



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/09/2021 | Report No: ESRSC02174



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Zimbabwe	AFRICA EAST	P177168	
Project Name	Piloting social protection and WASH interventions to keep adolescent girls in school in Zimbabwe		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social Protection & Jobs	Investment Project Financing		9/30/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of Zimbabwe	CARE International		

Proposed Development Objective

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>0.90</b>

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

No

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

**D. Environmental and Social Overview**

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

The pilot will be implemented in Buhera District, Manicaland Province , Zimbabwe, under the guidance of the World Bank and relevant Government agencies. Having identified that economic hardships/negative coping mechanisms and menstrual hygiene/WASH are key barriers affecting adolescent girls’ education. This pilot will aim to test the potential of providing layered support to the existing Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) program, a government social



protection program that pays primary and secondary education school fees for students from resource-constrained households. This would test the effect and viability of strengthening the government’s Social Protection structure, specifically BEAM, through layered Social Protection and WASH interventions that allow it to be more comprehensive and better addresses the needs of vulnerable and orphaned adolescent girls. The pilot will target BEAM households that contain adolescent girls and will work with public secondary schools who benefit from BEAM. This will ensure that girls receive comprehensive social protection and WASH support. The pilot project will comprise of the following two components:

**Component 1: Household-level Interventions- Cash transfer, Income Generating Activities (IGA), hygiene promotion and menstrual hygiene products:** This component will pilot test complementary measures to the BEAM fee waiver, and will help 1,500 households in Buhera district, thereby discouraging negative coping strategies that impact adolescent girls and their education, such as preventing girls from returning to school.

**Component 2: School-level Interventions- Sensitization, Capacity Building and WASH Promotion:** This component will work closely with public secondary schools receiving BEAM support to test the promotion of positive gender norms, sexual and reproductive health messaging, good hygiene and menstrual hygiene management including raising awareness among adolescent girls.

This pilot will also benefit from Bank Executed technical assistance from the World Bank under the ASA P172835 Technical Assistance for Social Protection Systems Building in Zimbabwe. This technical assistance is funded by an RSR-18 grant of \$300,000 for social protection Bank Executed activities as well as a ZIMREF grant of \$50,000 for water Bank Executed activities. Under the RSR-18 grant, the Bank will commission a process evaluation of the Pilot to assess its effectiveness and document lessons learnt to inform policy. A consultant will be engaged to do a mixed methods process evaluation that determines the effect of the pilot on school attendance and enrollment among adolescent girls. This will include carrying out a short quantitative survey and focus group discussions with adolescent girls and households participating in the pilot, adolescent girls and households who are BEAM beneficiaries but did not participate in the pilot and school and healthcare authorities.

#### D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The client in this activity will be the Government of Zimbabwe, particularly the MPSLSW, which is the main Ministry in charge of implementing BEAM. Additional beneficiary Ministries include the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, which implements BEAM in conjunction with MPSLSW, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate and Ministry of Finance.

Given that the Government of Zimbabwe is still in arrears and unable to function as the fund holder for the World Bank funds, CARE International in Zimbabwe (CIZ) will serve as the Project Implementing Entity (PIE) for the project and will lead the execution of project activities.

CIZ is registered as PVO and has been operational in Zimbabwe since 1992 covering both developmental and humanitarian assistance. CIZ programming focuses on WASH, education, climate change and resilience, women economic empowerment, social protection with a strong focus on gender integration. Main target group is vulnerable women, girls, men and boys and communities in both rural and urban settlements.



CIZ is situated within the Eastern, Central and Southern Africa regional management unit and line-managed by the CARE USA headquarters. CARE USA headquarters serves as a focal resource for considerable support capacity for in-country staff. A headquarters-based grant manager sitting within the CARE USA Humanitarian Team provides regular programmatic, financial and compliance support to program staff for CIZ. CARE USA has developed and socialized toolkits of resources on Agreement Management, Risk Management/Audit, and Sub-Agreement Management. A regionally based compliance focal point provides on-site guidance and support to CIZ as needed.

