

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING

Order n.:0000000 | Date of completion:

This form is designed to assist in the preliminary environmental and social screening of the project to be carried out in the field at the project sites.

## A. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SUB-PROJECT

The Environmental and Social Screening refers to the intervention in housing recovery in the areas affected by the Cyclone Idai in Sofala province. The intervention falls under the housing sub-component and is part of the project to support the recovery of public and private infrastructure and livelihoods, while strengthening climate resilience in the areas most affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth - Cyclone Idai and Kenneth Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (CERRP). It will be implemented in four districts (Beira, Búzi, Dondo and Nhamatanda) and will provide support to 15,000 households. In line with the Building Back Better strategy, the project goal is to improve the resilience of the population of Sofala province to disaster situations, particularly cyclones. The households will benefit from:

a) Resilient structures: construction of the structural elements of the house (foundations, pillars, slab and complete roof structure) in conventional or mixed materials.

b) Retrofitting and roofing packages: incorporate elements to reinforce the structure of the house (reinforcement of the walls with chicken wire mesh and plastering) and the provision of a new roof structure.

c) Evolutive Core Houses (in exceptional situations): provide 12sqm core module as well as a 10sqm concrete slab for future extension of the house.

## Photos of the house

1.

## B. IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

B1	General Environmental and social concerns	Yes	No	Observations
1.	Sector resources	[ ]	[ ]	
1.1	Does the Project require large volumes of construction materials from local natural resources (sand, stone, laterite, water, wood, etc.)?	[ ]	[ ]	
1.2	Does it require major clearing?	[ ]	[ ]	
1.3	Expropriation of land areas?	[ ]	[ ]	
2	Biodiversity			
2.1	Are there areas of environmental or ecological sensitivity that may be adversely affected by the Project? For example, forests, wetlands (lakes, rivers, seasonal floodplains), etc.	[ ]	[ ]	
2.2	Is there the possibility of harvesting or exploiting a significant amount of natural resources such as trees, firewood or water?	[ ]	[ ]	
3.	Protected areas			
3.1	The Project is outside protected areas, but within a short distance of protected areas, could it adversely affect the ecology within the protected area? (e.g. interference with bird flying, mammal migration)	[ ]	[ ]	
4.	Geology and Soils			
4.1	Are there any unstable areas (erosion, landslide, slump)?	[ ]	[ ]	
4.2	Increased water runoff from road surface?	[ ]	[ ]	
5	Loss of property and others			
5.1	Will the subproject result in the permanent or temporary loss of sources of income or livelihoods (such as crops, fruit trees, etc.)?	[ ]	[ ]	
5.2	Will the project require land (public or private) to be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development, resulting in temporary or permanent loss of access to livelihood resources (such as land), loss of household infrastructure, assets, or access to assets?	[ ]	[ ]	
6.	Social Impact / Daily-life			
6.1	Does the project have any potential to cause changes in the social habits/customs or the daily-life of the local population?	[ ]	[ ]	
6.2	Does the project have any potential to exacerbate social inequalities?	[ ]	[ ]	
6.3	Does the project have the potential to lead to incompatible uses of resources or social conflict between different users, or is there a risk that local communities will lose access to their land or lose rights to use their land?	[ ]	[ ]	
7.	Pollution			
7.1	Is the project likely to cause high levels of noise?	[ ]	[ ]	
7.2	Produce or increase the production of solid or liquid waste (e.g. water, plant remains, cleaning waste, logs, household or construction waste)?	[ ]	[ ]	
7.3	If "yes" has the project Implementing Partner prepared a plan for the collection and disposal or management of waste?	[ ]	[ ]	
7.4	Is there any risk that the project may affect the quality of surface water, groundwater and drinking water sources?	[ ]	[ ]	
7.5	Will the project have any potential to affect the atmosphere and cause air pollution (dust, PM 10, various gases such as NOx, SO2, etc.)?	[ ]	[ ]	
8	Health and Safety			
8.1	Does the sub-project have the potential to lead to accident risks for workers, beneficiaries and communities?	[ ]	[ ]	
8.2	Does the sub-project needs using PPE equipment or working at heights?	[ ]	[ ]	
8.3	Would the sub-project result in a potential increase in health risks (e.g., of waterborne diseases - malaria, cholera, etc.- or other vector-borne diseases or transmissible infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	[ ]	[ ]	
9.	Local income			
9.1	Does the project create temporary or permanent jobs?	[ ]	[ ]	
9.2	Does the project promote increased agricultural production and/or create other income generating activities?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.	Gender Issues			
10.1	Does the subproject promote the integration of women and other vulnerable groups?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.2	Is the subproject likely to result in labour inflow of people into the subproject area?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.2	Is the subproject likely to result in labour inflow of people into the subproject area?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.3	Does the subproject area present considerable risks of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.4	Are opportunities for hiring women in construction activities being considered?	[ ]	[ ]	
10.5	Does the project take into account women's concerns and encourage their participation in decision-making?	[ ]	[ ]	

