



**ANGOLA MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICE
STRENGTHENING PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING
AND ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK**

The overall objective of the Municipal Health Service Strengthening Project (MHSS) is to improve the population's access to and quality of maternal and child health care services.

The project has three components: (i) improving service delivery in the five provinces of Bengo, Malange, Lunda Norte, Moxico, and Uige in 18 municipalities (US\$72.8million); (ii) piloting of demand-side incentives to encourage institutional deliveries (US\$0.8 million); and (iii) strengthening the capacity of the MOH and municipalities (US\$18.2 million).

The project supports an integrated model of health service delivery with a package of interventions aimed at reducing child and maternal mortality. By bringing health services to the population through outreach and community health workers, the project will help municipalities deliver a higher volume of cost-effective preventive and curative services to a population that may not have sought these services in the first place. This is because people face trade-offs on the use of their time between walking long distances to reach health centers and employing it for productive or other family activities. Better planning and management will help increase the volume of services in both urban and rural areas. The provision of demand-side incentives and the improvement of the supply and quality of obstetric care should increase the number of institutional deliveries and help reduce maternal mortality.

To increase access to *obstetric care*, the project will have a dual strategy: (i) it will provide equipment to existing municipal health centers, which will help to improve the quality of care; and (ii) it will expand the supply of obstetric care by building 36 new delivery rooms in health centers and posts, bringing the services closer to the population.

Finally, the project strategy calls for the training of midwives and nurses who will provide obstetric care in these facilities. Nurses trained in obstetric and pre-natal care will be part of the integrated primary care mobile teams that will visit the most distant communities. The training will focus on the improvement of practical skills rather than on theoretical concepts.

The Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS) for the project was cleared on November XX, 2009. The only safeguard policy triggered by the project was Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) because of the potential environmental impact of the construction of delivery rooms and housing for medical staff as well as the handling of medical healthcare waste. . The impact at community level is expected to be marginal. No large-scale economic activities are envisioned. Land acquisition for proposed housing will be diligently documented on the Land Acquisition Assessment Form..

The project includes the construction of 24 houses for health staff at provincial and municipal levels. The houses will be built on land that belongs to the government of Angola and are not subject to the presence of squatters.

Proposed Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards

For its Environmental and Social Management Framework, this project has adopted the specialized approach and screening procedures

This framework will be disclosed in-country by the project to all relevant stakeholders (including national and local government, civil society and potential implementing agencies and potentially affected persons) through means including the local media, the project launch workshop, regional training and sensitization events, district offices and the InfoShop, as part of the overall project documentation. Under this framework, the project implementation manual will include a clear description of administrative and organizational responsibilities and arrangements, performance indicators, and arrangements for environmental and social monitoring.

The process of environmental assessment for the project will consist of four steps:

Step 1: Basic screening to identify either those activities that will not be funded (see Table 1) or which would have no or limited likely adverse environmental or social impact (see Table 2); Step 2: More detailed screening of activities with potential negative environmental or social impact (see Table 3);

Step 3: Identification of mitigation measures and/or environmental and socially sound design features for those activities identified to have potential negative environmental impact (see Table 4); and

Step 4: Certification that the assessment process has been done in a technically appropriate manner and that any identified mitigation or design features will be taken into consideration in the final project implementation.

Step 1: Basic Screening to Identify Activities that will not be funded or which have no or limited likely adverse Environmental or Social Impact

<i>Table 1:</i> Activities that will not be financed	Presence of the Activity within the Municipal Health Service Strengthening Project (MHSS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including forests 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those that propose the use of pesticides in a manner that is inconsistent with national laws and/or international standards 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those that would cause significant damage to cultural property 	No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those that would adversely affect indigenous peoples, as they themselves would determine through informed participation in project conceptualization and design 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those that would involuntarily resettle or cause the involuntary resettlement of people 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of any new, large, dam or any activity that would be dependent on an existing large dam or one under construction 	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those that would be implemented in a internationally disputed area or on an international waterway. 	No

→ This list of activities that will not be financed will be adhered to throughout this project and Table 1 will be completed for all activities involving construction to be financed under the project.

