



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 21-Oct-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31699

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Mozambique	Project ID P176448	Project Name Mozambique Urban Sanitation Project - AF	Parent Project ID (if any) P161777
Parent Project Name Mozambique Urban Sanitation Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 28-Oct-2021	Estimated Board Date 16-Dec-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Water	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS), Administração de Infraestruturas de Água e Saneamento (AIAS), Ministry of Health

## Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To increase access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthen municipal sanitation service delivery capacity in selected cities.

## Proposed Development Objective(s) Additional Financing

To increase access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthen municipal sanitation service delivery capacity in selected cities; and to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.

## Components

Priority Sewerage Investments in Maputo, Quelimane and Tete  
Onsite Sanitation Investments for Quelimane and Tete  
Municipal Sanitation Services Improvements  
Technical Assistance and Project Management Support  
Contingent Emergency Response

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	50.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	50.00



of which IBRD/IDA	50.00
Financing Gap	0.00

**DETAILS**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	50.00
IDA Grant	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

A-Full Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

**B. Introduction and Context**

Country Context

1. **This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide additional financing (AF) of US\$50 million to the Republic of Mozambique for the Mozambique Urban Sanitation Project (MUSP) (P161777).** The Project was approved on May 22, 2019, for US\$115 million in IDA funds with the project development objective (PDO) of "increase access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthen municipal sanitation service delivery capacity in selected cities." To this end, the Project was to finance sewerage investments, household onsite sanitation (OSS), public sanitation facilities, service delivery improvements, and institutional strengthening.

2. **The proposed Additional Financing (AF) would enable the GoM to achieve the PDO by replenishing funds that were reallocated to the Project's Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) and by covering cost overruns.** With the COVID-19 pandemic quickly spreading in the country, the Government requested the activation of the International Development Association (IDA) Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) on October 20, 2020, to support the immediate emergency response in the health and school water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sectors through a reallocation of US\$35 million to the CERC of the MUSP. The CERC was activated on December 7, 2020, and these funds are being used to finance the construction of school sanitation facilities and COVID-19 related health supplies. Moreover, the AF would cover US\$15 million in cost overruns original project investments. The scope of the Project remains the same.

3. **Along with the proposed AF, a project restructuring would include changes to the PDO and results framework as well as a closing date extension.** The revised PDO includes the objective related to the CERC, while the updated results framework reflects investments undertaken in the CERC. The one-year closing date extension would change the



closing date from September 30, 2024, to September 30, 2025. This would be the Project's first closing date extension

4. **The MUSP has generally been performing well, despite the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and meets the criteria for AF.** The Project has been rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS) or above for progress towards achieving the PDO and for overall implementation. The Project is in compliance with key loan covenants, including audit and financial management reporting requirements. The Project's overall risk rating is Moderate.

5. **The AF is aligned to the Mozambique Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2017-2021,<sup>1</sup> and Mozambique's eligibility note for funding under the IDA 19 Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA).** Under the CPF, the Project contributes to Focus Area 2, Investing in Human Capital, where priority is given to reducing the incidence of water and sanitation-related diseases, that are often exacerbated climate change, by providing improved access to water and sanitation services to an additional 1.1 million people living in peri-urban areas and small towns (Objective 7). The Project also contributes to the PRA's strategic goal 2, addressing regional imbalances in access to services and state presence, and strategic goal 3, promoting the socioeconomic inclusion of women and youth. The project interventions will help to reduce the prevalence of waterborne and diarrheal diseases attributable to limited access to sanitation in low-income communities. The expected benefits from the Project will contribute to a reduction in child stunting, cholera epidemics and chronic diarrhea outbreaks, and child mortality in the project areas and will help enhance the climate resiliency of critical sanitation infrastructure in Mozambique. Further, the Project will enable women and girls who are deprived of improved menstrual hygiene and health to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity, particularly in the context of the COVID pandemic, with positive effects on their educational and economic opportunity outcomes.

### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

#### Original PDO

6. To increase access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthen municipal sanitation service delivery capacity in selected cities.

#### Current PDO

7. To increase access to safely managed sanitation services and strengthen municipal sanitation service delivery capacity in selected cities; and to provide immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency.

