



# Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 02/26/2024 | Report No: ESRSA03321



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P179797	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Green Energy Corridors Project	2024
Operation Name	Green Energy Corridors Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Mozambique	Mozambique	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Energy & Extractives
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Republic of Mozambique	Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME)	19-Feb-2024	28-Mar-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
22-Feb-2024	135,570,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the electricity network and increase regional power trade.

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 PAD Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]

The project will finance building the key missing links in the transmission network in Mozambique necessary to support evacuation of its current and future RE power plants, increase electricity supply to the economic growth centers in the north and north-east, and enable integration with crucial interconnectors within the SAPP and between the SAPP and



the Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP). The project will also initiate technical assistance towards strengthening the sector institutional framework to enhance the governance of the power sector, optimize sector structure, and strengthen system operation in its roles of domestic and regional supply.

## 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 10,000]*

The Green Energy Corridors Project (GEC) corresponds to Phase 1 of a multi-phased approach that will enable sustained efforts towards the medium-term objective of developing Mozambique as a regional energy hub and achieving universal electricity access while continuing sector reform and modernization. The proposed three MPA phases are designed to strengthen and expand Mozambique's power transmission system and its regional integration, accelerate the development of Mozambique's renewable energy (RE) resources, and support sector reforms in tandem with sector expansion.

Component 1 of GEC will strengthen the transmission infrastructure by financing the construction of a new 400kV transmission line (TL), with 118 km between Songo and Matambo, via Cataxa, and upgrades at Songo Substation 220/400 (330) kV and construction of a new 400 kV feeder bay at Matambo Substation 400/220 kV. This new TL will be constructed within an existing transmission corridor which already comprises two 220 kV TLs between Songo and Matambo, which connect Cahora Bassa Hydropower (HCB) with the central and northern transmission segments.

This new TL is located within Tete Province, crossing Cahora Bassa, Changara and Marara districts. The project area presents several water bodies/small waterlines (Mufa, Calidzipiri, Lhangue, Chiritse, Nhamanzi, Mphonfi Maavudzi and Modzi), which contribute significantly to the richness of the water resources within these three districts. The due diligence conducted by the Bank team confirmed that the TL corridor does not cross or is located near any legally protected or internationally recognized areas of high biodiversity value, namely Important Bird Areas (IBAs). The closest protected area is Mágoè National Park (created in 2013 and previously an integral part of the Tchuma Tchato community-based programme), which is, at its closest point, about 6 km from the transmission corridor. Based on the data presented in the ESIA developed by the Borrower for this new TL, the vegetation cover is fragmented and degraded due to anthropic activities, namely, farming, logging, and production of vegetal coal. Most predominant plant formations along the TL alignment correspond to miombo woodland, mopane forest, acacia vegetation, and riverine vegetation (along the several temporary waterlines crossed by the TL alignment, particularly in the Marara district). None of the potential or confirmed vegetation species identified for the study area are classified as threatened under the IUCN Red List. Also, no endemic species were found. The Zambezi region of miombo and mopane wooded lands is considered one of the most important areas in southern Africa regarding vertebrates' diversity, especially mammals. However, most of the species are found within protected areas. According to the ESIA, wildlife species classified as threatened under the IUCN Red List were not identified within the transmission corridor.

The informal economy holds a large share of output along the transmission corridor area and involves most of the active population, especially in commercial activity. At the national level, the informal sector is estimated to cover about 40% of GNP and 70% to 80% of the labour force. The boundaries between employment, underemployment and



unemployment are very unstable and constitute a situation of daily precariousness. In this way, there is not only a great availability of manpower for the Project, but also a need for permanent or minimally stable sources of income.

Component 2 will enable renewable energy at scale, through a set of Technical Assistance (TA) activities comprising Types 1, 2 and 3. The following areas of support are proposed for the first phase of the project: (i) development of a renewable energy strategy for Mozambique, aligned with the energy transition strategy (TA Type 2); (ii) capacity building of ARENE, EDM and MIREME to implement large-scale renewables program (TA Type 3); (iii) preparation of adequate guidelines and/or regulations for competitive selection of investors and contractors for RE projects (TA Type 2); (iv) TA Type 1 towards preparation of transactions (e.g., pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, resource assessments, ESIA); (v) identification of network connection requirements and associated strengthening of the transmission system and other infrastructure requirements (access roads) (TA Type 1); (vi) transaction advisory support (legal, technical, financial/commercial) where needed to complement existing initiatives. The specific locations of the investments planned under this Component are not defined yet.

