



Government of Mozambique

**Cyclone Idai and Kenneth Emergency Recovery
and Resilience Project (P171040)**

**STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN
(SEP)**

6 September 2019

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1. Project Context

In March and April 2019, Mozambique was struck by two consecutive major cyclones with significant impacts on local population, business and core infrastructure. A total of 1.5 million people were affected, with damages and losses amounting to US\$ 2.79 billion, and an estimated US\$ 3.2 billion of total cost for recovery and reconstruction¹. The first event, Cyclone Idai, affected more than 1.5 million people (5.4 percent of Mozambique population) causing 602 fatalities and 1,600 injuries. Cyclone Idai also had significant impacts in neighboring countries Malawi and Zimbabwe. The second event, Cyclone Kenneth, affected 250,000 people and caused 45 casualties. Both events destroyed and damaged houses, business and core infrastructure. Given the severity of the impacts of the two cyclones in Mozambique, the World Bank's proposed response combines the strategic use of IDA resources on multiple fronts to enable a response at scale, drawing from resources under ongoing projects where possible; activation of CERC/IRM components; and a proposed CRW allocation.

The impacts of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth are concentrated in the provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Manica and Cabo Delgado. Cyclone Idai caused extraordinary levels of impact in Sofala, Zambezia and Manica. Six weeks after Cyclone Idai, Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in the fragile Province of Cabo Delgado. Idai's U-shaped path passed over Zambezia, Nampula and Tete provinces in the first week of March. It then came back through Sofala, Manica and Tete during the end of the second week making landfall near the city of Beira, in the Sofala province. The city, Mozambique's 5th largest with a population of over 530,000, was hit hard by both cyclone-level wind speeds (>175km/h) as well as torrential rainfall and storm surge. The cyclone caused massive destruction resulting from both flooding and very strong winds, resulting in severe economic and social impacts for affected populations. Six weeks after, cyclone Kenneth, a category 4 cyclone considered the strongest cyclone to ever hit the African continent, brought winds of up to 220 km/h causing massive destruction to homes and infrastructure in the districts of Ibo, Macomia and Quissanga. Kenneth slowly moved south towards the city of Pemba, population 200,000, causing major flooding in its path.

¹ Government of Mozambique (2019) Post Disaster Need Assessment.

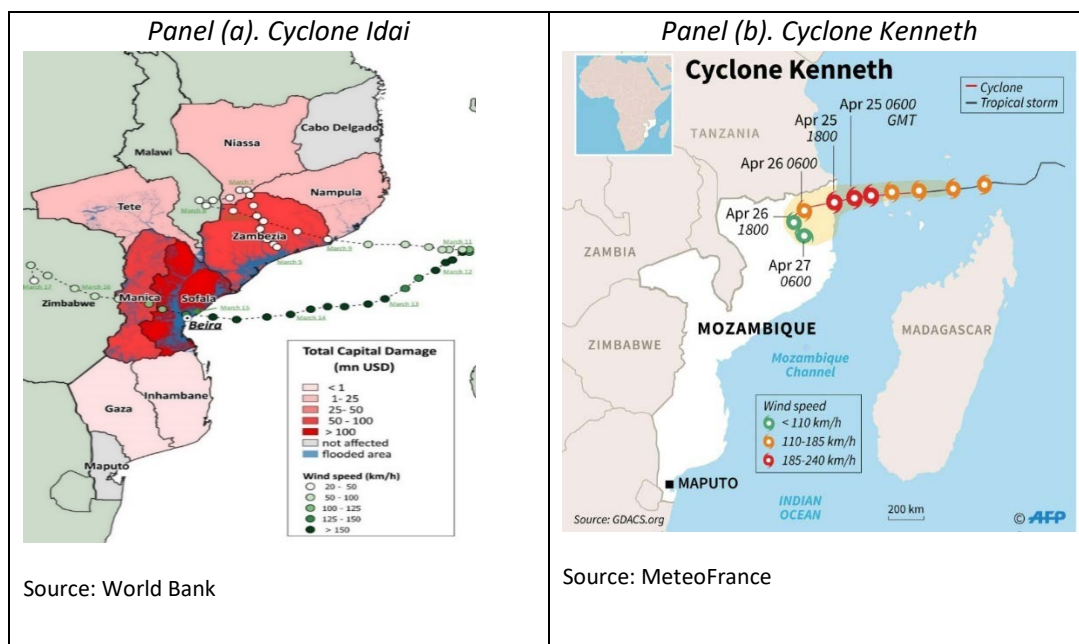


Figure 1. Cyclones Idai (a) and Kenneth (b)

A Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) was conducted in April and May 2018 in partnership with Government and non-Government actors, quantifying the damages, losses and negative repercussions on poverty and economic growth. The post-disaster needs assessment was carried out in collaboration between the GoM, United Nations (UN), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Union (EU) and the World Bank, covering the entire affected areas, including areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth. In addition, the World Bank conducted a remote "GRADE" impact assessment and the Municipality of Beira conducted a city-wide assessment process with support from the Dutch Government and other international partners. The PDNA shows highest damages and losses in productive (US\$ 1,191 million), infrastructure (US\$ 797 million) and social (US\$ 693 million) sectors. The impacts of the recent events estimated in the PDNA are significant, including the increase on poverty rate, decrease on economic growth and increase in inflation, which could worsen the actual situation of food insecurity in the country. It is estimated that the poverty rate may rise to 79 percent in affected areas, up from 64 percent. Preliminary forecast on GDP point to a decrease in real GDP from 4.7 percent to 2.4 percent.

Due to the strategic importance of the Beira corridor for international trade, the damages to critical infrastructure and logistics in and around Beira are expected to have ripple effects on neighboring countries, in addition to the negative effects on the local economy. The Beira corridor is a trading route for countries including Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe that links hinterland countries to the ocean through the port of Beira. Cyclone winds and floods destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, as well as buildings in Beira used to facilitate trade, such as warehouses. The capacity of the region to facilitate trade is expected to decrease as a consequence of Cyclone Idai. This may have long term impacts, as businesses search for alternative trading routes during the disruption. Some may not return when services have recovered. Local businesses have suffered major damages and losses. In addition to the direct costs associated with damages to facilities and equipment, local enterprises suffered from the indirect effects of infrastructure disruptions, as well as demand and supply shocks.

The Government of Mozambique has been activated mechanisms to respond to the emergency with an extensive support of donors since the declaration of the state of emergency on March 19. And following the

landfall of Cyclone Idai, it launched a major rescue operation while providing humanitarian aid to affected population, including more than 150,000 people temporarily relocated to emergency shelters. The post-disaster response was carried out by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), a Government agency, with support from the UN system and multi and bilateral organizations. In addition, the Government completed a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment supported by the EU, UN, AFDB and World Bank covering the entire affected areas, including areas affected by Cyclone Kenneth. The PDNA was coordinated by the Ministry of Public Works, housing and Water Resources and the outcomes were presented at the Donor Conference on June 1, 2019. To support the government response, pledges towards humanitarian and development needs add up to close to US\$214.3 million for Mozambique specific support. To fund the humanitarian relief effort in Mozambique, the UN launched a Flash Appeal for an amount of US\$282 million. The major share of the appeal amount was dedicated to food security and health to assist the 1.72 million people in need of immediate life-saving and life-sustaining assistance over the 3 months following the disaster. About US\$94.3 million was pledged by donors towards the appeal. The United States (US\$48.2 million) and United Kingdom (US\$5.6 million) made the largest country contributions to the pledge. US\$19 million was funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (UN). In addition, the IMF approved emergency financial assistance of US\$120 million for budgetary support.

2. Project Description

2.1. Project Objectives

The Project Development Objective is to support the recovery of public and private infrastructure and livelihoods while strengthening climate resilience in the areas most affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.

2.2. Project Components

The proposed project addresses short- and medium-term reconstruction needs while strengthening long-term resilience of the affected areas. The proposed reconstruction interventions follow the priorities as identified in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment- PDNA, focusing on: (1) reconstruction of resilient housing and selected public infrastructure assets and recovery of the private sector; and (2) investments in the recovery and strengthening of climate-resilient infrastructure.

The project will address recovery needs in the coastal provinces most affected by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth and will support climate resilience investments in the city of Beira. The coastal provinces of Sofala and Cabo Delgado have borne the brunt of Cyclone Idai and Kenneth; thus, the project will prioritize recovery of housing and public and climate-resilient infrastructure across these two provinces. Being one of the most important and fastest growing centers of economic activity in Mozambique, the city of Beira in the province of Sofala accounts for a large share of the economic impact of Cyclone Idai.

Component 1 – Recovery and reconstruction of cyclone-affected areas (US\$80 million IDA)

The activities to be financed under this component include (1) the repair and reconstruction of housing for selected vulnerable communities; (2) the repair and reconstruction of key public infrastructure; (3) the recovery of the private sector and economic activities.

Sub-component 1.1 – Housing (US\$42 million IDA)

The sub-component will finance the partial or complete reconstruction of approximately 15,000 housing units for an estimated 75,000 cyclone-affected beneficiaries through a community-based and owner-driven resilient

reconstruction approach, as well as relevant technical assistance activities to ensure that the housing stock is more resilient. The housing reconstruction activities will prioritize affected areas in Sofala and Cabo Delgado.