B2	Specific Environmental and Social Concerns	Yes	No	Observations
11	Household vulnerability status			
11.1	Is the head of the household a widow or aged between 12 and 17 years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.2	Is the head of the household 65+ (men) and 60+ (women), without survival means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.3	Is there a member of the household that suffers from a deficiency or has a chronic disease?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Disability			
12.1	Are there member(s) of the household with disability requiring adaptation measures in construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Household and temporary arrangements / displacement			
13.1	Will the household be staying in the house during construction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.2	Will the household need some shelter assistance (tents) for temporary accommodation on the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.3	Will the household need support for temporary rental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.4	Will the household move out to stay with relatives, or others?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.5	If yes, for how long?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	Household availability			
14.1	Are there NO members of the household with availability to be on site during construction (support the implementation)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.2	Securing household's properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.3	Is there place to secure the household's properties during construction work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.5	Are there other possible arrangements for securing household properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Site			
15.1	Is the site prone to flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.2	Is the site in need of a drainage system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.3	Is it a sloping site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.4	Is the site congested or built up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	Demolition / debris			
16.1	Are there in the site any buildings to be demolished?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16.2	Are there hazardous material to be disposed (e.g. lusalite)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16.3	Are there any materials to salvage or reuse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### B3. Public Consultation and Participation

Has any public consultation and participation taken place?

Yes[ ] No[ ]

Public Consultation		
Stakeholders involved	Scope	Relevant Info

### C. MITIGATION

- For each "Yes" given, briefly describe the recommended measures taken to that effect - Best Practice Procedures.

Environmental Impact		
Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility
7.4 7.5 Construction or operation generates pollutants which could affect human health or the environment.	Obtain, and follow national and local regulations concerning removal and disposal of hazardous construction material. For example, treat materials like asbestos that could be found in rehabilitation activities with all precautions during removal and disposal.	Implementing Partners
7.4 7.5 During construction or operation, hazardous materials, which could affect human health or the environment, may be used.	RKeep dangerous products in storage/closed warehouse. Use of termite treatment techniques in building materials (non-toxic methods - that do not allow pollution of the environment and eliminate termites in a less harmful way and ensure the well-being of the population). Hazardous substances must be protected from rain and sunlight, in locked storage areas and placed on concrete floors.	Implementing Partners
7.1 Disturbance due to noise and vibration emissions during construction or operation.	Select low-noise and low-vibration equipment with comparative sound power levels whenever possible. Position static equipment (e.g. generators) as far away from sensitive areas as possible and install fixed or mobile fences/walls to control noise.	Implementing Partners
2.2 Contribution to deforestation through cutting trees for use as firewood and building materials	Identify suppliers of certified building materials for the purpose and conduct due diligence.	Implementing Partners GREPOC
4.1 4.2 Soil and groundwater degradation	Protect the soil and ground surfaces: avoid any discharge of wastewater, oil spills and the discharge of any kind of pollutants into the soil, surface or underground, into sewers, drainage ditches or into the sea. Avoid standing water in open pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential groundwater contamination. In case of construction of latrines for workers, the location should be at least 30 but preferably 60m away from wells, springs, and boreholes. Block overflowing latrines and overflowing septic tanks.	Implementing Partners
7.2 Negative impact of waste generation during construction works	nstall containers for the collection of waste generated in the areas of activity. Identify and use authorised dumping sites for disposal of rubbles and waste generated from construction activities. Used oils will be disposed of into appropriate containers for removal from site. Cleaning of sites after construction work. Dumping construction material into wetlands, protected land and bodies of water should be strictly prohibited.	Implementing Partners