Component 3 will provide technical assistance (Types 2 and 3) and institutional support. Such support will include capacity building of the project implementing agencies, specifically, MIREME and EDM, in areas relevant to the implementation of the program, technical assistance towards establishing the project implementing units within the agencies, and implementation support towards the program.

## **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 10,000]*

The Project will be implemented by EDM and MIREME. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at EDM to implement Components 1, 2b and 3b. MIREME, the primary energy planning entity on the national level, will implement TA, capacity building and implementation support activities via Components 2a and 3a. To improve coordination, a steering committee chaired by MIREME and comprising members from relevant agencies, including the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be established to (a) provide overall guidance on all issues related to the project; (b) facilitate coordination among implementing agencies, relevant sectors, and agencies; and (c) ensure project alignment with the recipient's other programs and provide strategic direction, ensuring adequate coordination between the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and the line ministries and other agencies implementing portions of the project without carrying fiduciary responsibilities.

EDM has substantial experience in developing transmission infrastructure, including for World Bank-supported projects (implementation of the Temane Regional Electricity Project [TREP] through the Sociedade Nacional de Transporte de Energia [STE] – a wholly owned subsidiary of EDM). EDM has also implemented TA through multiple World Bank-financed energy projects. EDM is currently leading the implementation of five Bank-funded projects: four projects prepared under the safeguard policies (PERIP P158249, ProEnergia P165453, MOMA P164354, TREP P170397) and one prepared under the ESF (ProEnergia+ P175295). The E&S performance of these projects has been overall Moderately Satisfactory (MS).



MIREME has ample experience implementing TA under World Bank-financed energy sector projects. MIREME also has experience overseeing WB projects (Mozambique Mining and Gas Technical Assistance Project - MAGTAP (P129847) and the Additional Financing (P161683), both already closed). However, the Strategic E&S Assessment conducted for this project (2019) was carried out by external consultants and functions such as E&S risk management were performed by the Implementing Agencies E&S focal points. The E&S performance of the project was rated as MS.

EDM has an E&S Unit. Through previous projects, capacity-strengthening efforts have been implemented. EDM has developed and is currently implementing an ESMS, including the ongoing certification process under ISO 14001, Environmental Management System, and ISO 45001, Health and Safety. EDM is expected to reinforce its existing E&S team with qualified staff and resources to support the management of ESHS risks and impacts of the Project, including hiring the following full-time positions: one Environmental Specialist, One Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Specialist, and One Social Specialist. These specialists must have experience and qualifications in accordance with terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank and be hired or appointed based on those terms of reference. The environmental and social specialists are expected to be hired at the latest one month after effectiveness, and the OHS specialist is expected to be hired before the commencement of any works. The GBV specialist hired to support the Mozambique – Malawi Interconnector project will also be allocated to this project; it is anticipated that the team will be enforced by additional community liaison (CL)/GBV field officers.

MIREME, responsible for implementing Technical Assistance (TA) activities planned under Components 2a e 3a, is expected to hire or appoint an E&S focal point for E&S management before any TA activities.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that a Supervising Engineer (SE) will be contracted for the works. The Borrower will need to ensure that the SE team includes, at a minimum, one EHS specialist and one social/GBV specialist to supervise the Contractor's compliance with the C-ESMPs, which shall meet the project's GBV requirements.

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

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

*[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 4,000]*

The Environmental Risk is currently rated as Substantial. At the Concept stage, the project's environmental risk was rated as high mainly due to the TA Type 1 planned under Component 2 to support the future Mphanda Nkuwa Hydropower Plant (preparatory work for the associated transmission line and technical advisors in design negotiations and create a panel of experts on dam safety and environmental and social safeguards), which was meanwhile excluded from the project scope. The adverse downstream environmental implications of this TA were likely to be long-term, permanent and irreversible. The construction of the new 400 kV TL Alto Molocue – Namialo (300 km) and the respective 400/220 kV substations expansion (SE Chimuara II and SE Nacala a Velha), as well as 220 kV network reinforcement (Namialo – Nacala 220kV T-line and Namialo – Nampula 220kV TL) was also dropped and is now planned under Phase 2 of the MPA. Though these physical investments corresponds to a greenfield