<p><i>Table 2:</i></p> <p><i>Preliminary Screening Checklist</i></p> <p>Typical HSD Project Components</p>	Potential Environmental and Social Impact			Components in the Municipal Health Service Strengthening Project (MHSS)
	None	Possible / Limited	Likely / Significant	
<i>Component 1 - Improvement in service delivery</i>	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 1a - Strengthening of municipal health services at the primary level</i>	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 1b - Strengthening of municipal health services at the primary level</i>	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 2 – Scaling up of population-based outreach services</i>	√			
<i>Subcomponent 3 – Improving community interventions</i>				●
<i>Subcomponent 4 – Improving obstetric care</i>	√			
Rehabilitation and construction of about 36 delivery rooms (for pre and post delivery, and child care) in health centers and posts;		√		●
Construction of about 24 houses for health professionals at provincial and municipal levels		√		●
<i>Subcomponent 5 – Improving hospital waste management disposal (HWMD)</i>		√		●
<i>Component 2 – Piloting of demand-side incentives to encourage institutional deliveries</i>	√			●

Component 3 – Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Health at the Central, Provincial, and Municipal Levels	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 1- Strengthening Program Management.</i>	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 2 - Strengthening the Capacity of the Department of Planning of the MOH</i>	√			●
<i>Subcomponent 3 - Strengthening of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).</i>	√			●

Table 2 indicates that the overall project components of the Angola Municipal Health Services Strengthening Project are likely to have no, or limited, adverse environmental or social impact. As individual sub-components are developed or if new components are added to these components, Table 2 will also be completed for each. All new sub-components (if any) will then proceed to the more detailed screening outlined in Step 2 below, with particular attention given to any sub-components for which Table 2 suggests the potential for negative or significant environmental or social impact. To prevent environmental impacts due to the construction or rehabilitation of houses for health professionals in *health centers/posts* and to construction and rehabilitation of delivery rooms (Under sub-component 4), the ESMF (step 3) addresses the General Environmental Management issues associated with civil works and include an annex with Detailed Environmental Management Conditions for Construction Contracts. In the initial screening, no Involuntary Resettlement is envisaged for the construction for the houses of the medical staff. For each selected construction site, a Land Acquisition¹ Assessment Form will be completed and signed to document the legal description of the land, location, occupation, use and to verify that no Involuntary Resettlement will occur as a result of the proposed constructions. Copies of such forms are included in annex 2.

Because of the importance of proper management of Health Care Waste, this project is proposing to improve medical health care waste disposal under component 1- sub-component 5. A stand alone Health Care Waste Management Plan was prepared.

Step 2: More Detailed Screening of Activities for Potential Negative Environmental or Social Impact

Table 3:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>N/A*</i>
Self-Assessment Tool for Environmental and Social Screening			
Section A: Basic Screening			
1. Will the project have a <i>significant</i> negative impact on a <i>natural habitat</i> , including <i>forests</i> ?		√	
2. Does the project procure <i>pesticides</i> ?		√	

¹ Acquisition in the present case means obtaining land from the government for free, not through a purchase.

Table 3:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>N/A*</i>
Self-Assessment Tool for Environmental and Social Screening			
3. Will the project operate in an internationally <i>disputed area</i> or affect an <i>international waterway</i> ?		√	
4. Will the project significantly damage <i>cultural property</i> ?		√	
5. Will the project <i>involuntary resettle</i> people?			
6. Does the project depend on or plan to rehabilitate or build a large <i>dam</i> ?		√	
If the answer to any of the above questions is “Yes”, then the activity <u>cannot</u> be financed as proposed and will require modification.			
7. Does the project focus <i>exclusively</i> on:	√		
▪ Improving Health Service Delivery			
▪ Information and sensitization activities; and/or			
▪ Program management, monitoring or evaluation			
If the answer to question 7 is “Yes”, then there is <u>no further need</u> for an environmental assessment of project activity. <u>Go to Step 4, Certification</u>			
Section B: Detailed Screening of Sub-projects			
8. Does the project support agriculture, animal production or agro-processing activities? (see Step 3, #4).			√
9. Will the project be responsible for the rehabilitation of any roads or structures? (see Step 3, #1, #2).		√	
10. Could the project cause drinking water to become contaminated or increase water-related diseases such as malaria or bilharzias? (see Step 3, #2g)		√	
11. Will a significant ² amount of natural resources (including trees/fuel wood, water, etc.) be harvested or exploited by design or as a result of the project?		√	
12. Will <i>indigenous groups</i> be affected by the project? ³		√	
13. Will the project involve clearing of new land of individual plots?		√	
14. Will the project involve new irrigation, construction of storage dams, diversion of river flows, or drilling for water? (see Step 3, #2b)		√	
15. Could the project cause an increase in soil erosion?		√	
16. Will the project use fertilizers in a manner inconsistent with standard technical guidelines as recommended by the national Ministry of Agriculture and/or FAO?		√	
17. Will the project be located in or near a recognized natural habitat or a		√	

