



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/12/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00031



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Eswatini	AFRICA	P166697	
Project Name	Kingdom of Eswatini: Water Supply and Sanitation Access Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Water	Investment Project Financing	6/24/2019	7/30/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	Eswatini Water Services Corporation		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase access to improved water supply and sanitation services in targeted areas of Eswatini, strengthen drought resilience and the capacity for rural water supply and sanitation service delivery at the national level.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	50.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The project will contribute to improved access to water supply and sanitation services in Eswatini, targeting the Shiselweni region. The investments in water supply and sanitation will increase this region's resilience to climate change. The project will strengthen institutional arrangements, policies and capacities for national rural water supply and sanitation service provision, drought and disaster risk management and water resources management. It will have the following components:

1 - Climate Resilient Water Supply Expansion. This component will increase potable water supply access to an additional 18,478 people in rural areas and small towns in the Shiselweni region. It will finance the expansion of



water transmission and distribution systems, and the transmission line will allow for the interconnection of the Nhlanguano and Lavumisa water supply system, providing households with access to reliable water supply, therefore increasing their resilience to climate-exacerbated droughts.

2 - Improved Sanitation Access. This component will build on the ongoing work done by the Environmental and Health Department in the Ministry of Health and increase access to domestic rural sanitation to arrive at an open defecation-free corridor in the Shiselweni region, covering three tinkhundla targeted by the project (Zombodze, Hosea and Shiselweni I). It will finance investments and technical assistance to improve the overall long-term sustainability of sanitation services, including behavioral change campaigns and a pilot of child-centric water supply and sanitation interventions in households with children under 1000 days old. The component will also pilot the use of alternative technologies for sustainable sanitation service delivery for informal settlements, health centers and schools.

3 - Institutional Strengthening and Project Management. This component will support project management and strengthen sector institutions and policies for water resources management and water supply and sanitation and disaster risk management, focusing on improving drought resilience and long-term sustainability of rural water and sanitation service provision. Under this component, technical assistance will be provided to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA), the National Disaster Risk Management Agency (NDMA) as well as the Eswatini Water Services Corporation (EWSC).

4 - Contingency Emergency Response. This component will support potential disaster recovery needs by providing immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The project will be implemented in the Shiselweni region from Nhlanguano to Siphambanweni towns. The landscape in the project area is typical of a rural area, dominated by smallholder agriculture parcels, rolling hills, small rivers and vegetation patches consisting of plants that are typical to the area such as aloes. More than 15% of all households in Eswatini live in Shiselweni with 21.1% of its population living below the extreme poverty line. Vulnerable groups in the region (whose access to potable water is particularly challenging) include the elderly, persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children, including households headed by these vulnerable groups. Infrastructure investments are limited compared to other regions of Eswatini. The western part of the region (Nhlanguano to Hluthi) located in the highveld and middleveld physiographic region, is mountainous, while the mid-eastern parts of the region (Siphambanweni to Matsenejeni) are gentle sloping areas; and the eastern part, where Lavumisa town is located, is a low-lying area. The main source of livelihood is agriculture, predominantly livestock and rainfed subsistence farming. The region is also characterized by climate variability with recurring droughts and is prone to water shortages and inadequate supply from the existing water supply system. The landscape is predominantly characterized by loose soils with gravel rock outcrops. Detailed soil investigations will be carried out during the environmental and social assessment to accurately determine properties of different soil types and their varying implications for excavation and specifications for construction material for the trenches to lay pipes. The project will only involve digging of trenches and laying of water pipelines which will draw water from an existing reservoir. The existing reservoir draws water from an existing Water Treatment Plant located on the banks of the Mkhondvo River--an international waterway shared between Eswatini and Mozambique. Visual survey indicates that most of the communities to be covered by



the project live in geographically dispersed rural villages along the main road and scattered around the hill-tops and valleys. Agriculture is their main economic activity. Non-farm income through remittances of male migrants in neighboring South Africa is important, particularly to the mines, although South Africa’s demand for migrant labor has recently declined.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