Technical assistance activities financed under this sub-component are designed to ensure that the housing reconstruction process follows a transparent, fair and community-based approach. Therefore, capacity building and training exercises will happen both at the level of the Reconstruction Office as well as at the community level. An important component of the technical assistance will be the establishment of a well-managed integrated data system that will keep track of reconstruction needs and progress, which will inform the targeting and result tracking of the reconstruction process. The development of the system will be informed by similar data tracking systems developed in other post-disaster housing reconstruction programs, including in the Nepal Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (P155969).

The need for housing reconstruction support in affected areas far exceeds the resources available. Targeting will therefore be critical to make sure that impact is optimized. The objective is to target vulnerable populations, such as female-headed households. The targeting of activities under this sub-component will be based on a housing reconstruction strategy that will be completed by the Reconstruction Office in the first months after project effectiveness which will include: (1) a housing assessment to identify the typologies of affected houses and appropriate reconstruction options; (2) a social assessment of affected households that will cover the households' economic situation, composition, gender roles vulnerability status and reconstruction investments to date; and (3) a value chain analysis to assess the market conditions for the housing reconstruction and flag any possible labor or material limitations. The targeting and implementation of the housing reconstruction activities under this sub-component will also inform operational modalities for the Government's wider reconstruction program that will address the needs identified in the PDNA.

The implementation arrangements, including financing flows, will be based on the specifics of the reconstruction strategy and will be subjected to Bank approval before implementation. Likely, the construction will be implemented through a hybrid approach involving community-level construction, technical support from NGOs and UN organizations and a system of grants for home-owners through the Reconstruction Office and the banking system. At the household level, allocation of resources will be governed by pre-established eligibility criteria, identified in the strategy. This strategy will be consulted upon and disseminated publicly. Participants will be registered and enter a participation agreement prior to allocation of resources to the beneficiaries. All beneficiaries and their eligibility will be disclosed publicly using the tracking system developed in the technical assistance activity described above.

The system that will be set up under this component will allow for the further upscaling of housing reconstruction beyond the funding available in this project. In this regard, the World Bank will work with partners and government on a potential upscaling of housing reconstruction following a harmonized approach and a common framework. This sub-component will be coordinated in collaboration with other donors active in the housing sector, such as UN-HABITAT and USAID.

Sub-component 1.2 – Public Infrastructure (US\$16 million IDA)

This sub-component will finance the recovery and reconstruction of key public infrastructure damaged by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth and the construction of new, more resilient public infrastructure. Specific activities financed may include the repair and reconstruction of markets, government buildings, public water and

sanitation units, and the construction of multi-functional elevated flood evacuation sites and cyclone wind shelters.

The process of identification, prioritization and selection of public infrastructure that will benefit from this sub-component will be defined under the Designated Recovery Framework (DRF), which will be developed in the first months after project effectiveness, based on the PDNA and further data collection. Post-cyclone Idai Reconstruction Office (GRPC) will lead the development of the DRF in close collaboration with the Bank. The framework will directly inform the interventions to be financed under this sub-component. An ESMF will provide guidance on managing environmental and social aspects of all public infrastructure interventions. The ESMF will include a social assessment that includes access to infrastructure for vulnerable communities.

The activities financed under this sub-component will be constructed in a climate-resilient, inclusive and gender-informed fashion, by using resilient design standards, incorporating female-friendly aspects in shelter design and prioritizing public infrastructure that offers services and employment to women, such as markets. A technical support program will be established to build capacity for Building Back Better approaches across government and non-government agencies. To make sure implementation of the project follows a transparent, fair, inclusive and community-based approach, the sub-component will benefit from technical assistance activities planned under sub-component 1.1.

Sub-component 1.3 - Private Sector Recovery (US\$22 million IDA)

This sub-component will have the following three activities: (a) matching grants to support MSME recovery; (b) credit line to enhance access to finance; and (c) technical assistance. This component will target informal, micro and small, and medium -sized firms impacted by the disaster. This would complement the US\$110 million IFC Mozambique and Malawi Emergency Facility ("IMMEF") under preparation; however, it is not dependent on the IFC operation which targets medium-sized firms. This sub-component is being coordinated in collaboration with other donors focusing on private sector support, such USAID.

(a) Matching grants to Support the recovery of Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs). Under this activity, the proposed project will finance activities to assist the private sector to recover from natural disaster by supporting the purchase of equipment and materials to enable MSMEs to restore operating capacity/equipment as part of their overall recovery effort and provide technical assistance to eligible micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. To maximize the impact of the grants, eligibility will be designed in a way that supports vulnerable populations, such as women-owned businesses. The Bank has previous experience from implementing matching grants in Mozambique through the Integrated Growth Poles Project (127303). This activity will build on those experiences. An ESMF will provide guidance on addressing environment and social aspects of this intervention.

(b) Credit line to enhance access to finance. To facilitate access to liquidity for small to medium-sized enterprises in the aftermath of the disaster, this activity focuses on enabling participating financial institutions to offer beneficial credit options to firms affected by the disaster. The activity allows selected financial institutions, that have been screened for environmental and social systems under an Environment and Social Management System consistent with the requirements of ESS9, to access credit with beneficial interest rates, such as the rate commercial banks pay to access the central bank's Permanent Deposit Facility (10.25% as of June 24, 2019) or another benchmark. As a result, the financial institutions can then offer cheaper credits to firms. Selected institutions must have a strong track record of working with small and medium enterprises;

- eligibility criteria are outlined in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) Annex 2². The financing would provide temporary liquidity for working capital and investment financing during the emergency recovery phase (defined as 6-24 months following the disaster).

(c) **Technical assistance** on implementation design. Technical assistance will be provided to support the effective implementation of the matching grants and credit lines. On the matching grants, technical assistance will focus on participating firms to verify eligibility and provide support to beneficiaries from the point of matching grant application to implementation of their project. On credit lines, the technical assistance will assist participating financial institutions to tailor emergency response and recovery products to the specific needs of eligible firms. Technical assistance will also strengthen capacity to manage environmental and social risks. The TA will draw from relevant FCI experiences including the Mozambique Integrated Growth Poles Project (P127303) and Madagascar Financial Inclusion Project (P161491).

In terms of sequencing, the matching grant could move relatively quickly, drawing on previous matching grant projects implemented in the context of Mozambique. The TA to support participating financial institutions would be undertaken in parallel and result in the development of a menu of financial services tailored to the needs of firms impacted by the natural disaster. The goal would be to have a credit line supporting private sector recovery within six months of initiation.

Component 2 – Building Climate Resilience (US\$60 million IDA plus US\$60 million co-financing from DRIVE Program)

The proposed project presents a holistic approach to recovery and reconstruction while reducing the vulnerability of the affected areas to climate-related hazards. Building on existing Bank engagements in climate change adaptation in Beira through the Cities and Climate Change Project (P123201), this component will strengthen the resilience of the city of Beira to future climate hazards, by (1) repairing and significantly strengthening coastal protection; and (2) expanding the rehabilitated drainage system to reduce flooding in vulnerable parts of the city. As part of these investments in climate resilience, the component also includes capacity building of relevant units within the city administration to strengthen operation and maintenance. The preparation of the resilience investments in Beira included in this component was closely coordinated with the Dutch (RVO) and Germans (KfW).

The geographical scope of this component is limited to the most vulnerable parts of Beira, due to the increasing priority of the city as a regional economic hub and the fact that Beira suffered the major share of the combined economic losses from the two cyclones.

Sub-component 2.1 – Coastal Resilience (US\$30 million IDA, plus US\$30 million co-financing)

Beira's coastline remains vulnerable to storm events and continuous erosion. The main flood protection system intended to shield the city from coastal hazards was constructed more than 50 years ago and has deteriorated with limited maintenance since its construction. Cyclone Idai damaged this already weakened coastal protection infrastructure and caused damage to coastal infrastructure. However, due to the fact that the landfall

² No disbursements will be made under this sub-component until the appropriate due diligence of the participating financial institution has been conducted.

occurred at low tide, the city escaped widespread coastal flooding. Cyclone Idai was therefore a strong wake-up call for the repair and rehabilitation of the coastal protection system.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, the Government, with support from the Government of the Netherlands, conducted a comprehensive assessment of the vulnerabilities in the coastal protection system. The assessment quantified damages, losses and needs and concluded that the coastal protection system urgently needs rehabilitation and strengthening to protect the city from coastal flooding. The total needs for repairs and upgrades to the coastal protection system are estimated at US\$90.9 million, which includes the repair and reconstruction of existing groynes, flood walls and dunes, and the rehabilitation of degraded beaches.

This sub-component will address key gaps in Beira's coastal protection system, by (1) repairing damage to the coastal protection and coastal road caused by Cyclone Idai; (2) rehabilitating and strengthening the groynes, dunes and flood walls; and (3) conducting strategic sand nourishment to replenish the sand balance across the target area. An ESIA will assess the environment and social aspects of this component. Site specific plans will be prepared for each intervention.

The works under this sub-component will be co-financed on a 50/50 basis by the Government of the Netherlands, through the DRIVE program. The Government of the Netherlands will finance half of the firm contract under this sub-component to a maximum of US\$30 million. The World Bank has already experience working with the DRIVE program in Mozambique. It was agreed with the Netherlands that all Bank procedures (procurement, environmental and social) will be applicable. A Letter of Intent has been sent and a separate grant agreement will be signed between the Government of the Netherlands and the GoM. Since both sources of funds will be necessary to achievement of the objectives of sub-component 2.1 and to avoid implementation delays, the signing of the co-financing agreements will be included as a condition of disbursement for the investment.

