



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/20/2020 | Report No: ESRSC00961



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Mozambique	AFRICA	P171449	
Project Name	Maputo Urban Transformation Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	8/14/2020	10/30/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Maputo City Council		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve urban infrastructure and strengthen institutional capacity for sustainable urbanization in Maputo.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	150.00

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]

The project will help the Municipal Council of Maputo (CMM) to implement the most challenging and transformative priorities of its recently approved Maputo Municipal Development Plan (PDM 2019-23). Firstly, the project will help the CMM to improve the quality of life of the urban poor and low-income families living in the most vulnerable informal settlements. Secondly, the project will help to harness the full potential of the city center by financing critical urban infrastructure, public space, and mobility improvements. Thirdly, the project will help implement effective land use instruments and green infrastructure in KaTembe Municipal District in order to build the foundations of sustainable urban growth. The project will also help to strengthen municipal institutional capacity in priority areas, including municipal financial management, urban planning and land management. The project will provide technical

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assistance and incentives to help the CMM achieve more transformative performance improvements through disbursement linked indicators.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The Project will be implemented in Maputo and Ka-Tembe (a suburb of Maputo) and the proposed components aim to promote inclusive and sustainable urban growth in Maputo by improving the living conditions in informal settlements, mobilizing private investment for strategic urban development, and strengthening municipal governance.

Five urban areas in Maputo will be prioritized for improving the living conditions in informal settlements, all of them with high poverty rate, high population density and great vulnerability to climate risks, as defined by proposed investments under Component 1. This component includes investments in urban infrastructure and municipal services to improve levels of urbanization, such as: paving of roads, micro drainage, public lighting, small water and sanitation system, collection and recycling of solid waste, social infrastructure, community equipment and public spaces, as well as in-situ resettlement, accessibility and addressing climate change related issues. Also supporting actions related to land tenure regularization, incremental housing, income generation and gender/GBV awareness.

Baixa, considered as the Maputo city center, will receive investments for urban revitalization under Component 2. It is a densely populated area which houses important historic and cultural heritage buildings. The list of proposed investments in Baixa includes: upgrading roads, street lighting, water supply, sanitation and stormwater drainage, pedestrian zones, waterfront promenade, public spaces, squares and green parks, informal trade center, tourist market, rehabilitation of historic building for contemporary activities, reuse of historic warehouse for affordable housing and offices, conversion of unused land into sports and recreational areas, as well as investments in the metropolitan urban transport.

Furthermore, Ka-Tembe has some sensitive areas to be considered, as the natural area of mangroves, small rivers and ciliary vegetation very relevant to reduce the impact of climate change; also, a peri-urban area selected under Component 3. The list of proposed investments in Ka-Tembe includes: construction of new roads, water supply, drainage and sanitation, solid waste collection, street lighting in plots, development of services, housing, tourism and industry, infrastructure for the protection of the green and ecological structure, construction of supply market, fishing port, passenger river terminal, passenger trucking center, improve of land use control of environmental sensitive areas, land earmarked for future public use low density urban sprawl, promote mix-use and inclusionary housing, as well as urban management capacity activities to the Ka-Tembe district. Potential risks of the project include impacts and risks during construction, land acquisition and resettlement, labor influx and GBV, social conflict, pollution management, road safety traffic, community health and safety, cultural heritage, natural habitats and climate changes related issues. The proposed intervention requires special attention in densely populated and sensitive areas, such as mangroves or floodplains and wetlands. To address such risks, it is important that Climate and disaster resilience, in general, and flood risk, in particular, will need to be fully integrated.

The proposed interventions are located in high population density areas and/or risk zones areas related to Climate Change, to improve informal settlements, as well as, in peri-urban areas, which demands special attention related to the General Urban Development Plan, and management capacity of the municipality, improving capacity in urban design, planning and land management with proposed activities and investments under Component 4.