Eswatini Water Services Corporation (EWSC) has reasonable capacity in applying the World Bank Safeguard Policies and in preparing ESIA/ESMPs and RPF/RAPs. The Corporation retains ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certificates for Environmental Management System and Occupational, Health and Safety System. The Corporation has a full-time dedicated Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Manager responsible for overseeing environmental compliance and performance of the projects financed by the utility, and a Public Affairs Manager responsible for overseeing social issues including stakeholder engagement, implementation of RAPs and gender issues. The Projects Manager, who also serves as the Project Coordinator is experienced in contract management and contractor codes of conduct. However, ESF requirements significantly expand environmental and social responsibilities; thus, additional staff and/or support from consultants will be required. Three EWSC staff members have been trained on the application of the new ESF. EWSC has established a project implementation unit (PIU), which includes a manager/coordinator and key specialists in the areas of engineering, environmental, social, procurement and financial management. In addition to these specialists, the PIU will also include sub-coordinators from DWA, EHD-MOH, and NDMA. These sub-coordinators are responsible for the implementation of their respective institutions’ components/sub-components ensuring their benefits are maximized, drawing the required technical resources and expertise needed from the institution for the successful implementation of specific activities, and ensuring the activities implemented are in line and coordinated with key priorities from their respective institutions. The liaison officers will be supported in their efforts by the PIU team on procurement, contract and financial management. The sub-coordinator from EHD (at MOH) will be responsible for implementation of Component 2, while the liaison officers from DWA and NDMA will be responsible for the implementation of Subcomponent 3.1 and 3.2 respectively. However, a thorough Institutional Capacity Assessment with World Bank guidance will be conducted prior to Board approval to assess any gaps in capacity and identify the need for procuring additional officers dedicated to managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Any capacity gaps/ strengthening measures (for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Standards) will be identified and detailed gap filling measures will be included in the Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan and addressed under Component 3. These will be reflected in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). EWSC agreed to hire full-time Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) at project sites to support the implementation and monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, RPF, RAP and ESMPs. Local NGOs will be hired for sensitization and awareness raising in project affected communities on Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation Abuse (GBV/SEA), HIV/AIDS and public health issues. Additionally, services of asset value evaluators and lawyers will be engaged as part of project team at the project site level to manage risks associated with valuation of affected assets and negotiations with Project affected persons.

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II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

The environmental risk classification associated with excavation of trenches to lay 64 km of water transmission pipes, construction of two 3.5 ML and one 1 ML reservoirs, construction of one 0.5 ML water sump and water kiosks, a



reticulation network, and sanitation provision is moderate under the World Bank ESF. The risk classification is moderate because the impacts likely to be generated from the project activities are site-specific and will largely occur during the construction phase of the project and will be mitigated by measures that are already known based on the draft ESIA, ESMPs for Component 1 and Component 2. Key environmental impacts are related to: (i) Impacts on water quality and quantity; (ii) erosion and sedimentation of rivers from earthworks and runoff; (iii) traffic management during the construction phase; (iv) disposal and management of waste/spoil during the construction phase; (v) occupational health and safety of workers; (vi) nuisances related to air and noise emissions; and (vii) community health and safety.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

On the social side, the project is moderate as it does not involve significant social impacts. The key social risks and impacts are related to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, labor and working conditions, prevalence of GBV and HIV/AIDS in the country, potential impacts to community health and safety, and the Client’s limited experience in implementing Bank funded projects. These anticipated impacts and risks can be managed/mitigated. Physical displacement shall be avoided to the extent possible.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Key environmental risks and impacts will largely occur during the construction phase of the project and will be related to (i) pollution of water quality from excavation of trenches, accidental hydrocarbon spills from machinery and equipment and from chlorine from cleaning of the new pipes, (ii) erosion and sedimentation from earthworks and run-off, (iii) traffic disruption during the construction phase, (iv) disposal and management of waste/spoil from earth works and construction equipment and machinery, (v) occupational health and safety of workers, (vi) nuisances related to air and noise emissions during construction, and (vii) community health and safety. Key social impacts are related to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. An ESIA/ESMP for Component 1, generic ESMP for Component 2, and RPF for Component 1 and 2 will be prepared by independent consulting firms to be procured by EWSC in line with the requirement of the ESSs and the eSwatini Environment MA of 2002.

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

INSTRUCTION to STAFF: (text in grey not disclosed)

Key environmental risks and impacts will largely occur during the construction phase of the project and will be related to (i) pollution of water quality from excavation of trenches, accidental hydrocarbon spills from machinery and equipment and from chlorine from cleaning of the new pipes, (ii) erosion and sedimentation from earthworks and run-off, (iii) traffic disruption during the construction phase, (iv) disposal and management of waste/spoil from earth works and construction equipment and machinery, (v) occupational health and safety of workers, (vi) nuisances related to air and noise emissions, and (vii) community health and safety.