#### Key Results

8. The original project results are to increase: (i) the number of people provided with access to safely managed sanitation; (ii) the number of cities with an operational sanitation entity; and (iii) the number of municipal by-laws approved and published. Under the CERC, the Project will benefit additional 96,000 pupils with improved access to school water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), of which 49 percent are girls which will also benefit from improved menstrual hygiene management (MHM) services.

### D. Project Description

9. **The Project will maintain the existing five components and all original subcomponents.** The AF will replenish the US\$35 million back to the original components and provide \$15 million in additional financing to cover cost overruns.

10. **Component 1: priority sewerage investments (total cost US\$63.5 million of which US\$7.0 million AF).** This

<sup>1</sup> Report No. 104733-MZ, March 30, 2017.



component will continue to finance priority sewerage investments for the cities of Maputo, Quelimane, and Tete. The original project design included the financing of 57.5km of sewers in the three cities and six pilot condominal systems aimed at improving access to sewerage services for 96,500 people. The target sewerage and drainage network remain as per the appraisal estimates, including the planned construction and upgrade of three WWTPs, and six condominal sewer pilots. A partial reallocation of contingencies (reduction to 5 percent) and an additional US\$ 6.5 million will allow for full completion of project activities.

11. **Component 2: onsite sanitation investments in Quelimane and Tete (total cost US\$39 million – of which US\$30 million replenishment of funds and US\$6.5 million AF).** This component will continue to finance priority OSS at the household level and the construction of public sanitation facilities in Quelimane and Tete. The original project design includes the construction of 20,143 household OSS toilets for the poor and vulnerable households residing in the peri-urban areas of Quelimane and Tete, who are currently relying on open defecation, and the construction of 78 public sanitation facilities for schools and markets. The number of school sanitation facilities under this component will be reduced, given that additional school interventions are being financed under component 5. The Project will continue to finance market toilets to enhance access to female marketers. Under the AF, US\$6.5 million additional funds will be provided to cover the financing gap due to cost overruns.

12. The public sanitation facilities are designed to meet basic MHM requirements and promote personal hygiene and healthy sanitation behavior, which is expected to reduce the environmental impact of human waste—by reducing the volume of untreated fecal sludge and potential contamination of water bodies during floods, as well as reducing methane emissions from untreated septage. Moreover, the investments will make the sanitation infrastructure more resilient to climate change-related extreme weather events and ensure reliable access to basic services during said events to the beneficiaries.

13. **Component 3: municipal sanitation services improvements (total costs US\$11 million) remains unchanged.** This component provides performance-based grants to finance service improvement activities in the cities of Maputo, Beira, Nampula, Tete, and Quelimane. The grants are linked to the achievement of a minimum set of indicators (institutional, operational, and financial) on a performance scorecard agreed between each participating municipality and the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS).

14. **Component 4 (total costs US\$16.5 million– of which US\$ 5 million replenishment of funds and US\$1.5 million AF).** This component is financing technical assistance to support national institutional strengthening and project management as envisaged in the original project design. Institutional development support, including the Water Law, included climate change considerations that will contribute to enhanced resilience against severe weather-related events or hydrological shocks such as droughts, heat waves and/or floods. The AF will also cover the preparation and early implementation of a sector-wide gender and GBV strategy. GoM through AIAS will hire technical assistance for the development of the gender and GBV strategy, relevant training, and awareness campaigns targeting sector agencies and service providers across the country.

15. **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$35 million)** will continue to finance school sanitation upgrades in 95 schools, including rehabilitation and construction works for the school sanitation facilities, water supply, and hygiene management facilities for the schools, engineering supervision consultancies, and technical support for sustainable management of school toilets, including reducing GHG emissions to the extent possible. The design of the toilet facilities includes MHM facilities, and MHM support will be provided in schools with adolescent girls. The Project is specifically utilizing flood resilient designs and materials for the school toilets, particularly in the flood-prone areas in Quelimane and other towns in Zambézia and Sofala. These interventions are expected to benefit 96,000 pupils, of which 47,000 girls will also benefit from MHM support, including MHM packages. This component includes awareness-raising activities targeted at teachers and students to destigmatize menstruation and reduce girls'



school absenteeism. Further, technical assistance services are being hired under this component to develop and provide training on sustainable management models for school sanitation facilities, including enhancing MHM services. Further, the school sanitation improvements will help reduce the prevalence of waterborne and diarrheal diseases that are expected to worsen with climate change due to increased temperatures, increased flood occurrence, expansion of the geographic range, and seasonality of associated conditions (floodwaters, unsanitary conditions). The schools are located in the small towns of Zambezia (14 schools), Tete (19 schools), Manica (27 schools), and Sofala (35 schools) provinces.