Sub-component 2.2 – Drainage Rehabilitation (US\$30 million IDA, plus US\$30 million co-financing)

This sub-component will repair cyclone-induced damages to the drainage works and implement Phase 2 of the drainage rehabilitation. Cyclone Idai caused minor damages to the current drainage system that will be repaired under this sub-component. The works completed to date only covered Phase 1 of the drainage rehabilitation needs of Beira. Phase 1 was financed under the Cities and Climate Change project. It was recognized in 2015, upon completion of the detailed design of the Phase 1 works, that this investment needed urgent follow-up with the study and implementation of Phase 2. Consequently, this sub-component will directly build on other Bank engagements in Beira. Phase 2 will focus on Chota and Estoril and deal with the rehabilitation of canals A1 and A3, including an additional retention basin and outlet to the eastern coast. AIAS has already commissioned a study to demonstrate the feasibility of these Phase 2 drainage works, prior to the availability of funding and prior to the passage of Cyclone Idai.

The works under this sub-component will be co-financed on a 50/50 basis by the Government of the Netherlands through the DRIVE program. The DRIVE Program will finance half of the firm contract under this sub-component to a maximum of US\$30 million. The World Bank has already experience working with the DRIVE program in Mozambique. It was agreed with the Netherlands that all Bank procedures (procurement, environmental and social) will be applicable. A Letter of Intent has been sent and a separate grant agreement will be signed between the Government of the Netherlands and the GoM. Since both sources of funds will be

necessary to achievement of the objectives of sub-component 2.1 and to avoid implementation delays, the signing of the co-financing agreement will be included as a condition of disbursement for the investment.

Sub-component 2.3 – Design, Implementation and Supervision Support (US\$3 million)

This sub-component will finance the feasibility studies and design for the drainage works (sub-component 2.2) and the implementation and technical assistance required for the overall Component 2. The feasibility studies and design for the coastal protection investments (sub-component 2.1) will be covered by the Government of the Netherlands. The activities under this component will be implemented by AIAS.

Technical assistance will be provided to AIAS to strengthen their capacity on sustainable coastal management and the implementation of coastal resilience interventions. Since coastal management is a relatively new area of activity in Mozambique, the TA will strengthen AIAS technical capacity in this field. The activity will also review and identify ways to improve existing regulations for sediment management and to introduce concepts such as building with nature (dune management, seagrass and natural habitat management). Regulating sand mining, requiring sand by-pass as part of environmental management of coastal infrastructure, and targeted dump of sediment from dredging to areas needing sediment, are measures that prevent coastal erosion. To promote long-term resilience of the targeted coastal areas, investments in coastal protection need to be accompanied by sound regulation and adequate environmental management procedures.

Technical assistance will be provided to Beira's Autonomous Sanitation Services (SASB) to strengthen their capacity in drainage operation and maintenance. The project will continue building the O&M capacity of SASB, which was initiated under the Cities and Climate Change project and phase I of the drainage rehabilitation project.

Component 3 – Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$7 million)

This Component will support the implementation of all project activities, through establishing and strengthening the capacity of GREPOC and AIAS (responsible for implementing Component 1 and 2, respectively), covering technical, fiduciary, safeguard, project management and citizen engagement capacities.

Component 3.1 – Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation – AIAS (US\$3 million)

This sub-component will support the implementation of project activities under the responsibility of AIAS (Component 2), through (a) technical capacity for the implementation of climate resilience interventions; (b) fiduciary (i.e. financial and procurement management); (c) environmental and social safeguards; (d) preparation of project reports; and (e) monitoring and evaluation.

Component 3.2 – Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation – GREPOC (US\$4 million)

This sub-component will support the implementation of project activities under the responsibility of GREPOC (Component 1), through (a) technical capacity for the implementation of reconstruction and building-back-better interventions; (b) fiduciary (i.e. financial and procurement management); (c) environmental and social safeguards; (d) preparation of project reports; and (e) monitoring and evaluation.

This sub-component will also support tailored training and capacity building activities related to the best practices in post-disaster reconstruction following the Building Back Better approach, in order to strengthen the implementation of all components.

Citizen Engagement. This Component will promote community and citizen engagement to contribute to the identification, design, implementation and monitoring of key project activities, as part of the overall Disaster

Recovery Framework under development. The project considers community and citizen engagement as a cross-cutting issue for all subcomponents and activities, and particularly in the design of the housing reconstruction subcomponent which will follow a community-based and owner-driven resilient reconstruction approach and will engage communities in early stages of project implementation. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed, consulted upon, adopted and disclosed during project preparation and will ensure the participation and the commitment of all stakeholders of the project to: (i) understand the needs of the affected populations; (ii) ensure coordination between Government entities, PIUs and communities; (iii) receive feedback and comments as well as grievances from all stakeholders on project design and implementation; and (iv) provide transparent and accountable mechanisms on all aspects of Project design and implementation. The SEP sets the nature and periodicity of stakeholder consultations and includes regular Beneficiary Feedback Surveys during and after implementation. The project will ensure a robust Grievance Redress System is put in place to manage issues that may arise during implementation.

Component 4 – Contingent Emergency Response Component – CERC (US\$0 million)

This component will provide immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. This would finance emergency works in the case of another disaster event by including a "zero-dollar" Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC). This would help recover damaged infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and enable early rehabilitation. In parallel, following an adverse event that causes a major disaster, the GoM may request the Bank to channel resources from this component into an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM). The IRM would enable the use of up to 5 percent of uncommitted funds from the overall IDA portfolio to respond to emergencies. This IRM has already been established for Mozambique and already activated twice, including in response to Cyclone Idai. Specific details around this component (including activation criteria, eligible expenditures, and specific implementation arrangements as well as required staffing for the Coordinating Authority) are defined in greater detail in the IRM Operations Manual

3. Legislative and Environmental and Social Standards Requirements

Under the Mozambican Legislation, stakeholders' engagement is required from early stages of a project conception, either as part of environmental and social impact assessment or land use rights acquisition.

According to decree 54/2015 of 31st December – Regulation for Environmental Impact Assessment, public consultation process is a compulsory activity for all Category A+, A and B projects. The Ministerial Diploma on the Directive for Elaboration of Environmental Impact Studies (129/2006) and Public Participation General Directive (Diploma 130/2006) outlines when and how should the public consultation process be conducted as well as disclosure requirements of the documentation under consultation.

The EIA Regulations defines the public participation process as an activity which involves public audience and consultation. The public participation process implies delivery of information regarding projects to all directly and indirectly interested and affected parties, and an explanation of the project to enable participants to raise issues of concern for investigation in the ESIA.

The World Bank's Environment and Social Standard 10 sets out that a Borrower has to engage with stakeholders as an integral part of a Project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The nature, scope and frequency of the engagement should be proportional to the nature and scale of the Project. Consultations with stakeholders have to be meaningful and be based on stakeholder

identification and analysis, plans on how to engage stakeholders, disclosure of information, actual consultations, as well as responses to stakeholder grievances, and reporting back to stakeholders.³

4. Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan –ESCP and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) constitute the initial stage of the CERRP prior to the project appraisal. In order to incorporate stakeholders' views are taken into account in this phase a public consultation meeting was held on 27th June with key institutional and civil society stakeholders in Beira city, the most affected area, where both documents were presented. The beneficiaries' contributions, including concerns and suggestions on various aspects of the project, were collected in order to complete the SEP ESCP before the review and approval of the project by the World Bank. (see attendance sheet in Annex 1).

Issues identified during the consultation with stakeholders present in the meeting included to make sure grievance redress mechanism is well disseminated among the stakeholders, stakeholders' engagement during the project's environmental and social instruments preparation and project execution. The stakeholders were also interested to know the project implementation schedule and availability of funds for Idai recovery project.

5. Stakeholders Identification and Analysis

5.1. Stakeholder identification and Analysis

Tropical Cyclone IDAI made landfall on the night of 14 to 15 March near Beira City, Sofala Province, in central Mozambique. The Cyclone brought strong winds (180 – 220 km per hour) and heavy rain (more than 200 mm in 24 hours) across the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia, Tete and Inhambane, causing rivers to overflow with flood waters reportedly rising above 10 meters. IDAI also brought a large storm surge in the coastal city of Beira and surrounding areas of Sofala province. The port of Beira was paralyzed for a few days, and transportation, electricity and communications services were interrupted.

An estimated 3,000 sq. km of land and 715,378 hectares of cultivated land were flooded by IDAI. As of the end of April, 400,000 people had been displaced, of which 160,927 were sheltering in 164 temporary accommodation centers across the four provinces. It is estimated that over 13.5 million people lived in the four provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete, of which more than 1.5 million have been affected, over 1600 injured and more than 600 people died. An estimated 750,000 are in need of urgent assistance. About 53% of those in urgent need are women, 47% are men, 254,000 are children under 18 years of age, and 63,000 are over 60 years of age.