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infrastructure, its adverse environmental risks and impacts were not anticipated to be as significant as the ones associated with the TA activities for the Mphanda Nkuwa Hydropower Plant. The rationale for the current substantial risk rating builds on the following aspects: (i) the physical interventions planned under the project will occur within an existing transmission corridor and are not expected to cause significant adverse risks and impacts on areas of high value or sensitivity, (ii) the environmental risks and impacts potentially generated by the planned physical investments and TA activities are expected to range from low to substantial with readily available and reliable measures, (iii) the Borrower has prior experience implementing Bank-financed projects, is building capacity on ESF and is committed to reinforcing its E&S team from an early stage of the project to ensure it is implemented in a manner consistent with ESF requirements, and (iv) the absence of relevant contextual factors that can exacerbate the project's environmental risks and impacts. The environmental risks and impacts potentially generated by the construction and operation of the new 400 kV TL Songo-Matambo and intervention in respective substations are anticipated to be moderate to substantial, primarily site-specific, temporary, reversible and manageable through cost-effective mitigation measures. These risks and impacts include (i) soil erosion, (ii) environmental pollution (soil and water resources contamination, dust and noise emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste), (iii) biodiversity loss and interference with natural habitats (mainly related to vegetation clearing and wildlife mortality during construction), (iv) occupational health and safety (OHS) risks, and (v) community health and safety risks (mainly related to construction induced traffic). The anticipated downstream environmental risks of the TA activities (Types 1, 2 and 3) planned under Components 2 and 3 are expected to range from low to substantial, depending on the type of TA provided, and to be manageable through ToR developed for those activities, ensuring that relevant issues are considered in conducting the activities in a manner consistent with the ESF. The project will not finance TA activities with anticipated high adverse environmental downstream implications. With this aim, all TA activities will be screened against an exclusion list to be included in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). The PIM will also include a detailed description of the E&S screening procedure, E&S risk categorization of the TA activities, identification of the E&S instruments required, and elaboration of respective ToR.

## A.2 Social Risk Rating

Substantial

*[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 4,000]*

The social risk rating has been changed from High to Substantial since the Concept stage of project preparation, due to a change in the project scope of MPA Phase 1. Each operation in the MPA will have its own social risk rating classification. The current scope will support the Songo – Cataxa – Matambo transmission corridor upgrade with a new 400kV line (145 km) and 400/220 kV substation expansion as well as TA to enable renewable energy at scale and institutional support. The key factors informing the current social risk rating are: (i) moderate-scale impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including temporary and/or permanent physical and economic displacement, mainly as a result of land acquisition and land use restrictions associated with the infrastructure works of Component 1; (ii) community health and safety risks, mainly due to labor influx and construction works such as road safety, SEA/SH, and the spread of infectious diseases; (iii) risks associated with labor conditions and the potential need for labor camps; (iv) potential exclusion of marginalized groups, especially if such groups are not adequately identified and engaged since the early stages of project preparation; and (v) Potential downstream risks and impacts of the TA activities under components 2 and 3 (types 1 and 2) intended to support the future RE investments and the enabling legislative environment, which for Phase 1 include pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, resource assessments, technical readiness, ESIA, etc. Since these downstream activities may produce low to substantial level social risks and impacts, all TORs, workplans, and documents defining the scope and outputs of TA



activities will need to be consistent with ESS 1–10 and OP 4.03 (IFC Performance Standards), as applicable, and subject to the WB no-objection. Type 3 TA activities are not expected to induce any adverse E&S impacts.

