

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20549

Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Dec-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Mozambique	Project ID:	P161559
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P156559
Project Name:	Emergency Resilient Recovery Project - Additional Financing (P161559)		
Parent Project Name:	MZ - Emergency Resilient Recovery Project for the Northern and Central (P156559)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	12-Dec-2016	Estimated Board Date:	13-Jan-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Economy and Finance		
Implementing Agency:	AIAS, National Directorate for Water Resources Management		
Financing (in USD Million)			
	Financing Source		Amount
	International Development Association (IDA)		0.00
	IDA Credit from CRW		20.00
	Total Project Cost		20.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did not authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:	<p>The Appraisal review meeting authorized to appraise and negotiate, subject to compliance of the parent project with all its legal covenants and to the approval of the request of exception to the notification requirement under OP 7.50, Projects on International Waterways.</p> <p>The review meeting authorized the deferment to the Project implementation phase of the environmental and social safeguards requirements; and established</p>		

	the revision, adoption and disclosure of the required social and environmental safeguards instruments (ESMF and RPF) as a condition of project effectiveness.
Is this a Repeater project?	No

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Mozambique is located on the east coast of Africa, bordering six countries. With an area of 800,000 square kilometers, the country is richly endowed with natural resources, including arable land, forests, fisheries, water and mineral resources. Mozambique's economy has grown rapidly since the end of the civil war in 1992. Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth averaged 7.4 percent over the past two decades. Robust growth was made possible by sound macroeconomic management, a number of large-scale foreign-investment projects, political stability and significant donor support. In recent years, strong growth has more specifically been supported by foreign direct investment inflows in extractive industries. Major discoveries of coal and gas have the potential to transform Mozambique into a significant player in global markets. However, due to the discovery of large previously unreported external borrowing, Mozambique's macroeconomic framework rapidly and dramatically deteriorated in 2016, in a political context marked by increased violence.

Despite this wealth and rapid development, Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with approximately 70 percent of its 22.9 million people living and working in extreme poverty (less than US\$2 a day). In 2007, 38 percent of the population was undernourished and only 42 percent had access to an improved water source. The country ranks 178 out of 187 in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (2013), the lowest in southern Africa. Over 70 percent of the population live in rural areas and are still dependent on subsistence agriculture. The geographical distribution of poverty also remains largely unchanged since the last 2009 poverty assessment, with poverty concentrated in rural areas and in the Central and Northern regions. The Southern region experienced moderate reduction in poverty in the mid- and late-2000s, reflecting spillover effects from the rapid growth of urban centers in the region.

Mozambique experiences some of southern Africa's most variable hydrological and meteorological conditions. Tropical to sub-tropical climates prevail in the Northern and Central regions, whereas the South is predominantly arid. The oscillations of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (referred to as El Nino/La Nina phenomena) influence the timing and magnitude of rainy (October to March) and dry seasons (April to September). Data from January to March 2016 showed shortage of precipitation in the southern region and some areas of central region of Mozambique, with recorded rainfall of less than 50 percent of average. This rainfall pattern is due to El Nino prevailing conditions in the Southern Africa region, which is the strongest in 35 years. Long-lasting droughts in the southern and central regions of Mozambique are relatively common, which paired with poor soil contributes to a low agricultural productivity in this semi-arid area. Mostly rural, the population survives at subsistence level with few alternative sources of income outside agriculture. In times of scarcity, the rural poor have little to buffer them from food insecurity.

Sectoral and institutional Context

Agriculture: Agriculture is a significant potential contributor to rural poverty reduction. Agricultural improvements offer scope to narrow persistent income disparities between rural and urban areas and to reduce poverty in regions that benefitted little from the economic gains of recent years. However, with increased unpredictability and severity, floods and droughts frequently disrupt agricultural production and livelihoods in Mozambique. With regards to the 2016 El Nino negative impact, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) indicated that the drought has resulted in the loss of about 875,000 ha of several crops affecting 464,879 farmers, mostly subsistence farming.

