



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS Appraisal Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Mozambique	AFRICA EAST	Republic of Mozambique	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH); National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER); Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS), Ministry of Health (MISAU), and the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction.

Project ID	Project Name
P	Mozambique: Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP)

Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date
DRM & Urban	Investment Project Financing	12/12/2024	30/30/2025

Proposed Development Objective
 To respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency in Mozambique

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Current Financing	10% of portfolio value

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

Yes

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

The Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) is aligned with the Mozambique Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY23-27, specifically contributing to: (i) CPF Objective 3: Strengthened Crisis and Disaster Preparedness and (ii) addressing gender gaps. Under the Recovery and Resilience Objective (RRO), the Investment Project Financing (IPF) CERP provides a specific mechanism to rapidly deploy funds during a crisis, enabling timely and targeted support to affected populations. The Government of Mozambique has requested World Bank support to prepare an IPF CERP to further enhance its capacity for effective crisis response. In the event of an eligible crisis and activation of the CERP, the project will address immediate response needs based on the nature of the crisis. This support aims to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises on vulnerable populations by ensuring access to essential inputs and resources for response and recovery. Activities under the CERP include the provision of direct food assistance, drinking water, and cash transfers to affected households; distribution of animal feed to livestock owners; and supply of seeds and other eligible agricultural inputs to farmers. Technical assistance will also be provided to optimize resource utilization, enhance the efficiency of the recovery process, and strengthen the resilience of affected populations.

A climate and disaster risk screening has indicated an overall low risk for the project’s activities. This is due to the limited scope of physical infrastructure or environmental impacts associated with emergency response measures. The project activities are guided by a positive list of eligible items and are further governed by an exclusion list detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

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 Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) is a national-scale initiative designed to promptly and effectively respond to eligible crises in Mozambique. The project targets vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, aiming to mitigate the immediate impacts of crises through emergency livelihood support, provision of essential supplies, and enhanced response coordination. Mozambique is highly susceptible to natural hazards, including cyclones, floods, and droughts, which are most severe in southern and central regions, including coastal areas. These events have devastating effects on communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems, exacerbating socio-economic vulnerabilities. Recurrent disasters, compounded by land degradation, deforestation, and poor soil quality, have created hotspots of vulnerability, particularly in rural areas dependent on subsistence farming and biomass energy.

The project’s activities—such as providing food, water, cash assistance, and agricultural inputs—are classified as moderate-risk due to their limited physical footprint. However, potential risks related to food and water safety are significant and require adherence to national and international standards to prevent harm to beneficiaries.

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In Mozambique, food safety is regulated under Decree No. 76/2017, which mandates compliance with packaging, labeling, and traceability requirements. The Codex Alimentarius serves as a reference for ensuring food quality and safety. For water safety, standards are guided by the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) and aligned with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. To mitigate these risks, the project will: a) Procure supplies from certified providers meeting national and international standards; b) Ensure compliance with safety and labeling regulations; c) Conduct quality checks and traceability to address contamination risks.

Socially, Mozambique faces deep inequalities and widespread poverty, with many households reliant on rainfed agriculture and small-scale livestock farming. Additionally, the country faces threat from IS-Mozambique (IS-M), a terrorist group with links to Daesh (formerly known as Islamic State) that is mainly active in Cabo Delgado Province and has previously carried out attacks in neighboring districts of Niassa and Nampula Provinces. These actions exacerbate the condition and lives of the most vulnerable groups. The project will prioritize the needs of these groups, incorporating gender-sensitive and inclusive approaches to ensure equitable access to emergency support.

The project's interventions will adapt to the specific crisis and geographic areas affected, focusing on regions most impacted by disasters and socio-economic challenges. By ensuring strong environmental and social risk management, CERP will contribute to building resilience among Mozambique's most vulnerable populations, particularly groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. These groups will receive targeted support to ensure their safety and resilience during and after disasters.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The proposed interventions under the Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) are diverse but build on Mozambique's existing experience with World Bank-funded operations. Established instruments, agencies, and frameworks from ongoing projects will support the implementation of CERP activities.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) will coordinate across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) and chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which provides strategic oversight and governance. The PSC will include representatives from key MDAs such as the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH), Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS), and the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD). The PSC will oversee budgets, emergency action plans, and ensure alignment with national policies on disaster management and climate resilience.