D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) has experience of implementing Bank projects applying Safeguard policies, but no prior experience with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The Council has a unit that oversees public engagement. However, there is no institutional team overseeing environmental and social risk management. Mozambique has low capacity on managing social and environmental risks and mostly such capacity is tied to specific Bank projects. Expertise on resettlement will need to be built up through hiring of technical experts. Further, technical support will be required for overseeing cultural heritage conservation, management of labor, management of GBV risks and health and safety issues. The project will establish an Environment, Social and Resettlement Unit within the Council to oversee the implementation of environmental and social issues and will be staffed with adequate personnel. The CMM has already identified the E&S team, and it is hiring consultants to strengthen its capacity. The CMM has also an active GBV program in Maputo led by the Department of Social Protection and Health. Additional support will be discussed if needed during the next project preparation mission. Training will be provided on social and environmental risk management to the Unit under a detailed Training Plan, covering the assessment of both environmental and social impacts, as well as risk management issues. The CMM approved in February 2019 the new Maputo Municipal Development Plan (PDMM 2019-23), which establishes ambitious objectives to accelerate urban growth in a socially, economically and climate resilient manner. However, there are still institutional constraints and political economy dynamics that prevent improving municipal planning, finance and service. During preparation, the project will conduct a further Institutional Capacity Assessment and support capacity strengthening as needed.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

The proposed environmental risk classification of the project is “High”, due to the sensitive nature of the project context and location and the capacity of municipal authorities to manage the risks consistent with the requirements set out in the ESF. Regarding the project context and location, investments will be made in the context of densely populated urban and peri-urban area where community health and safety risks and impacts are expected. Project area Ka-Tembe present high biodiversity sensitivity, including large mangroves area and protected areas, with small rivers and ciliary vegetation, relevant to reduce climate change issues. This peri-urban area offers access to major attractions, including a long line of pristine beaches, the National Elephant Reserve, the Ponta do Ouro, and to South Africa. In addition, the project location has been screened as high risk for natural hazards, particularly high flood risk, subject to a high level of informal settlement coupled with weak zoning enforcement. Additional expected risks and impacts are identified related to road traffic safety, labor working conditions, waste management, biodiversity, and permitting, exploration and rehabilitation of borrow pit areas.

Social Risk Rating

High

The Project is awarded a risk rating of “High” due to higher social risk in relation to resettlement, labor management, cultural property, community health and safety and gender-based violence (GBV). While component 1 is expected to have small land requirements due to infrastructure upgrading in Maputo, Component 2 will support new infrastructure development in Ka-Tembe. Public infrastructure investments in Ka-Tembe have not been finalized as

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yet but are expected to include the construction of new roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, solid waste collection and street lighting in plots intended for the development of services, housing, tourism and industry, infrastructure for the protection of the green and ecological structure, construction of supply market, fishing port, passenger river terminal and passenger trucking center. This is likely to lead to significant involuntary resettlement although the scale of it is unclear as the exact sub-projects and their specific location have not been identified. Resettlement will also require identification of alternate land and may pose a risk if suitable land is not available and in a timely manner. The resettlement where necessary should be only in-situ, ideally in the same neighborhood or at least in the same municipal district, in a way to minimize relocation to available municipal land which is often distant from jobs and lack basic infrastructure. Construction needs will require use of manual labor, some, if not all, of which is expected to come from peri-urban and rural areas. Labor influx can potentially lead to GBV and other social impacts which will need to be managed. Community health and safety can be potentially impacted due to the construction process especially in high density urban areas and urban informal settlements where people may face increased risk of accidents and health impacts such as those related to air pollution. Further, the project will preserve historical buildings in Maputo that can lead to stakeholder conflict unless the process is managed with the involvement of all stakeholders. Historical buildings in Maputo mainly date from pre-independence era and their preservation competes with competing claims by stakeholders including the need for land by business, developers and residents, changes in urban surroundings and demand for housing as well as the cultural value awarded to historical buildings in society. Rationalizing urban soil use will also require addressing the occupation of streets and sidewalks by a large number of informal street vendors with the attendant challenge of providing alternative spaces for economic activities or alternative livelihoods for this vulnerable group.

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 expected positive impacts of the project include: (i) more inclusive and resilient urban infrastructure and public spaces, with focus on community wellbeing and limiting human settlements in the most disaster-prone urban areas, and (ii) strengthened institutional capacity to support a more livable and resilient urban growth in Maputo.

Nonetheless, there are a number of potential environmental and social risks related to individual components and sub-projects, in addition to some cross-cutting risks across the Project as a whole.