Drinking Water Supply: The Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Administration (AIAS) is responsible for water supply, sanitation and waste water treatment in all secondary towns in Mozambique, and the Water Supply and Sanitation Department (DNAAS) is likewise responsible for rural areas. In 2012, about 47 percent of the Mozambican population had access to an improved water source, and only 17 percent to adequate sanitation. Estimated access to an improved source of water supply were at 77 percent in urban areas and 29 percent in rural areas as of 2010. The coverage of drinking water supply in the three affected provinces is relatively lower when compared to country averages. Prompted by the El Nino induced drought, the Government, through the DNAAS and AIAS, has been pro-actively looking for alternative sources of water by drilling boreholes, however high level of salinity of groundwater has prevented its use for human and cattle consumption.

Water Resources Management: One of the challenges facing Mozambique economy is the vulnerability and increasing constraints derived from a number of water-related factors. Frequent droughts and floods, hydrological variability and seasonal water shortages, compounded by growing water demand from the major sectors of the economy and limited water infrastructure impose a serious constraint on the medium and long-term growth prospects. Mitigating the negative impacts of floods and droughts to secure the productive use of water resources is central to continued economic development and safeguarding sustainable livelihoods. The Macarretane Barrage operates in concert with the Massingir dam (located upstream) and serves to raise the Limpopo river water level in order to feed the water intake of the Chokwe Irrigation Scheme, enabling it to operate continuously and entirely by gravity. As such, it plays a critical role on food security by enabling food production throughout the year, thus contributing significantly to mitigate drought impacts in the region. It is also worth noting that the food production in the Chokwe contributes significantly to stabilize food prices (particularly rice and vegetables) in the southern part of the country.

Food Security: The Government, through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), is leading the response to the disaster, with support from humanitarian partners, including NGOs, the United Nations and others donors. Due to the adverse impact of the drought, it is estimated that 191,656 children are expected to be malnourished over the next 12 months in all affected provinces. The food security and nutritional assessment of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) released in March 2016 estimates 1.5 million people are in need of urgent food assistance in seven provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia). This shows severe deterioration of the food security situation as the initial assessment conducted in November 2015 indicated that 167,000 people were food insecure; an increase of food insecurity people by almost 900 percent in four months. The most drought-affected provinces are Tete, Sofala and Zambezia in the central region of the country, accounting for almost one million people in need. A Strategic Response Plan for Drought Emergency was

prepared by the UN Humanitarian Country Team to assist 1.5 million people from April 2016 to April 2017, and to complement the Government efforts in the drought response.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The Project Development Objective is to restore the functionality of critical infrastructure in a resilient manner in the disaster-affected provinces; and to improve the Government of Mozambique's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Key Results

Key results are: (i) increase of direct project beneficiaries (from new activities); (ii) increase of the number of people in urban areas provided with access to improved water sources (from the new activities); (iii) increase of the number of improved community water points constructed or rehabilitated under the project; and the number of people provided with food assistance.

D. Project Description

The additional financing is design to address drought prevention and mitigation through resilient infrastructure rehabilitation and development, as well as food security interventions in the affected area. The ongoing Emergency Resilient Recovery Project for the Northern and Central Regions (ERRP) is well placed to support the activities proposed for the additional financing, due to its two-pronged design, to address emergency response and resilient infrastructure rehabilitation and development. In addition, the ERRP has consistency between the strategic objectives and implementation approach of the original project and the proposed additional financing towards building the resilience of the affected communities to recover from a cyclical spate of flooding and drought, and geographic overlaps between the beneficiary provinces across the original project and the proposed new activities.

Component Name

Component A. Resilient Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Comments (optional)

The restructured project will continue with the original activities contained in Component A of resilient infrastructure rehabilitation, and new investments in drought mitigation and water supply infrastructure will be added.

Component Name

Component C. Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Comments (optional)

This component will finance Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation costs of MOPHRH (for DNGRH) and AIAS for their related scaled up activities under the additional financing.

Component Name

Component E. Food Assistance (new component)

Comments (optional)

This component will address the immediate needs for food assistance.

