Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)
### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>P165453</td>
<td>Mozambique Energy For All (ProEnergia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Ministry of Economy and Finance</td>
<td>Fundo de Energia (FUNAE), Electricidade de Moçambique (EdM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

The **Project Development Objective** is to increase access to electricity service in Mozambique.

**Components**

- Peri-urban and Rural Electrification
- Off-grid Electrification
- Technical Assistance and Implementation Support

### PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

#### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>152.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td>152.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
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</table>

#### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

- International Development Association (IDA) | 82.00
- IDA Grant                                   | 82.00
**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterpart Funding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borrower/Recipient</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Funds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous 1</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Assessment Category**

B-Partial Assessment

**Decision**

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

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**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Mozambique is a low-income country in Southeast Africa with a gross domestic product of US$417 per capita and a population of 29.6 million. The country has experienced a prolonged period of sustained growth; however, its macroeconomic stability has been compromised in an untenable debt situation, resulting in a very tight fiscal context.

Poverty has been on a declining trend accompanied by progress on related development indicators such as health and education. However, growth become less inclusive in recent years, with many low-income households missing out on the benefits of such growth. Education levels are slowly increasing in Mozambique, although from low levels of school attainment and quality of education overall, with a large gap between rural and urban areas, preventing a more inclusive development of human capital. In addition, the distribution of poverty is uneven across the country, with rural provinces in the center and the north accounting for a disproportionate share of the poor.

Mozambique’s rapidly growing population, together with its high youth dependency ratio, is and will continue to pose increasing pressure on public service delivery and infrastructure. To address this issue, the Government’s 5-year Plan (2015–2019) highlights agricultural and industrial development as the basis for socioeconomic development of the country and presents five strategic pillars to achieve accelerated economic growth and social development. It also targets expanded infrastructure as a key element to enhance the productive sectors of the economy, economic diversification, and improve access to markets. This calls for expanding access to electricity services to all Mozambicans by 2030 to support the young and growing population with productive opportunities.

**Sectoral and Institutional Context**
Despite achieving considerable results in service delivery, substantial challenges remain in the power sector to meet the Government of Mozambique’s (GoM) objective of providing affordable and sustainable access to electricity to its population. In the off-grid space, emerging new players have started providing high-quality certified solar products with more flexible payment schemes such as PAYGO model.

The GoM has embraced electrification as a flagship endeavor by approving in November 2018 the National Electrification Strategy (NES) and implementing it through the “Programa Nacional de Energia para Todos”, representing a key milestone in reaching all Mozambicans with electricity access by 2030.

The new approach for electrification will need approximately US$ 540 million of investment annually and represents a paradigm shift in Electricidade de Mozambique (EDM), the national electricity utility’s operations to reach universal access by 2030. The implementation of the “Programa de Energia para Todos” will require a phased approach to scale up electrification. In the short term, grid densification could enable connection of 1.4 million new customers to EDM’s existing grid, most of them in rural areas and poor communities.

The proposed project is leading the way toward growing electrification program while ensuring consumer affordability in a financially sustainable manner for EDM. It also contributes to an enabling environment for private-sector participation in energy service delivery (in both grid and off-grid areas). Finally, the project represents a coordinated effort by the donor community to implement the principles of the NES through the GoM’s program “Programa de Energia para Todos”.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)
The Project Development Objective is to increase access to electricity service in Mozambique.

Key Results

- People provided with new or improved electricity service: 1,445,000

D. Project Description

The proposed project seeks to implement a first phase of the “Programa de Energia para todos” and will support the expansion of electricity’s access to peri-urban and rural areas by extending and densifying the existing grid network and by promoting the use of off-grid energy solutions in those areas where the grid extension is considered economically unfeasible.

The project has three components:

**Component A: Peri-urban and Rural Electrification – (estimated cost US$ 130 million: IDA Grant-US$ 60 million, Multi-Donor Trust Fund – US$ 70 million)**

This component will finance the design, procurement of materials and construction works required to electrify all participating households and businesses in the project target areas with high population density, located close to existing electricity networks (in peri-urban and rural areas). EDM and GoM have identified over 500 settlements to be electrified in approximately 20 districts across the country. The site identification has been made based on the technical requirements and load profiles. The final selection of the sites will be confirmed by the geospatial electrification tool
(currently under development) based on a least cost approach. About 74 percent of those settlements are in rural areas. The component is expected to connect around 267,000 households, of which 197,600 are in rural areas and 69,400 in peri-urban areas. It is expected that nearly 50 percent of new connections are made in the five poorest provinces of Mozambique – Niassa, Nampula, and Zambezia, Cabo Delgado and Sofala. In particular, more than 85,000 connections are expected to be made in Nampula.