*[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 8,000]*

## B. Environment and Social Standards (ESS) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

### B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

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

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The Project is likely to generate some significant adverse risks and impacts on the environment and human populations resulting from the large-scale civil works planned under Component 1 to build the new 118 km 400 kV transmission line (TL) Songo-Cataxa-Matambo and upgrade existing Songo and Matambo substations. The E&S risks and impacts potentially generated by these physical investments are anticipated to be moderate to substantial, primarily site-specific, temporary, reversible, and manageable through readily available, reliable, and cost-effective mitigation measures. During the construction phase, these risks and impacts are mainly related, directly or indirectly, to changes in land use at the construction sites, the establishment of the rights-of-way (RoW) and the construction activities themselves, which require the mobilization of a large number of workers and the operation of heavy machinery and equipment throughout the linear construction area. In the operation phase, relevant risks and impacts are associated with the presence of the overhead line, as well as the maintenance of the RoW. Main E&S risks and impacts related to the construction and operation of the TL include (i) soil erosion, (ii) environmental pollution (soil and water resources contamination, dust and noise emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste), (iii) biodiversity loss and interference with habitats (mainly related to vegetation clearing and wildlife mortality), (iv) labor conditions related issues and occupational health and safety risks, (v) community health and safety risks (mainly related to construction induced traffic, GBV/SEA/SH risks, and spread of communicable diseases), (vi) involuntary resettlement due to land acquisition and land use restrictions, and (vii) interference with cultural heritage (such as graves and spirit houses) and chance findings. EDM has prepared an ESIA/ESMP, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the new TL and substations, which have been reviewed by the Bank and will be updated and redisclosed no later than one month after the Effective Date. Based on the ESIA/ESMP, the Contractor(s) will prepare Construction ESMPs (C-ESMPs), informed by the Project Final Design, before the commencement of any works. The TA Type 1 (preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, resource assessments, ESIA) planned under Component 1 to strengthen the competitive procurement of RE on a large scale may generate downstream implications with adverse moderate to substantial E&S risks and impacts. TA type 2 (preparation of regulations) and type 3 (capacity building) activities planned under Components 2 and 3 may have more diffuse and induced risks and impacts ranging from low to moderate, often playing out over a longer term. The anticipated downstream risks and impacts of TA activities will be managed through ToR developed for those activities, ensuring that relevant E&S issues are considered in conducting the activities in a manner consistent with the ESF. The project will not finance TA activities with anticipated high adverse E&S downstream implications. With this aim, an exclusion list of activities will be prepared and included in the PIM. The PIM will also include a detailed

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description of the E&S screening procedure, E&S risk categorization of the TA activities, identification of the E&S instruments required, and elaboration of respective ToR. The project implementation will require the mobilization of a significant number of workers (unknown at the current stage), namely workers hired by the contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) involved in the TL civil works. The Borrower will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and disclose them in-country no later than one month after the effective date. These procedures will identify the potential risks and impacts related to employment and working conditions and OHS of all project workers and define the measures to manage such risks and impacts in a manner consistent with ESS2. The LMP shall also include a Grievance Mechanism (GM) for workers. Considering the potential GBV/SEA/SH risk and impacts of the project, the Borrower will also prepare and disclose in-country a GBV risk assessment and subsequent SEA/SH mitigation measures as part of the ESMP no later than one month after the Effective Date. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) setting out the environmental and social commitments for the project has been jointly developed by the Bank and the Borrower and disclosed before Appraisal. The Borrower has also prepared a SEP, which has been reviewed by the Bank and will be disclosed before Appraisal and updated and redisclosed no later than one month after the Effective Date.

**ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The SEP will be disclosed prior to Appraisal and shall be updated regularly by the PIU when necessary. It provides a road map for consultation, information-sharing, active inclusion, and grievance mechanisms sensitive to SEA/SH. This includes: Stakeholder mapping; Plan to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, in local languages, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. Adequate measures to ensure the access and participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (i.e. women, single/orphan-headed households, people with disabilities, elderly, LGBTQIA+, etc.); A feedback loop will ensure that stakeholders are informed about how their views have been integrated into project implementation; Community liaison officers or NGOs from affected communities will undertake stakeholder engagement activities, under the guidance of the Project Implementing Agency. Consultations with PAPs have taken place through the ESIA and RAP preparation process, between December 2022 and March 2023, in line with national and WB requirements. The first round of consultations was used to present the project and the previous activities carried out during the preparation of the socio-economic survey. The meetings served to inform the main stakeholders of the consultancy firms preparatory steps and activities (e.g. next survey, consultations, etc.) and served to give participants the opportunity to put forward their questions/concerns/suggestions. Participants were given summary reports of the project, as well as the presentation. The disclosed documents and the minutes of the consultation meetings can be found in the stakeholder engagement plan and RAP. The second round of consultations took place during the socio-economic survey and inventory of the affected assets in the community and at household level. These surveys took place from 1 December 2022 to 8 March 2023. The objectives of the 3rd round of consultations were to present the preliminary results of the of the census, as well as the main contents of the RAP to the main stakeholders of the project, which are the local authorities and the affected population, to validate these same results and to explain the next steps to be taken during the RAP process, and to collect feedback on the RAP and project design. Overall the project has received Broad Community Support, however, it will be important that the communities equally see the benefits of the energy transmission project. The greatest concern of the PAPs was the compensation of any livelihood or physical impacts and the importance of remaining within the same town. Other aspects concerned the expressed interest in receiving employment through

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the project, access to water points and electricity. The District Government also requested for the development of social infrastructure as the projects social responsibility. A Grievance mechanism has also been designed and is described in the SEP and draft RAP. The GM has been explained during the consultation process, however, further dissemination and operationalization of the GM will be required as the project progresses.

**ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project will hire direct (e.g. PIU staff) and contracted workers (e.g. contractors, sub-contractors, Consultancy firms). The PIU will comprise full-time consultants working for the government and a few seconded civil servants. Project direct workers who are civil servants will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing sector employment agreement; only OHS and forced labor requirements of ESS2 will apply. ESS2 requirements apply to direct, contracted workers and firms that hold service contracts with the Borrower to conduct Project activities, including sub-contracts. The exact number of workers required for the project activities is still unknown, but it is anticipated that the contractors and sub-contractors will need a large workforce to carry out the planned activities. Most activities will be conducted by firms that hold service contracts with the Borrower; therefore, all applicable ESS2 requirements must be followed by the firms. This includes not only the firm with the service contracts but also the firms that they subcontract, which is where the most significant risks of non-compliance are generally observed. The scale of labor influx into project areas remains unclear at this stage but the project will aim at hiring local labor, except for skilled workers who cannot be found in project locations. The most significant risks are unfair treatment and discrimination in the hiring process, OHS, working conditions (salaries, overtime, contracts, etc.), and grievance management for laborers in particular where communication between employer/employee is challenged due to language barriers and cultural differences. The construction work will involve various activities with specific risks for health and safety, of which the most important are transportation, handling and storage of dangerous materials, operation of machinery and equipment, working at heights, vegetation clearing, working with electrical hazards, encounters with poisonous animals (e.g., snakes, scorpions); among others. The risks resulting from these activities vary significantly, from slight injuries to loss of life. It should also be considered that part of the labor force to be contracted is local and that most of these workers, despite being aware of the risks identified above, are not used to adopt adequate protection measures. An OHS Management Plan (OHSMP) will be included in the ESIA/ESMP. The Borrower will cause contractors to adopt and implement the OHSMP. An LMP shall be prepared and disclosed no later than 30 days of the Effective Date, which includes (i) required labor terms and conditions; (ii) a worker's Grievance Mechanism (GM) which could address all workers' complaints, including the ethical and safe management of SEA/SH-related complaints; and (iii) sensitization related to the availability of worker's GM and to the respect of code of conduct to prevent and address potential harassment, gender discrimination or SEA/SH-related misconduct issues, intimidation and/or exploitation during the implementation of the activities financed under this project. Codes of conduct specifically address SEA/SH, including violence against children and prohibition of any sexual contact with minors, and outline applicable sanctions. Workers and project personnel will receive training and awareness-raising on SEA/SH risks, including the codes of conduct.

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

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

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Civil works during the construction and maintenance of the TL may generate some adverse impacts related to soil and water resources contamination (mainly due to accidental spillages or mishandling or improper storage of hazardous products at the worksites and campsites), waste generation and management, air emissions (mostly dust resulting from unpaved areas), and noise and vibration emissions (mainly resulting from the operation and circulation of machinery and vehicles related to civil works). The ESIA/ESMP prepared for the TL includes generic pollution prevention and control measures in line with the WBG Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines for Infrastructure. All gaps identified during the document review conducted by the Bank team will be addressed during the update of the ESIA/ESMP. The C-ESMPs prepared by the Contractors shall include all relevant pollution prevention and control measures in line with the ESIA/ESMP, such measures shall also be considered in developing the project final designs. The civil works related to the TL will require sourcing construction materials from borrow pits and quarries located within the project area of influence, as well as energy and water. The resource amounts required and respective sources are unknown at this stage. The C-ESMPs prepared by the Contractors shall include measures to ensure the efficient use of the required resources in line with the ESIA/ESMP. The project will implement measures to ensure that all required construction materials are obtained from legally established quarries and borrow pits; such measures shall be reflected in C-ESMPs prepared by the Contractors. Proposed investments are not expected to generate significant GHG emissions.