CMM will prepare an overall and comprehensive area-based ESIA in three parts, one for each area in the city that will be targeted for project intervention (informal settlements, Baixa e Ka-Tembe), taking into account the typology of projects. The ESIA will be a stand-alone instrument which will provide a more detailed description of each area, its current environmental and social characteristics, the typology of projects being considered, the results of preliminary consultation with stakeholders, and a preliminary approach to application of the mitigation hierarchy in each area, in the form of a preliminary ESMP. This proposed study considers an integrated approach which the Social Assessment is embedded in the ESIA. The information generated by the ESIA will be used to develop an ESMF setting out the processes and standards to be followed in screening and site selection, final specific EA/ESIA for each subproject as information and preliminary designs become available, and preparation of site-specific ESMFs – all of which are expected to take place during implementation, since it is not expected that subprojects will be selected and designed during preparation and prior to appraisal. CMM will also prepare a RPF which will also rely on information from the



ESIA, to set out the process and standards for the preparation of subproject specific RAP where needed during project implementation. Both ESIA and ESMF, as well as the RPF, will be prepared by the borrower prior to appraisal, taking into account cumulative impacts.

During this concept stage, it is still unclear if there is any potential Associated Facility, and this will be discussed with the client during next preparation mission. Cross-cutting issues, such as labor, informality and conflict, erosions and flood issues, climate exposure, waste management, material sources, occupational health and safety – OHS and EHS and related capacity and institutional capacity, will be addressed in a general assessment in the ESIA for the broadly defined project area, including informal settlements, Baixa and Ka-Tembe. This approach will be further discussed with the CMM during our next mission and draft ToRs will be submitted to RSA for approval.

The ESIA/ESMF instruments will help identify and address any information gaps that may currently exist to define necessary environmental and social risk management actions. These additional instruments and actions will be set out in the ESCP, setting out material measures, actions and arrangements that will be carried out during project implementation in order to achieve results consistent with the relevant ESSs.

Social risks of the project include (i) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (ii) impacts on community health and safety (including GBV) (iii) labor issues and (iv) management of cultural heritage. Other risks include social conflict, marginalization of urban poor and exclusion of the poor from the city center. Risks of economic displacement and gentrification are also relevant, especially in Baixa and Ka-Tembe. To manage these risks, the project will prepare a social assessment as part of the ESIA/ESMF. The ESMF will outline procedures to avoid, minimize and, where possible, mitigate negative social impacts. A first draft of the SEP was already prepared by the CMM, including procedures for consultations, information dissemination and GRM, and a second draft will be discussed during next preparation mission. This SEP should be implemented right away, including during preparation, formalized before appraisal, updated as needed and implemented throughout. The ESMF will also contain a Labor Management Framework, Cultural Property Management Framework and guidance on Health and Safety procedures. Site specific ESMPs for each sub-project will be developed to manage social, labor, health and safety and cultural heritage management aspects. A social assessment will also be prepared for each informal settlement to provide guidance on social aspects as part of the ESMF. Since the exact location and nature of infrastructure interventions is not clear, a RPF will be prepared to provide guidance on involuntary resettlement. For each sub-project, the project will prepare and implement a RAP where needed during project implementation. The World Bank's GBV risk assessment tool will be applied to the project prior to appraisal to assess the level of risk. Depending on the category of risk a GBV Assessment and Action Plan will lay out the nature of interventions.

Preliminary site inspections indicate that there are high environmental risks based, primarily, on project location, the nature and magnitude of environmental risks and impacts, and the capacity of municipal authorities to manage the risks consistent with the requirements set out in the ESF. Regarding the project location, the selected areas for investments are: five high population density areas with great vulnerability receiving investments under Component 1; and, Baixa, the Maputo city center, a high population density area with relevant historic and cultural heritage, under Component 2, as well as Ka-Tembe, with sensitive areas, mangroves, small rivers and ciliary vegetation, relevant to reduce climate change issues, under Component 3.

Potential risks related to the proposed investments are small or medium civil works areas in the context of densely populated urban and peri-urban areas, at high flood risk, subject to a high level of informal settlement coupled with weak zoning enforcement. Environment risks should include temporary impacts caused by civil works, coexistence with workers, presence and movement of machines and equipment, transportation and disposal of raw materials (Maputo has no proper sanitary landfill), erosion or internal areas or of coastal zones and solid waste management, increased dust and noise and some disturbances of neighborhood level, among others. Therefore, several impacts



and risks related to pollution management, road traffic safety, community health and safety, and also potential damage to sensitive areas, natural and/or critical habitats, as well as cultural heritage.

