km² and 1,810,794 inhabitants) is Mozambique’s least densely populated province and has the largest forest surface area in the country. This province houses Mozambique’s largest protected area, the Niassa National Reserve (42,000 km²) which supports Mozambique’s largest elephant population.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The project will be implemented by 2 agencies, Integrated Northern Development Agency (ADIN) under the mandate of MADER and Blue Economy Development Fund (ProAzul) under the mandate of MIMAIP, working with several ministries, institutes (e.g. FNDS) and directorates. There is a varied capacity of government institutions to manage E&S risks. ADIN is a new public institution established in March 2020 with no safeguards management experience in WBG funded project. As such, ADIN has no environmental and social specialists yet nor safeguards systems in place. These teams and their capacity will be built through PPF funds and technical support from FNDS, during project preparation. In contrast, ProAzul has long-standing experience in managing safeguards in Bank operations and is currently implementing SWIOFish (P132123) and recently closed FishCC (P149992). The SWIOFish project has a dedicated PIU with competitively selected staff who are qualified in environmental and social aspects and familiar with Bank guidelines on environmental and social risks management. Hence, both agencies have no experience working under the new ESF, therefore it would be necessary to improve the procedures and processes of E&S risk management not only within the PIUs but also with the local level partners, private or public, institutions, and stakeholders. In addition, the successful implementation of the project will furthermore require effective coordination across several Ministries and multiple agencies at national and sub-national levels. In order to improve institutional capacity regarding E&S risk management measures, the Project will provide technical assistance support designed to strengthen the performance of E&S management systems under Component 3.

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II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The Environmental risk and impact have been determined as “Substantial”, due mainly due to Key environmental risks and impacts stemming from Component 1 are associated with the increasing use of pesticides, habitat clearing, community work, planted forests and agroforestry systems, supporting activities in rural communities e.g.



conservation agriculture and fisheries and aquaculture-related value chains, as well as the rehabilitation or construction of local small-infrastructure, where community health and safety concerns are expected, and other occupational health and safety concerns related to the use of vehicles, construction equipment and machinery to direct and indirect contracted workers. Additional risks are related to civil works activities close to with conservation areas and sensitive terrestrial, marine, and coastal habitats (particularly in mangroves and riverine areas) and fauna disturbance and degradation due to earth movements, soil and water bodies contamination through uncontrolled spillages, mainly during construction phases; waste generation and handling (both solid and sewage); air, soil and water bodies contamination due to civil works, livelihoods activities and agro-processing industries, nuisance, and traffic safety issues to the community. Some risks and impacts are expected to be significant but mostly are temporary, predictable and/or reversible with lower effects on areas of high value or sensitivity. Under Component 2, limited risks and impacts are expected, particularly from improvement of infrastructures for law enforcement, biodiversity conservation and tourism development. The other activities are mostly technical assistance (TA) activities (e.g. improving artisanal fisheries licensing and registration; revision and implementation of CA Management and Business Plans) that fall under Type 3 (capacity building activities) which have more diffuse and induced impacts, often playing out over a longer term.

The Environmental Risk Rating also takes into account the varying capacity of the multiple implementing agencies (FNDS and ProAzul) to manage potential risks, particularly under the new ESF requirements which both have no prior experience.

Social Risk Rating

High

Overall, the project is expected to have positive social impact as it aims to enhance the livelihoods of local communities.

Under Component 1, the project will support activities aiming to enhance livelihoods linked to agriculture and forestry, biodiversity and fisheries and strengthen community governance and the empowerment of youth and women. The type and location of infrastructure to be supported under the project has not been identified at this stage. Small parcels of land will likely be required and may lead to some impacts on land and livelihoods. A Resettlement Policy Framework will be prepared by appraisal to guide the development of specific instruments before civil works take place. While infrastructure works are expected to use local labor, the risk of child labor and/ or forced labor cannot be ignored. It is crucial to ensure that local labor laws and the requirements of ESS 2 are followed and Labor management Procedures are defined under the ESMF. Further, security risks may impact worker safety and working conditions and this will need to be addressed. The risk of /Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other Sexual Health (SH) impacts is possible given the focus on rural areas with possibly men and women working in unsupervised conditions. GBV risks are also related to the interventions related to women’s economic empowerment with improved agricultural practices, access to credit and services. A GBV Risk Assessment for the Project will be undertaken to assign the level of risk and propose requisite measures. The risk of conflicts within communities and with the project is also possible unless the prioritizing of communities for receiving project benefits is done in a transparent manner and through consultations particularly with regard to the Challenge Fund. Strong communication and consultation mechanisms will need to be in place to mitigate this risk.