It is important to note that these are 'parties' that have already been affected by disaster, and that will be beneficiaries of the Project, rather than being negatively affected by the Project. While not every affected party will also be a beneficiary, it is crucial to disseminate information and engage with all stakeholders on project modalities as well as on the selection criteria of beneficiaries in the affected areas. Furthermore, it is important that all processes of information disclosure and consultation are as inclusive as possible to ensure that all sections of the affected communities will benefit from the project, and women and vulnerable groups are not excluded.

³ World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework. Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing, August 2016.

In order to develop an effective SEP, it is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their needs and expectations for engagement, and their priorities and objectives in relation to the Project. This information is then used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their marginalized or vulnerable status.

It is also important to understand how each stakeholder may be affected – or perceives they may be affected – so that engagement can be tailored to inform them and understand their views and concerns in an appropriate manner.

Stakeholders have been and will continue to be identified on a continuing basis by identifying:

- Various stakeholder categories that may be affected by, or be interested in, the Project; and
- Specific individuals, groups, and organizations within each of these categories taking into account:
 - The expected Project area of impact, that is the geographical area over which it may cause impacts (both positive and negative) over its lifetime, and therefore the localities within which people and businesses could be affected;
 - The nature of the impacts that could arise and therefore the types of national/local government entities, NGOs, academic and research institutions and other bodies who may have an interest in these issues.

In general, engagement is directly proportional to impact and influence, and as the extent of impact of a project on a stakeholder group increases, or the extent of influence of a particular stakeholder on a project increases, engagement with that particular stakeholder group should intensify and deepen in terms of the frequency and the intensity of the engagement method used. All engagement should proceed on the basis of what are culturally acceptable and appropriate methods for each of the different stakeholder groups targeted.

Table 1. Stakeholder's categorization

Stakeholders that may be affected, directly or indirectly, by the results of the implementation of CRRP	Stakeholders that may take part in implementation of the Project	Stakeholders with influence in the implementation of the project
General affected population, project beneficiaries including displaced families, vulnerable population and civil society in general	Project beneficiaries	Central Government (Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture, Land Environment and Rural Development, Health, Education, Transport and communication)
Private sector	Post Idai cyclone cabinet for Reconstruction	Provincial Government of Sofala
Small commercial farmers, subsistence farmers;	Project Implementation unit and Project Coordination Units from different Ministries	NGOs and Associations (national and provincial)
Public servants (health, education workers, public administration in general)	Central Government (Ministry of Public works)	International Organizations (UN Habitat, World Food Program,
	Provincial Government (Directorate of Public Works,	

Stakeholders that may be affected, directly or indirectly, by the results of the implementation of CRRP	Stakeholders that may take part in implementation of the Project	Stakeholders with influence in the implementation of the project
<p>Vulnerable groups (e.g. elderly people, disabled, children, child headed families, female-headed households, pregnant women)</p> <p>NGOs and Associations operating at local and Provincial levels</p> <p>Provincial and District Government and Municipal councils</p> <p>Small scale fisherman</p> <p>Small Business</p>	<p>Education, Health, social welfare, Agriculture, Transport)</p> <p>Beira Municipality Council</p> <p>District Governments and Municipalities (Beira and Dondo Municipalities and governments of affected districts)</p> <p>Contractors and service providers</p> <p>NGOs (especially those working on Gender Based Violence, reconstruction process)</p> <p>Providers of public services (Electricity of Mozambique, FIPAG, ANE)</p>	<p>UNICEF, Water, World Health Organization)</p> <p>Universities and Research Institutions</p> <p>National Disaster Management Institute</p> <p>Media (local, national and International)</p> <p>Local communities</p>

5.2. Disadvantaged / Vulnerable Individuals and Groups

The Social Assessment will deliver more insights into what constitutes vulnerability, as well as the tools applied by different Social Specialists to identify disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and beneficiaries. General categories of vulnerable groups in Beira city are shown in table below:

Table 2. General Categories of Vulnerable groups

Disadvantaged / Vulnerable Group	Remarks
Women	Women may be mostly affected through the destruction of agricultural and water-related infrastructure, since they are very involved in agricultural productivity. Furthermore, as main caretakers of family members and given their reproductive health needs, women have particular needs in agricultural, water management, as well as access to health. However, women are traditionally excluded from political life and from communal decision-making processes, due to the patriarchal and patrilineal socio-political structures.
Women-Headed Households	While female-headed households existed prior to the cyclone, their number has increased following the disaster. Also, they are often marginalized from accessing emergency interventions due to lack of mobility, family responsibilities, risk of violence and lack of agency.
Children	Children are often detrimentally affected in disasters, including through the recent destruction of schools and health systems. Child-headed families face vulnerabilities due to lack of voice, agency, knowledge and access. They are also often faced with violence.
Children-Headed Households	The recent disaster has caused the emergence of children-headed households

Minority Ethnic Groups	The large majority of residents in the affected Districts are Ndaou and Sena speakers, albeit different dialects. However, there may be members of some ethnic minorities residing in the project area, coming from other parts of the country, which may be excluded on a structural basis from decision-making and from selection process for beneficiary selection. This will need to be assessed in the social assessment, including potential language needs.
Disabled Persons	The disaster may have caused the number of disabled community members to rise. Disabled persons may face difficulties in participating in rebuilding activities but may also face difficulties in physically accessing meetings for reconstruction and decision-making at the community level. Furthermore, infrastructure to be rebuild should take their special needs into account, for example in view of access (e.g. to water sources). Furthermore, disabled persons may not be able to participate in works activities
Displaced People	The majority of persons and households that have been relocated as a result of the cyclone do live in private households and in camps.
People living with HIV	People living with HIV (PLHIV) are particularly vulnerable in crises due to breaks in their treatments, and damage to health facilities and medical supplies or absence of health personnel. Almost 8,000 pregnant women affected by the cyclone are HIV+. Therefore, their babies are at risk of being born with HIV.
Older People	A rapid needs assessment found out that almost half depend on family or friends to meet their basic needs, while 81% care for an average of five dependents. There are estimates that over 75% of affected older people in Sofala and Manica provinces require urgent assistance

5.3. Summary of Project Stakeholder Consultation Needs

The needs of stakeholders will be discussed during stakeholder consultations, and the list below will be updated after these discussions. Data related to stakeholder needs will be inserted in table below.

Table 3. Project Stakeholders matrix

Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, radio, phone, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings etc.)	Position with regards to the project (support, neutral, opposition)	Level of influence (High, medium, low)	Appropriate engagement approach
Affected Districts/cities/municipalities	Public Sector workers	Educated	Portuguese	Letters, Information material	N/A	Support	medium	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
	Self-employed people	Skilled	Portuguese/Sena/ Ndau	Letters, Information material	N/A	Support	Low	Social surveys, face-to-face meetings, Public consultations
	Subsistence farmers and Farmers associations	Not literate	Sena/ Ndau	Community meetings, Radio, social media	N/A	Support	Low	Social surveys, face-to-face meetings, Public consultations
	Private sector (small scale to medium scale business sector)	Educated	Portuguese	Letters, Information material	N/A	Support	Medium	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
	Women groups and Children including CBOs and NGOs working with women and children	Vulnerable groups	Sena/Ndau	Community meetings with special groupings for women, Radio, social media	Inclusion into decision-making, day time meetings, child care, women-specific FGDs	Support	Low	Public consultations/FGDs, Individual meetings, social surveys
	Old people	Vulnerable group	Sena/Ndau	Community meetings with special groupings for women, Radio, social media	Inclusion into decision-making, day time meetings, child care, elderly specific FGDs	Support	Low	Public consultations/FGDs, Interviews, social surveys
	Disabled persons	Vulnerable groups	Portuguese/Sena/Ndau	Community meetings, Radio, SMS, social media	Ensure physical accessibility to FGDs, community meetings,	Support	Low	Public consultations/FGDs

					emphasize consultation means that do not rely on physical accessibility			
	Relocated households/displaced people	Vulnerable groups	Portuguese/Sena/Ndau	Community meetings, Radio, SMS, social media	Targeted FGDs with displaced Households,	Support	low	Public consultations/FGDs
Central and Provincial level	National Institute for Disaster Management	Potentially Influencing Party	Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, Letters, Information material Email	N/A	Support	high	Public consultations/FGDs
	Sector-specific implementation coordination committees	Potentially Influencing Party	Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, Letters, Information material Email	N/A	Support		Public consultations/FGDs
National. Provincial and district level	Humanitarian Inter-Agency clusters at national, provincial and district level	Potentially Influencing Party	Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, Email	N/A	Support	high	Advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
Central and Provincial Level	World Bank, UN, WFP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR	technical leads	Portuguese/English	Coordination Meetings, Email	N/A	Support	high	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
	Government authorities at national, provincial and district levels, especially in regards to sectors (agriculture, health, education)	Interested parties	Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, Email	N/A	Support	high	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs

Affected Districts/cities/municipalities	Local NGOs and Associations	Interested parties		Coordination Meetings, Email	N/A	Support	Medium	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
	Local companies offering construction work	Interested parties	Portuguese	FGDs, telephone, Email, social media	N/A	Support	Medium	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
Affected Districts/cities/municipalities	International NGOs	Interested parties	English /Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, FGDs, Email	N/A	Support	Medium	
	Religious institutions	Potentially Influencing Party	Portuguese	Email, telephone, social media, coordination meetings, FGDs		Support	High	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs
	Media	Potentially Influencing Party	English /Portuguese	Coordination Meetings, Letters, Information material Email	N/A	Support	Medium	advocacy meetings; coordination meetings, FGDs

6. Stakeholder Engagement Program

6.1. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

There are a variety of engagement techniques used to build relationships with stakeholders, gather information from stakeholders, consult with stakeholders, and disseminate project information to stakeholders.