Social Impacts

Potential Adverse Impacts		Mitigation measures	Responsibility
6.3	Friction between beneficiaries and those not participating in the programme and between communities that may receive different levels of assistance.	Reconstruction to be preceded by mass media information campaigns to communicate the policy, terms and conditions. Especially, communication will clearly explain how the selection of beneficiaries was conducted based on objective and unbiased socio-economic criteria. Rational for the various typologies of housing support should also be clearly communicated and explained. In addition, reconstruction activities to be preceded by community level communication and meetings to register and respond to community questions, preoccupations and complains. Provide clear channels to file grievance related to beneficiaries' selection, expectation of more comprehensive housing support, etc. and maintain a transparent relationship and effective communication with the Programme beneficiaries from the beginning and at all stages of Programme implementation. Selected beneficiaries will be required to enter into a participation agreement before accessing any resources or support provided in the Programme. The participation agreement will detail the conditions under which the beneficiary receives support. Provide work opportunities to unskilled labour from the community that are not beneficiaries of housing support so that they have access to income generation from the Programme. Conduct awareness raising and orientation for non-beneficiaries community members so that they have access to information on resilient construction.	GREPOC Implementing Partners
6.2 6.3	Risk of outbreak of social conflict by not hiring local residents for employment	Recruit local people for employment wherever possible, without prejudice to the quality and timing of the works.	Implementing Partners
14.1	No involvement of all stakeholder and lack of transparency during Programme duration	Adopt an inclusive and conflict-sensitive social approach through social mobilisation activities and conflict resolution whenever necessary. Use (i) forum at District and provincial level, (ii) interaction with local authorities and local leaders, and (iii) social mobilisation activities to maintain a two ways dialogue with all stakeholders	GREPOC Implementing Partners
6.3	Frictions between IPs' staff and communities	Train workers on community interactions and code of conduct.	Implementing Partners
11.1 11.2 11.3	The Programme targets specifically the most vulnerable households for housing support, who have been selected through an in-depth analysis of socio-economic criteria. The Programme will promote fair and inclusive employment opportunities at the neighbourhood level for skilled and unskilled workers, including training opportunities, to engage the trained artisan in housing support, with particular attention to promoting women and youth engagement. (Refer to ESMF page 212)	GREPOC	
8.1 8.2	Impact on worker rights, considering the (lack of) regulations in the country	This Programme has a zero-tolerance policy for any activities that violate human rights (labour, working conditions, etc).	Implementing Partners
8.1	Risk of accidents during construction	Provide workers with protective equipment. e.g. basically, helmets, gloves, and gumboots and if necessary masks and safety glasses. Train workers health and safety procedures and provide them with basic training on first Aids and Kits, and ensure the use of protective equipment, and maintaining the construction site clean and free of debris. Train all IP personnel, artisans and unskilled labour on the site safety rules and ensure that hygiene and safety measures are respected in workplaces. Conduct regular monitoring on the compliance of proper use of PPE and conduct refresher trainings when required. Train relevant staff in emergency response. Train and monitor security personnel. Put in place signage systems for the construction sites in populated areas. Examine equipment daily for defects before work commences; under no circumstances should defective equipment be used.	Implementing Partners
8.3	Outbreak of diseases (especial STIs such as HIV/AIDS) or communicable diseases such as COVID-19 and water born diseases.	Given the risk of labour influx coupled with GBV, specific training of all Programme personnel will be provided on GBV. Carry out HIV / AIDS awareness campaigns to household and artisans/worker level. Follow public health guidance on Covid 19 or other communicable diseases, for all Programme personnel, site work and interactions with communities. Avoid standing water in open pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid the development of a habitat for disease-carrying insects.	Implementing Partners
6.1	For interventions close to schools and hospitals, risks of disruption of school and educational activities during the works	Select work periods (avoiding class periods as much as possible) and inform in advance the school and health center's authorities about the planned rehabilitation works and agreed mitigation measures. Ensure stakeholder participation along the process, including beneficiaries, local authorities, and civil society. Implementing Partners	Implementing Partners
6.1	Disturbance of the circulation of people and goods due to machinery, storage of materials, etc.	Establish a space for parking and moving machinery. Guarantee the permanence of traffic and the access of neighboring populations during the works to avoid obstacles to traffic.	Implementing Partners

#### D. CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK

- No environmental and social instruments required other than the E&S Good Practice Manual – Independent ESMP

ESIA with an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) • ESMP

Project classified as category (according to Mozambican law):

A  B  C

Project classified as category (according to the ESF risk categories):

A – High Risk  B - Substantial  Risk C - Moderate  Risk D - Low Risk

Select from the following the appropriate category for the sub-project based on the answers provided in Section C	
<input type="checkbox"/> High Risk	A high-risk project may generate a wide range of significant risks and adverse impacts on human populations or the environment, for example as a result of its large scale, hazardous nature or environmental and social sensitivity of its location, and effective mitigation of some impacts may not be possible or unlikely.

[ ] Substantial Risk	A substantial risk project may be less complex and smaller in scale or in a less sensitive area than a high-risk project. The risks and impacts are mostly temporary and reversible. However, it may be complex, but it should be prepared and implemented in an environment where technical capacity is high, mitigation technology available and strong legal frameworks so that effective avoidance or mitigation of significant adverse impacts is more likely.
[ ] Moderate Risk	A Moderate Risk project is that in which the potential risks and adverse impacts are low, predictable and with no probability of impacts beyond those foreseen locally. Low Risk A low-risk project is where the potential for adverse risks and impacts is minimal
[ ] Low Risk	A low-risk project is where the potential for adverse risks and impacts is minimal or negligible. After initial screening, such projects are unlikely to require further assessment.