## E. Implementation

### Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. **The project implementation arrangements remain unchanged.** Components 1 and sub-component 4.4 of the Project will continue to be implemented by AIAS, the national agency responsible for managing investments in water supply for small towns and sewerage and drainage infrastructure in all urban settlements in Mozambique. Components 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 are implemented by DNAAS, the lead sector agency for both urban and rural water supply and sanitation, investment planning, and implementation through local governments. DNAAS will remain the leading agency responsible for overall project coordination, planning and monitoring including for coordinating the implementation of the COVID-19 emergency activities under Component 5, in close coordination with the National Directorate of School Equipment and Infrastructures (DIEE) under the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINED). It also coordinates with the Ministry of Health's Directorate of Planning and Cooperation and its PIU for the health sector activities.

## F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the USP Component 5 was activated, for the rehabilitation and improvements of school toilets; Toilet maintenance services; Menstrual Hygiene Management; and Improving handwashing in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia. AF activities are not expected to lead to land acquisition, resulting in physical or economic displacement, or result in any loss of livelihoods. The AF will continue to finance school sanitation upgrades in 95 schools, including rehabilitation and construction works for the school sanitation facilities, water supply, and hygiene management facilities for the schools, engineering supervision consultancies, and technical support for sustainable management of school toilets. These interventions are expected to benefit 305 pupils, of which 106 girls. The schools are located in the small towns of Zambezia, Tete, Manica, and Sofala provinces. Risks associated with activities of this proposed AF are mainly related to the execution of works in schools. These works are expected to be small scale, with a low amount of labour influx in the project area. To mitigate E&S risks, the ESMF was adequately revised and publicly disclosed by DNASS on May 11, 2021.



**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Robert A. Robelus, Environmental Specialist  
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Elisa Clotilde Inguane Vicente, Environmental Specialist

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

**KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT**

**A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues**

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:  
The proposed Additional Financing (AF) will cover the replenishment of funds used for the Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) and the costs associated with the cost overruns for the investments under the Original Financing. The proposed additional financing is funded from IDA in the amount of US\$50 million.  
The AF will enable the Government of Mozambique (GoM) to (i) upgrade school sanitation facilities and provide menstrual hygiene management services for girls, including the replenishment of the funds used from the original



MUSP, as part of the IRM for enhancing COVID response in the health center; and (ii) to achieve the project development objectives of the original MUSP, as described in the Project Appraisal Document presented to the Board on May 22, 2019, by covering the cover the financing gap for the household onsite sanitation systems. Project management support will also be provided under the AF to cover the additional activities related to CERC implementation. The investments financed through the CERC, replenished through this AF, include (i) construction of approximately 95 school sanitation facilities, including water supply and hygiene management facilities; (ii) Health supplies for COVID response.

The Environmental Assessment Category for the original MUSP is “A” due to the proposed activities under Component 1 and 2 (priority sewerage investments and onsite sanitation investments), that are likely to generate significant negative environmental and social impacts and risks. The World Bank safeguards policies triggered at project preparation remain relevant and will be applicable to the proposed AF. They are: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04); Pest Management (OP 4.09); Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and International waterways (OP 7.50). Additional policies will not be triggered because of the proposed AF.

Before the MUSP appraisal, a robust Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the whole project including a site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the rehabilitation works of the Infulene Wastewater Treatment Plan were prepared, cleared, and disclosed both locally and through the World Bank’s external website in April 2019. The MUSP has a committed PIU, and robust strategies, structures, and tools in place both at central and municipality levels to implement the ESMF and RPF and any other subproject levels instruments. At City council level, Municipality Environment Officers and Community Development Officers are designated as environment & social safeguard officers/focal points to closely follow and oversee proper implementation of the project’s overall safeguards requirements including capacity building.