When selecting an appropriate consultation technique, culturally appropriate consultation methods, and the purpose for engaging with a stakeholder group should be considered. The technique to be used in Beira city are described in the table below.

Table 4. Proposed consultation and disclosure techniques.

Engagement Technique	Appropriate application methods
Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organizations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
One-on-one meetings	Seeking views and opinions Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues including Gender Based Violence Build personal relationships Record meetings
Formal meetings	Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow group to comment – opinions and views Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders Disseminate technical information Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation Record discussions
Public meetings	Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities Allow the group to provide their views and opinions Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted Distribute non-technical information Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. Record discussions, comments, questions.
Focus group meetings	Present Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information Build relationships with communities Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation Record responses
Project website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose ESIA, ESMP and other relevant project documentation Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation
Direct communication with affected crops/asset owners (mostly for component 1 and 2 of the Project)	Share information on timing of construction works Agree options for addressing impacts on land or property and discussing compensation measures.
Project leaflet	Brief project information to provide regular update Providing information on how to access project benefits, GRM and suggestions on project implementation Site specific project information such as on GRM.

Media	National Television (TVM), National Radio (RM) can be used to disseminate information about the project especially on GRM and access to benefits
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6.2. Proposed strategy for consultation and timing

It is anticipated that the four purposes of consultations and information dissemination in the CERRP are: (i) understanding of the needs of the affected populations; (ii) disseminating information on how to access the project benefits and mechanisms; (iii) helping promote coordination between all implementers and government and community authority accountability structures; (iv) reception of feedback and comments as well as grievances from all stakeholders on project design and implementation; and (v) provision of transparent and accountable communication mechanisms on all aspects of Project design and implementation. The feedback received will be instrumental in fine tuning project interventions.

Given the nature of the Project, specific project stages are not yet fully defined. Stakeholder engagement plans will be refined and adopted as the Project design evolves. However, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place throughout the life cycle of the Project and will be set up in a way that all affected individuals and groups can report on project-related grievances or can provide comments and feedback and obtain redress for non-compliance or legitimate claims. In addition, the ESCP will be publicly disclosed and the ESMF will be publicly consulted and disclosed upon approval. Other site and project specific plans (EMPs, RAPs, etc.) will also be consulted and approved as applicable.

In addition to the consultations on environmental and social assessments and management plans, stakeholder consultations will take place formally at least two additional times during implementation of each sub-project (i) beginning of a sub-project through means mentioned above supplemented with location-specific baseline surveys (ii) end of project through Beneficiary Feedback Surveys. However, these are not the only times when consultation will take place as stakeholder consultations will be a continuous process and stakeholders will have access to a dialogue mechanism throughout project implementation. The Project will set-up a hot-line to receive feedback and, where feasible, also use mobile teams to elicit views on project interventions.

Table 5. Proposed consultation Plan

Project Stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timetable: locations / dates	Target Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Design	SEP ESCP	Stakeholder Meetings/consultation public	27 June 2018	Government institutions, local authorities, local NGOs, implementation partners, donors, and the public in general, especially women and marginalized groups.	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources
	ESMF- including description of GRM; Personnel Management Procedures (PMPs); Gender-Based Violence Action Plan, Community health and safety plan; Waste management plan, Archaeological chance finding management plan; Guidelines for FI to assess environmental and social issues for the beneficiaries. RPF Labor Management Framework	Public consultation meetings, FGDs with women and vulnerable groups; formal meetings, one on one Interviews, e-mail, website, Social media; .CBOs and NGOs working with vulnerable people	2 months after the project approval by the WB Board - venue and date to be confirmed by PIU. However public meetings will take place in Maputo and Beira	Public in general, local authorities, local and international NGOs, implementation partners, donors, women, vulnerable groups through their associations/ representatives and government departments that oversee vulnerable groups	Environmental and social safeguard team in PIUs
Project Implementation	Activities under each sub-component will include further consultations prior to their commencement and during implementation, to ensure a good selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and allow community voices to form the basis for the concrete design of every intervention	Community meetings, FGDs, Districts notice board, social media, radio, Project Hotline, SMS, Website, Community notice board, radio, project implementation committee	To be defined by the PIU- Before commencement of activities in subprojects that require these specific instruments. Consultations will be held continuously throughout the implementation stage.	Communities in affected area, general public, NGOs. Women and vulnerable groups will be consulted in particular.	Environmental and social safeguard team in PIUs

	EIA/ ESMPs RAP for sub-projects, Project progress reports, Audit reports, GRM outcomes, surveys and FGDs six monthly feedback report for stakeholders				
Post Project Implement ation	Community surveys; feedback reports; project licenses and documentation	Community meetings, FGDs, Districts notice board, social media, radio, SMS, Website	To be defined by the PIU- Before commencement of activities in subprojects that require these specific instruments. Will be undertaken throughout the project	Communities in affected area, general public, NGOs, Women and vulnerable groups will be consulted in particular.	Environmental and social safeguard team in PIUs
	Project completion report	Community notice board, radio,	To be defined by the PIU	Communities in affected areas, Local NGOs and CSOs. Women and vulnerable groups will be consulted in particular.	Environmental and social safeguard team in PIUs

6.3. Proposed Strategy to incorporate the View of Vulnerable Groups

PIUs will ensure that women and vulnerable groups are participating in consultative processes and that their voices are not ignored. This will require specific meetings with vulnerable groups in addition to general community consultations as further detailed in Table 5. In general, women may be more outspoken in women-only consultation meetings than in general community meetings. This is particularly relevant, as societies in the affected areas are all patrilineal. Similarly, separate meetings must be held with young people or with minority groups. Further, it is important to rely on other consultation methods as well, which do not require physical participation in meetings, such as social media, radio broadcasting, to ensure that groups that cannot physically be present at meetings can participate. A social assessment will investigate further specific needs of vulnerable groups during ESMF preparation and the SEP will be updated as the results of the assessments are received.

In view of promoting gender equality, it is most important to engage women's groups on an ongoing basis throughout the lifetime of the project. Women voicing their concerns and contributing in the decision-making process on issues such as community infrastructure should be encouraged, especially in governmental or traditional committees predominantly consisting of men.

PIUs are similarly encouraged to deploy female staff, in particular where staff interfaces with community members. GRMs will be designed in such a way that all groups identified as vulnerable (see below) have access to the information and can submit their grievances and receive feedback as prescribed.

6.4. Timelines

The Project is planned for a duration of 5 years. Information disclosure and consultations are especially relevant throughout the early stages of the Project, but also throughout the Project cycle. Activities under each sub-component will include further consultations prior to their commencement, to ensure a good selection of beneficiaries, transparency and accountability on project modalities, and allow community voices to form the basis for the concrete design of every intervention; consultations will continue throughout the project cycle.

6.5. Reviews of Comments

The different PIU managers and social specialists implementing different sub-components of the Project will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, GRM outcomes, surveys and FGDs. The information gathered will be submitted to the Environmental and Social safeguard team(s) of the PIU to ensure that the Project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. It will be the responsibility of the PIU leader to ensure that comments and inputs are responded, and to keep open a feedback line to the communities and to ensure that adverse impacts and non-compliances are addressed in accordance with project requirements including ESHS instruments and are reported as part of Project monitoring.

. Training on environmental and social safeguards facilitated by WB will be provided soon after the Project becomes effective to ensure that all the staff from the different partners are equipped with the necessary skills.

This SEP provides the overarching guidelines for the rolling out of stakeholder engagements. While this SEP will be refined once the different communication and consultation modalities of the PIUs can be elaborated on, the guiding principles will remain in place. The PIU environmental and social safeguards teams will continue to monitor the capacity of the safeguards staff of the different contractors, and recommend appropriate actions, such as refresher trainings.

6.6. Future Phases of Project

Since the Project will only be implemented for 5 years, there will be a six-monthly feedback report for stakeholders. The implementation of SEP will also be monitored through monthly reports generated by the PIU, which will include GRM. In addition to the six-monthly report, a consolidated annual report will be produced and distributed to the stakeholders in the area of the project on Social performance of the Project, the implementation of the SEP, and general outcomes and handling of the GRM. During construction each contractor will hold periodic community information meetings and provide construction and ESHS reports to local stakeholders as established in their respective CESMP.

7. Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Resources

Adequate budgetary resources will be dedicated to the implementation of the SEP. A dedicated budget has been prepared and attached to the ESCP. While there will be an overall SEP budget administered by the GREPOC PIU, each PIU (AIAS and GREPOC) will have dedicated budget resources to implement the SEP as part of the integral project costs for each activity.