To address such risks, it is important that climate and disaster resilience, in general, and flood risk, in particular, will need to be fully integrated. Special attention to include provisions to address road traffic safety, community health and safety, labor working conditions, waste management, as well as adequate permitting, exploration and rehabilitation of borrow pit areas. On the green infrastructure activities, it will be requested the control of environmental sensitive areas, as well as a detailed survey of the existing mangrove areas to support event restoration activities, and requirements under the ESF. This is especially important considering the likely nature-based protection services provided by natural mangroves, floodplains and wetlands adjacent to the city.

Due to the design of activities of the project, the CMM needs to adopt a well-defined project management system to help managing the set of proposed contracts and interventions. In addition to an internalized management unit, the borrower should consider contractors with strong E&S capabilities to supplement PIU, the local implementing units in each area, and the CMM staff. Site specific ESIA's and ESMPs, LMPs and RAPs where required should be in place before works are bid and in construction contracts.

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

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Project will require extensive stakeholder consultations especially for Component 1 and 2 that include construction activities. The main stakeholders consist of relevant government agencies, residents of Maputo and Ka-Tembe, businesses, land developers, small traders and roadside hawkers, tourists, Civil Society Organizations and academic/research institutions. Urban residents of Maputo will benefit from infrastructure upgrading especially those residing in informal settlements where urban refurbishment will take place. Urban upgrading in informal settlements of Maputo will require the involvement of local communities, other governmental agencies, CSOs and NGOs. Further, new infrastructure will need to be designed in consultation with users, business groups and other interest groups in Ka-Tembe. Restoration and preservation of historical buildings will also require extensive consultations to ensure that interest and user groups are involved in the process. Consultations will need to ensure that women, marginalized groups and poor are included, actively consulted and participate in the design of urban infrastructure. Specific consultations with affected households should take place during the preparation of RAPs, including resettlement sites location and host communities. A first draft of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was already prepared by CMM and includes details of types, frequency and approach to consultations, information sharing and GRM related procedures. The Borrower will submit the SEP for Bank’s clearance by appraisal and update it regularly during implementation. Stakeholder engagement for this specific project is a key element and needs to start from the very beginning of its preparation, linked to ESIA/ESMF Social Assessments and other project instruments design. Thus, it’s necessary to ensure adequate resources and time available to carry out and document the stakeholder engagement process.

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 will undertake construction of new infrastructure under Component 2 and 3, as well as support the refurbishment of urban areas under Component 1 both of which will require construction labor. While labor requirements will be mostly met from within the city, there is likely to be at least some influx of labor from peri-urban and rural areas. This may lead to increased risk of GBV and adverse social impacts on communities including residents in informal settlements. The ESIA will assess existing labor and working conditions and any related potential impacts, including child labor and forced labor or lack of equal employment opportunities for women.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): to ensure health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of the Project, CMM will develop and implement a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for construction activities. The plan will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformance, emergency preparedness and response procedures, and continuous training and awareness raising to workers. For the subproject, during implementation, site specific ESMPs will confirm if there will be onsite accommodation of workers.

CMM will develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as part of ESMF which will be applicable to the project in accordance with the requirements of ESS2. Procedures will consider the following groups: (i) direct workers; (ii) contracted workers; (iii) primary supply workers; and (iv) community workers under sub-projects. Certain provisions of ESS2 (paras. 17-20 and 24-30) are applicable to the government civil servants that may be involved in the project implementation and oversight. Civil servants working in connection with the project on a full-time or part-time basis will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment or agreement unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement in the Project. The LMP will include measures to avoid discrimination and grant equal opportunities, and measures related to occupational health and safety (OHS). Site specific ESMPs for subprojects will confirm if there will be on site accommodation of workers. OHS measures will be included in the ESMFs for specific works to be contracted and associated Labor Management Plans will be prepared as needed to ensure adequate supervision of these OHS aspects. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be available for all direct and contracted workers on all Project-related matters, including terms and conditions of employment; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; workers' organizations; occupational health and safety, harassment and other behavioral complaints. The number of eventual workers is currently unknown. Labor camps are not anticipated. ESMPs to be prepared during implementation and bidding documents will be expected to include the standards of accommodation for workers, as well as standard Codes of Conduct that include measures to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). As part of the planned institutional capacity assessment, CMM's capacity to manage labor, working conditions and community health and safety will be assessed and appropriate technical expertise will be procured.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The ESIA will include a thorough assessment of risks associated with any proposed works and their direct and indirect impact, as well as the related technical assistance and awareness raising activities that may need to take place. In particular, for project interventions related to the coastal and urban environment, a comprehensive waste management plan will be required. Waste management, including collection and disposal, is an important cross-cutting risk for project activities as there is a significant amount of debris and solid and municipal waste currently polluting the beaches and in an around urban zones. Based on the outcome of any technical analyses, every effort will be made to enhance resource efficiency by minimizing the debris and waste to be displaced or removed and