Technical teams in CAREs priority sectors/areas (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Shelter and Settlement, and Risk Management Policy & Practice) have staff dedicated to the humanitarian response in these sectors who can provide support to the CIZ in the form of proposal/program reviews, online trainings or calls, needs assessments, response work, strategy input, after-action reviews and other activities.

The country level team is led by two international staff (the Country Director and Assistant Country Director) who are supported by HR, finance, Procurement and administration Managers. Projects are headed by Team Leaders/Project Managers while there is department that provides technical backstopping in monitoring and evaluation and gender integration. This is Bank's first project with the CIZ. Therefore, CIZ has limited capacity to apply Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) on the project. The CIZ capacity to manage the Environmental and Social (E&S) risks have been specifically assessed during the pilot project preparation, gaps identified, and capacity building measures drawn will be outlined in the Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). However, CIZ have expertise in addressing gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (GBV/SEA-H) given their major focus on girls and women's empowerment programming in Zimbabwe and globally. This would add value in managing GBV/SEA-H that may arise from this pilot's project implementation.

Public Disclosure

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

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)** Moderate

**Environmental Risk Rating** Moderate

The environmental risk rating is Moderate. Relevant component 1 activities of interest include cash transfers, the use of water purification tablets and the management of waste menstrual materials. The latter two activities may appear insignificant, but since this could be a scalable project, there is the potential for cumulative impacts. The activity of cash transfer is a concern under occupational health and safety within ESS 3. The pilot project will provide monthly unconditional cash transfer to 1500 households with adolescent girls amounting to monthly instalments equivalent to USD 35 over a 6-month period. In addition, 50% of those households (750 households) will receive a small grant (cash transfer) of USD 200 to fund livelihoods business plans (small livestock rearing, gardening and petty trading). It is likely that the designated Pay Point Managers (PPMs) withdrawing and disbursing the cash may be the targets of theft and violent assault if found in the possession of a substantial amount of cash. It is likely that the cash-based payment system will be the main mode of cash transfer for the pilot project unless a digital payment/transfer system is introduced. Therefore, it is critical that adequate safety and security mitigation measures are in place to protect the PPMs (and beneficiaries) from theft and extreme violence or reduce the cash payments and provide tangible support in the form of menstrual related products instead. Households and schools



will receive financial support and training for the use of water purification tablets to avoid unsafe water for menstrual hygiene. However, there is a risk of disease transmission and poor menstrual health from consuming or using contaminated water for menstrual hygiene. Poor menstrual health could cause infections in the reproductive and urinary tracts. It can also lead to irritation of the skin and dermatitis. Disease transmission and infections may result from inadequate training to mitigate water quality risks and the ineffective use of water purification tablets. The remaining area of concern is associated with hygienic and practical disposal of used menstrual products and waste materials. Inadequate provisions to manage waste menstrual materials in schools may deter girls from attending. Alternatively, inadequate disposal methods in school and in the home environment for menstrual waste material (and soiled clothing) may lead to inappropriate disposal in the toilet area, pit latrines, general waste stream and in other discreet areas outside of the home or school environment. Inappropriate practices may provide breeding grounds for flies and mosquitos, and present unhygienic conditions for other toilet users.

**Social Risk Rating**

Moderate

The social risk rating is classified as moderate. The pilot is expected to have immediate and medium term positive social impacts in Zimbabwe by complementing social protection and WASH interventions for the support of vulnerable and marginalized adolescent girls. It will particularly focus on reducing the dropout rates of adolescent girls after the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthening the capacities of within the MPSSLW as well as other relevant line Ministries responsible for Social Protection response to the economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. The main project activities will include (a) Household-level Interventions such as Cash transfer and Income Generating Activities (IGA), supply and distribution of soap, purification tablets, and menstrual hygiene products, and (b) School-level Interventions, such as Sensitization, Capacity Building, and WASH awareness. Social risks and impacts are expected to be predictable and manageable. These risks have the potential to include (i) some local tension over the cash transfer process, distribution of menstrual hygiene products, and small grants (for example, between eligible and ineligible people or within families), (ii) GBV/SEA-H risk that may relate to the beneficiaries of the pilot; (iv) misinformation spreads regarding the cash transfer scheme, and (vi) COVID-19 transmission between project workers and the beneficiaries.