E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The Project will be implemented in selected drought-affected areas in the Central and South regions. The selection of priority geographic areas for food assistance will be finalized upon project implementation given the emergency nature of the Project. The Macarretane Barrage is a multi-purpose strategic infrastructure for food security and drought mitigation that also doubles as a transport corridor to the lower Limpopo region. It serves to raise the Limpopo river water level in order to feed the water intake of the Chokwe Irrigation Scheme. Works to provide access to improved drinking water services in Chicualacuala and Funhalouro will result in improved sanitation and hygiene conditions, which ultimately improve their living standards. Finally, The hydrogeological environment of Chigubo and Massingir area is not favorable for fresh water. The water from the boreholes is salty with electrical conductivity higher than limits recommended for human consumption.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Kristine Schwebach (GSU07)
 Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe (GEN01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The additional financing will be implemented using the same management, supervisory and fiduciary arrangements as the ERRP Project. The activities in Sub-Components A.5, A.7, C1 and A.6,C4 will be implemented by the following entities in line with their respective mandates: (a) MOPHRH through DNGRH for barrage structural stability rehabilitation for drought mitigation and rural water supply, (b) AIAS for urban drinking water supply systems. The activities in Component E will be carried out under the same arrangement established for the implementation of the Contingent Emergency Response Plan of the IDA IRM, where the DNGRH would be responsible for financial management and procurement and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) will be responsible to provide the technical support and the distribution of food items to beneficiaries.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Additional Financing for the Emergency Resilient Recovery Project will trigger this policy due to the expected civil works under component A (rehabilitations, construction works) of public infrastructure in drought-affected areas. The civil works will comprise the rehabilitation and repair works in the existing water control structure in Macarretane Barrage and construction of water supply systems for public consumption. During construction, vegetation may require clearing from the construction site, which may result in direct loss

		of standing trees. Induced adverse impacts may also include: soil erosion and siltation, pollution to surface and ground water resources, dust emissions, waste production, noise, vibration and public nuisance. Hence, OP 4.01 is triggered to address such impacts and the ESMF will be updated to provide the criteria and procedures for screening Project activities and guide the preparation of site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). To ensure adequate implementation of the ESMF/ESMP the client will establish a dedicated safeguards team to oversee project's environmental and social requirements. Furthermore, the ESMPs will include the Environmental and Social Clauses (ESC), which will be bidding to the contractor's contract. The updated ESMF will be consulted and disclosed publicly both in-country and at the bank Infoshop by project's effectiveness.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The Project will trigger OP 4.04 due to the potential impacts along the riverbanks and forest gallery that grows along streams. The forest on the streams was severely affected during the flooding, so it is very fragmented and increasingly anthropic. The prosed project activities will not occur on sites in protected areas or critical natural habitats. Nonetheless, the rehabilitating of water control structures, may affect some already degraded and sensitive habitats along the riverbanks. The ESMF (and subsequent ESIAs and ESMPs) will include provisions for mitigating any likely impacts on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The Additional Financing will not interfere with natural forest.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Additional Financing will not support activities that promote use of pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The policy is triggered due to civil works that are expected to be supported by the Project. The Project is not expected to affect areas of known physical cultural importance. Nevertheless, to ensure due diligence, Chance Finds approaches will be included in the ESMF (and subsequent ESMPs) to provide the useful guidance during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples in the Project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/	Yes	The nature of Project activities may involve

BP 4.12		temporary displacement and therefore OP 4.12 is triggered. Such activities involve low to medium civil works related with installation of water supply systems and desalinization plants that may require land for temporary or permanent usage. The land acquired for this purpose may lead to loss of asset, sources of income or means of livelihoods for some poor households. To ensure proper mitigation measures are set forth, the Borrower will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) once such details are known. RPF will provide a framework for management of all potential negative social impacts, but also streamlining the positive impacts, as well as mainstreaming any potential resettlement considerations during the project implementation. The RPF will be consulted and disclosed publicly both in-country and at the bank Infoshop by project's effectiveness.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	Proposed project activities will involve rehabilitation of Macarretane Barrage, which is an important water control structure for irrigation, drought mitigation, as well as road and railway bridge. Rehabilitation works will include maintenance of foundation, improve stability of the structure downstream terrace and fix the hydraulic and geomorphological dynamics downstream of the barrage. Macarretane barrage does not meet the OP 4.37 definition threshold for large dams. The ESMF and subsequent ESIA/ESMP will include specific provisions to address potential negative impacts for all dam related works.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The project will finance rehabilitation activities within an International river basin, Limpopo River, but is not expected to engage in large-scale rehabilitation activities or other activities that would adversely affect the quality or quantity of water flow within shared waterways. Notwithstanding, OP 7.50 on International Waterways is triggered and an exception to the notification requirement under OP 7.50 has been approved by AFRVP
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Project is not being implemented in disputed areas.