Under Component 2, the project will strengthen sustainable management of natural resources including the improvement of fisheries surveillance, strengthening sustainable forest management, capacity building, promoting

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stakeholder's engagement and the improvement of small-scale infrastructure for improved management of Conservation Areas. There is a risk that natural resources dependent communities living in Conservation Areas may face restrictions on their livelihoods. Surveillance of fishing regimes may also have a similar impact. A Process Framework will need to be in place by appraisal to ensure that the livelihoods of communities dependent on natural resources is not impacted negatively. The risk of social conflict is possible with increased surveillance and a strong community consultation strategy will need to be developed and implemented.

Proposed activities under Component 1 and 2 will need to manage the risks related to selection criteria of beneficiaries (particular youth and women), considering the socio-cultural norms in Northern Mozambique (matrilineal communities). Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (young farmers and fishers, women, internally displaced people, communities living in geographically remote and challenging areas, etc) are likely to have inequitable access to project benefits. A Social Assessment will be conducted during preparation to identify dynamics and drivers of conflict, exclusion and political economy. The assessment will also analyze how insecurity and political economy impact the livelihoods of vulnerable and poor groups.

Overall, the most significant social issue faced by the project is the insurgency and its impact on local communities which is the underpinning reason for high risk. There needs to be an improved understanding of the contours, dynamics and impacts of the security situation, its links to political economy of the region and how it impacts local livelihoods.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Expected project outcomes include: (i) increase adoption of good practices in the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors; (ii) increase quality of life of the rural communities of selected areas living in the most vulnerable conditions and with lowest incomes; (iii) increase the participation of communities in the management of Conservation Areas and on promoting conservation-compatible livelihoods and value chains; (iv) preservation and replanting of the mangrove through the community involvement; and, (v) fostering forest plantations and restoration of degraded areas.

The achievement of these objectives anticipate several potential environmental and social risks related to sub-projects, in addition to some cross-cutting risks across the Project as a whole. The main negative impacts and risks on the environment are related to a potential increase in pesticide use in agriculture areas and the pollution management associated with it. The adoption of good practices, giving preference to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches, using combined or varied tactics, depending on the proposed use and its users, is absolutely required to minimize risks to humans health and the environment. Other adverse impacts are related to small civil works in rural areas in the context of natural habitats, close to conservation areas and coastal zone; movement of machines and equipment, transportation and disposal of raw materials, erosion on internal areas or of coastal zones, increased dust and noise, among others. Social risks include land acquisition (for small infrastructure) and impacts on livelihoods, non application of labor laws, use of child and forced labor, SEA/GBV risks and risks of communicable diseases including COVID-19. Additional concerns and risks are related to climate change and disaster resilience in



these rural communities in vulnerable coastal areas, demanding effective measures to address emergency events, as well as, when possible, climate change considerations in the design and construction or rehabilitation of small infrastructure, to be fully integrated into the project. On the green activities, improving the sustainable management of natural resources will require adequate control of environmentally sensitive areas, as well as a detailed survey of the existing mangrove areas to support event restoration activities, and requirements under the ESF. This is especially important considering the likely nature-based protection services provided by natural mangroves, floodplains and wetlands adjacent to the coastal zones. Further considerations include addressing risks and impacts related to nature-based tourism, law enforcement activities within the CAs, community conflicts with increased surveillance in natural resource and CA management, inclusion of marginalized groups, impacts on natural resource based livelihoods. The location of project activities in conflict areas also requires special attention to security issues, and a Security Risk Assessment is required to better identify and assess the demands and opportunities in the northern provinces of Mozambique.