Public Disclosure

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

**B.1. General Assessment**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

The E&S risks are moderate. The project will apply the relevant requirements of the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) and where there are gaps other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) for the activities of cash transfer and to achieve safe water for menstrual hygiene. There is a practical requirement to conduct a risk assessment for the cash transfer activity and to implement communication and training strategies. The ESHG requires where water may be used for drinking, washing, and bathing, water quality should comply with national acceptability standards or in their absence the current edition of the WHO Drinking Water Guidelines. The solution proposed is the use of water purification tablets to inactivate microorganisms in the water to prevent infections after menstrual hygiene activities. The borrower is required to conduct an E&S assessment to assess the E&S risks and impacts through the project lifecycle. As a minimum, it is recommended that an Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) is drafted to detail the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of



the project to eliminate or off-set adverse E&S impacts, reduce them to acceptable levels and provide the actions needed. The ESMP should include a Security Management Plan (SMP) to address the risks from cash transfers, guidelines on water purification and guidelines for the appropriate disposal of menstrual waste materials.

While the overall social benefits are expected to be positive, identified social risks and impacts are related to (i) some local conflict over the cash transfer process, distribution of menstrual hygiene products, and small grants (for example, between eligible and ineligible people or within families); (ii) GBV/SEA-H risks that may relate to beneficiaries of the pilot; (iii) misinformation regarding the cash transfer scheme; and (iv) COVID-19 transmission between project workers and the beneficiaries. The risks and proposed mitigation measure are summarized below:

1. The Risk of spreading misinformation and local conflict over the cash transfer process: the pilot project will complement measures to the BEAM program fee waiver and help 1,500 households in Buhera district to address the basic food, health and social needs of adolescent girls through cash transfers and a small grant to 375 households. There is the potential risk of misinformation spreading through communities, local media and social media about the eligibility criteria and anticipated benefits from the pilot project. As this pilot is layered over the BEAM program, which is nationwide, current beneficiaries of the BEAM may assume they are eligible to benefit from the pilot. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is the primary mitigation measure for addressing the risk of misinformation. The pilot project will utilize the existing stakeholder engagement / community targeting committees' mechanisms under BEAM for sharing information and undertaking meaningful consultation regarding the pilot project. Information about the pilot will be disclosed through social media, and the local media. Beneficiaries and the public can also access information, raise questions, and file grievances through CIZ's existing grievance mechanisms (GM) channels. These details about the GM channels and other information sharing, and consultation activities will be outlined in the SEP.
2. The risk of GBV/SEA-H for women and girls-project beneficiaries. The pilot will provide monthly unconditional cash transfers to 1,500 households with adolescent girls who currently benefit from the BEAM school fee waiver program. In Zimbabwe, men often control women and household finances. Given the domestic economic hardships, the negative coping mechanism may be to forgo nutritional and hygiene needs, and, therefore, there is a risk of conflicts and disagreements over the prioritization of households needs among household members. There is also a risk of GBV/SEA-H from intimate partners, community members and project workers related to the household and school-level interventions, given the high prevalence of GBV/SEA-H in Zimbabwe. These GBV/SEA-H risks will be managed through measures included in the ESMP. In addition, the project will ensure that grievances, including those relating to GBV/SEA-H, are received, handled, and directed to appropriate services consistent with Bank guidelines in relation to these matters. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) procedures will be outlined in the SEP. Further to this, Component 2 capacity-building activities will explicitly address gender inequalities and GBV in program participation. The capacity-building activities will focus on gender dynamics, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), GBV, gender-responsive education, and girl-friendly WASH and menstrual hygiene management. A Labor Management Plan (LMP) will be prepared, as part of the ESMP, to outline the code of conduct for project workers to prevent GBV/SEA-H.
3. COVID-19 transmission: project activities at the household and school level and stakeholder engagement activities may increase the risk of transmission of COVID-19, as such, a COVID-19 safety protocol will be developed as part of the ESMP and implemented throughout the project.



