



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(**ESRS Concept Stage**)

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/22/2024 | Report No: ESRSC04054



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P502471	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	GBV Capacity	2024
Operation Name	Capacity Building for Improved GBV Response Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Mozambique	Mozambique	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Social Sustainability and Inclusion
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Republic of Mozambique	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social)	04-Mar-2024	19-Apr-2024
Estimated Concept Review Date	Total Project Cost		
18-Jan-2024	20,000,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objective is to improve the capacity of actors, strengthen data collection, and increase use of services for GBV survivors.

B. Is the operation 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 Activities

[Description imported from the Concept Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

Given the challenging context for women and girls in Mozambique, the high prevalence of GBV and dispersed nature of GBV mitigation, prevention and response interventions, there is a need to strengthen survivor-centered accountability mechanisms as well as address bottlenecks that impede women and girls from accessing much needed services. The proposed program will be framed around three areas: (i) capacity building: increasing capacity of key actors, including



civil society organizations, providing GBV services to survivors; (ii) data: improving data collection on GBV services as well as the ability to track services provided to GBV survivors; and, (iii) services: strengthening coordination of services and awareness raising activities at the local level. The project will have four components. Component 1: Strengthening capacity of GBV service providers (US\$4m). This component will focus on improving the capacity of government and CSOs to deliver GBV services and mitigate SEA/SH risks. This component will complement MozCapacidades by supporting the preparation of SEA/SH protocols and procedures as well as the North Mozambique SEA/SH preparedness and response implementation model by supporting the training of CSOs that will be delivering services under that program. Activities will be national in scope, but a higher proportion of CSOs working in North Mozambique will be trained.

- Sub-component 1.1. Preparation of SEA/SH protocols: SEA/SH protocols and procedures to be followed as part of national social and environmental risk management procedures will be integrated into the overall Environmental and Social Risk Management ESRM curriculum and training of civil servants and professionals supported under MozCapacidades.
- Sub-component 1.2. Training of CSOs: Mapping of CSOs that have been conducted by the World Bank and other partners will be used to identify CSOs that will be given further training on survivor-centered care, SEA/SH mitigation (including on conducting SEA/SH case-related investigations for a select number of CSOs), relevant laws and policies, existing protocols, and data collection and utilization. The training will also include modules to improve their fiduciary capacity which will allow these organizations to be directly contracted to provide GBV and SEA/SH support to governments and development partners.

Component 2: Improving data collection for better case management (US\$4.6m). This component will focus on improving and harmonizing data collection and tracking of services delivered to GBV survivors. The selection of provinces where project activities will be implemented will be guided by activities supported under EAGER and HCDP to ensure greater uptake. The provinces will be identified during project preparation.

- Sub-component 2.1. Expanding the Digital Ficha Única: The sub-component will support the expansion of the digital Ficha Única beyond the initial provinces where it was piloted, including training of key staff. Part of this expansion will include adding data on referrals outside of the CAI. An interoperability assessment of the data collection systems used by the different organizations in the CAI will be undertaken to guide system improvements. Local/provincial referral pathways will be developed or revised to ensure that all actors, including CSOs, are identified with clear roles.
- Sub-component 2.2. Strengthening Referrals: Localized referral pathways that include the engagement of CSOs, in particular, those trained under component 1, will be prepared. Implementation of the referral pathways will be supported through the development of protocols and guidance for data collection and sharing between the ministries that are part of the MMIC and CSOs – this will help ensure that cases that are not reported to the CAI, police or health centers are also captured as part of the data collection system.

Component 3: Improving coordination and information for better access to services (US\$750k). This component will focus on improving coordination and awareness raising at the community level. The selection of provinces where project activities will be implemented will be guided by activities supported under EAGER and HCDP to ensure greater uptake. The provinces will be identified during project preparation.