The implementation agencies (FNDS and ProAzul) will prepare an overall and comprehensive area-based ESIA in three parts, one for each province that will be targeted for project intervention (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa), taking into account the typology of proposed subprojects. The ESIA will provide a more detailed description of each area, its current environmental and social characteristics, the typology of projects being considered, the results of preliminary consultation with stakeholders, and a preliminary approach to the application of the mitigation hierarchy in each area. The information generated by the ESIA will support the development of an ESMF (as part of the same report) setting out the processes and standards to be followed in screening and site selection, final specific EA/ESIA (as needed) for each subproject as information, and preliminary designs become available, and preparation of site-specific ESMPs (as needed) – all of which are expected to take place during implementation. A stand-alone Social assessment will analyze the security situation and its impact on communities particularly poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups and present recommendations for strengthening the inclusion of such groups.

A geographical prioritization exercise will be carried out during project preparation and will allow selecting specific areas with high poverty and vulnerability, the potential for impact, and viability of implementation. Such exercise will allow matching areas with different types of activities, that may focus on agriculture and forestry, fisheries, or biodiversity conservation, depending on the most relevant natural asset identified in the selected area. Specific and on-demand analytical work will be also carried out when needed to understand the specific drivers of the vulnerability of local populations.

During project preparation, it's also expected to apply the Climate Change Screening Tool to better identify and assess the potential expected risks in these three provinces.

The ESMF will address procedures to avoid, minimize and, where possible, mitigate negative environmental and social risks and impacts related to project activities in a manner consistent with the ESF. The whole ESMF list of the proposed specific action plans should include: (1) Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP); (2) Emergency Response Plan; (3) Protected Areas Management Plan (land and marine); (4) ESIA - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment; (5) Security Management Plan; (6) SEA/GBV Assessment and Action Plan (7) Labor Management Procedures (8) Community Health Plan (including for COVID 19) and others to be identified, as needed.



A Resettlement Policy framework (to guide the production of site specific RAPs/ARAPs) and a Process framework will be prepared by appraisal to ensure that any impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement and impacts on natural resource and CA dependent communities are mitigated. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared by appraisal that will include mechanisms for communication, consultations and Grievance Redress (including for workers). The GRM will be SEA/GBV sensitive to ensure that any related complaints are dealt with in a sensitive manner.

Taking into account that the FNDS has been the most relevant implementing agent of recent natural resource management projects in Mozambique, it would be worthwhile to have a brief assessment of the successes and failures in the application of safeguards instruments adopted by previous projects (concluded or not), to ensure that good practices in progress are continuously adopted, and that lessons are learned to the same extent.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

N/A

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard is relevant. The Borrower will ensure that the adoption of a consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate approach for the purpose of engaging stakeholders and disclosing project related information to stakeholders. Project stakeholders include local communities, in particular women, youth and vulnerable groups; private sector - entrepreneurs and traders mainly related to agricultural and fisheries sectors; district, provincial and national government; civil society institutions (NGOs, CBOs, ASCAS ...) and other services providers. Vulnerable groups are expected to include poor, marginalized, small farmers and those at risk of facing social exclusion such as women, elderly and child headed households. Such groups will be consulted through an identification process and targeted consultations and assessment to ensure their inclusion in Project activities.

District and provincial governments, local authorities and community leaders will require close support and capacity building to effectively engage with stakeholders and project beneficiaries and to avoid possible exclusion of vulnerable groups. In order to implement this approach, the Borrower will prepare a draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prior to appraisal that will include a stakeholder mapping exercise, details of types, frequency and approach to consultations, information sharing and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) related procedures. Once finalized the Borrower will submit the SEP for Bank’s clearance and update it regularly during implementation. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve stakeholder identification and analysis; planning how to engage with stakeholders; disclosure of information; consultation with stakeholders and focal groups as appropriate; and establishing an effective project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and reporting to stakeholders. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be based on an FNDS existing system established at the national and provincial level to allow for grievances and feedback from the stakeholders and is based on the framework as provided in ESMF. Proactive efforts would be made to publicize the existence of the GRM system to all stakeholders to ensure that all are able to access it and receive timely meaningful responses and this process would be closely monitored. The GRM will also be SEA/GBV sensitive to deal with such complaints appropriately. The consultation process and stakeholder engagement must take into consideration the COVID 19 constraints and the World Bank guidance for consultation under COVID 19 circumstances. The implementing agencies will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

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B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