Component B: Off-grid Electrification (US$13 million IDA)

This component includes two subcomponents. Sub-component 1 - Mini-grid electrification: This activity will support the electrification of areas where electricity supply through mini-grids represents the least-cost option from a country perspective. The locations of mini-grids will be informed by the results of the Mozambique Geospatial Options Analysis towards Universal Electrification (funded by ESMAP) which includes the initial site identification made by FUNAE. FUNAE has identified 13 potential mini-grid sites across several districts in the north of Mozambique to be supplied through combined solar PV and battery storage with a total estimated capacity of 2.6 MWp and with the potential to reach 7,000 consumers. The proposed project will finance the construction of up to six of these mini-grids, adding approximately 4,000 new customers. In the settlements to be electrified by the mini-grid, the proposed Project will connect all potential customers in selected sites, ensuring economies of scale. Sub-component 2 – Off-grid results-based-financing (RBF) facility: This sub-component will support the expansion of off-grid energy market in Mozambique with a focus on selected provinces in the northern region, where the poverty incidence is high. The Facility will primarily support quality-certified Solar Home Systems (SHSs) and potentially other energy technologies such as solar water pumps for agriculture and efficient cooking solutions. The RBF will disburse based on verified results (e.g. market entry, sales) by an independent verification agent contracted by FUNAE. Such a facility can offer financial remuneration for quality verified products creating credibility of such solar products, creating a space for new entrants, as well as supporting deeper penetration to bottom of the pyramid consumer segments.

Component C: Technical Assistance and Implementation Support (US$9 million IDA)

This component will finance consultancy services required for the effective monitoring and control of the progress in the electrification program. In addition, it will support the preparation of selected feasibility studies for mini-grid investments, training activities and implementation support for EDM and FUNAE. These components include two sub-components. Sub-component 1 - Technical Assistance to EDM (US$ 6 million): This subcomponent will mainly finance: (i) Capacity building and implementation support for EDM, for project management expenses such as the financing of external audit, oversight of implementation including the environmental and safeguards instruments for the investments, oversight of the health and safety aspects during construction, as well as enhancement of procurement procedures and material logistics; (ii) Community Engagement Program this will include: connection campaign, which will be gender-sensitive, to inform people in target areas the cost of electricity services, uniformed payment for electricity connection to be paid in installments without any up-front payment, procedures and safety practices of the electrification process and support the ongoing community reach out program of EDM which empowers a network of community agents in the beneficiary areas; (iii) Young professional program at EDM, to support EDM’s efforts in building the new generation workforce in the company by competitively selecting technical specialists for the implementation of the program and support other key business areas of the utility, while receiving hands-on training organized in conjunction with EDM’s Academy; and (iv) Gender mainstreaming in EDM to increase gender participation in the company through specific initiatives launch by EDM’s human resources department (training, gender equality and justice policies, Gender Equality Seal, awareness campaign material). Sub-component 2 - Technical Assistance to FUNAE (US$ 3 million): This activity will support project management-related expenses such as the financing of external audit, oversight of implementation of the environmental and safeguard instruments for the investments components, as well as the oversight of health and safety aspects during
construction and operation. In addition, FUNAE, with support from contracted consultants, will develop a business strategy aligned with the roles it has been assigned under the NES. Also, this activity will support capacity building and consultancy services related to the development of Lighting Global quality standards for SHSS; and creation and implementation of a facility manager as well as the procurement of an independent verification agency for the RBF facility.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

EDM will be responsible for the implementation of Component A and C-1. FUNAE will be responsible for the implementation of Components B and C-2.