IV. 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:

<p>Activities under component A will induce environmental and social safeguards. Such activities include rehabilitation of Macarretane barrage, installation of small water supply systems and desalinization plants. The proposed project rating is category B type, since most of the project activities will focus on medium size rehabilitation and installation works for a barrage and water supply systems. The anticipated scale of potential adverse environmental or social impacts on human populations are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible and in most cases, mitigation measures could be easily designed to address the impacts. The Parent Project's ESMF and RPF will be updated to set forth guidance and procedures for sub-projects screening and ESMP/RAP preparation. The ESMP will include Environmental and Social Clauses for project implementers.</p>
<p>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</p>
<p>There are not likely to be any long-term negative impacts from the proposed activities. Most of the rehabilitation and reconstruction works will focus on existing facilities. The proposed environment and social assessment process to fulfill with the safeguards policies triggered for the AF will be based on the existing safeguards instruments prepared under the parent project. The ESMF and RPF will ensure that these impacts are identified early enough in the project planning stage and suitably addressed through suitable mitigation measures as prescribed in these instruments. Both ESMF and RPF will be duly updated, consulted and disclosed publicly in-country and at the Bank's Infoshop by effectiveness.</p>
<p>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</p>
<p>The Project support investments in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure, thus minimizing potential negative social and environmental impacts and increasing the efficiency of the investments. In addition, during the design and preparation of specific sub-components, alternatives to minimize adverse impacts will be carefully assessed. These could include minimum adjustments in the existing alignments, and/or use of alternative materials to enhance the sustainability of proposed infrastructures. The ESMF/RPF will also provide a list of activities that could be financed by the Project and screen out activities that correspond to Category A projects.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Safeguards implementation arrangements will be similar to the overall project coordination structure already in place. Two of four implementing entities (IE) namely: (i) MOPHRH through DNGRH for barrage structural protection rehabilitation, rural drinking water supply, and food aid distribution; and (ii) AIAS for drinking water supply will lead the implementation of each of the project component under its responsibility. These institutions are currently implementing other Bank-financed projects and specific implementation arrangements will be built upon the existing structure. Project teams in place have been strengthened with the recruitment of dedicated safeguards specialist for each IE. DNGRH has a longstanding technical ability to handle projects with very complex Bank Safeguards requirements. DNGRH will therefore take a leading role and coordinate the preparation of safeguard documents, including the consolidation of progress reports. The ESMF will also assess the institutional capacity of DNGRH and AIAS, including the already created implementation arrangements, and provide recommendations for capacity building along with an estimate of the budget needed for the successful implementation of Safeguards requirements.</p>
<p>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</p>

Key stakeholders of the Project include the national government, local governments, and citizens living in the disaster affected/prone provinces. However, given the high profile of the Project and the number of stakeholder groups, there are certain groups that could potentially feel negatively affected. All stakeholders have a strong interest in the rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure that will lead to increased opportunities. Technical reviews will be undertaken to ensure that critical works and activities related to drought mitigation and to rehabilitation or reconstruction of basic public services do not have a negative impact on local residents. Prior to once the implementation begins, environmental and social safeguards experts will disseminate relevant information to local communities living in drought prone areas to further increase awareness of the project.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Apr-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	10-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	11-Apr-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [] No [×] NA []
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [] TBD [×]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [] No [] TBD [×]
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes [×] No [] NA []
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [] No [] NA [×]
All Safeguard Policies	

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

V. Contact point

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VII. Approval

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Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg (SA)	Date: 27-Dec-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Sylvie Debomy (PMGR)	Date: 28-Dec-2016

Country Director:	Name: Thomas Buckley (CD)	Date: 28-Dec-2016
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