disposed while maximizing opportunities to reuse source materials. To meet ESS3 requirements on resource efficiency, energy, water and raw materials uses will be examined during the development of ESIA/ESMF. There are also instances of municipal solid waste effluent running directly to the ocean, which would similarly require provisions in the ESMF. In addition, any project intervention related to urban mobility may require traffic and pollution management plans as part of the instruments to be prepared. The Project team will need to examine the need for greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting, to be further outlined at the Appraisal stage ESRS. Finally, as necessary, more detailed or targeted provision for resource efficiency and management or mitigation measures may be required in site – or sector – specific ESMPs once further information regarding subproject becomes available during implementation.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

This standard is relevant, given the inclusion of construction and rehabilitation works in the Project activities in a congested urban settlement with heavy traffic and street activity. The project will undertake construction of infrastructure that could lead to adverse health impacts such as due to dust and emissions on local communities especially those in informal settlements. Increased traffic and use of machinery are likely to impact safe movement of people. Risk of an increase in GBV is also possible due to labor working on infrastructure refurbishment in informal settlements. The main projected Community Health and Safety impacts and risks include: (i) increased risk of traffic hazards and incidents associated with presence of trucks and other heavy machinery; (ii) blocking or diversion of traffic to potentially less accessible routes in terms of mobility; (iii) exposure to hazardous materials and possible health risks associated with inappropriate storage/use of chemicals; (iv) exposure to dust emission and noise pollution; (v) health risks linked to inappropriate disposal of solid and human waste; and (vi) risks associated with property theft especially at night when construction equipment is stored. Mitigation measures should be taken to reduce impacts on communities to minor/acceptable levels, including controlling access to project sites, developing community emergency response procedures, and implementing measures to prevent disease and exposure to toxic materials such as the proper disposal of human and hazardous waste. It is not anticipated that the project involves large structure which should address structural safety requirements.

Project design will ensure universal accessibility to all improved infrastructure, where technically and economically feasible, including sidewalks, parks and other infrastructure, as well as safety of any stalls, benches, playground, etc. For all the construction/rehabilitation work, it will be stipulated in the ESMF (and required ESMPs for subprojects) that the contractor should install a security system around the Project sites and equipment (fences and security guards if necessary) during the entire construction period. If feasible, equipment and vehicles will be brought together to one single protected area during the night to ensure both community and worker's safety. As part of ESMF, the Borrower will conduct a risk assessment of security arrangements and ensure that security arrangements are operational under the guidance available under ESS4.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The standard is relevant. The Project will undertake infrastructure upgrading in Maputo, especially in informal settlements, and also build new infrastructure in Ka-Tembe. This is expected to lead to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and, potentially, economic losses such as loss of livelihoods. However, the exact location and nature of interventions is not clear as yet to provide an exact number of households who will be resettled or may lose land. For new infrastructure under Components 2 and 3, the land needs are expected to be significant and resettlement impact



is expected to be high. Urban refurbishment in Maputo is likely to have small land requirements mainly for storage, access to sites, improvement of local infrastructure and services. Ka-Tembe is a not populated area, and likely to be in highly conflictive as land claims are established to varying degrees, it is rural, part of it is protected and has become a highly desirable area with the recent opening of the bridge – risk of involuntary displacement and gentrification will be high in Baixa and Ka-Tembe.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Some of the primary interventions under consideration should not impose any significant negative impacts to local biodiversity in the immediate zone of impact, the Project may promote conservation of the remaining biodiversity endowment in the urban environment, principally trees along the streets and other areas, and this will be discussed during preparation. For eventual works in new construction of roads, or road upgrading or paving, potential direct and indirect impact may arise, especially in the wetland and mangrove areas. Within the extended zone of impact of the proposed road an assessment will be carried out to ensure that core ecological functions of the wetland are maintained, including wetland’s role in regulating flood risk. Remediation actions will be also assessed and addressed as needed. Special attention should be taken to the KaTembe proposed interventions, as this peri-urban area offers access to major attractions, including a long line of pristine beaches, the National Elephant Reserve, the Ponta do Ouro, and to South Africa.