EDM will define the areas to be electrified based on technical and policy development priorities provided by MIREME. EDM, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be under the Direcção de Energia Social (DES), a newly formed unit in EDM to lead electrification projects. The PIU is led by a Director and is supplemented with additional staff given the size of the project portfolio it manages, including the ongoing PERIP. Using this arrangement will allow EDM to capitalize on the long-standing experience and capacity to implement World Bank financed projects. EDM is undergoing institutional reforms to address the challenges in the sector and better take advantage of the existing resources. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit will be a critical unit to ensure full compliance with World Bank safeguards requirements during the implementation of this project. The staff of this unit will be responsible for (i) carrying out social and environmental audits; (ii) supervising social and environmental consultants; (iii) guiding the Project Manager on major social and environmental issues; (iv) preparing terms of reference for environmental consultants; (v) monitoring the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and any Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as applicable; (vi) liaising with EDM’s Distribution Areas in the targeted provinces, in coordination with the Safety, Health and Environmental Directorate in EDM, to ensure fulfillment of social & environmental standards for utilities in the distribution areas; and (vii) liaising with the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy.

EDM is also undergoing a Supply Chain Reform, which intends to elevate the quality of procurement and inventory supply and management practices to international best practices. This reform will further strengthen PIU’s compliance with World Bank procurement requirements during the implementation of this project. The reform is being driven by the newly structured Procurement and Logistics Directorate, and entails: (i) centralization and normalization of procurement practices, guided by new regulations and international standards, (ii) refurbishment and optimization of warehousing capacity, to ensure optimal and safe storage of stocks, (iii) optimization and possible upgrade of the Logistics module for Contract and Inventory management and controls, and (iv) redesign of the transportation network for optimality of timing and costs in supplies. The capacity of the staff of the new directorate will be enhanced through tailored training.

FUNAE will be responsible for Component B. FUNAE has experience in implementing World Bank financed projects, with the recent work on “Investments on Rural and Renewable Energy Component” under the EDAP project. Maintaining and strengthening the existing project management structure will enable FUNAE to capitalize on the experience accumulated and reduce implementation risks.
F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

ProEnergia investment program, although to be confirmed, is thus likely to be composed of a large number of small-scale and dispersed interventions that comprise peri-urban and rural areas of Mozambique. Given the nature, scale and scope of the infrastructure investments planned, moderate environmental or social impacts are foreseen and no protected areas for nature conservation, species or habitats of particular interest will be directly or indirectly affected. The proposed rating for the project is Category B, regarding impacts and risks from both implementation and operation stages. It is expected that most of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project investments, including the ones to be potentially developed by private sector (under Component B), will be avoided and/or mitigated through provisions adopted during the project preparation phase and/or the development of the technical designs. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by the borrower comprising a set of Environmental and Social Management Plans (along the lines of OP 4.01) to be adopted by EDM, FUNAE and contractors, with additional guidelines prepared to address natural habitats and cultural heritage issues, as needed, and determine once the indicative investment program is available. Screening, supervision and monitoring procedures was included in the ESMF. In addition, preliminary assessments should be conducted by EDM of current operating conditions regarding the management of effluents and emissions, and contaminated soils, to identity potential environmental liabilities, and especially the presence of hazardous materials in transformers and capacitors at old sub-stations. If needed, in such cases, the handling and disposal of such material, including worker and public safety, is an important consideration of ESMF. Inherent risks of linemen work or either maintenance of distribution lines, power substations and solar generation parks were considered.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Paulo Jorge Temba Sithoe, Environmental Specialist
Eden Gabriel Vieira Dava, Social Specialist
Maria Do Socorro Alves Da Cunha, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
<th>Explanation (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The objective of most investments considered under the project is to increase access to electricity in Mozambique. Installation or constructions of short LV extensions, limited MV extensions, and some additional networks may require site and land clearance for Right-of-Way (RoW) that could lead to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
loss of vegetation and associated fauna, soil disturbance and erosion, increased runoff and sedimentation of water bodies, people’s temporary or permanent physical displacement, including issues of community and worker’s health and safety. Such impacts could also extend to the operation phase. Potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the project are expected to be moderate, reversible and temporary. The proposed rating for the project is Category B, regarding impacts and risks from both implementation and operation stages. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared by the borrower, to set forth mechanisms for screening, supervision and monitoring during implementation, including clear roles and responsibilities for client contractors and supervisors including a proposal of institutional strengthening program for EDM and FUNAE. Although project has substantial positive impacts, the prepared preliminary impact assessment identified low and moderate impacts and risks, within the accepted limits and standards. A comprehensive and detailed impact assessment must be completed for each subproject, during the implementation stage, and that further assessment will follow the methodology found in the proposed ESMF. A generic Environmental and Social Management Plan and subset of guidelines and code of conduct for implementers were included in the prepared ESMF and also consulted upon and publicly disclosed. The proposed management programs include the following: Chance Find procedure; Traffic Management program; Hazardous Materials Management Program; Security Forces management program, as well as GBV, stakeholder engagement and GRM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project activities may include civil works with potential negative impacts on natural habitats (soil, water, mainly), demanding specific provisions for mitigation on natural habitats that was included in the ESMF.