ESS2 is considered relevant to the project at this time. Project interventions will involve direct workers community workers, primary supply workers, contract workers, civil servants, and consultants to provide range of activities from capacity building and technical assistance to civil works. As such, there is a need for the project to ensure respect for the rights of workers, and also the need to ensure a respectful and safe work place. The mobilization of workers may lead to sexual harassment and intimidation risks amongst employees and also between employees and local communities. The project will include measures to ensure non-discrimination and promote gender sensitivity in the recruitment process of consultants, including those that might be hired as technical assistants. Civil works interventions may outsource minor works to contractors. While the number of workers cannot be estimated at the current stage, no large-scale labor influx is expected. In line with ESS2, the use of forced labor or the use of child labor for any person under the age of 18 in hazardous work situation (e.g. in health care facilities) is prohibited. Mozambique's Labor Law, "Lei do Trabalho", issued in 2007, and the Legal Regime of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases (Decree 62/2013) determines that all workers have the right to healthy conditions and protection equipment, among other measures. The project will also ensure that all workers hired will be provided with good working conditions in line with local laws and consistent with ESS2. Project workers may also face issues related to security due to the insurgency in Cabo Delgado. Therefore the requirements of paragraphs 9 to 30 (working conditions and management of worker relationships, protecting the work force especially in an insurgency context that can lead to unsafe working conditions and impacts on health, grievance mechanism, occupational health and safety -OHS) of ESS2 will apply to all direct workers; the requirements of paragraphs 9 to 33 of ESS2 will apply to contracted workers as well as community workers where they are involved; requirements of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety) will apply to civil servants involved in the project. Moreover, as mitigation measures, the project will implement adequate occupational health and safety (OHS) measures (including emergency preparedness and response measures) in line with the ESMF and WHO guidelines on COVID19 to prevent its spread in all project interventions. The OHS measures will take into account the World Bank Group's General Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and other particular guidelines relevant for the project: Annual Crop Production, Perennial Crop Production, Aquaculture, Mammalian Livestock Production, Poultry Production, etc. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be produced as part of the ESMF to provide measures to address the terms and conditions of works. A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be submitted prior to appraisal. The project will commit (through the ESCP) to implement Labor Management Procedures (LMP) through specific sub-project level Plans. The LMP will also include SES/GBV sensitive GRM for workers including community workers to that they have an official way to communicate grievances or other concerns to the management. The LMP will also include measures to ensure the safety and health of all workers in a context of insurgency that can impact them and their working conditions. Moreover, the Borrower will launch sensitization program related to the availability of worker's GRM and to the respect of code of conduct to prevent and address any harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation within the project. All staff hired by the project will be required to sign and adhere to the standardized code of conduct.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management



ESS3 is currently considered relevant to the project. Rehabilitation and spot improvements of roads and bridges may pose risks related to soil disturbance and degradation due to earth movements for preparation of construction sites, soil and water bodies contamination through uncontrolled spillages, waste generation and management, and environmental pollution (air, soil and water bodies contamination). ESMPs will be prepared as necessary to manage any pollution resulting from civil works for rehabilitation of facilities. The ESMPs will be implemented by contractors. Moreover, the Component 1 will promote plantations and agroforestry systems and invest in agriculture management and financing fisheries MSMEs (aquaculture and mariculture) to increase productivity which may involve significant pest management issues as such the Borrower will give preference to integrated pest management (IPMP) approaches using combined or multiple tactics (biological and chemical pest control agents). Moreover, as acquisition, handling, usage and storage of chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers, etc., are expected the Borrower will prepare an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) as part of the ESMF and use relevant international standards and codes of conduct, as well as the EHSGs., The IPMP will be implemented on a sub-project basis to manage risks and impacts from pesticides.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

ESS4 is considered relevant to the project as the proposed activities may pose community and safety risks to nearby communities. Anticipated community health and safety risks during implementation will include i) traffic and road safety hazards associated with increased traffic volume on public roads and at construction sites; ii) health issues including communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDs associated with labor influx; iii) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Gender-based Violence (GBV); and iv) spread of COVID-19; security concerns related to insurgency armed attacks in neighbour districts. To address these risks, the ESMF and site specific ESMPs will outline detailed management and mitigation measures for community health and safety management during construction and operation.