The National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation (DNAAS) under the MOPHRH will serve as the CERP Project Implementation Unit (PIU). DNAAS has significant experience implementing World Bank projects, including the Rural and Small Towns Water Security Project (RSTWSP - P173518). It functions as a unified team with AIAS and is supported by Environmental and Social (E&S) specialists, including a full-time Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Specialist. E&S capacity is reinforced by operational teams in Zambezia and Nampula, with additional support from the "Young Female Talents Initiative," which engages women trainees. Regular reporting and capacity-building initiatives, including training on the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), and GBV case investigation, ensure compliance with World Bank standards.



During CERP activation, the Emergency Response Technical Committee (ERTC) will provide technical and procurement support to DNAAS. The ERTC will draw expertise from sectoral agencies, including agriculture (e.g., FSRP), health (e.g., Emergency Project to Protect Essential Health Services), social protection (e.g., SSRP/RGRP2), and water/DRM (e.g., MWASIP/Mozambique Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Project), depending on the nature of the crisis.

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), implementing agencies will maintain an Environment Specialist, Social Specialist, and Occupational Health and Safety Specialist throughout the project. These specialists will ensure adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which outlines screening procedures, risk mitigation measures, and compliance monitoring. The project’s Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is operational, with established channels for general and SEA/SH-specific complaints, supported by ongoing sensitization efforts and Grievance Redress Committees in intervention areas.

This institutional arrangement leverages established capacities, including DNAAS’s experience, to ensure a coordinated response to crises, while maintaining compliance with environmental, social, and fiduciary standards.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

CERP has been classified as Moderate for environmental risk. This reflects the limited physical footprint and manageable potential impacts associated with the project’s emergency response activities. The project focuses on the provision of emergency livelihood support, essential supplies, and operational expenditures for crisis response. While these activities are not expected to involve major construction or large-scale infrastructure, they may pose some localized and temporary risks, including: 1) Waste Generation from the distribution of food, water, and some agricultural inputs, including packaging and expired goods, requiring proper management; 2) Resource Use: Emergency agricultural inputs could contribute to localized resource depletion if not sustainably managed; 3) Transport Impacts: Increased transport of goods and materials may lead to temporary air and noise pollution and potential strain on infrastructure; 4) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): Emergency response activities, such as debris removal and supply distribution, may expose workers and communities to safety risks. These risks are site-specific, reversible, and manageable with appropriate measures. The CERP Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines screening procedures and provides detailed guidance for impact identification and mitigation. The ESMP includes activity-specific plans including a positive list to ensure that all activities supported under the CERP are consistent with Mozambique’s environmental regulations and the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The project will also have an exclusion to ensure project activities with significant environmental risks are excluded. The ESMP was prepared in advance of any emergency response activities to proactively address potential risks and impacts. Technical Assistance activities will be undertaken in line with the ESF.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The first phase of proposed activities is limited to procurement of essential supplies, and existing operational instruments for managing social risks are being used to guide implementation. The key social risks identified include

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(i) potential exclusion from project benefits, along with benefit capture, particularly for socioeconomically vulnerable groups, including internally displaced populations; (ii) potential for increased targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries, such women-headed households, along with members of other vulnerable groups, especially when they receive cash transfers in contexts of citizen insecurity; (iii) potential for SEA/SH risks, particularly if the provision of disaster response benefits were to be conditioned to the provision of sexual services; (iv) occupational hazards associated to the deployment of response measures in areas subject to conflict, which could put the integrity of project workers at risk. The project has a positive list, which has been guided by social risk management discussions. The project will also have an exclusion list, as part of the CERP Manual, with activities with significant social risk being specifically excluded, like civil works, activities involving involuntary resettlement, and support to law enforcement agencies. Technical Assistance (TA) activities will be undertaken in line with the ESF, with review processes in place to ensure that the Terms of Reference of any TA activity is reviewed to ensure consistency with relevant ESS.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating

Substantial

The Project activities will not result in labor influx, nor interaction with communities or vulnerable groups which can lead to increased risks of SEA/SH. There is also potential for SEA/SH risks, particularly (i) if the provision of disaster response benefits were to be conditioned to the provision of sexual services; (ii) the potential intensification of intrafamily violence, particularly as a potential indirect effect of the planned cash transfers; and the fact that (iii) SEA/SH risks can be also present in workplace interactions, among and between workers and beneficiaries. The project may also be implemented in areas with vulnerable populations, including humanitarian areas. Accordingly, specific requirements to prevent and address risks and incidents related to SEA/SH are incorporated in the ESMP, which will be reflected in the ESCP, along with the measures to be defined in a SEA/SH Action Plan, codes of conduct with SEA/SH provisions, and the establishment of a grievance mechanism prepared to process SEA/SH complaints, among others.