* Insufficient (I) information or not applicable (N)

² See WB glossary of environmental and social safeguard terms.

³ In the areas where the project will operate, there may be communities of people who the Bank considers “indigenous people.” In order to actively include and monitor for the presence of such peoples as potential beneficiaries of the project, the implementing agency will proactively include the category of indigenous peoples as per World Bank OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples.

Table 3:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>N/A*</i>
Self-Assessment Tool for Environmental and Social Screening			
protected area?			
18. Will the project create any liquid or solid wastes? (see Step 3, #3c)	√		
19. If the project will finance the construction of new latrines, will they be built in accordance with standard technical designs and environmentally sound practices as indicated in Step 3, #3?	√		
20. Will project activities require land acquisition either permanent or temporary? (see Step 3, #5)		√	
<i>If the answer to any of the questions 8-21 is “Yes”, go to Step 3 on technical design features and mitigation measures.</i>			

Step 3: Identification of Mitigation Measures and/or Environmental and Socially Sound Design Features for those Activities Identified to have Potential Negative Environmental Impact

All project components and sub-components will be required to comply with the recommended standard technical guidelines and /or mitigation measures detailed here. Table 4 will be completed for all sub-components for which Step 2 indicated the need for more detailed screening of potential negative environmental or social impact.

1. Construction and rehabilitation of buildings

To prevent environmental impacts due to the construction or rehabilitation of *health centers/posts, and houses for staff and delivery rooms*, the following actions should be taken into consideration:

- Protect soil surfaces during construction;
- Select sustainable construction materials, particularly wood;
- Control and clean the construction site daily;
- During construction, control dust by water or other means;
- Provide adequate waste disposal services;
- For health care centers ensure that appropriate waste disposal facilities are provided;
- Ensure proper drainage, grading, terracing, border planting, etc. to reduce erosion;
- Eliminate opportunities for standing water;
- Dispose of oil and solid waste materials appropriately.

2. Water Supply and Sanitation

Prior to preparing a construction site, information – as necessary - should be acquired with regard to the following:

- Determination of a safe yield of water at the site;
- Location of important wildlife habitats that the activity can affect;
- Assessment of the site’s environmental carrying capacity;
- The community’s institutional capacity to participate in the project; and

- Determination of policy reforms and training needed for the project's sustainability.

The following environmental guidelines for water supply and sanitation for the housing and delivery room facilities must be taken into account:

a. Water supply systems

Locate wells at a minimum distance of:

- 50 m from pit latrines, septic tanks, sewers;
- 100 m from borehole latrines, soak pits, trenches and sub-surface sewage disposal;
- 150 m from cesspools, sanitary land field areas, and graves.

These criteria are partly based on the rate of movement of bacteria and viruses through soils and on their survival period. Although bacteria and viruses are largely retained by the first meter of soil around the sanitary and other installations listed, there have been actual recordings of them travelling the distances mentioned as a minimum. In cases of doubt, it is up to the water or health authorities concerned to decide whether or not an intake site should be abandoned.

The well should:

- have a slab large enough to collect spill water;
- have a proper spill water outlet;
- have a connecting drainage ditch that carries water about 5 m away from the slab;
- have a soak-away of at least 75 cm depth which is back filled with gravel and stones if the water is not used in an adjacent garden;
- be protected by low vegetation with shallow roots.