A SEA/GBV risk assessment will be conducted during project preparation. Relevant mitigation measures to address these risks (e.g. integrating Codes of Conduct with SEA/GBV-related protections into community consultations and mapping activities to identify potential service providers, and establishment of GRM sensitive to SEA/GBV with procedures and channels to enable safe, confidential and ethical reporting of GBV incidents) will be articulated in the ESMF. The Borrower will conduct a GBV Risk Assessment and prepare an Action Plan before Project Appraisal.

The risk of spread of COVID-19 is high, including through project activities, if not addressed. As mitigation measures, the Borrower will develop a COVID-19 protocol to prevent or minimize the spread of infectious diseases including COVID-19 to the community as part of the ESMF to be prepared before appraisal. Safety provisions will be included in the site-specific OHS plans. The project will also be sensitive to issues associated with the stigmatization of populations as COVID-19 infection risks.

The ESMF will incorporate best practices on control and prevention of COVID-19 using World Bank guidelines, e.g. ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects; Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings, as well as other international recognized institutions such as WHO: Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected; Operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community; Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response.



Moreover, due to the increasing insurgency attacks to civilians in Cabo Delgado and the vulnerability that this cause to local communities, the Borrower will conduct a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and prepare a Security Management Plan (SMP) as well (subject to confirmation through the SRA) to help selecting the areas of intervention and determine the level of security required for the project workers, assets, and activities as well as identifying mitigation measure to avoid or minimize risks and impacts posed by these security arrangements to those within and outside the project site as per the WB's Good Practice Note (GPN) on Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel

Moreover, since the coastal districts of the project interventions areas are located in high flood and cyclone risk zones, the Borrower will conduct a Risk Hazard Assessment (RHA) as part of the ESMF. The RHA will be determine the need to design and implement an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to respond various risks and impacts arising from such events in the areas of agriculture, food security, nutrition, protection, transport, logistics and communications as well as EHS/OHS issues. The ERP will be proportional to the project risks and will include early warning systems, evacuation plans, outline of trainings for the Project workers and community members' as a preventive measures, etc. These measures will be established in coordination with the relevant local authorities and the affected community. During project preparation a Climate Vulnerability Assessment will also be conducted given the country's context and exposure to climate change impacts using the Climate Change Screening Tool.

It is not expected that the project will negatively affect the ecosystem services, provisioning and regulating services, that would result in adverse health and safety risks to and impacts on local communities, contrary the project seeks to improve the management of Conservation Areas as well as restoring degraded areas and forest reserves. Similarly, is not expected that the project has any impact of dams safety.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The ESS5 is relevant as the construction and rehabilitation of small rural infrastructure works could involve minor land acquisition impacts. Potential social impacts and risks are expected including economic impacts on Project Affected People (PAP) and temporary or permanent land acquisition. The Borrower will develop a stand-alone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) during project preparation that will include the procedures and approaches for land acquisition and will provide guidance for preparation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAP) as required before civil works commence on specific sub-projects. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared, consulted upon, cleared by the Bank and implemented prior to commencement of any construction and/or land acquisition. A Process Framework will be in place to ensure that Protected Area and Fishery dependent people's access to livelihoods is not adversely impacted by the project. The RPF and Process Framework will be included in the ESCP and advanced versions of these instruments will be prepared by project appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The ESS6 is considered relevant to the project at this time. Even though infrastructure rehabilitation planned under the project will focus on already existing rural roads and bridges, it will also necessitate limited physical interventions (e.g. land clearing, resource use, temporary diversion of watercourses or roads to allow culverts or bridges repairs)



that could negatively impact the biodiversity or living natural resources. In addition, there are others activities susceptible to negatively affect biodiversity conservation: the financing of aquaculture and mariculture MSMEs can lead to accidental introduction of invasive alien species; promotion of plantations and agroforestry systems can unintentionally convert critical habitats; civil works in legally protected areas may have negative impacts on rare, restricted, endemic and/or endangered species; investments in non-timber forest products value chains and production of biomass may lead to overexploitation of certain species. In order to avoid these risks, the Borrower will not implement any project activities that have potential to convert critical habitat and kill or harvest IUCN Red-listed threatened species or national protected species. As such a protocol to screen out these habitats and species will be developed as part of the ESMF. Moreover, all introductions of alien species in aquaculture or mariculture sub-projects will be subject to a risk assessment (as part of the ESMP) to determine the potential for invasive behavior and the WBG ESH guidelines for Aquaculture will be followed. Regarding the Community Challenge Fund investments in non-timber forest products value chains and production of biomass the project will apply the requirements set out in ESS6 paragraph 35 (b). Financing of support to aquaculture, non-timber forest product value chains and other investments in the production of living natural resources will meet certification requirements as provided in ESS6, which will be detailed in the ESMF.