**ESS4 - Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

Community Health and Safety (CHS) risks identified at this stage include traffic and road safety, community exposure to communicable diseases, management and safety of hazardous materials, air and noise pollution, erosion, exposure to contaminants, SEA/SH, unnecessary use of force by potential use of security services. CHS risks and impacts are generally assessed in the ESIA/ESMP prepared for the TL and addressed with mitigation measures. All gaps identified during the document review conducted by the Bank team will be addressed during the update of the ESIA/ESMP. The Borrower will be required to cause contractors to adopt and implement those measures as part of the C-ESMPs. The Borrower will develop and disclose a GBV risk assessment and include SEA/SH mitigation measures as part of the ESMP no later than one month after the Effective Date. A Code of Conduct (CoC) with SEA/SH provisions will be put into place for all project workers. The Borrower has already established a GM, which has been designed to address SEA/SH complaints safely and confidentially. The Borrower will rely on the GBV service provider mapping prepared by the Ministry of Health (MISAU) for referrals and will leverage the existing GBV protocols and procedures developed under the Mozambique – Malawi Interconnector Project. The Borrower has a GBV specialist who will be supporting this project. It is anticipated that the team will be reinforced with an additional GBV specialist (national level) as well as two community/GBV liaisons (field based) to enable more effective implementation at the community level.

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

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

A RAP has been developed for the Songo-Matambo TL in 2023. The draft RAP has been reviewed by the Bank and is currently being updated to meet the requirements of the WB ESF ESS5 requirements. The updated and final RAP and LRP will be submitted to the Bank, updated and disclosed 30 days after Effectiveness. It is estimated that the project will affect 241 PAPs (within Marara and Cahora Bassa), 27% (64) being physically displaced, 61% (145) being



economically displaced (owning agricultural plots) and 12% (32) being impacted both physically and economically. It is anticipated that PAPs being displaced from their homes will be compensated in-kind with a replacement house. The entitlement matrix will be discussed and agreed with the PAPs to ensure that preferences of the PAPs are taken into account. The draft RAP includes a census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and assets (e.g. trees, houses and secondary structures) that was carried out between February and March 2023, covering 100 per cent of the PAPs located in the 50 meter partial protection zone (PPZ). Within the PAPs, vulnerable groups have been identified, these were considered vulnerable due to the following characteristics: female and/or elderly headed household, households with mental or physical disadvantage, orphans, and child headed households. Differentiated measures will be applied to such groups in the resettlement process. With the study of alternatives conducted, it was possible to select routes passing mainly through rural areas, with a relatively low occupation density. RAP implementation modalities will involve various institutions with EDM having the financial responsibility and authority over the RAP and for the purposes of the RAP implementation the responsibility will be delegated to a Service Provider with exception of financial items which will be directly disbursed from EDM to the PAPs via bank transfers. The SP may select a sub-service provider to implement the LRP activities. The LRP activities will mainly be agricultural activities such as technical support, agricultural kits, but also some financial literacy training, etc. These will be further defined in the final LRP. The implementation modalities will be further fine-tuned in the updated RAP. The current estimated amount is USD 5.6 M out of which USD 1.7 M is intended for cash compensation the remainder is intended for in-kind compensation. The source of funding will come from the Project (IDA funds). A final audit will be conducted to determine if people's pre-project situation has been re-established or improved. If there are implementation gaps, a corrective action plan will be developed. Before taking possession of the land and related assets, full compensation needs to have been provided and, as applicable, displaced people have been resettled, and livelihood restoration measures have been implemented.

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

Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

Civil works for the TL and respective substations are expected to occur within the existing transmission corridor (brownfield), minimizing the interference with greenfield areas. Nevertheless, the installation of construction auxiliary infrastructure, such as campsites or road accesses (temporary during construction or permanently built to allow accessibility for maintenance purposes), may interfere with greenfield areas, resulting in adverse risks and direct/indirect/induced/cumulative impacts to biodiversity and natural habitats. Potential risks and impacts on biodiversity and natural habitat will be mainly related to vegetation clearance for construction purposes, the establishment of the contractors' campsites, opening of borrow pits and quarries (if any) and sourcing of construction materials, circulation and operation of construction machinery and vehicles, presence and increased accessibility of people to undisturbed areas resulting in habitat degradation and wildlife mortality (mainly due to operation and circulation of construction and operation vehicles and machinery and collision of birds and bats with TL during its operation). At this stage, interference with critical habitats or endangered species is not anticipated. As part of the ESIA/ESMP update, a Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plan (BMMP) will be prepared, which shall be reflected in the C-ESMPs prepared and implemented by the Contractors. This BMMP will specifically include mitigation measures to reduce bird collision commensurate to the GIIP, including bird flight diverters to minimize

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collisions by flying birds or fruit bats, and ‘raptor friendly’ devices/designs such as staggered insulators, raptor-protectors and/or perch deterrents to prevent the electrocution of large birds that may perch on the towers.

**ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities** Not Currently Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

There are no Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities that meet the criteria of IP/SSHAUTLCs, per the requirements of this Standard in the project areas.

**ESS8 - Cultural Heritage** Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

At this stage no significant impacts on tangible or intangible heritage are expected. Through the resettlement activities, one sacred community site. The project will avoid encroaching on historically or culturally meaningful sites with appropriate community engagement for community support. The ESIA/ESMP for the Songo-Matambo TL include a section on protection of Cultural Heritage and guidelines for chance find procedures (CFP). The Borrower will cause the contractors to adopt and implement chance finds procedures as part of the C-ESMPs. The SEP also incorporates specific considerations for engaging local communities and traditional authorities on the management of these issues associated with known cultural sites and artifacts in the project areas.

**ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries** Not Currently Relevant

*[Explanation - Max. character limit 10,000]*

The project is not anticipated to make use of FIs.

**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** No

*[Explanation including areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered - Max. character limit 10,000]*

This project will not use the Borrower’s Environmental and Social Framework in the assessment, nor in the development and implementation of investments. However, it will comply with relevant national legal and regulatory requirements.

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**Use of Common Approach**

No

*[Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 4,000]*

The project is being co-financed with the African Development Bank (AfDB), however, during this first phase of this MPA the project will not apply a common approach. This may be considered for subsequent phases.

**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 Appraisal Stage PID and PAD – Max. character limit 10,000]*

The Project's overall environmental and social risk is rated Substantial. The Project is likely to generate some significant adverse risks and impacts on the environment and human populations resulting from the large-scale civil works planned under Component 1 to build the new 118 km 400 kV transmission line (TL) Songo-Catixa-Matambo and upgrade existing Songo and Matambo substations. The environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts potentially generated by these physical investments are anticipated to be moderate to substantial, primarily site-specific, temporary, reversible, and manageable through readily available, reliable, and cost-effective mitigation measures. These E&S risks and impacts include (i) soil erosion, (ii) environmental pollution (soil and water resources contamination, dust and noise emissions, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste), (iii) biodiversity loss and interference with habitats (mainly related to vegetation clearing and wildlife mortality), (iv) moderate-scale impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including temporary and/or permanent physical and economic displacement, mainly as a result of land acquisition and land use restrictions associated with the infrastructure works of Component 1; (v) community health and safety risks, mainly due to labor influx and construction works such as road safety, SEA/SH, and the spread of infectious diseases; (vi) risks associated with labor conditions and the potential need for labor camps; (vii) potential exclusion of marginalized groups, especially if such groups are not adequately identified and engaged since the early stages of project preparation; and (viii) potential downstream risks and impacts of the TA activities under components 2 and 3 (types 1 and 2) intended to support the future RE investments and the enabling legislative environment, which for Phase 1 include pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, resource assessments, technical readiness, ESIA, etc. Since these downstream activities may produce low to substantial level social risks and impacts, all TORs, workplans, and documents defining the scope and outputs of TA activities will need to be consistent with ESS 1–10 and OP 4.03 (IFC Performance Standards), as applicable, and subject to the WB no-objection. Type 3 TA activities are not expected to induce any adverse E&S 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 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]*

The following documents are expected to be disclosed prior to appraisal in draft form:

- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and an updated version after negotiations.

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- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the description of a Grievance Mechanism (GM)
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and corresponding Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Songo-Cataxa-Matambo Transmission Corridor (requires update for consistency with ESF)
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Songo-Cataxa-Matambo Transmission Corridor (requires update for consistency with ESF)

The following documents are expected one (1) month after the Effective Date and thereafter implemented throughout Project implementation:

- Updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and corresponding Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Songo-Cataxa-Matambo Transmission Corridor
- Updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the Songo-Cataxa-Matambo Transmission Corridor.
- Updated and redisclosed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- GBV risk assessment and SEA/SH mitigation measures integrated into the ESMP.

The following documents are expected during implementation:

- Development of an Institutional Capacity Enhancement Plan / Annual training plan (3 months after effectiveness) Integrate requirements of relevant WBG standards (WB/IFC) into any relevant TORs

### III. CONTACT POINT

#### World Bank

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### IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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**V. APPROVAL**

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