- Sub-component 3.1. Improving Coordination: This sub-component will support an evaluation of the multi-sectoral GBV mechanism, development of guidelines for the provision of shelters and an assessment of the costs of GBV in Mozambique. The evaluation will include an assessment of areas such as coverage, data collection, coordination at various levels and utilization of budgets. The guidelines for the provision of shelters will define national minimum standards, identify alternative models that are feasible in the Mozambican context, and outline how these will be linked to the provision of services and reintegration of survivors. The preparation of the evaluation, guidelines and assessment will be aided by workshops and consultations with CSOs, other government actors and partners. The studies under this sub-component are intended to guide the preparation of future GBV programs and national GBV policies.
- Sub-component 3.2. Increasing awareness of GBV services: Given the low usage of digital tools in some areas, awareness raising activities to improve knowledge of available local services, including community dialogues, posters, community radio and others, will be undertaken at the local/province level. CSOs trained



under component 1 will be engaged. Component 4: Project management (US\$650k). Under this component, the project will support implementation oversight as well as support monitoring and evaluation activities. It will also support the implementation of the project’s environmental and social commitments as described in the environmental and social commitment plan. The Project Implementation Unit which has been established for EAGER will manage project activities and funding for joint supervision with other actors in the multi-sectoral mechanism will be provided. Efforts will be made to ensure that project implementation is done in coordination with other World Bank-financed projects implementing GBV prevention and response activities, this can include the organization of joint workshops/exchanges.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation’s environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 2,000]

The project will be implemented on a national scale, under different environmental and social conditions across the country. The activities will take place in public sector ministerial offices and in public institutions at provincial/local levels. Engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other Interested Parties will also take place at central, provincial, and local levels. Since the specific locations of Project intervention have not yet been identified, the relevant environmental and social overview of the project are based on general socioeconomic characteristics of the country. Mozambique is a low-income country in Southeast Africa with a gross national income of USD 557 per capita and a population of 33 million. The population is predominantly female (51.3%) and young (45% below the age of 15). The country remains among the 10 poorest in the world. The 2021 Human Development Index (HDI) for Mozambique was 0.446 points, ranking the country in 185th position among 191 countries. Nearly 40% of its population are living in poverty, mainly located along Northern regions. In terms of GBV, available data indicates that 37% of women and girls have experienced physical or sexual violence, and 12% have reported being forced to have sex at least once in their lives. Over 40% of women were married before they were 18 years old, and, one in every four children aged 15-19 experienced physical violence, with girls three times more likely to experience sexual violence than boys. In most cases, violence is perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner. While men are also subject to high rates of violence, intimate partner violence is more than twice as likely to affect women than men (24% compared to 13%, respectively). The majority of GBV cases are not reported to institutional authorities despite national laws considering these cases as public crimes where prosecution is compulsory.

D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower’s capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 2,000]

At the current stage of project’s preparation, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) has been identified as the most appropriate Implementing Agency for the GBV AMS Project. Given its national mandate to coordinate the overall gender portfolio, MGCAS has extensive experience in leading the gender agenda, including on GBV. It is also the implementing agency of the WB-financed EAGER project’s sub-component 3.2, which specifically aims at strengthening GBV service provision. Regarding the institutional set up, the GBV AMS Project will benefit from the PIU specialists already established under MGCAS for the EAGER project to manage its activities, including a GBV and an E&S specialists. Under the EAGER project, MGCAS is starting to familiarize itself with the management of environmental



and social risks and impacts under the ESF. As such, its projects implementation under the ESF is relatively new, and still requires dedicated institutional assistance to improve in areas of E&S management, supervision, and reporting . The Project will support improvement of the implementing agency’s capacity to manage World Bank-financed projects as well as strengthen capacity to coordinate the national multisectoral mechanism to respond to GBV risks. Efforts will be made to ensure that project implementation is done in coordination with other World Bank-financed projects implementing GBV prevention and response activities, such as the EAGER, the HCDP and the HDD projects, as well as with programs implemented by other donor agencies. A more detailed MGCAS capacity assessment will be undertaken during the project preparation process.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Low

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Low

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

The Environmental risk of the Program is assessed as “Low ”. Overall, the Program will have positive impacts on the Mozambican population by strengthening survivor-centered accountability mechanisms and improving the access to and quality of GBV care services . The program will mainly consist of technical assistance (TA) activities, capacity building, awareness raising activities, and assessments and feasibility studies, which will encompass hiring of specialized consultants and/or firms. These types of TA activities are likely to generate minimal adverse environmental risks and impacts , thus the Project is not expected to require further Environmental and Social Assessment beyond screening . No civil works are expected under this program, however there will be some fieldwork entailing use of vehicles for travelling to the provinces that may lead to community and occupational health and safety concerns, but these are expected to be low.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Low