Ka-Tembe has also a very large natural area of mangroves, small rivers, and ciliary vegetation and other fragile environments, that function not only as natural ecosystems, but also as natural barriers to reduce the impact of heavy storms, cyclones, and sea level raise. Protected areas or high sensitive areas, such as the National Elephant Reserve should be avoided. To manage any risks to biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management, the ESIA will identify potential overall impacts to natural habitats; and, when necessary, present mitigation measures, in line with the mitigation hierarchy. These proposed mitigation measures will be reflected in the ESMF, and will include procedures to assess biodiversity and natural habitats that could be impacted by Project activities, including what ecosystem services they provide. In designing Project activities, during implementation, due care and attention will be paid to the mitigation hierarchy to minimize harm to local biodiversity and natural resources, and site specific ESMPs for subprojects will address management and mitigation measures, as necessary.

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

This standard is assessed to be not relevant as there are no identified vulnerable or marginalized groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under the Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities in the project area of influence.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The Project will preserve some heritage buildings in Maputo under Component 2. This will require careful planning and implementation to ensure that the historical buildings maintain their architectural and cultural significance, as well as with particular attention to intangible heritage (which might be excluded by an excessive focus in physical aspects). They will also need to be preserved in line with community aspirations, including local community groups in all related discussions. Any project interventions will address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of Maputo’s



sustainable urban renewal and development and promote equitable benefit-sharing for all economic sectors in the city and surrounding area.

Appropriate cultural heritage aspects will be discussed by the CMM and PIU, in consultation with the local planning authorities and the national heritage institution. Based on the outcome of these discussions, cultural heritage plans in accordance with ESS8 may be developed for specific sub-projects, as needed. Where necessary, the project team will ensure consultation with specialists in cultural heritage during project preparation and, as necessary, may engage specialized technical expertise to provide support and/or advice. In addition, chance find procedures and cultural resources management will be integrated in the ESMF (and in any site-specific ESMPs, as needed).

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant as there are no financial intermediaries.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Based on the existing information at PCN stage, all risks are listed above under the relevant standards. The risk of social conflict in an urban area is significant. A SEP will provide guidance on inclusion and consultations with a feed back loop to stakeholders. The SEP will also include guidance on conflict management.

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

None

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Prior to appraisal:

- ESIA (with preliminary ESMP)
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Overall ESIA/ Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including GRM
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)

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The Task Team will discuss during the next preparation mission with CMM and PIU the adequate timeline and approach to complete these documents. Terms of Reference for each instrument will be finalized by the end of February 2020, to also consider inputs from next preparation mission, and will integrate provisions to ensure that public consultation is a core tenet of the preparation and implementation of these documents.

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

The ESCP will likely address, at a minimum, commitments related to the preparation and implementation of the following:

- Community Health and Safety
- Security Management Plan
- Road Safety Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Site-specific Resettlement Action Plan(s)
- Site-specific ESMP(s)
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- GBV Action Plan

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

07-Aug-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Andre Herzog	Title:	Sr Urban Spec.
Telephone No:	5333+2363 /	Email:	aherzog@worldbank.org
Contact:	Hannah Kim	Title:	Urban Specialist
Telephone No:	5220+33447 /	Email:	hkim9@worldbank.org
Contact:	Fatima Arroyo Arroyo	Title:	Urban Transport Specialist
Telephone No:	5220+35110 /	Email:	farroyoarroyo@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Maputo City Council

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V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Andre Herzog, Hannah Kim, Fatima Arroyo Arroyo
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Senait Nigiru Assefa Recommended on 19-Feb-2020 at 21:31:22 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 20-Feb-2020 at 10:54:49 EST