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

This standard is assessed to be not relevant as there are no identified vulnerable or marginalized groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under the Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities in the project area of influence.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

There is no indication of potential impacts on cultural heritage as major part of the works (rehabilitation) will focus on already existing roads and bridges. However, this will be thoroughly assessed as part of the ESMF development process for all specific investments which may hold cultural or religious value to local communities. If potential impacts on cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) near or on any project sites are identified in the ESMF, cultural heritage plan(s) will be developed in accordance with this standard and national law, including chance finds procedures. The ESMF will include guidelines for Chance Finds Procedures according to national law, which will be followed.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant as there are no financial intermediaries.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Mozambique has recently been classified as an FCV country under Medium-Intensity Conflict due to the security situation in several regions of the country. A new peace accord was reached in August 2019, and has been violated several times by a Renamo breakaway military faction known as Military Junta. Meanwhile, there is another so-called Islamic insurgency in parts of the gas-rich province of Cabo-Delgado. The indiscriminate killing of civilians perpetrated by the insurgents has now spread to other districts and towns in the province, including Mocímboa da Praia, Palma,



Macomia, Quissanga, Ibo, Meluco and Nangade. Recently (August 2020) the rebels reportedly attacked and occupied successively the key port - close to large natural gas projects in northern Mozambique - in the rural town of Mocimboa da Praia and occupied islands of Mecungo and Vamizi, part of Quirimbas Archipelago a UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve and major tourism attraction.

Since October 2017 when the first insurgent attacks started there has been a tendency of conflict and violence escalation, recent estimates show the conflict has killed more than 1,000 people and forced 300,000 from their homes, and force 700,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. The risk that violence can spread to other areas of the country should not be underestimated. Many residents of the affected areas in Cabo Delgado have sought refuge in the nearby province of Nampula.

The deployment of Government Armed Forces to protected Cabo Delgado civilians and their properties and goods and to respond to the attacks that have been perpetrated by insurgent armed groups has brought increase scrutiny from national and international organizations of human rights which have expressed concerns over the violation of human rights, use of excessive and unjustified force, by the Defense and Security Forces.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

None

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- A Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (including the design of a GRM) will be prepared, consulted and disclosed by Appraisal.

- The following instruments will be finalized, consulted, cleared and disclosed by appraisal:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including: i) Labor Management Procedures (LMP), ii) Pest Management Plan (PMP), iii) Risk Hazard Assessment (RHA) and Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), iv) SEA/GBV Action Plan, v) guidance for Chance Find Procedures, and vi) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- The ESMF will include a generic ESMP.

Public Disclosure



- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Process Framework
- Social Assessment on the conflict situation, political economy and its impacts on community livelihoods particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- Security Risk Assessment and Security Management Plan.

Capacity building and training actions will include:

- ESF in general (Environmental and Social Standards)
- ESMF Screening procedures, Environmental and social management plan; ESMP implementation progress report; ES supervision progress report;
- Preparation and implementation of ES instruments, SEP, LMP, Gender Based Violence (GBV), GRM, Labor management, Stakeholder engagement;
- RAP preparation and implementation.
- Occupational health and safety, emergency prevention and preparedness and response arrangements to emergency situations.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

Timeline for preparation of specific ESIA, ESMP and RAP and other likely actions to be done during implementation.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

08-Mar-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Public Disclosure



Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: North Integrated Development Agency (ADIN)

Implementing Agency: ProAzul

Implementing Agency: National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Karin Teixeira Kaechele, Ann-Sofie Jespersen, Giuseppe Fantozzi
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	David Seth Warren Recommended on 11-Jan-2021 at 05:31:55 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Peter Leonard (SAESSA) Cleared on 15-Jan-2021 at 11:19:16 GMT-05:00