7.1. Management Functions and Responsibilities

In this section the proposed organizational structure and management functions for the stakeholder engagement function at CRRP are described. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the SEP lies with the PIU Leader, and it will be overseen by the Environment and Social team, who is part of the PIU staffing. The safeguard team will maintain a stakeholder database for the overall project and will create and monitor a commitment register. On the other side the Social Specialists hired by the PIU will implement the SEP at the community level and will report on their activities to the PIU Environment and Social team monthly. The PIU Environment and Social Team will perform the following tasks:

- Develop, implement and monitor all stakeholder engagement strategies/plans for the Project/including ESIAs, CESMPs, etc.;
- Oversee all stakeholder engagement related activities for the Project;
- Manage the grievance mechanism;
- Interact with related and complementary support activities that require *ad hoc* or intensive stakeholder engagement (community development and land acquisition/resettlement planning and implementation);
- Liaise with social specialists included in contractors' staff to ensure that stakeholder engagement requirements/protocols are understood; and followed
- Proactively identify stakeholders, project risks and opportunities and inform the PIU leader to ensure that the necessary planning can be done to either mitigate risk or exploit opportunities;
- Develop and conduct baseline surveys and Beneficiary Feedback Surveys for sub-projects
- Report to and follow up with management on any corrective measures required on the implementation of the SEP and satisfactory closing of GRM cases.

Each PIU will identify and hire dedicated staff responsible for the implementation of the SEP. Selected staff must have ample qualifications to implement the SEP, as stipulated by the terms of reference for the position. A detailed organizational structure for E&S and cost estimate has been prepared and attached to the ESCP. The Social Specialist in each PIU will also commit to communicate the stakeholder engagement strategies for their respective sub-components internally. Social Specialists in each PIU will ensure that that each Contractor

for construction work also produces a SEP in their CESMP in accordance with this SEP and the ESMF and will submit any contractor stakeholders' engagement plans to the Environment and Social team at the respective PIU for verification. The Contractors will be required to hire social specialists who, under the guidance of the respective PIU, will consult with local communities in their area of intervention.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This grievance mechanism sets out the following steps to be taken to resolve grievances, the role of different staff members involved and time frames to reach a decision on grievances. The types of grievances stakeholders may raise include, but are not limited to:

- Negative impacts on communities or individuals, which may include, but not be limited to financial loss, physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities;
- Health and safety risks;
- Negative impacts on the environment; and
- Unacceptable behavior by staff or employees including Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (including engaging in sexual behavior with minors as defined in the Project CoC).

It is critical that stakeholders understand that all grievances lodged, regardless of the project phase or activity being implemented, will be handled by a single mechanism though it may be directed to appropriate channels.

8.1. Grievance Redress Process

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is presented below to uphold the project's social and environmental and health and safety performance. The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project and/or any future operational issues that have the potential to be designed out during implementation phase. The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination, retaliation) for any reports made by project affected people (PAPs). The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level.

The key objectives of the GRM are:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- Settle the grievances via consultation with concerned stakeholders (and inform all stakeholders of the solutions)
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise community level, project level and Mozambican judiciary level redress mechanisms. The details of each of those components are described as follows. The GBV Action Plan to be prepared for the Project will also present the design of a GRM channel that receives GBV related complaints and will indicate how to refer these to qualified service providers and to respect confidentiality and survivor privacy and autonomy.

8.2. Community Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

Local communities have existing traditional and cultural grievance redress mechanisms. It is expected that some disputes at the community level may be resolved using these mechanisms, without the involvement of the contractor(s), and or Government representatives at local and national level. Local chiefs/leaders will be involved in resolving any land tenure issues.

However, regarding disputes that include differences between households over land, or boundaries, even on issues triggered indirectly by the Project, the mechanism will involve the municipality Officer, landowner(s) concerned.

It is expected that many land dispute issues pertaining to the Project could be resolved at this level given the nature of land ownership and the significant authority vested under the Municipality Council. However, land disputes related to compensation under a RAP/ARAP will be referred to the Project level GRM to ensure that the resolution is consistent with the provisions of the RAP/ARAP.

Where issues caused by the Project are raised and resolved through these existing community level grievance redress mechanisms, it is important that a mechanism for reporting them to the Project is established. Hence, the Project records all complaints/outcomes.

At the first level, a local level GRM Committee will be set-up with the Contractor, PIU staff based at the site/or from a regional office and local community representatives. This Committee should be authorized to deal with site level grievances and ensure that they are resolved quickly. When they are not resolved at this stage, the Aggrieved Party should be advised to present their complaint to the Project Level GRM.

8.3. Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

Many project related grievances are minor and site-specific. Often, they revolve around nuisances generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, workers disputes etc. They can mostly be resolved easily on site. Other grievances are more difficult especially when they are concerned with land boundaries, or misunderstandings between affected households and the Contractor. Most of these cannot be resolved immediately and on site. At the second level, a Project level GRM Committee will be established. It will be formed at PIU level including members of PIU, Social Safeguards Specialist and other contractor and community representatives to resolve disputes that cannot be addressed at the local level.

If a complaint cannot be resolved at this level, a third party will be appointed by PIU for mediation. This will constitute the third tier of GRM. If the complaint still remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the third party, he/she will be informed by the PIU GRM Committee that the case will be closed and of options to refer the matter to the district/municipal authorities.

Contractors must establish a grievance management procedure to establish the process of their participation in the Project GRM. They must set up a GRM for their workers. Community workers must be able to access the Project GRM as well.

The GBV Action Plan included in the ESMF will also outline pathways to ensure that the GRM is sensitive to receiving complaints on gender-based violence including specific protocols for dealing with such complaints. The Project GRM will ensure that these protocols are implemented throughout the life of the Project.

8.4. Judiciary Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project level process will not impede affected persons access to the legal system. At any time, the complainant may take the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority as per the laws of the Republic of Mozambique. Project personnel will provide affected persons with the respective information.

Table 6. Grievance Redress Process at Project Level.

Stage	Process	Duration
1	<p>The Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to Construction Site Supervisor (CSS) or use a dedicated telephone line or a grievance register book kept by the community leader or his equivalent. All Project personnel will be trained to refer any complainants to the intake options. Where AP is not satisfied, the CSS will refer the AP to the Local Level GRM Committee.</p> <p>For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the CSS, he/she will inform the PCP and the PCP will log the grievance and the actions that were taken.</p>	Anytime but a response to be provided in 5 days or agreed time frame
2	On receipt of the complaint, the Project Level GRM Committee will endeavor to resolve it immediately. If unsuccessful, this Committee then notifies PIU level GRM Committee	Immediately after logging grievance and notify AP within 5 days
3	If the matter remains unresolved, or complainant is not satisfied with the outcome at the project level, the PIU leader, will be informed and a third party should be appointed for intermediation.	1 month
4	If it remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the third party, he/she will be informed that the case will be closed and of options to refer the matter to the district/municipal authorities.	Anytime but a response to be provided in 1 month or agreed time frame
5	Complainant will also be informed about the WB grievance redress channels	
6	If the issue remains unresolved, then the ultimate step will be for the Courts to deliberate. Any such decisions are final.	Anytime. Aps to be informed of their rights to access local and WB mechanisms upon presenting grievance.

Most importantly, all complaints received need to be logged and monitored. The PIU Safeguards team will put in place regular reports on the types of grievances, and how they were addressed, which will be analyzed and shared with the PIU leader, Social Specialists and the World Bank through the quarterly report and reported to the stakeholders as part of the engagement process and in the six-monthly reports.

9. Monitoring and Reporting

9.1. Involvement of Stakeholders in Monitoring Activities

Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder process is considered vital to ensure project is able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective. Adherence to the following characteristics/commitments/activities will assist in achieving successful engagement:

- Sufficient resources to undertake the engagement; which must be identified in the ESCP;
- Inclusivity (inclusion of key groups) and appropriate types of interactions with stakeholders;
- Promotion of stakeholder involvement;
- Sense of trust in CERRP shown by all stakeholders;
- Clearly defined approaches; and
- Transparency in all activities.

Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. Specifically, by identifying key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEP and the specific actions and timings, it is possible to both monitor and evaluate the process undertaken.

The main monitoring responsibilities will be with the PIU, as the administrator of the GRM, and overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementer of the SEP. The ESMF, RPF and all related ESHS instruments will lay out environmental and social risks mitigation measures, with a dedicated E&S monitoring and reporting plan.

A Third-Party Monitor (TPM) will be engaged by PIU on a competitive basis to provide independent operational review of project implementation, as well as verification of all project results and ESHS compliance. This will include assessing adherence at all implementation levels to the procedures set out in the Project Operations Manual and other relevant project documents including this SEP and all other ESHS instruments, and in verifying outputs of all project activities. The scope and methodology of the TPM will be agreed with the World Bank, and six-month monitoring reports will be shared with the Bank.

9.2. Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

Results of stakeholder engagements will be regularly reported back to the affected communities, as well as the relevant local authorities. The main means for reporting will be through social media and radio, because of their broad reach and accessibility by a variety of social groups. Furthermore, specific stakeholder engagement activity results, as conducted by Social Specialists, will be reported to the Bank. Meanwhile, the responsibility of reporting results back to the stakeholders will be with the PIU managers with their safeguard teams within their respective project components or sub-components. PIU managers shall also report on how they have integrated stakeholders' needs and demands in the Project design and implementation activities and provided feedback to stakeholders.

ANNEX 1: Public consultation attendance register

Project: Idai and Kenneth Cyclone Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (CERRP)	
Objectives:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present in a public meeting the Stakeholders' Engagement Plan- SEP and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan – ESCP for CERRP to various stakeholders prior to submission to the WB	
Date and Venue	
Date: 27.06.2019	
Venue: Beira city, Hotel Moçambique	
time: 09:30 to 12:00 min	

There photographic recording?