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

At the current stage of Project’s preparation, the Project’s social risk is assessed as “low”. Overall, the Project will have positive impacts on the Mozambican population by strengthening survivor-centered accountability mechanisms and improving the access to and quality of GBV care services. Furthermore, the Project will focus on delivering training for managing social risks, strengthen service delivery to survivors, as well as increasing awareness about GBV and available services. Potential social risks and adverse impacts are likely to be minimal and temporary, since the project does not entail any civil works and will mainly consist of assessments and feasibility studies, institutional technical assistance and capacity building, and awareness raising activities among communities. Nonetheless, minor risks and adverse impacts might occur during its activities’ implementation. These are mainly linked with occupational health and safety risks, and low risk of GBV/SEA/SH associated with limited numbers of direct, contracted, and government workers to be mobilized for the Project implementation. The Project does not foresee a large contingent of project workers due to the specificities of its activities implementation, which are expected to require a small teams of direct, contracted, and civil workers conducting assessments, training, and awareness raising. Potential SEA/SH risks may arise in the workplace and during training. CoC will be prepared and implemented. While most activities will take place at institutional office levels, there will be some fieldwork entailing travelling to the provinces,

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with potential risks in terms of health and safety. Should the Program define that travelling and fieldwork is to be conducted in the North, security risks will be assessed. Expansion of collection of sensitive digital data may impose data privacy and security risks, which will be addressed as part of the design of digital data management systems .

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 2,000]

B. Relevance of Standards and Policies at Concept Stage

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The project will support under components 1, 2, 3 TA activities such capacity building, awareness raising activities, and assessments and feasibility studies, which will encompass hiring of specialized consultants and/or firms. These types of TA activities are likely to generate minimal environmental and social risks and negative impacts, and are not expected to require further Environmental and Social Assessment beyond screening . The WB will conduct prior review the Terms of Reference for TA to ensure appropriate inclusion of relevant ESF aspects in the Technical and Consultancy outputs. A more comprehensive risk assessment will be conducted during appraisal, when there is more precision in terms of specific provinces (or other administrative units) where activities will be implemented. A detailed risk assessment will be conducted and the Project will prepare, and disclose an ESCP by Appraisal .

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The targeted beneficiaries will primarily include those institutions that are part of the National Multisectoral Mechanism to address GBV risks, CSOs, multilateral organizations working on GBV prevention and response, and those actors’ providing services at the Integrated Centers. GBV survivors and local communities, especially women, are also both key beneficiaries and stakeholders. The Project has identified main disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups, which include young girls and women living in remote areas, female-headed households, at risk and vulnerable children, orphans, children and persons with disabilities, and illiterates. The Project will devote specific attention to some subgroups that might need a more tailored GBV approach. Gender participation will be secured throughout consultations to ensure that women and girls contribute to the overall Program’s development. Specific attention will be also given to provinces where GBV services are limited, such as in the North.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS 2 is relevant as Project activities will require the mobilization of direct workers, contracted workers, civil servants, and consultants. The Project will comply with Mozambique’s Labor Law (Law 23/2007) and the Legal Regime of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases (Decree 62/2013), and ESS2 requirements, especially related to safe and

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healthy conditions at work, fair treatment including non-discrimination and equal opportunities, protection, prevention of forced labor, child labor, and GBV/SEA/SH, and support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining. Management of project workers will be conducted consistent with the requirements of ESS2 and national legislation. All workers will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing sector employment agreement, but also ESS2 OHS, GBV/SEA/SH, forced and child labor requirements will apply for them. Labor Management procedures will be included as part of the Project’s ESCP and POM.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS 3 is considered relevant, since the Project will support some TA whose activities may be carried out within the premises of the PIU. As result, e-waste generation is likely due to expansion of digital data collection which may entail installation of IT equipment in selected CAIs, potentially creating electronic waste although, expected to be in a minimal scale. Consequently, to manage risks and impacts resulting from e-Waste generation a Code of Practices for e-Waste Management will be included as part of the ESCP.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS4 is relevant, as there will be interaction between Project workers and beneficiaries. Awareness raising campaigns for communities at provincial/local levels will be implemented under sub-component 3.2. Although minor, this could potentially trigger SEA/SH risks. Engagement with key informants from local communities may be attained for assessments and feasibility studies under component 3.1, potentially exposing this vulnerable group to further violence and/or discrimination. Component 2.1 will expand the collection and management of sensitive data in digital format, potentially raising data security risks, which may result in exposure of GBV survivors. Expansion of digital data collection may entail installation of IT equipment in selected CAIs, potentially creating electronic waste that could pose risks to community health and safety. A Code of Practices for e-Waste Management as well a Community health and Community health and safety measures integrate in the ESCP.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