Additional measures to prevent contamination of wells:

- Livestock must be kept away from the intake by fencing the area (minimum radius of 50 m);
- Soil erosion should be prevented;
- The well should be safe from flooding;
- Bore holes should not be drilled too close to a well;
- Crossing of open water in order to reach the well should be avoided;
- The well should preferably be installed in a confined aquifer, protected by an overlying impermeable layer;
- Periodic testing of water quality, particularly ground water.

b. Wastewater collection, disposal, and management

Although this aspect may not always be relevant in rural areas, potential wastewater issues should be reviewed and addressed as appropriate:

- Appropriate collection/removal methods (i.e. the use of trucks, carts etc.);
- Identification of disposal sites (existing or new ones);
- Appropriate management methods (i.e. use of wetlands, ponds, treatment facilities, out falls);
- As appropriate, consider technologies and management strategies designed to reuse wastewater in rural agriculture which in turn can reduce environmental pollution.

Nature /Status of land to be used for construction of housing of medical staff and delivery rooms

The project does not support any involuntary resettlement or acquisition of land through eminent domain powers. The project requires that the land is i) land belonging to the government and ii) Land that does not have squatters whose livelihood could be affected through loss of property and /or access. If for some reason, land in a given site does not belong to the government of Angola or has issues related to squatters, then the information would be transmitted by the Municipal officer to the project coordinator and ultimately to the project TTL who would remind the government that the No - Objection will only be given for construction on government land clear of squatters as previously agreed with the government..

<i>Table 4:</i>			
Standard Technical Guidelines and/or Mitigation Measures by area of potential sub-project			
	Y	N	N/A
Construction and rehabilitation of Buildings:			
If the project includes of the construction or rehabilitation of buildings, has the project design taken into consideration all the issues highlighted above, as appropriate, to ensure adverse environmental and social effects are avoided or reduced to acceptable levels?	√		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the answer to this question is no, the activity must be modified or redesigned. 			

Step 4: Certification that the Assessment Process has been done in a Technically Appropriate Manner and that any Identified Mitigation or Design Features will be taken into Consideration in the Final Project Implementation

After progressing through the self-assessment exercise detailed in Steps 1-3, contractors will be required to complete, and file with the MHSS Project Coordinator, the certification below to attest to their compliance with environmental and social safeguards procedures. The General Environmental Conditions for Construction Contracts are presented in Annex 2.

Angola’s overall policy, legal, and institutional framework

The ESMF will be implemented within Angola’s overall policy, legal, and institutional framework.

Environmental Policy

The Angolan government's environmental strategies, policy framework, and management approaches and priorities are still being developed and will be spelled out in two major documents - the National Environmental Management Program (PNGA) and the National Environmental Strategy (ENA) - both currently under formulation.

Responsibility for formulating and implementing environmental policies and programs and for environmental management in Angola lies with the Ministry of Urbanism and the Environment. This includes the promotion of a policy to support environmental education processes within the formal, informal and non- formal sectors of education.

The PNGA is seen as an important instrument for the achievement of sustainable development. Since 1993 different stakeholders (both from the government and civil society) have been contributing to the document which is still in draft form. The draft PNGA emphasizes the need for implementing an environmental management strategy to protect the environment, even though most of the Angolan natural resources are still largely intact. The PNGA proposes the establishment of an inter-ministerial body for coordinating all sector environmental management activities to contribute towards environmental good practice on the "...exploitation of natural resources, improvement of the economic environment, poverty alleviation and subsequent improvement of the quality of life and environment". The PNGA also recognizes and describes aspects of the (changing) broader national context of the environment in Angola, such as: the transitions from war to peace and from a one-party to a multi-party democratic system; the destruction of social, economic and environmental infrastructures; the deficient education system and lack of skilled human resources; weaknesses in the productive and private sectors; transition from a centralized to a market economy; and the impact of landmines, illegal hunting and game cropping to feed soldiers. This PNGA is to be implemented over the long term, based on legal instruments to be developed and depending on available financial resources.