☐ No.

☒ Yes. Insert photo below.



About the Participants	
Expected number of people: 50	Nº of people present: 49
<p>Various institutions present in the meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -Representatives of the Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources - Representatives the Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development - Representatives the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy - Representatives of the Provincial Directorate of Justice - Representatives of the Provincial Directorate Transport and Communication - Representatives of the Provincial Directorate of War Vets - Municipal Council of Beira - Representatives of AIAS - Universities - Medias - NGO's - Religious Institutions - General Public <p>-</p>	
About the meeting	
Key Topics Discussed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting was opened by the Representative of DPOPHRH, Eng. Carlos Antonio Gonçalves, explained the purpose of the meeting to be a process of sourcing funding for cyclone Idai effects recovery in the city of Beira. He added that the documents being presented are part of the demand form the Bank to be able to release funding. He asked the all the present o actively participate in the meeting. • Mr. Hassane from AIAS showed a map of one of the drainage infrastructures that will be funded under this project to increase the resilience of Beira city to climate change effects. He also added that this is a continuation of Chiveve project, which had the same objective. 	

- Mr. Custodio presented the ESCP, explaining the requirements from the WB, what the GoM is committing to do to meet those requirements and the deadline proposed. He explained that all stakeholders need to know these commitments because most of them have a role in fulfilling those commitments. After that he presented the SEP, explaining the process that will be followed to involve all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, since this group is among the most affected by the cyclone. The topics covered include:
 - Project components and amount involved
 - Project beneficiaries
 - Conditions to be met in order to get finance from the Bank, including presentation of 10 ESS
 - Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
 - Stakeholders engagement/consultation Plan
 - GRM to be used in the project

Participant Name	Question / Comment
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. José Augusto Micanda - representative of the WING KOON, expressed concern about the amount of the project taking into account the dimension of the damage in Beira City. He said that the Government will need to secure more funding from other donors. 2. Mr. Matateu Armando Salvador- representative of the Provincial Directorate of Justice recommended that stakeholders' consultation is essential in reconstruction process, however he fears that this may lead to project delay. The other point he raised had to do with environmental studies which is another process that takes long, hence leading to loss of fund access. 3. Mr. J. Alberto Simango –Representative of the Municipal Council of Beira, Said that the documents presented were clear because they show a complete schedule of the documents to be developed and engagement process before financing, and during implementation.

REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PLANO DE ENGAJAMENTO DAS PARTES INTERESSADAS E AFECCTADAS
(SEP) E PLANO DE COMPROMISSO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL (ESCP) DO PROJECTO DE RECUPERAÇÃO
RESILIENTE DE EMERGÊNCIA (CERRP) DAS INFRAESTRUTURAS AFECTADAS PELO CICLONE IDAI E KENNETH

27 de Junho 2019

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES À REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

	Nome	Instituição	Contacto
1.	JOSEFA MIRANDA	WING ACON	84757176
2.	Páscua Luís	Die. Prov. Comportamento	846170803
3.	Custódio Judiz	GENESIS	822205860
4.	Amilton César	Univ. Zambeze	842745077
5.	Matheus Amândo Salvador	DP Justiça	843558908
6.	Alfredo da Silva	DP T.C-S	844411799
7.	Jorge Malungwe	TOP TV	845927815
8.	Elvis Mawoye	Univ. Uamungo	846209767
9.	Francisco Afonso	TOP TV	844346868
10.	Abel Mandale	Univ. Uamungo	846220933
11.	Joaquim Mungamba	CMB	843024959
12.	Paulo Ribeiro	DRAP - Inf. e Rel.	846390823
13.	Acácio Colarinho Navaia	IG Trabalho	847066764
14.	Domingos Chanziro	Univ. Uamungo	841504660
15.	Horácio JICA	Notícias	846913228
16.	HASSANE AZECHANDÉ	AIAS	841846318
17.	Silvia H. Pereira	DP OPH & HS	826871790
18.	Bernardete K. Mungwe	DP OPH & HS	822989090

Administração de Infraestruturas de Água e Saneamento

19.	Cesar Bronze	e fm	823109067
20.	Zuneca Tangata Paulo	A. Amacaja	858258330
21.	Claudio Guanabara	UNIZAMBEZE	827644325 843118145
22.	Jaime Fernandes	DEDH Sojale	841972450
23.	BISHNU GOTAME	Save the children	868730000
24.	LUCAS VASCO JOÃO	DECIESTP	848405905
25.	MAURIZIO BOLZON	IGREJA CATÓLICA	849187453
26.	LEOPOLDO ROSSI	" "	860533741
27.	José Luis Passagem	DPG-CAS	848850549
28.	José Onésimo Chavere	SASB - CAB	844576180
29.	Alberto J. Simango	CMB	825350060
30.	José Roberto Vazquez	Lexus	744535300
31.	Yacinto Gabonile Alberto	Vida Nova.ca	840374871
32.	Raul Amador Bure	DPHAR-FJP	844361280
33.	Helder Pichem	DPHAR	84574392
34.	André Carlos J.V.	SCA, LSA	846141205
35.	Sigismundo Sifao	WHO	846723999
36.	Martinho Eugénio	AMECON	825467345
37.	António Silvestre Chumiane	DPcultura	847212998
38.	Alcides L. Lopez	DPICS	828348042
39.	Simão David Castigão	DPICS	825932651
40.	Higino de Sousa Soares	DIPREMES	829220640
41.	Alberto Lemos	ISCED	825011150
42.	Moses Chon	CAB	847003090
43.	Boniciano Faiane	R.M	844516059
44.	Eduardo Maguimbe	JPMAIP/S	840551369
45.	José Domingos Marques	C.M.B.	823860924

46.	Rildo Rafael	U. Licungo	82578767 D
47.	Bernardo Melo	G. HAMMER. L.	842860186
48.	Amir Gutierrez	T.P.F. constr.	846838110
49.	Paulo Roberto Cardale	ATE	841975769
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REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PLANO DE ENGAJAMENTO DAS PARTES INTERESSADAS E AFECCTADAS
(SEP) E PLANO DE COMPROMISSO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL (ESCP) DO PROJECTO DE RECUPERAÇÃO
RESILIENTE DE EMERGÊNCIA (CERRP) DAS INFRAESTRUTURAS AFECTADAS PELO CICLONE IDAI E KENNETH

27 de Junho 2019

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES À REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

	Nome	Instituição	Contacto
1.	JOSE A. MIRANDA	WING ACON	84758176
2.	Páscua Luís	Dir. Prov. Comportamento	846170803
3.	Custódio Judiz	GENESIS	823205860
4.	Amilton César	Univ. Zambeze	842745077
5.	Matheus Amândo Salvador	DP Justiça	843558908
6.	Alfredo da Silva	DP T.C-S	844411799
7.	Jorge Malungwe	TOP TV	845927815
8.	Elvis Mawo	Univ. Uampro	846209767
9.	Macang Afonso	TOP TV	844346868
10.	Abel Mandala	Univ. Uampro	846220933
11.	João Mungamba	CMB	843024959
12.	Fernando Ribeiro	DRM - Inf. e Rel.	846390829
13.	Acácio Colarinho Navaia	IG-Trabalho	847066764
14.	Domingos Chambo	Univ. Uampro	841504660
15.	Herculio Xico	Notícias	846913228
16.	HASSANE AZECHANDÉ	AIAS	841846318
17.	Silvia H. Pereira	DPOPHHS	826871790
18.	Bernardete K. Mungwe	DPOPHHS	822985090

Administração de Infraestruturas de Água e Saneamento

Public Consultation Meeting Engagement Plan of Interested and Affected Parties (SEP) and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

19.	Cesar Bronze	e fm	823109067
20.	Zuneca Tangata Paulo	A. Amacaja	858258330
21.	Claudio Guankte	UNIZAMBEZE	827644325 843118145
22.	Jaime Fernandes	DBEDH Sojale	841972450
23.	BISHNU GOTAME Save the children		868730000
24.	LUCAS VASCO JOÃO	DIETESTP	848405905
25.	MAURIZIO BOLZON	IGREJA CATÓLICA	849187453
26.	LEOPOLDO ROSSI	" "	860533741
27.	João Luis Passagem	DPG-CAS	848850549
28.	José Onésimo Chanene	SASB - CAB	844576180
29.	Alberto J. Simango	CMIB	825350060
30.	José Roberto Vazquez	LUXUS	724535300
31.	Ynésio Gabonize Alberto	Vida Nova. ca	840374871
32.	Raul Amador Bure	DIATER-FF	844361280
33.	Helder Pichem	DIATER	84574392
34.	André Carlos J.V.	SCA, LSA	846141205
35.	Silvino Sita	WHO	846723999
36.	Martinho Eugénio	AMECON	825467345
37.	António Silvestre Chamiane	DPcultuR	847212998
38.	Helário L. Lapereira	DPICS	828348048
39.	Simão David Castigão	DPICS	825937651
40.	Higino de Sousa Soares	DIPREMES	829220640
41.	Alberto Lemos	ISCED	825011150
42.	Moses Clow	CAB	847003090
43.	Boniciano Faiane	R.M	844816059
44.	Eduardo Maguimime	JPMHIPS	840551369
45.	José Domingo Mesqu	C.M.B.	823860924

