

Luxembourg, 11/12/2024

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	ANGOLA CLEAN COASTAL TOWNS
Project Number:	2023 0101
Country:	Angola
Project Description:	Investment programme covering nine coastal towns, comprising construction of sanitation infrastructure, institutional and capacity development, and project management support to the National Directorate of Water and the provincial water and sanitation utilities.

EIA required: yes

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise¹: no

(details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise")

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The Angola Clean Coastal Towns Project involves the construction of sanitation infrastructure across nine coastal towns (Benguela, Baía Farta, Lobito, Soyo, N'Zeto, Ambritz, Porto Amboim, Moçâmedes and Tombwa), including onsite sanitation (latrines and septic tanks), sewers, pumping stations, faecal sludge transfer and wastewater treatment plants. The project will consist of the following three components: (i) development of sanitation infrastructure; (ii) capacity building and institutional strengthening; and (iii) project management.

The project objectives are to improve access to safely managed sanitation services in the coastal towns. The project is expected to contribute to the improvement of the health and socioeconomic situation of the beneficiary towns' populations. The project's operation is part of the effort of the Government of Angola to improve the water and sanitation service delivery in the country as enunciated in the National Development Programme and Sector Investment Plan.

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Water through the Water Directorate (Direcção Nacional de Água). The promoter is setting up a project implementation unit that will be in charge of all the environmental and social monitoring of the project. This is a co-financed project with the African Development Bank (AfDB) where the EIB finances 6 of the towns (Soyo, N'Zeto, Ambritz, Porto Amboim, Moçâmedes and Tombwa) and the AfDB the remaining 3 (Benguela, Baía Farta and Lobito).

The project was prepared by the promoter using AfDB funds, and each town's sub-project underwent an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which included public consultation. All "sub-projects" have received the environmental authorization from the Angolan authorities. The project is classified as Category B (acceptable with minimal impacts) according

¹ Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO2e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO2e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.



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to both the EIB's system and Angolan environmental regulations under the Ministry of Environment. This classification is justified by the potential negative impacts during the construction and operation phases, which are largely site-specific and reversible. These impacts will be mitigated by measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). While Angolan legislation requires the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, considering the level of impact, would only require an Environmental and Social Management Plan.

For each towns, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and an OH&SP (Occupational Health and Safety Plan) will be included in the bidding documents and the contractor shall develop the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) and a Construction Occupational Health and Safety Plan (C-OHSP) before the beginning of the work activities. These plans will outline daily monitoring routines. The contractor will submit monthly reports based on these plans to the supervision team, who will then submit them to the Client. As stipulated by the Environmental License, an Environmental and Social Report summarizing the monitoring of implemented environmental and social mitigation measures must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment every 45 days.

The ESIA's have identified potential negative and positive impacts of the project during the project cycle from planning, construction and operation. The main environmental impacts of the project are listed below:

Positive impacts

- Improvement of health and safety conditions
- Eradication of open defecation.
- Environmental protection.
- Reduction of uncontrolled discharges and consequent contamination of water resources (groundwater, surface water and water sea).
- Reduction of gender burdens and gaps.
- Ensure access to safe sanitation to vulnerable groups.

Negative impacts

- Regular E&S negative construction impact: population, noise, vibration, waste production.
- Labour influx - Gender-based violence
- Odour release: public disturbance
- Occupational health and safety (workers and community)
- Potential impact of the handling of sludge and other sanitation- related solid waste
- Contamination of ground water and soils through sewage leaks

Climate change

The project by building community resilience in the sanitation sector will contribute to improving human health resilience supporting the implementation Angola's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021). Furthermore, the operation, by promoting low carbon emission WWTP technology, will develop low-carbon climate resilient solutions.

The operation has been assessed for Paris alignment and is considered to be aligned both against low carbon and resilience goals against the policies set out in the Climate Bank Roadmap (onsite sanitation infrastructure with minor carbon footprint and positive resilience co-benefits).

Social Assessment, where applicable

The sites designated for the construction of the WWTP, pumping stations, and faecal sludge management facilities are all unoccupied, ensuring that no involuntary displacement or other



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livelihood impacts are anticipated during project implementation. Should any temporary displacement be necessary during construction, the promoter will adhere to the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and comply with EIB Environmental and Social Standards.

Vulnerable households are often the most disenfranchised and marginalized by inadequate sanitation services. The project aims to provide inclusive sanitation solutions that cater to everyone. Developed urban business districts will be served by a conventional sewerage system, while peri-urban areas will rely on onsite sanitation services. This strategy ensures that the benefits of improved sanitation are felt across all segments of society.

Investment in sanitation contributes to poverty reduction through improvement of health, education and productivity. Because of their household responsibilities (taking care of the sick and children), improvement on sanitation will have a higher impact on women and girls, including allowing them time for other productive activities and diverting resources spent on health care towards nutrition. Improvement in the environmental sanitation also improves the liveable situation in the peri-urban areas with a reduction of water borne disease (diarrhoea and malaria mostly). The benefits are substantial and have positive impact with cascading effects all contributing to poverty reduction.

The main gender impacts of the project are reached through addressing women's needs in the sanitation subsector. They will be reached through the implementation of a gender strategy and action plan at the level of the project and the promotion of gender equality by training women and sensitizing stakeholders and communities on environmental sanitation.

The infrastructure to be provided by the project will be compliant to the needs of women and young girls. The strategy to improve the vulnerable households' sanitation situation will aim to target more than 60% of women led households.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholder's engagement and public consultations processes that were conducted during the project preparation are described in the ESIA documents. The consultations mobilised more than 1,000 stakeholders with an average 20% to 30% participation of women. Among the issues raised there was the need to integrate this project with urban planning, minimize the impact of odour and nuisance and the emphasis on the need to conduct awareness raising campaigns. A stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism have been developed and will be updated to be used during project implementation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The implementation of this project will lead to improvement of living conditions, sustainability of economic infrastructure and an enabling environment for economic activities in the project areas. Possible negative environmental effects should be temporary and confined to the immediate construction sites.

Involuntary resettlement and economic displacements are not expected at this stage of the project; however, any unforeseen temporary displacement will be addressed by the project's Environmental and Social Management Plans and resettlement documents in line with EIB Standards as necessary.

The promoter capacity is deemed satisfactory to implement and monitor this project in line with EIB standards.

The Project is considered acceptable for EIB financing from an environmental and social point of view with the following conditions relating to environmental and social matters:



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- No works should start without the environmental authorisation by the Angolan authorities, all Environmental and Social Impact Assessments should be shared with the Bank for clearance and publication before the start of the works.
- Environmental and Social Management Plans, and (as needed) resettlement documents inclusive of a grievance mechanism should be implemented in compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards of the EIB and international best practices.
- Requirements for the management of environmental and social aspects of the works in line with the applicable national requirements, ILO and international best practices, will be included into tender documents and subsequent agreements with selected contractors.
- No works should start before compensations have been paid to the people affected by the works.
- The promoter should put in place risk prevention, mitigation and response measures for Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH).
- The promoter should submit the update of the sector gender strategy and action plan of the water sector at the latest a year after contract signature.
- The promoter shall ensure that independent audits are carried out to verify the satisfactory implementation of the resettlement plans when applicable.