

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	<i>Priority Water Supply Investments</i>
Project Number:	<i>2017-0338</i>
Country:	<i>Angola</i>
Project Description:	<i>The project consists of priority investments for the rehabilitation and expansion of water supply production facilities and distribution systems in nine provincial cities across the country, plus institutional support</i>
EIA required:	yes
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise ¹ :	no

Certain project components might require full EIAs.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The proposed project will finance strategic institutional development activities and priority water supply investments in nine provincial cities in Angola. These investments stem from the recommendations of the National Strategy for Energy and Water and are in line with the National Policy for Water of the Republic of Angola. The nine provinces to receive investments are: Kuito-Kunje, Huambo, Lubango, Moçamedes, N'Dalatando, Malanje, Uige, Dundo, and Luena.

The Project is a continuation of the Water Sector Institutional Development Project I (WSIDP I), previously financed by the World Bank (WB). The EIB investment will focus on water distribution networks, household water connections, metering and water storage in the provincial cities of Namibe (Mocamedes), Dundo and Luena. Implementation of the Project is expected to take place between 2018 and 2022. The other six provinces will benefit from similar investment components from WB and AfD (French Development Agency) finance.

At National level, the water sector and the project scope described above will be subject to national legislation and decrees which should ensure its appropriate implementation. The main national laws which apply to the project are Law Number 5/98 and Decree no.59/07, with the former regulating general Environmental Protection in the Country and the latter, defining the applicable environmental regime and licensing requirements for activities that interfere with the natural environment. Finally Decree no.51/04 indicates rules and procedures for Environmental Impact Assessments.

The Ministry of Environment (the competent authority) will be responsible for determining the requirement for EIAs and their respective approvals. In addition, the Bank, when necessary,

¹ Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO₂e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO₂e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

Luxembourg, 12/12/2017

will compare the requirement of EIAs with the Directive 2014/52/EU amending the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU, supported by the Promoter's requirement to follow the Bank's Environmental and Social Handbook.

As projects have not been designed and impacts are not known at this stage, the Promoter has updated and disclosed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to comply with the WB requirements.

At the international level, the World Bank has carried out a safeguard assessment of the proposed investment project for all the nine provinces. According to this report, the project was classified as Category B, requiring Partial Assessment. The report concluded that given the nature, scale and scope of the infrastructure investments planned, the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the project are expected to be moderate, reversible and temporary. Furthermore, no affected protected areas for nature conservation, species or habitats of particular interest were identified. It is expected that most of the potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project investments will be avoided and/or mitigated through provisions adopted during the project preparation phase and/or the development of the technical designs.

In any case, the promoter will be required to comply with the EIB's Environmental and Social standards for Bank funded project components, and will benefit from Technical Assistance to the project PIU, during preparation and implementation of investment components, including support on Environmental and Social compliance according to Bank's requirements.

Social Assessment

The project is expected to bring important lasting benefits to the population by increasing the quality and reliability of water and wastewater services.

Social impacts include the possible disruption of services and traffic, noise and temporary occupation of public and private space, and safety hazards during construction only, and will be addressed as part of the planning for each scheme.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared that establishes the standards and procedures to follow in the event that individual investments have been determined to result in possible impacts on households and/or businesses.

In relation to complaints mechanisms, the Promoter currently has an established Grievance Mechanism. Also, Angola has ratified all Fundamental ILO Conventions.

Regarding the track record and past experience with the Social and Environmental aspects of the project, the Promoter is implementing similar types of components under World Bank finance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The project is driven by the Government of Angola national priority to provide safe drinking water to the country's unserved population. As such, it is expected to bring long lasting environmental and health improvements.

The Promoter will benefit from Technical Assistance during project implementation in a number of areas, including Environmental and Social, in order to ensure compliance with the Bank's requirements.

All schemes covered by the project will be subject to the Promoter complying with the following requirements:

Luxembourg, 12/12/2017

1. The promoter shall implement Bank's funded project components in accordance with the EIB Environmental and Social Standards, including preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plans, as applicable.
2. The promoter undertakes not to allocate Bank funds to project components that require a full ESIA until the ESIA and/or the necessary nature assessment have been finalised and approved by the relevant competent authority and to the satisfaction of the Bank. Once any ESIA is available, the promoter will provide the Bank with an electronic copy of the ESIA, for publication on the EIB website.
3. When applicable, the promoter should provide: a) updated land acquisition procedure and progress reports, b) resettlement action plan, and c) updated Environmental and Social Management plan, reflecting project progress.
4. The Promoter will ensure that the environmental and social mitigation and compensation measures will be developed and implemented in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and other applicable plans, when necessary, and will immediately notify the Bank of any adverse environmental or social impact arising during implementation.
5. The Promoter will ensure that contractors engaged under the Project will (i) comply with all applicable labour laws and Standard 8 on "Labour Standards" as defined under the EIB Environmental and Social Handbook (2013) and (ii) respect the principles of International Labour Organisation (ILO) core labour standards

Under these conditions the operation is acceptable for EIB financing in environmental and social terms.

PJ/SQM/ECSO 15.10.15