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

None

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The pilot project recognizes the need for effective and inclusive engagement with project stakeholders including beneficiaries and the public and will use the existing communications strategy and platforms developed under the BEAM program. Information sharing and stakeholder consultations are aimed at dispelling false information about the pilot program, particularly with regards to the cash transfer and grant scheme, as well as providing a transparent, effective and responsive mechanism for stakeholders to lodge grievances, including those of sensitive nature. Sensitive issues include incidents of GBV/SEA-H, corruption, fraud and other integrity and accountability issues.

A SEP will be prepared for engaging with stakeholders about the E&S risks of the project and will be disclosed on the BEAM program and the CIZ website prior to Approval. The SEP will cover the broader pilot project activities, identify and analyzes key stakeholders (i.e. affected parties, other interested parties, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups) and describe the process and modalities for sharing information on the project activities. The ongoing and future stakeholder engagement activities will be outlined in the SEP and will include different modes of communication to reach vulnerable groups, including people with special needs and will also state that ethnically and culturally sensitive communication approaches should be developed as needed.

The SEP will outline the existing CIZ grievance mechanism that will be used by the project to enable stakeholders to raise project related concerns and grievances.

The CIZ will update the SEP during project implementation, and no later than 60 days after the project effective date. The GM will ensure core elements are in place to enable affected people and the project workforce to raise concerns and complaints, including adequately trained staff with GM responsibilities, community awareness tools, grievance lodgment tools, and investigation and feedback processes.



## B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

### ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The project workforce is expected to include direct workers only: CIZ staff, and a small number of consultants engaged directly by the CIZ (i.e. Consultancy on strengthening the enabling environment for improved, gender-balanced WASH at schools). The CIZ shall ensure all project workers are trained on GBV/SEA-H risks and sign the codes of conduct before starting work on any project activities. These project workers will utilize the existing CIZ grievance mechanisms. The existing mechanism meets ESS2 requirements as set out in para 21-3 of the ESF. The mechanism will receive complaints of a sensitive nature, including with respect to GBV/SEA-H on a confidential and anonymous basis. Where government civil servants (i.e. Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate and Ministry of Finance) are involved with the project, this will be only in an oversight and coordination capacity rather than any direct implementation. Whether full-time or part-time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety), which fall under the provisions for workers' safety, as outlined in ESS 2. The OHS measures that apply to the project will be set out in the legal agreement, the ESMP, and the ESCP.

The key risk for project workers is COVID-19 transmission. Project activities at the household and school level and stakeholder engagement activities may increase the risk of transmission of COVID-19, as such the ESCP will state that a COVID-19 safety protocol will be developed as part of the ESMP within 60 days of Project Effectiveness and implemented throughout the project.

In accordance with ESS2 and Zimbabwean law, due to the hazardous work situation, children under the age of 18 will not be allowed to work on the project. The use of forced labor or conscripted labor on the project is also prohibited.

The CIZ through the ESCP has committed to the preparation of a LMP as part of the ESMP which will i) respond to the specific health and safety issues posed by COVID-19, ii) protect workers' rights as set out in ESS2 and outline the workers GM, and iii) prevention of GBV/SEA-H.