Administração de Infraestruturas de Água e Saneamento

Public Consultation Meeting Engagement Plan of Interested and Affected Parties (SEP) and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

46.	Rildo Rafael	U. Licungo	825787670
47.	Bernardo Melo	G. HAMMER. Lda	842865186
48.	Amir Sultany	T.P.F. constr.	846838110
49.	Paulo Roberto Cardale	ATE	841975769
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ANNEX 1 - Cost Estimate of ESHS preparation, supervision and implementation (Sep 2019)

I. ESHS Management (PIUs)

Personnel Costs	
Central Office - Maputo	\$ 585,000
Beira Unit	\$ 675,000
Cabo Delgado Unit	\$ 336,000
Part Time Consultants	\$ 260,000
Sub-total	\$ 1,856,000
Operational Costs	
Central Office - Maputo	\$ 100,000
Beira Unit	\$ 210,000
Cabo Delgado Unit	\$ 180,800
Sub-total	\$ 490,800
Training (Field Personnel)	
	\$ 135,000
Total	\$ 2,481,800

II. ESHS Instruments

Framework Instruments	\$ 220,000
Component 1 Instruments	
Sub-component 1.1 - Housing (US\$42 million)	\$ 260,000
Sub-component 1.2 - Public Infrastructure (US\$16 million)	\$ 600,000
Sub-component 1.3 - Private Sector Recovery (US\$22 million)	\$ 240,000
Component 2 Instruments	
Sub-component 2.1 - Coastal Resilience (US\$60 million)	\$ 860,000
Sub-component 2.2 - Drainage Rehabilitation (US\$60 million)	\$ 600,000
Total	\$ 2,780,000

III. Major Construction Works ESHS Management and Supervision

Sub-component 2.1 – Coastal Resilience (US\$60 million)	
Engineer ESHS Staff	\$ 480,000
Contractor's ESHS Instruments	\$ 170,000
Contractors ESHS Staff	\$ 300,000
Provisions	\$ 180,000
Sub-component 2.2 – Drainage Rehabilitation (US\$60 million)	
Engineer ESHS Staff	\$ 510,000
Contractor's ESHS Instruments	\$ 170,000
Contractors ESHS Staff	\$ 420,000
Provisions	\$ 180,000
Total	\$ 2,410,000

I. ESHS Management (PIUs)

Personnel					
Location / Office		Level	Man/ month	Unit cost US\$	Total US\$
CENTRAL OFFICE 585,000.00	Sr. Env. Safeguards Specialist (Coordinator) - AIAS	Sr	60	7,000.00	420,000.00
	Social - Labor conditions (OH&S) Specialist - AIAS	Full	18	4,000.00	72,000.00
	Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA)	0	0	2,500.00	0.00
	Labor conditions (OH&S) Specialist	Full	12	4,000.00	48,000.00
	Exec Assistant		60	750.00	45,000.00
Beira Unit 675,000.00	Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA),	Jr	0	2,500.00	0.00
	Social Saf. Specialist (Coord) GREPOC	Sr	60	6,000.00	360,000.00
	Env. Saf Specialist - GREPOC	Jr.	60	2,500.00	150,000.00
	OH&S Specialist (Technicians) - GREPOC	Tech	30	1,500.00	45,000.00
	Social - Labor conditions (OH&S) Specialist - AIAS	Full	30	4,000.00	120,000.00
Cabo Delgado Unit 336,000.00	Social Saf. Specialist	Full	42	4,000.00	168,000.00
	Env. Saf Specialist	Jr	42	2,500.00	105,000.00
	OH&S Specialist (Technicians)	Tech	42	1,500.00	63,000.00
Part Time Consultants 260,000.00	Social Saf. Specialist	Sr	6	8,000.00	48,000.00
	Social Saf. Specialist	Full	6	5,000.00	30,000.00
	Env. Saf Specialist	Sr	6	8,000.00	48,000.00
	Env. Saf Specialist	Full	6	5,000.00	30,000.00
	Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA),	Full	8	5,000.00	40,000.00
	Labor conditions (OH&S) Specialist	Full	8	8,000.00	64,000.00
				SubTotal	1,856,000.00
Training Activities	Training Material	Vb	1	30,000.00	30,000.00
	Classrooms - Meals	Event	30	3,000.00	90,000.00
	Instructors travel cost	Event	30	500.00	15,000.00
	SubTotal				135,000.00

Operational Costs					
Location / Office		Unit	Quant.	Unit cost US\$	Total US\$
CENTRAL OFFICE 100,000.00	Office Maint. Cost (Communication, ..)	Month	Use the PIU infrastructure		
	Equip Acquisition: computers, cameras, PPE.,	Budget	1	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Small vehicles (Including fuel)	Month	0	1,000.00	0.00
	4 WD Truck - leasing	Month	0	2,000.00	0.00
	4 WD truck - fuel maintenance	Month	0	1,000.00	0.00
	Air tickets - Travel to provinces	2 way	150	200.00	30,000.00
	Travel expenses (Hotel/meals)	Days	500	120.00	60,000.00
Beira Office 210,000.00	Office Maint. Cost (Communication, ..)	Month	Use the PIU infrastructure		
	Equip Acquisition: computers, cameras, PPE.,	Budget	1	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Small vehicles (Including fuel)	Month	0	1,000.00	0.00
	4 WD Truck - leasing	Month	48	2,000.00	96,000.00
	4 WD truck - fuel maintenance	Month	48	1,000.00	48,000.00
	Air tickets - Travel to Maputo	2 way	100	200.00	20,000.00
	Travel expenses (Hotel/meals)	Days	300	120.00	36,000.00
Cabo Delgado Office 180,800.00	Office Maint. Cost (Communication, ..)	Month			
	Equip Acquisition: computers, cameras, PPE.,	Budget	1	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Small vehicles (Including fuel)	Month	0	1,000.00	0.00
	4 WD Truck - leasing	Month	42	2,000.00	84,000.00
	4 WD truck - fuel maintenance	Month	42	1,000.00	42,000.00
	Air tickets - Travel to Maputo	2 way	80	200.00	16,000.00
	Travel expenses (Hotel/meals)	Days	240	120.00	28,800.00
				Sub-total	490,800.00

II. Preparation of ESHS Instruments

Framework Instruments	Instruments	Cost Estimate US\$	Sub-Total US\$
	ESMF	150,000.00	
	RPF	70,000.00	
			220,000.00
Components			
<u>Component 1 – Recovery and reconstruction of cyclone-affected areas (US\$80 million)</u>			
Sub-component 1.1 – Housing (US\$42 million IDA)			
	Preparation of ESHS guidelines - manuals	80,000.00	
	ESHS training - workers	80,000.00	
	Communication Campaigns	100,000.00	
			260,000.00
Sub-component 1.2 – Public Infrastructure (US\$16 million IDA)			
	Infrastructure construction ESHS Guidelines-manuals	50,000.00	
	Preparation 20 ESMPs - Small works	300,000.00	
	Preparation 20 RAPs - Small works	250,000.00	
			600,000.00
Sub-component 1.3 - Private Sector Recovery (US\$22 million IDA)			
	Prep ESSA	40,000.00	
	Implementation new ESMS - 4 years (staff cost - FIs)	200,000.00	
			240,000.00
<u>Component 2 – Building Climate Resilience (US\$120 million)</u>			
Sub-component 2.1 – Coastal Resilience (US\$60 million)			
	ESHS Alternative Analysis (Included in the FS)	60,000.00	
	ESIA	600,000.00	
	ESMP - RAP	200,000.00	
			860,000.00
Sub-component 2.2 – Drainage Rehabilitation (US\$60 million)			
	ESHS Alternative Analysis (Included in the FS)	50,000.00	
	ESIA	400,000.00	
	ESMP - RAP	150,000.00	
			600,000.00

III. Major Construction Works ESHS Management and Supervision

Sub-component 2.1 – Coastal Resilience (US\$60 million)		Monthly Cost US\$	Cost US\$	
Engineer ESHS Staff	Env Specialist	6,000.00	180,000.00	
	Social Specialist	6,000.00	180,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Spect	4,000.00	120,000.00	
	Sub-total			480,000.00
Contractor's ESHS Instruments	C-ESMP		80,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Management Plans		60,000.00	
	Traffic Safety Plans		30,000.00	
	Sub-total			170,000.00
Contractors ESHS Staff	Env Specialist	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Social Specialist	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Spec (2)	4,000.00	120,000.00	
	Sub-total			300,000.00
Provision	Social campaigns	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	GRM Implementation	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Sub-total			180,000.00
Sub-component 2.2 – Drainage Rehabilitation (US\$60 million)		Monthly Cost US\$	Cost US\$	
Engineer ESHS Staff	Env Specialist	6,000.00	180,000.00	
	Social Specialist	6,000.00	180,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Spec - full	5,000.00	150,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Spec - tec	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Sub-total			510,000.00
Contractor's ESHS Instruments	C-ESMP		80,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Management Plans		60,000.00	
	Traffic Safety Plans		30,000.00	
	Sub-total			170,000.00
Contractors ESHS Staff	Env Specialist	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Social Specialist	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Occupational H&S Spec (4)	8,000.00	240,000.00	
	Sub-total			420,000.00
Provision	Social campaigns	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	GRM Implementation	3,000.00	90,000.00	
	Sub-total			180,000.00

ANNEX 2 – PIU Organizational Chart