At the current stage of Program’s preparation, ESS5 is not relevant as the Program will not finance any infrastructure or any other activities that might lead to land acquisition and /or involuntary resettlement.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS6 is not relevant at this stage since the Project will not finance any infrastructure or any other activities that might lead to any forms of natural habitat degradation.

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

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

ESS7 is not relevant as in Mozambique there are no IP/SSAHUTLCs.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

At the current stage of Program’s preparation, ESS8 is not relevant as the Program will not finance any infrastructure or any other activities that might lead to impacts and or/usage of cultural heritage.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

At the current stage of Program’s preparation, ESS9 is not relevant as the Program will not involve Financial Intermediaries.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

TBD

[Optional explanation – Max. character limit 1,000]

A more in-depth due diligence of the borrower’s framework will be conducted during preparation. The analysis will include an assessment of institutional GMs, or other GMs in place at the level of the implementing agency to better understand if any synergies can be pursued. In terms of labor and working conditions, the Borrower’s framework includes the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, Law, 23/2007, the Decree 62/2013, the Legislative Diploma 48/73, and Law 19/2014. While these legal instruments contain provisions that are in line with ESS2, there are some gaps. At this stage, it is envisaged that requirements for Codes of Conduct to be signed and followed by all project workers, to have a grievance redress mechanism (for both workers and other stakeholders) operational will be included in the ESCP, along with Labor Management Procedures.

Use of Common Approach

No

[Optional Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 1,000]

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The Program will not rely on the use of common approach.

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Concept Stage PID – Max. character limit 5,000]

At the current stage of Project preparation, social and environmental risks are anticipated to be low as the Project does not entail any civil works and will mainly consist of technical assistance, capacity building, awareness raising activities, and assessments and feasibility studies with limited number of workers who will work mostly in institutional contexts. These types of TA activities are likely to generate minimal and temporary environmental and social risks and negative impacts. Specifically, on the social side, at this stage, main anticipated social risks include: (i) Occupational health, safety and security risks associated with Program’s workers travelling to conduct activities at provincial and local levels. Minor Occupational health and safety risks associated with the installation of IT equipment. Security risks will be particularly relevant if travelling to and within the North, and especially when transporting expensive IT equipment (computers, servers, etc.) given areas prone to insurgency attacks; (ii) SEA/SH risks at workplace and during the roll out of training and data collection activities and engagement with communities; (iii) Generation of electronic waste, associated with installation of IT equipment in CAIs selected for implementation of expansion of electronic data collection system, which could also pose minor health and safety risks to adjacent communities if not properly installed and managed ; and (iv) Data security risks associated with collection and management of sensitive data in digital format. The Program will prepare, and disclose an ESCP by Appraisal, which will specify all the E&S provisions necessary to address the identified risks and impacts. The Program’s Operational Manual will also include specific provisions to address the management of the Program’s E&S risks and impacts.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by Appraisal?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project’s environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 3,000]

- Conduct a due diligence of the borrower’s E&S framework by Appraisal, focusing on labour and working conditions, community health and safety, GBV/SEA/SH measures, stakeholder engagement as well as waste management.
- Draft an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) by Appraisal.
- Undertake a SEA/SH risk assessment by Appraisal and integrate appropriate measures in the ESCP. If the SEA/SH risk remains low, no additional SEA/SH instruments will be needed. Nonetheless, SEA/SH protocols will be developed as part of the project design.



III. CONTACT POINT

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V. APPROVAL

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