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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:

ESS1 is relevant to the Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP). While the project is not expected to finance activities involving major physical works or land acquisition—activities explicitly excluded in the CERP Manual—it involves emergency response activities that may result in localized and temporary environmental and social risks. These risks are manageable with appropriate measures and are directly linked to the positive list of eligible expenditures, such as providing food, water, cash assistance, agricultural inputs, and operational support.

The environmental and social risks and impacts include: i) Waste Management: Generation, handling, and disposal of waste during the distribution of supplies or cleanup of storm debris; ii) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): Risks to workers involved in emergency response activities, such as debris removal and supply distribution; iii) Community Health and Safety: Risks such as traffic safety concerns, exposure to nuisance conditions (e.g., dust or noise), and potential risks of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) during relief operations; iv) Food and Water Safety: Potential contamination risks related to the distribution of supplies, requiring adherence to Decree No.



76/2017 on food safety and World Health Organization (WHO) standards for water quality. These risks are expected to be site-specific, temporary, and manageable with measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The ESMP includes screening procedures, mitigation measures, and activity-specific plans to guide implementation in compliance with Mozambique’s regulatory framework and the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Existing projects and their implementation arrangements, as well as the guidelines established in the ESMP, ESCP, and the operational manual, will be leveraged to manage risks. Additional risks will be identified as activities are defined during project implementation and in response to specific disasters or climate shocks.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholders identified include supporting ministries, district authorities and officers, and traditional authorities. Given the project will be implemented in emergency situations, opportunities for stakeholder engagement prior to implementation of the proposed activities will be limited. The project will develop a stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), utilizing as input the SEPs developed for other National projects including WB funded Health projects within DNAS, AIAS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Disaster Risk Management Institute. The SEP will include a focus on the perspective of women, and the prevention of SEA/SH risks. The implementing agency will use the Project Grievance Mechanisms (GRM) developed for previous projects, adapted as needed to reflect the needs of the project and in a manner aligned with the requirements of ESS10. The existing GRM includes culturally appropriate confidential mechanisms and is prepared to receive complaints of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as other forms of GBV, and establish a protocol to enable survivor-centered responses. The GRM will address complaints and suggestions coming from stakeholders. A SEP has been prepared and will be disclosed before appraisal, including the information about the stakeholder engagement activities carried out so far. Initial consultations have taken place as part of project preparation. Outcomes of these meetings are reflected in the SEP in Table 3. In sum, stakeholders, mainly institutional, have endorsed the project objectives and proposed components and activities and have pledged to pay their roles during implementation. During implementation, consultation will be ongoing, and this will primarily focus on project beneficiaries and other institutional stakeholders at local level.

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

Given the nature of the activities under the CERP, the project workforce is expected to consist primarily of direct workers and contracted workers, with no anticipated use of community or supply chain workers. While the risk of occupational health and safety (OHS) concerns and sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) exists, labor risks are considered low and manageable within the scope of the project.

Labor management elements, as well as measures to address labor risks and impacts, including compliance with national labor laws and the requirements of ESS2, are outlined in the project’s ESCP and ESMP. The ESMP provides guidance on the management of working conditions, OHS, grievance mechanisms for workers, provisions to prevent child and forced labor, and measures to prevent SEA/SH. The ESCP includes specific obligations to ensure compliance



with ESS2, while the project’s ESMP incorporates an OHS framework to guide risk assessments for specific activities and establish appropriate mitigation measures.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

CERP is expected to generate some waste, primarily from project-supported activities such as the distribution of essential supplies. While the nature of these wastes is not likely to involve hazardous medical or chemical substances, waste management and pollution prevention remain critical components of the project to mitigate potential impacts on human health and the environment.