The National Environmental Strategy (ENA) is a guiding framework closely related to the PNGA, aiming to identify the main environmental problems in Angola, with a view to addressing them in order to achieve sustainable development goals. The ENA highlights the need to integrate all economic, social, and environmental policies into the broader Angolan policies in order to achieve sustainable development. Aside from the environment, sustainable development goals are also furthered by the promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprise development. An Economic and Social Development Fund (FDES) has recently been put in place as an institutional and financial mechanism to encourage such smaller-scale enterprise development and associated entrepreneurial activity, as a source of employment and income generation among less well-to-do people and as an incentive for broader-based private sector development.

Legal Framework

In the context of the MHSS the key legal elements of for environmental management are:

1. The Environmental Law
2. The Land Law

The Framework Environment Law

Environmental legislation in Angola was outdated until the early 1990's, when a new State Secretariat for the Environment was established. This new Secretariat developed

new strategies and policy approaches leading to the formulation of a '*Lei de Bases do Ambiente*' (Environmental Framework Law) which was approved in 1998 by the Angolan National Assembly. The Environmental Law inspired and triggered complementary legislation in a number of sectors - often new versions of outdated laws from the colonial period - which were in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Angolan Constitution and Environment Law (e.g. oil, fishery and mining sector). Most of these sector laws include the obligation to implement environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for new projects likely to affect the environment as well as the 'polluter pays principle'.

Although there are a number of new environmental legislations, they still need to be coordinated among each other and integrated within each economic and social sector. Generally, environmental considerations are not yet an integral part of national socioeconomic programs, partly because "environment" has not been regarded as a national priority. According to the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment (Ministerio das Pescas e Ambiente 2000a), other reasons for the environment being left out of sector planning and national decision-making processes are:

1. Lack of solid information on the state of the environment in Angola;
2. Lack of experience with integrating environmental aspects with economic and social programs; and
3. Lack of institutional capacity for environmental management.

The aim of the Framework Environmental Law is to provide a legal framework for the use and correct management of the environment and its components such that it assures sustainable development. The Environmental Law is applicable to all public or private activities, which may influence the environment either directly or indirectly. The salient features of the Law include the following:

1. All projects, the activities of which have implications for communities, interfere with the ecological equilibrium or exploit natural resources that may affect third parties, must be subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for which Public Consultation is mandatory (Article 10).
2. Projects and operations that are likely to have a negative impact on the environment are required to be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment by independent assessors (Article 16).
3. According to Article 16 the environmental impact study must contain at least the following:
 - a. A non-technical summary of the project;
 - b. A description of the activity to be carried out;
 - c. A description of the baseline environmental situation in the area of influence of the activity;
 - d. A summary of comments arising from the public consultation process;
 - e. A prediction of the environmental and social impacts arising from the project;
 - f. An indication of the mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative impacts;
 - g. An indication of systems to control and monitor the project.

4. Licensing of activities that are liable to cause significant environmental impacts shall be required. The issuance of an environmental license shall be based upon an environmental impact assessment (Article 17).
5. The Government will pass legislation to control the production, emission, disposal, transport, importation and management of gaseous, liquid and solid pollutants (Article 19).
6. The law also forbids, explicitly, the importation of dangerous residues or dangerous wastes, except for that laid down in specific legislation passed by the National Assembly (Article 19).

The Law to Use and Benefit from Land based on a Titled Concession (The Land Law)

The Law to Use and Benefit from Land based on a Titled Concession (the "Land Law") was passed by the National Assembly in 1992 and determines that the land is State property and may not be sold. However, the right to use and benefit from land may be acquired by individuals or associations, both national and non-national based on the authorization of a formal request made by the proponent (Article 4). Title rights to land may not be issued in rural areas occupied by rural populations (Article 15). In the case extinction of land rights the land reverts to the State and it is incumbent upon the State to pay a fair and just compensation (Article 23). The Law provides a further legal basis for demarcating areas for total protection (Article 12) and partial protection (Article 13). These provisions permit the conservation and management of ecologically sensitive habitats such as mountain habitats and riparian vegetation.