This policy is not triggered. The area in which the project will be implemented is not known to include
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pest Management OP 4.09</strong></th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities to be supported by this project will not involve the use of pesticides or biological control of pest management in rights-of-ways areas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Although the project will not be involved in major civil works or large movements of earth in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources. To ensure due diligence, Chance Find procedures was included in the ESMF and ESMPs to address OP/BP 4.11 basic requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>There are no Indigenous People in the project area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The project will finance the connection of electricity services through the installation of distribution lines (medium and low voltage) under Component 1 and Component 2.1. Resulting impacts are unlikely to require the involuntary resettlement of people as most affectation is expected to lead to loss of assets that will be partial and/or temporary. Impacts on means of livelihoods or resources is also expected to be limited. In relation to component 2.2 for mini-grid, the project will finance the distribution network, while the private sector is expected to finance the small generation plant. This generation plant would require land acquisition, delimitation of rights-of-way and others with eventual conflict within rural communities and land ownership, resulting in involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of (or access to) assets, means of livelihood or resources. The Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been duly consulted upon, cleared by the World Bank and adequately disclosed both in-country, and on the World Bank website prior to appraisal. The RPF includes specific provisions to guide the borrower to adequately deal with issues of land acquisition and compensation and physical displacement of people. Should it become necessary, the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for any site requiring relocation will be done. The RPF also indicates that resettlement and compensation measures are to be completed before any construction works are initiated in the respective segment. Such specific compensation...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The World Bank
Mozambique Energy for All (ProEnergia) Project (P165453)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal and RAPs will also be consulted upon and adequately disclosed prior to the physical implementation of any of such given activity.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
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### KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

#### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

   The Project will have positive social benefits. By connecting people to electricity in peri-urban and rural areas the Project will promote economic growth and equity through electrification of low low-income households. The Project will also have positive environmental impacts. The electrification program in the Project that will connect mainly low-income households will displace kerosene lighting that these households currently use. Greater reliability of electricity service will displace small diesel generators used by businesses.

   The Project will support three components that aims at connecting on-grid and off-grid households based on a sustainable approach to electrification that incorporates proven international experience, technical assistance and capacity building support.

   All infrastructure investments in Component A (On-grid electrification) will be at existing electricity network infrastructure (i.e., at existing EDM substations and lines) and it is expected to connect 267,000 new clients to electricity service. There will be no land acquisition, no involuntary resettlement for these components or significant adverse environmental issues. The scope of work consist of short extension of medium-voltage lines (MV), extension to low-voltage lines (LV), installation of small distribution transformers and household connections. The MV and LV lines do not require land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement of households. Civil works will lead to relatively minor air and water pollution during the construction phases and, once the works are completed, limited loss of non-critical animal and plant habitats is expected. The main negative impact is in the construction stage regarding the risk of working in elevated conditions with potential electricity and/or chemical hazards, excavations, asbestos, noise, vibrations, etc. During operation phase, there are inherent risk of linemen work or maintenance of distributions lines, transformers, etc.

   For Component B (Off-grid electrification through mini-grids). This Component will be implemented by FUNAE and will support the implementation of mini-grids, on a pilot basis, whose connection to the national grid is not viable in the short- and medium-term. The component will pilot the implementation of the off-grid business model, where Solar PV mini-grids (with battery storage) are clustered on geographical basis. This component is expected to have low to moderate negative impacts on the environment, depending on their locations. The major environmental and public health risks might arise from improper disposal of SHSs batteries to be handled by private companies. In addition,
similar risks as described for Component A during the construction and operation of distribution assets for the mini-grids can be expected.