The project’s ESMP includes a General Waste Management Framework to guide the handling, segregation, and disposal of waste produced during project activities. This framework ensures that waste, such as packaging materials and other non-hazardous debris, is managed in compliance with Mozambique’s national regulations and the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

For any specialized waste (e.g., damaged or expired goods), the ESMP outlines specific protocols for safe disposal to minimize environmental pollution and health risks. Pollution prevention measures will also be incorporated into activity-specific plans to ensure that waste management is conducted effectively.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

While no significant ESS4-related risks are anticipated for the Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) activities, minor community health and safety risks may arise from emergency response operations such as the distribution of supplies, debris removal, or other crisis-related activities. These risks may include: i) Traffic safety concerns in areas where relief and cleanup activities are taking place; ii) Community exposure to nuisance conditions such as dust, noise, and vibration caused by increased transportation or cleanup operations; iii) Inadequate waste management, leading to potential health and environmental hazards; iv) Food Safety and Hygiene: Inadequate food safety management, poor sanitation, and staff hygiene during food processing and distribution lines could result in contamination and consumer health issues, posing a major risk to beneficiaries and v) Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risks, particularly during the implementation of emergency relief activities.

To address these potential risks, the project will rely on an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), build upon existing Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) instruments prepared by the implementing agencies or ministries engaged in delivery channels. Food safety measures will be incorporated into the ESMP, including a Food Safety and Management Plan aligned with Codex Alimentarius standards, as Mozambique is a Codex-aligned country. The ESMP will outline Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) principles for food handling, processing, and distribution lines. The ESMP will also include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for sanitation, staff hygiene, and food safety practices in line with World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Food and Beverage Processing. The GRM will introduce a Consumer Complaints Mechanism to address food safety concerns raised by beneficiaries. Additional measures will be identified and integrated at the delivery channel level to mitigate these risks, including i) ensuring community health and safety measures are implemented, such as proper traffic management and dust suppression techniques; and ii) Strengthening SEA/SH risk mitigation measures, including sensitization, grievance redress mechanisms, and accountability frameworks, as part of a series of measures to be



developed in a SEA/SH Action Plan; iii) promoting accessibility and inclusivity by integrating universal access principles as outlined in the World Bank’s Good Practice Note on Non-discrimination and Disability (2018).

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard is not relevant. Activities involving land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement are excluded from the project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS6 is relevant. While the project focuses on emergency response activities with a limited physical footprint, certain activities—such as the distribution of agricultural inputs or emergency support to livestock owners, may indirectly impact biodiversity and living natural resources if not managed sustainably. In addition, the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs could lead to unintended consequences, such as soil degradation, contamination of nearby ecosystems, or introduction of invasive species if distributed without proper guidelines. If emergency activities take place near or within environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., protected areas or critical habitats), there is a potential risk of habitat disturbance or loss of biodiversity. The project’s ESMP includes provisions to mitigate risks related to biodiversity and living natural resources such as i) screening and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that emergency response activities avoid environmentally sensitive areas; ii) guidelines for the sustainable use and distribution of agricultural inputs, including restrictions on products that could harm biodiversity as well as iii) awareness campaigns and training for beneficiaries on sustainable livestock and land management practices. The project will comply with Mozambique’s environmental regulations and international standards to protect biodiversity and promote sustainable resource use in a manner consistent with ESS6.

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

This ESS is not applicable as there are no groups that meet the criteria for ESS7 in the Project’s area.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is not currently considered to be relevant as no civil works are envisaged and there is no proposed use of intangible cultural heritage as part of the project. However, this will be monitored throughout project implementation in case the nature of the emergency results in potential identification of impacts to tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This ESS is not relevant as no financial intermediaries will be used.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

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None

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable?

No

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?

No

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

Use of Borrower’s Framework is not currently being considered.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

None

Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

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]

Risks and impacts will not involve major construction or large-scale infrastructure, they may pose some localized and temporary risks, including: 1) Waste Generation from the distribution of food, water, and some agricultural inputs, including packaging and expired goods, requiring proper management; 2) Resource Use: Emergency agricultural inputs could contribute to localized resource depletion if not sustainably managed; 3) Transport Impacts: Increased transport of goods and materials may lead to temporary air and noise pollution and potential strain on infrastructure; 4) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): Emergency response activities, such as debris removal and supply distribution, may expose workers and communities to safety risks, waste generation from food and water. Inadequate food safety management, poor sanitation, and staff hygiene during food processing and distribution lines could result in contamination and consumer health issues, posing a major risk to beneficiaries. These risks are site-specific, reversible, and manageable with appropriate measures. The CERP Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines screening procedures and provides detailed guidance for impact identification and mitigation. The ESMP includes activity-specific plans including a positive list to ensure that all activities supported under the CERP are

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consistent with Mozambique’s environmental regulations, the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as well as the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Food and Beverage Processing. Technical Assistance (TA) activities will be undertaken in line with the ESF, with review processes in place to ensure that the Terms of Reference of any TA activity is reviewed to ensure consistency with relevant ESS.