Partial Protection Zones are considered to be areas protected for nature conservation or protected in the interest of the State and include:

1. Interior waters, the territorial sea and the maritime exclusive economic zone;
2. The continental platform;
3. A strip of land along the maritime coast and around islands, bays and estuaries;
4. A strip of land surrounding sources of water;
5. A strip of land around the edge of dams and reservoirs;
6. A strip along the territorial border:

Institutional Framework

Ministry of Urbanism and Environment (MINUA)

The responsibility for environmental protection and management has recently (January 2003) been transferred to the newly created Ministry of Urbanism and Environment³. The National Directorate for Environment (DNA) that was housed within the ex-Ministry of Fisheries and Environment has been transferred to the new Ministry. The DNA is headed by a National Director and comprises three (3) departments with 5 professional staff (with Licenciatura⁴ degrees or higher). Currently, responsibility for EIA falls under the National Directorate for the Environment which, among other tasks, is responsible for reviewing and commenting on draft EIA reports. A Department for Environmental Licensing is in the process of being established which will be responsible for overseeing the EIA process in Angola. At the provincial level National

Directorate for the Environment is represented by an Environmental Sector falling under the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment. The capacity and staffing levels of the Environmental Sector varies greatly from province to province but in most cases the capacity for environmental management at provincial level is weak. Financial resources to support EIA come from the limited regular budgetary allocations to the National Directorate for Environment - which in turn originates from the regular annual budgetary envelope of the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment, complemented by donor support for specific projects. This means that resources for EIA are shared amongst a range of other activities implemented by the National Directorate. The National Directorate for Nature Conservation (DNCN) also falls under the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment. The DNCN is responsible for the nature conservation inside and outside of and protected areas (national parks and reserves).

The Legal Framework For Loss Of Land And Assets

The law on Use and Benefit from Land based on a Titled Concession (the "Land Law") was passed by the National Assembly of Angola in 1992 and determines that all the land is State land. The right to use and benefit from land may be acquired by individuals or associations, both national and non-national, based on the authorization of a formal request made by the proponent. The 1992 law allowed for individuals to purchase land from the State.

Land rights may be extinguished by the State in the public interest and in such cases the land reverts to the State. However, it is incumbent upon the State to pay a fair and just compensation.

The government of Angola does not have a specific resettlement policy for cases where vulnerable groups are displaced. Other than stating that compensation should be paid when land is expropriated in the public interest, the Land Law does not expand on issues related to compensation, in terms of the principles, forms, eligibility, valuation, adequacy, procedures, timing and responsibilities.

There are no specific guidelines regarding compensation and fairness and the principles and procedures are often drawn up and agreed to among the main stakeholders on a case by case or individual project basis.

There is no explicit legal provision for displaced persons (DPs) to appeal against levels of compensation or other resettlement measures provided although DPs have final redress to the courts. Generally, there are well established local mechanisms for conflict resolution amongst communities.

Process for Dealing with Land used for Construction in the MHSS Project

The MHSS Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that land and asset issues are dealt with properly, with assistance from municipal administrations.

The Municipal Administrator will be in charge of identifying government land that will be used for the construction of staff houses. He/she will fill the form “Assessment of the Acquisition⁴ of Land used for Construction” presented in Annex 1.

In principle the form will state that the land to be used belongs to the government and free of squatters. The form will be sent to the Project Coordinator for no-objection before initiating the bidding process for construction. Should for any reason the form show any issue with the land or that squatters are present, the Project Coordinator will request the Municipal Administrator to find another piece of land belonging to the government and free of squatters.

Houses will usually be built in the periphery of municipalities. They can be built in any location provided that it is not too far from the health facilities where the staff will work. This flexibility makes it easy for the municipality to find alternative government land, should there ever be a case where a piece of land envisaged for construction would have squatters.

Certification

Implementing Agency:

I certify that the information provided above regarding the MHSS project that my organization is responsible for implementing is correct, and that to the best of my organization’s knowledge and experience, all relevant technical standards and environmental safeguards have been taken into consideration in the project’s design. Further, I agree to allow representatives of relevant Government authorities as well as the MHSS and World Bank to visit project sites to review in conjunction with my staff details of this assessment, and any procedures or mitigation measure put in place in relation to the implementation of the project.