The AF will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH) through the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) and National Administration of Infrastructures of Water Supply and Sanitation (AIAS). DNAAS will remain the leading agency responsible for overall project coordination, planning and monitoring including for coordinating the implementation of the COVID-19 emergency activities under Component 5, in close coordination with the National Directorate of School Equipment and Infrastructures (DIEE) under the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH). It also coordinates with the Ministry of Health’s Directorate of Planning and Cooperation and its PIU for the health sector activities.

As per the latest ISR of May 2021, MUSP has an overall environmental and social safeguards performance rating of ‘Satisfactory’. The environmental and safeguards risks are rated “High”. The existing safeguards instruments and mitigation measures are used appropriately by the Client. The client’s application of all the approved instruments is satisfactory and systematic submission of safeguards compliance reports is observed. Safeguards monitoring and implementation support provided by the World Bank Team remains consistent. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, all World Bank implementation support has been conducted remotely through ISM and ramped up with monthly meetings, telephone calls and email exchanges. Furthermore, the quarterly safeguards report template has been recently updated to capture Covid-19 measures and other related safeguards aspects.

To address the anticipated environmental and social impacts, the existing ESMF was adequately revised in order to reflect the risks posed by these activities and articulate more adequate mitigation measures and publicly disclosed by DNASS on May 11, 2021. The ESMF was disclosed in January 2020 having incorporated all feedback from the





consultations (December 2020) and cleared by the Bank. Within the given constraints of COVID-19 pandemic, efforts were to be made to allow sufficient time to contact and inform stakeholders. Hence, the ESMF was made available to stakeholders prior to consultation, and summary materials were provided in a form and language understandable and accessible to them. It's worth noting that the activities described under this AF are similar in nature and scope with the ones already being implemented under component 2. Consequently, the ESMF was updated to provide needful screening procedures including guidance for impact identification and mitigation and set forth detailed requirements to develop subsequent environmental and social management plans (ESMPs), ensure that a referral path to a GBV/SEAH specialized Service Provider can be set as part of the GRM, so that any case of GBVSEAH can be handled by the project and that activities supported under the Component 5 are fully compliant with the World Bank's safeguard policies, as well as the Mozambican environmental legislation.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Project supported interventions on sanitation are expected to reduce the incidence of open defecation and related public health hazards. The residents of the selected cities will benefit from improved sanitation conditions at household level. Young girls will benefit from improved school sanitation, including improved menstrual hygiene management. The proposed project interventions are expected to have positive long term impacts on public health and the economy. Better sanitation services will improve the business climate and enhance the potential of the selected cities to catalyze economic growth. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the levels of urban poverty, with many of the vulnerable households losing their source of income. As such, the household OSS toilets will necessitate a higher capital contribution from the project relative to the household contribution. AF project is needed to support the health sector response to the pandemic and the school readiness program, particularly to enhance girls' attendance in times of COVID-19, while at the same time ensuring sustainable management of public sanitation facilities.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Proposed activities to be supported under the AF are in general, expected to be low in magnitude, site-specific and short-lived. Hence, further environmental and social screening for the expanded geographical and to reflect specific emergency activities in Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces were also carried out.

The reopening of secondary, primary, and pre-primary education was mainly dependent on the existence of basic hygiene conditions in schools across the country, and in particular in the targeted areas. In addition, measures to ensure adequate maintenance and hygiene of school toilets, reliable toilet maintenance services are required, particularly during the pandemic. The AF will continue to finance school sanitation upgrades in 124 schools, including rehabilitation and construction works for the school sanitation facilities, water supply, and hygiene management facilities for the schools, engineering supervision consultancies, and technical support for sustainable management of school toilets. The environmental and social implications of these interventions were dully screened and mitigations measures included in the technical design as well as in the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-ESMPs) construction or rehabilitation works.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH) through the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) and National Administration of Infrastructures of Water Supply and Sanitation (AIAS). DNAAS will remain the leading agency responsible for overall project coordination, planning and monitoring including for coordinating the implementation of the COVID-19 emergency



activities under Component 5, in close coordination with the National Directorate of School Equipment and Infrastructures (DIEE) under the Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH). It also coordinates with the Ministry of Health's Directorate of Planning and Cooperation and its PIU for the health sector activities. Hence, the Mozambique Urban Sanitation Project (MUSP) has a committed PIU, and robust strategies, structures, and tools in place both at central and municipality levels to adequately implement the ESMF and RPF and any other subproject levels instruments. At City council level, Municipality Environment Officers and Community Development Officers are designated as environment & social safeguard focal points to closely follow and oversee proper implementation of the project's overall safeguards requirements including capacity building.