An ESMF was prepared, consulted and disclosed by the borrower. The ESMF comprises generic ESMP and subset of guidelines and code of conduct for implementers. ESMP will be developed for each individual subprojects in Components A and B to address the specific environmental impacts during construction and operation.

A potential social impact of the Project is the application of the Land Law which indicates that when an electricity “conductor” is built, a partial protection zone (PPZ) of 50 meters on either side is established. Although this PPZ is not necessary from a technical stand point, the Land Law creates potential adverse impacts on the rights of land holders and users. EDM is seeking an adequate solution to address this issue that will have to be satisfactory to the Bank in accordance with the Bank safeguard policies. In addition the Component B, the off-grid solution, will require land acquisition of portions of land for Solar PV mini-grids to be installed, although the exact location are not yet defined by EDM/FUNAE, it would have a social impact associated with land acquisition and environmental issues such as noise, dust, during construction, etc.

The project will finance the connection of electricity services through the installation of distribution lines (medium and low voltage) under Component 1 and Component 2.1. Resulting impacts are unlikely to require the involuntary resettlement of people as most affectation is expected to lead to loss of assets that will be partial and/or temporary. Impacts on means of livelihoods or resources is also expected to be limited. In relation to component 2.2 for mini-grid, the project will finance the distribution network, while the private sector is expected to finance the small generation plant. This generation plant would require land acquisition, delimitation of rights-of-way and others with eventual conflict within rural communities and land ownership, resulting in involuntary resettlement of people and/or loss of (or access to) assets, means of livelihood or resources.

The Borrower has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been duly consulted upon, cleared by the World Bank and adequately disclosed both in-country, and on the World Bank website prior to appraisal. The RPF includes specific provisions to guide the borrower to adequately deal with issues of land acquisition and compensation and physical displacement of people. Should it become necessary, the preparation and implementation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for any site requiring relocation will be carried out.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The investment program is composed of a large number of small-scale and dispersed interventions that comprise urban and rural areas of Mozambique. Given the nature, scale and scope of the infrastructure investments planned, no significant environmental or social impacts are foreseen and no protected areas for nature conservation, species or habitats of particular interest will be directly or indirectly affected. However the potential impacts that may occur include labor influx, community health and safety, potential GBV/SEA issue, child labor, during the construction stage.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

The project will build on PERIP project including the use of existing substations and transmission lines to reduce the length of the medium voltage lines. Under the Component B EDM/FUNAE, will identify the available/suitable areas considering the first resettlement principle avoiding massive resettlement where is possible.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
The EDM and FUNAE have consulted and disclosed a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that will guide the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), in case the project identifies Project Affected People that need to be resettled or compensated. Given the nature of works related to activities under PERIP, some of the RPF provisions will follow the provisions approved by the PERIP RPF. Under the component C the project will also consider capacity building for EDM/FUNAE personnel for better monitoring of safeguards aspects of the project, including induction training for all workers and mandatory training for the jobs that require special trainings to better address the potential impacts and risks.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The RPF and ESMF have been consulted upon, cleared by the WB and disclosed in their respective websites. The consultation took place in Nacala, Mapulanguene and the district of Boane with the participation of local authorities, community leaders, potential beneficiaries of the project, EDM, FUNAE, MITADER. EDM/FUNAE have representations along the country that will be responsible to ensure that there is continued participation and consultation during the project preparation and implementation. A grievance redress mechanism will also be prepared and disclosed in the project areas to allow PAPs to present their complaints/grievances with the project. It is important to note that the GRM will also include an internal GRM for project workers and for communities and PAPs.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03-Dec-2018</td>
<td>25-Jan-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure

Mozambique
25-Jan-2019

Comments

This has been disclosed on FUNAE website.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03-Dec-2018</td>
<td>17-Jan-2019</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure

Mozambique
23-Jan-2019

Comments
Disclosure in FUNAE and EDM Website

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?
Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?
Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?
No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?
Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?
Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?
Yes

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?
Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?
Yes

CONTACT POINT

World Bank
Zayra Luz Gabriela Romo Mercado
Senior Energy Specialist

Mariano Salto
Senior Energy Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Implementing Agencies
Fundo de Energia (FUNAE)
Antonio Saide
CEO
aosaide2008@gmail.com

Electricidade de Moçambique (EdM)