There are numerous security and occupational health and safety risks associated with Pay Point Managers (PPMs) who will potentially handle an accumulative amount of USD 52K per month and the periodical small grant cash of approx. USD 150K. Potential risks are inherent in the PPMs activities that includes traveling unaccompanied, large single bank withdrawals, using public transport, setting regular travel and disbursement patterns, traveling long distances with overnight stays, lack of secure facilities to store cash overnight and inadequate security training. These actions will require effective risk control measures to mitigate against theft and extreme violence towards PPMs. Therefore, in accordance with ESS 2, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risk control measures are required to manage potential hazards to project workers, particularly those that may be life threatening, provide preventative measures, train project workers, document and report incidents and accidents and implement procedures to maintain a safe working environment. Therefore, to address the risks associated with cash transfers a set of guidelines and procedures will be incorporated into the ESMP to address any threats that may have been or will be identified.





Risk mitigation measures for PPMs include (i) security awareness training (ii) security situation monitoring and support (iii) a discreet level of service from the bank when withdrawing cash (iv) a maximum ceiling for cash withdrawals (v) a reduction in the amount of cash required to be held overnight (vi) a staggered payment system that allows smaller cash withdrawals (vii) a safe should be made available in the case of overnight stays or out of hours cash transfers (viii) PPMs traveling longer distances with an overnight stay, then potential lodges should be identified and approved for the PPMs to use because they provide minimum-security standards (night guard, safe, secure locks on rooms) or an alternative safe storage location should be identified, such as a police post, school safe or possibly a Government facility (ix) public transport should not be used and a vehicle and driver should be provided for the PPM (x) PPM should be issued with a mobile phone with a list of numbers for key security personnel to contact in the event of an incident or if they feel threatened when carrying cash. The risk controls will be articulated in the project's ESMP in the form a SMP.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Where waste generation cannot be avoided, as in the case for waste menstrual material, then ESS 3 requires waste generation is minimised or reused. However, where waste cannot be minimised or reused, then the borrower will treat, destroy or dispose of in an environmentally sound and safe manner.

The minimisation of waste menstrual material could be achieved using reusable and washable cloth pads. The cloth pads are a more sustainable sanitary option under ESS 3, but must be hygienically washed and dried in the sunlight acting as a natural sterilizer for further use. Reusable cloth pads are cost-effective and environmentally friendly. There are other suitable alternatives such as reusable menstrual products that are washable and made up of natural materials like bamboo, wool, cotton, or hemp. If menstrual products cannot be reused, then the waste menstrual material must be managed appropriately and in a dignified manner. In the schools, there should be a separate collection system for the menstrual wastes without affecting the privacy and dignity of the female adolescent students. If possible, specific sanitary dispensers should be installed to collect menstrual waste. Waste receptacles in the schools and in the home environment should be covered by lid and emptied from time to time to keep the toilets or pit latrine areas clean from flies, mosquitoes, and bad odour. Where pit latrines are installed in the schools and in the home environment chutes could be installed at shoulder level to allow disposal of non-reusable menstrual waste material into the deep pit. Waste could decompose quickly if made from natural materials like bamboo, wool, cotton, or hemp. If the disposal method is through solid waste streams, then menstrual waste materials should be properly wrapped to avoid direct exposure of solid waste workers to disease causing pathogens. A set of guidelines will be developed for the appropriate disposal of menstrual waste materials.

In accordance with the WB ESHG where water may be used for drinking, washing, and bathing, water quality should comply with national acceptability standards or in their absence the current edition of the WHO Drinking Water Guidelines. The lack of access to safe water heightens the risk for women to develop infections. To reduce the risk of inadequately treated water for menstrual hygiene it is vital that the correct training and water purification steps are conducted (i) water purification tablets should be effective and will vary depending on the amount of the active ingredient (ii) the number of tablets should be sufficient to purify the water this is associated with the amount that each tablet can purify (iii) If only a small amount of the chemical is added then the bacteria, viruses and protozoans in



the water will not be inactivated (iv) too much chemical can turn the water acidic (v) the correct contact time allowed for water purification to take place and to neutralise the microorganisms (vii) and the water purification tablets are procured from a reputable company. The training should also ensure that beneficiaries know that the water purification tablets will not remove or treat heavy metals, chemicals, sediment, but to inactivate bacteria, viruses and protozoans. A set of guidelines will detail the required training and procedures to ensure the inactivation of microorganisms in the water used for menstrual hygiene.

#### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

The main risks identified at this stage include the risk of conflicts and disagreements over the use cash transfer and project grants. Given the domestic economic hardships in the country, one negative coping mechanism may be to forgo nutritional and hygiene needs, and, therefore, conflicts and disagreements over the prioritization of households' needs may occur among household members. There is also the risk of GBV/SEA-H from intimate partners, community members or project workers during both the household and school-level interventions, due to the contextual risks of GBV in Zimbabwe. These GBV/SEA-H risks will be managed through measures included in the ESMP. Furthermore, the project activities at community level may increase the risk of COVID-19 transmission, and as such, a COVID-19 safety protocol will be developed as part of the ESMP within 60 days of project effectiveness and implemented throughout the project. In addition, the project will ensure that grievances, including those relating to GBV/SEA-H, are received, handled, and directed to appropriate services consistent with Bank guidelines in relation to these matters. The GRM procedures will be outlined in the SEP. Further, Component 2 capacity-building activities will explicitly address gender inequalities and GBV in program participation. The capacity-building activities will focus on gender dynamics, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), GBV, gender-responsive education, and girl-friendly WASH and menstrual hygiene management. The LMP that will be prepared by CIZ will outline the code of conduct for project workers and security personnel to prevent GBV/SEA-H.

There are also security (such as theft and violence) and occupational health and safety risks associated with the beneficiaries of the cash transfers and small grants. To minimize chances of security risks related to handling cash payments and to mitigate Covid-19 transmission during cash-outs, as much as is possible the pilot project will use digital services for beneficiary cash transfer payments. These risk control measures will be articulated in the project's ESMP in the form of an SMP.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

The standard on Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is not currently relevant to the proposed project activities. No construction will take place with funds provided by the project.

#### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

The standard is not currently relevant for the proposed project activities.



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

There are two peoples who self-identify as indigenous in Zimbabwe. These are the:

- I. Tshwa (Tyua, Cuaa) San, who are found in the Tsholotsho District of Matabeleland North Province and the Bulalima-Mangwe District of Matabeleland South Province in western Zimbabwe.
- II. Doma (Wadoma, Vadema) of Chapoto Ward in Guruve District and Mbire District of Mashonaland Central Province and Karoi District of Mashonaland West Province in the Zambezi Valley of northern Zimbabwe.

There are approximately 2,600 Tshwa and 1,050 Doma in Zimbabwe, making up 0.03% of the country’s population.

The pilot project does not involve in any activities that are assessed to disproportionately impact the Tshwa and the Doma communities, including land that is owned or held in traditional custody by Tshwa and the Doma. However, if the activities under the project may be implemented in the areas where the Tshwa and Doma reside, the project will, when working in these areas, ensure the respect of the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture and livelihoods of the Tshwa and the Doma and ensure that the Tshwa and Doma are not subject to any adverse or disproportional impacts. The SEP, to be developed in accordance with ESS10, will ensure that any Tshwa and Doma communities are appropriately and meaningfully consulted and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

The standard on Cultural Heritage is currently not relevant as the project does not involve any activities that may impact tangible or intangible cultural heritage or access to the heritage sites.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

The standard on Financial Intermediaries is not currently relevant for the proposed project activities.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

**A. Is a common approach being considered?** No

**Financing Partners**

Not applicable

Public Disclosure



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

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

The following E&S risk management documents will be prepared before appraisal:

- i. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- ii. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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

- i. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- ii. Monitoring and reporting.
- iii. Capacity building/training plan
- iv. Security Management Plan (SMP)
- v. GBV/SEA-H Action Plan

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Republic of Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: CARE International

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

Public Disclosure



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## VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Harriet Nattabi, Emma Sameh Wadie Hobson

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Ruxandra Maria Floroiu Recommended on 08-Jul-2021 at 11:05:6 GMT-04:00