Signature: _____
Official Representative

date: _____

Name:

Overseeing Technical Officer **

Signature: _____

date: _____

Name:

** Of either the World Bank TTL or relevant government technical ministry

⁴ Acquisition in the present case means obtaining land from the government for free, not through a purchase

Annex 1a. AVALIAÇÃO DE AQUISIÇÃO DE TERRENOS PARA CONSTRUÇÃO DE HABITAÇÃO

1. Município de:.....
2. Localização:.....
3. Data proposta para o começo da construção: .../.../....
4. Disponibilidade de Planta Arquitectónica: (assinale a resposta seleccionada com um círculo)

Sim Não

5. A construção da casa envolverá aquisição de terreno e ou demolição de estruturas existentes? (assinale a resposta seleccionada com um círculo)

Sim Não

Se a resposta a pergunta anterior for sim, por favor forneça mais detalhes:

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Tamanho do terreno requerido para a construção (ha):
 - a. Governo Provincial _____ha
 - b. Propriedade privada _____ha
 - c. Outros _____ha

7. Uso actual do terreno indicado acima no qual a casa será construída:

.....
.....
.....

8. Existência, caso haja, de usuários⁵: forneça o número actual e respectivos nomes:

.....
.....
.....

Assinado por:

Nome: _____

Administrador Municipal

Data: ___/___/___

⁵ Não será permitida a construção de casas com o financiamento do projecto em terrenos ocupados

Annex 2: MHSS ESMF

General Environmental Management Conditions for Construction Contracts

General

1. In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about such an ESMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that ESMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved ESMP after written instruction by the Supervising Engineer (SE) to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.
2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an ESMP. In general these measures shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, asphalt mixing sites, dispersing coal ashes, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.
 - (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.
 - (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.
 - (d) Prevent bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - (e) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.
 - (f) Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the SE so that the appropriate authorities may

be expeditiously contacted for fulfillment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.

(g) Discourage construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities.

(h) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.

(i) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.

(j) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.

(k) Ensure public safety, and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.

3. The Contractor shall indicate the period within which he/she shall maintain status on site after completion of civil works to ensure that significant adverse impacts arising from such works have been appropriately addressed.
4. The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan / strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.
5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the SE for adherence to the contract conditions and specifications, the Owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the SE, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

Worksite/Campsite Waste Management

6. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be banded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable government waste management regulations.
7. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.

8. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed off appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.
9. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.
10. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.
11. If disposal sites for clean spoil are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the SE, of low land use value and where they will not result in material being easily washed into drainage channels. Whenever possible, spoil materials should be placed in low-lying areas and should be compacted and planted with species indigenous to the locality.

Material Excavation and Deposit

12. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas.
13. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to approval by relevant local and national authorities, including traditional authorities if the land on which the quarry or borrow areas fall in traditional land.

14. New extraction sites:

- a) Shall not be located in the vicinity of settlement areas, cultural sites, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground or in areas of high scenic value, and shall not be located less than 1km from such areas.
- b) Shall not be located adjacent to stream channels wherever possible to avoid siltation of river channels. Where they are located near water sources, borrow pits and perimeter drains shall surround quarry sites.
- c) Shall not be located in archaeological areas. Excavations in the vicinity of such areas shall proceed with great care and shall be done in the presence of government authorities having a mandate for their protection.
- d) Shall not be located in forest reserves. However, where there are no other alternatives, permission shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities and an environmental impact study shall be conducted.
- e) Shall be easily rehabilitated. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.
- f) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing.

15. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.
16. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.
17. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these general conditions, and any applicable EMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the SE.
18. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the SE and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

Rehabilitation and Soil Erosion Prevention

19. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of construction.
20. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.
21. Topsoil shall not be stored in large heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended.
22. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.
23. Locate stockpiles where they will not be disturbed by future construction activities.
24. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.
25. Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil.
26. Identify potentially toxic overburden and screen with suitable material to prevent mobilization of toxins.
27. Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation.
28. Minimize the long-term visual impact by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.
29. Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement.

30. Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise.
31. Revegetate with plant species that will control erosion, provide vegetative diversity and, through succession, contribute to a resilient ecosystem. The choice of plant species for rehabilitation shall be done in consultation with local research institutions, forest department and the local people.

Water Resources Management

32. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.
33. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.
34. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.
35. Temporary damming of streams and rivers shall be done in such a way avoids disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and maintains the ecological balance of the river system.
36. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
37. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains.
38. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management

39. Location of access roads/detours shall be done in consultation with the local community especially in important or sensitive environments. Access roads shall not traverse wetland areas.
40. Upon the completion of civil works, all access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated.
41. Access roads shall be sprinkled with water at least five times a day in settled areas, and three times in unsettled areas, to suppress dust emissions.

Blasting

42. Blasting activities shall not take place less than 2km from settlement areas, cultural sites, or wetlands without the permission of the SE.
43. Blasting activities shall be done during working hours, and local communities shall be consulted on the proposed blasting times.
44. Noise levels reaching the communities from blasting activities shall not exceed 90 decibels.

Disposal of Unusable Elements

45. Unusable materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the SE. The Contractor has to agree with the SE which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.
46. As far as possible, abandoned pipelines shall remain in place. Where for any reason no alternative alignment for the new pipeline is possible, the old pipes shall be safely removed and stored at a safe place to be agreed upon with the SE and the local authorities concerned.
47. AC-pipes as well as broken parts thereof have to be treated as hazardous material and disposed of as specified above.
48. Unsuitable and demolished elements shall be dismantled to a size fitting on ordinary trucks for transport.

Health and Safety

49. In advance of the construction work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign. Workers and local residents shall be sensitized on health risks particularly of AIDS.
50. Adequate road signs to warn pedestrians and motorists of construction activities, diversions, etc. shall be provided at appropriate points.
51. Construction vehicles shall not exceed maximum speed limit of 40km per hour.

Repair of Private Property

52. Should the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damage private property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.
53. In cases where compensation for inconveniences, damage of crops etc. are claimed by the owner, the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the SE. This compensation is in general settled under the responsibility of the Client before signing the Contract. In unforeseeable cases, the respective administrative entities of the Client will take care of compensation.

Contractor's Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan (HSE-MP)

54. Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an EHS-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an EMP for the works. The Contractor's EHS-MP will serve two main purposes:
- For the Contractor, for internal purposes, to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate HSE management, and as an operational manual for his staff.
 - For the Client, supported where necessary by a SE, to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the HSE aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring of the Contractor's HSE performance.
55. The Contractor's EHS-MP shall provide at least:
- a description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an EMP;
 - a description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;
 - a description of all planned monitoring activities (e.g. sediment discharges from borrow areas) and the reporting thereof; and
 - the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such.
56. The Contractor's EHS-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. This review should demonstrate if the Contractor's EHS-MP covers all of the identified impacts, and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

HSE Reporting

57. The Contractor shall prepare bi-weekly progress reports to the SE on compliance with these general conditions, the project EMP if any, and his own EHS-MP. An example format for a Contractor HSE report is given below. It is expected that the Contractor's reports will include information on:
- HSE management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
 - Problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
 - Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;

Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and

Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings.

58. It is advisable that reporting of significant HSE incidents be done “as soon as practicable”. Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually. Also, it is advisable that the Contractor keep his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi-weekly reports. Example formats for an incident notification and detailed report are given below. Details of HSE performance will be reported to the Client through the SE’s reports to the Client.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

59. The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general conditions, any project EMP, and his own EHS-MP, and are able to fulfill their expected roles and functions. Specific training should be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the EHS-MP. General topics should be:
- HSE in general (working procedures);
 - emergency procedures; and
 - social and cultural aspects (awareness raising on social issues).

Cost of Compliance

60. It is expected that compliance with these conditions is already part of standard good workmanship and state of art as generally required under this Contract. The item "Compliance with Environmental Management Conditions" in the Bill of Quantities covers these costs. No other payments will be made to the Contractor for compliance with any request to avoid and/or mitigate an avoidable HSE impact.