As per the latest ISR of May 2021, MUSP has an overall environmental and social safeguards performance rating of 'Satisfactory'. The environmental and safeguards risks are rated "High". The existing safeguards instruments, namely ESMF, RPF, ESIA and mitigation measures are used appropriately by the Client. The Frameworks are being used to guide the preparation of ESIA/ESMPs and RAP for subproject activities. A set of 5 TORs for ESIA/ESMPs for the activities under component 1 and 2 are being prepared and these will be reviewed and approved by Bank prior to the launching of the tender processes for the Environmental Assessments. The client's application of all the approved instruments is satisfactory as per latest Safeguards Compliance Reports. Safeguards monitoring and implementation support provided by the World Bank Team remains consistent. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, all World Bank implementation support has been conducted remotely through ISM and ramped up with monthly meetings, telephone calls and email exchanges. Furthermore, the quarterly safeguards report template has been recently updated to capture Covid-19 measures and other related safeguards aspects.

The PIU has already organized one session of a series of scheduled trainings on Safeguards Policies for 42 participants at different levels, including the environment & social safeguard officers and other key stakeholders of the project. At City council level, relevant training manuals and environmental and social screening tools are in place to implement the ESMF, RPF, and ESIA/ESMP and RAP as appropriate. The project also entails community engagements and therefore the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and its requirements are being adhered to, monitored, and reported upon.

The project has in place a robust and fully functional GRM city council and school levels in compliance with the project's ESMF. It is also gender sensitive and accessible to the project affected people as confirmed by the registers and logbooks at the districts and schools. GRM committees are in place and operational at all levels of project implementation. A local GRM at schools caters to the community. Complaints have been handled and signed-off by the village leaders and complainants. The cases/complaints are forwarded upwards, if not resolved at community level. The GRM has also been included in the monitoring tool of the project and is being continuously followed up on through the multisectoral supportive supervision.

The MUSP GRM was further strengthened and sustained to continue to better serve communities by leveraging the existing grievance management system. It will also continue to be accessible to local communities and other stakeholders to allow for a clear communication channel for any individual or group of people who believe that they may have been adversely impacted by the MUSP interventions. The PIU will update the GRM for better reporting, tracking, and logging of grievances, and further inform the key project actors about the stakeholder engagement to reduce thematic grievances through different meetings. The mechanism will be used regularly to receive, review, and resolve any issues and concerns related to the MUSP activities. All grievances will be monitored and reported monthly.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.



The existing project's ESMF was duly updated and consulted upon; with civil society organizations and recipient communities, and consultations on the objectives and activities of the CERIP were undertaken in mid-December 2020 before emergency activities implementation. The ESMF was disclosed in January 2020, having incorporated all feedback from the consultations and cleared by the Bank. Within the given constraints of COVID-19 pandemic, efforts were to be made to allow sufficient time to contact and inform stakeholders. The ESMF was made available to stakeholders prior to consultation, and summary materials were provided in a form and language understandable and accessible to them.

Two rounds of consultations have been carried out in all Project cities: first, to share the initial findings; structure and approach detailed in the draft ESMF as well as receive feedback and then second, to present the final ESMF findings. The final draft of the ESMF have been disclosed in-country (May 11th, 2021) and on the Bank's website (May 17th, 2021).

Within the given constraints of COVID-19 pandemic, efforts were to be made to allow sufficient time to contact and inform stakeholders. The ESMF was made available to stakeholders prior to consultation, and summary materials were provided in a form and language understandable and accessible to them. City Councils, central government departments, development partners and NGOs were consulted through various stakeholder meetings convened by DNAAS.

**B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other		For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>		
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>		



**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

**"In country" Disclosure**

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**



## CONTACT POINT

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Odete Duarte Muximpua Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe
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**Approved By**

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Practice Manager/Manager:	Catherine Signe Tovey	20-Oct-2021
Country Director:	Zviripayi Idah Pswarayi Riddihough	21-Oct-2021