

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

Project Title: National Rural Water Supply Program (PRONASAR) in Nampula and Zambezia

Project Number: P-MZ-EOO-008

Country: Mozambique

Department: OWAS

Division: OWAS.2

a) Brief description of the program and key environmental and social components

The Government of Mozambique, in response to challenges in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for rural water supply and sanitation, has prepared a National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR).

The African Development Bank will be supporting this program which would be implemented in the Nampula and Zambezia Provinces.

The main activities include sub-projects involving the construction/rehabilitation of water wells and boreholes, rehabilitation of water points, construction of small piped systems and the promotion and construction of sanitation facilities. Other complementary activities include health and hygiene promotion, support to decentralized planning, and support to supply chain networks for spare parts.

It is estimated that the number of facilities to be constructed are as follows:

- Household investment in latrine improvement/construction (100, 000).
- Rehabilitation/construction of wells and boreholes (570); and small piped systems (4).

This environmental and social management plan summary has been prepared in view of requirements of the African Development Bank Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures for Public Sector Projects (2001). It is a summary of guidance provisions in the elaborated Strategic Impact Assessment report for the management of environmental and social impacts which may be encountered in the implementation of the programs subprojects of the PRONASAR.

An essential requirement of these provisions is that environmental and social impact considerations would be integrated and mitigated in the design and implementation of each subproject.

The study leading to this report has noted previous developments in the water and sanitation sector in Mozambique. The Bank has been supporting the water and sanitation sector in Mozambique since 1981, and is among the active donors in the sector. The study has also taken cognizance of the various environmental and social impact assessment studies that have been associated with these various initiatives. In this context the approach for the present study has been focused on the following:

- Review of relevant legislation, policy papers and guidelines of the Mozambique Water and Environment sectors; reports and statistics on the baseline biological and physical environment; recently completed environmental assessments for water projects in Mozambique; and the design specifications for the proposed subprojects as defined in technical manuals.
- Meeting with relevant stakeholders and the implementing agencies;

b) Major Impact, Enhancement and Mitigation Actions

This section outlines probable environmental and social impacts of the project and proposes feasible and cost effective measures to enhance positive impacts or to avoid or at least minimize potentially adverse impacts. However it is noted that due to the nature of these small scale subprojects these impacts would be minor and localised.

Impacts	Enhancement and Mitigation Actions
Potential for gaining skills in cohesive and consultation based community decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the selection of projects sites effectively consider the concerns of women, children and the elderly through broad based consultation. These concerns may include cultural, social and safety issues such as the safety of women and girls during the process of water collection, sites of cultural or religious value etc.
Social disagreements generated due to lack of consensus during site selection.	
Increase in local economic development and employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run public awareness campaigns to explain to community members the nature of the project and the potential benefits • Promote use of local labour for some construction activities and ensure that children are not used as cheap labour; Create conditions for training of local labour to develop construction skills if necessary.
Social impacts such as improved knowledge transfer due to the presence of foreign workers	
Social impacts such as increase in communicable diseases (HIV etc) and conflicts due from the presence of non locally based workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the contractor's workforce and community have specific training on sensitive matters (e.g. HIV/AIDS transmission) and community relations. Providing access to health facilities. • Make use of partnership possibilities with existing organizations (governmental, NGO's, Civil Society, CBO's, etc.) active in water sanitation and health to promote training on HIV/AIDS transmission.
Localized Social disagreements due to infringements on assets of economic, cultural or religious value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of community members about the possibility of destruction of private property. Reach agreements on possible compensation. • Establishment of clear mechanisms for compensation. Minimize the need for destruction of private property through

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> proper selection of access roads to construction sites. • Make maximum use of existing cleared access roads to reach construction sites.
Localized public safety risks resulting from the presence of heavy machinery in the communities including risks of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate public information on site safety through media campaigns and signage. • Ensure that contractors comply with construction site safety regulations in terms speed limits, working hours
Localized social disagreements possibly resulting from conflicting claims of ownership on and use of infrastructures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous sensitization of community on the advantages of fair sharing of the infrastructures
Public health impacts resulting from poor drainage and stagnant water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure full compliance by contractors with recommendations provided In the technical manuals and project specifications.
Localized public health risks water contamination at water points	
Localized public health risks due to water contamination during transportation and storage at the household level	
Localized public health risks due to use of unsuitable water source due to malfunctioning of infrastructures	

e. Responsibilities and Institutional Arrangements

The National Directorate of Water (DNA) will establish Program Steering Committees (PSCs) at central and provincial levels and Program Implementation Teams (PIT) at central, provincial and district levels. Water and Sanitation Groups (GASs) already exist at the Provincial level and Water and Sanitation forums at district level. There will be environmental and social focal persons (EFPs) at the central (EFP/DNA) and provincial levels (EFP/Provincial). These EFPs would be in charge of coordination of environmental and social issues and liaison with the Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA).

With participation of the local Representative of MICOA, the EFP/Province, with EFP/DNA providing oversight, will review the environmental and social screening results as well as the environmental checklists that were completed in the course of a subproject's preparation to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and successfully mitigated. This process would make use of the environmental and social screening form (ESSF). The local community/village leaders will be informed of the results. MICOA will be in-charge of approving and issuing the applicable environmental permits or clearance to the EFP at the district level who in turn will communicate the same to EFP at the central level (DNA).

c. Monitoring Program

Field monitoring activities and site inspections will be conducted by Environmental Focal Point EFP/Province- the designated, qualified person in the Provincial Governor's office - again with oversight of the local MICOA Representative. The results would be discussed with the Environmental Focal Point EFP/DNA and also the whole Project Coordination Unit. Any changes in monitoring parameters must have the approval of: EFP/DNA and the local community Representatives. The communities will be able to share and pass on their observations and grievances through approved mechanisms to the District Administrators and EPF/Province, EFP/DNA and MICOA. Monitoring indicators including environmental indicators such as soil erosion, water pollution and loss of vegetation as well as the extent of land cleared will be further developed during subproject design and implementation.

d. Consultations and Public Disclosure

PRONASAR, being a participatory project, stakeholders and beneficiaries will be involved in the project cycle, from design to implementation and monitoring. These consultations will identify key issues and determine how the concerns of all parties will be addressed in the terms of reference for the environmental assessment. To facilitate meaningful consultations, the local governments will provide the relevant material and information in a timely manner, and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible. The relevant information will be made available to community leaders and groups. Depending on the public interest in the potential impacts of the subprojects, community meetings will be required to better convey community concerns. The results of the public consultations will be incorporated into the design of the subproject as appropriate. It is important to note that any affected or interested individual or group has the right of appeal, if dissatisfied with the decision reached at any stage in the EIA process. The appeal process will be carried out in accordance with the Mozambique's Environment Act and other applicable legislation. The EFP/Provincial representative should seek guidance from EFP/DNA.

g. Estimated Cost

The costs associated with implementing these aspects of this ESMP for individual subproject (approximately USD 70,000 per contract packages of 100 wells) will be provided within the contract costs awarded for the construction of the various water wells. These costs would be in view of clearly identified impacts and adequate mitigation actions, which would be provided in the contractors ESMP. It is important to note that most of the mitigating actions are components of the Program, e.g. Community mobilization and awareness.