The key social risks identified include (i) potential exclusion from project benefits, along with benefit capture, particularly for socioeconomically vulnerable groups, including internally displaced populations; (ii) potential for increased targeting of vulnerable beneficiaries, such women-headed households, along with members of other vulnerable groups, especially when they receive cash transfers in contexts of citizen insecurity; (iii) potential for SEA/SH risks, particularly if the provision of disaster response benefits were to be conditioned to the provision of sexual services; (iv) occupational hazards associated to the deployment of response measures in areas subject to conflict, which could put the integrity of project workers at risk.

There is also potential for SEA/SH risks, particularly (i) if the provision of disaster response benefits were to be conditioned to the provision of sexual services; (ii) the potential intensification of intrafamily violence, particularly as a potential indirect effect of the planned cash transfers; and the fact that (iii) SEA/SH risks can be also present in workplace interactions, among and between workers and beneficiaries. The project may also be implemented in areas with vulnerable populations, including humanitarian areas.

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

[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 10,000]

This Contingent Emergency Response Project (CERP) has been classified as Moderate Risk, necessitating the preparation and implementation of the following environmental and social instruments to ensure consistency with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) . These instruments and activities are designed to address the anticipated risks and impacts proportionate to the scope and nature of the project.

-Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP serves as the primary tool for managing E&S risks and impacts associated with the CERP. It includes detailed screening procedures to identify potential risks and mitigation measures for specific activities under the project. Key frameworks within the ESMP include: 1) General Waste Management Framework: For handling, segregation, and disposal of waste generated by project activities; 2) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Framework: To guide worker safety and mitigate risks during emergency response activities; 3) Chance Finds Procedures to safeguard any cultural heritage encountered during implementation.

-Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The project will develop a SEP to inform and gather the feedback of the project’s stakeholders during project preparation and implementation. The SEP will be disclosed by Appraisal and will include a record of the stakeholder engagement activities carried out so far.



- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Plan. This plan will be prepared to manage the SEA/SH risks of the project, building on the content and experience of other projects in the country.

-Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which outlines the Borrower’s commitments to implement E&S measures, including (i) timelines and responsibilities for compliance; (ii) Food safety impact and management; (ii) an exclusion list; (iii) stakeholder engagement elements; and (iv) labor management elements. It incorporates obligations related to OHS, grievance mechanisms for workers, and the management of community health and safety risks. The ESCP will be updated as needed during CERP activation to reflect specific crisis-related activities and their associated risks.

-The Borrower has also adopted a CERP Manual, which includes operational guidance on eligible activities, procurement, financial management, and E&S risk management. The manual is regularly updated to incorporate lessons learned and ensure alignment with strategic objectives and E&S requirements.

Before implementing any emergency response activities, the Borrower will conduct environmental and social screening to identify risks and define appropriate mitigation measures. The screening process will align with the ESMP’s guidance to ensure activities avoid sensitive areas and minimize impacts.

A functional GRM is required to address complaints from project workers and community members, including specific provisions for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH). The GRM includes multiple channels for reporting and resolving grievances in a timely and transparent manner. This is reflected in the ESCP.

Regular monitoring and reporting on E&S compliance are critical to ensure the project adheres to the ESMP and ESCP. Quarterly E&S compliance reports will be prepared by DNAAS and submitted to the World Bank for review. To enhance E&S risk management capacity, training will be provided to relevant staff within the implementing agencies, focusing on the ESF, OHS protocols, and SEA/SH mitigation.

The Terms of Reference of all Technical Assistance will be reviewed to ensure consistency with the ESF.

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT

Oversight by Country ADMs

V. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Contact:

Title:

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Republic of Mozambique

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VII. APPROVAL

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