The key social risks and impacts are related to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, labor and working conditions, limited experience of EWSC in implementing Bank funded projects, prevailing GBV

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occurrences and high HIV/AIDS prevalence, potential impacts to community health and safety. The project has ensured early, continuous and inclusive stakeholder engagement. Special attention has been and will continue to be given to the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and specific mitigation and management measures will be put in place to accommodate these groups. An initial assessment using Bank's GBV risk screening tool indicates the project GBV risk as moderate. Management and mitigation of GBV/SEA risks is integrated in stakeholder engagement (ESS10), community health and safety (ESS4), and LMP (ESS2). The project grievance redress mechanism will outline a process for the management of reported GBV-related cases, including details of service providers and referral systems available in the country. Specialized NGOs will be engaged for GBV/SEA, HIV/AIDS awareness training of contractors, workers, communities and procurement documentation will include prioritization of local labor hiring to minimize labor influx. The establishment of labor camps is not anticipated for this project, as most workers will be recruited locally except for a few specialists who will lodge in establishments in Nhlangano town. Detailed labor management procedures, code of conduct and a worker specific GRM will be set up by the contractor and will be integrated into relevant contracts. It has been stipulated in the ESMP(s) that the contractor(s) is requested to install a safety system around the project sites (fences and safety guards) during the construction phase.

A Draft ESIA and ESMP for Component 1, generic ESMP for Component 2, and RPF for Components 1 and 2 have been prepared by an independent consulting firm procured by EWSC in line with the requirement of the ESF and the Eswatini Environment MA of 2002. The findings of the assessment have been integrated into relevant plans, processes and documents (SEP, RPF, LMP). The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is imbedded in the draft SEP and RPF. The prepared E&S instruments will be disclosed in-country and on the World Bank's external website. All required instruments with timelines have been incorporated into the ESCP and agreed with the Client as part of the Legal Agreement to ensure compliance with the ESF and the World Bank's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Client has prepared and will implement an inclusive SEP proportional to the nature and scale of the project and associated risks and impacts. The SEP and ESIA processes have identified main stakeholders (project affected communities/households, committees from rural water supply schemes, development committees, CBOs, local authorities, water vendors, Disabled People Organizations (DPOs), water and sanitation community management committees, women groups, farmers, local authorities, regional administrators and line departments etc.). The draft ESIA and RPF include enhanced requirements for stakeholder engagement with project affected communities as part of preparation of the ESMP(s) and RAP(s) which will be prepared in conjunction with feasibility studies and detailed designs. The Client has engaged in meaningful consultations with stakeholders and this will continue throughout the project life cycle paying much attention to the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Engagement of local Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will be critical for effective stakeholder engagement throughout the project life cycle to ensure that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context. The SEP and the RPF provide details on the project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and considers the existing EWSC procedures (which includes a toll-free customer care line). The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no implications (cost, discrimination) for any concerns raised by project affected people (PAPs). The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level. The Social



Officer shall act as Project Contact Person (PCP) within the Project Implementation Team (PIT) of EWSC (supervised by the Public Affairs Manager) and will be responsible to receive, review, record and address project related complaints. The Client will thus maintain and disclose documentation of stakeholder engagement and the GRM.

The SEP and LMP are living documents and will be updated and refined as needed throughout the project life cycle. Further consultations on specific impacts and risks shall be carried out as part of the ESIA process and RAP preparation as outlined in SEP and RPF to be disclosed in-country and on the World Bank's external website.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The project footprint is relatively discrete and does not entail a significant amount of labor. The pipeline is 64 km long and labor camps are not anticipated. The main labor risks associated with the project are assessed to be related to the potentially hazardous work environment and associated risk of accidents. The draft ESIA identifies increased dust which may lead to respiratory illnesses, increased noise levels, increased HIV/AIDS prevalence, road accidents, injuries, as key environmental and social risks and impact associated with construction phase, workers as well as community health and safety. These risks are well understood and expected to have limited impact as they can largely be avoided, minimized or managed through procedures as set out in the LMP. The project will hire local unskilled labor when possible for pipeline construction, to minimize the influx of labor and reduce the potential for harm. Other skilled workers from outside the project area will lodge in establishments in neighboring Nhlangano town. To ensure that local communities are hired, contractors will be recommended to formulate a local labor hiring plan and prioritize local employment. A draft LMP has been developed, which considers the national requirements and the objectives of World Bank's ESS2 and ESS4. A standalone worker-specific GRM (for direct and contracted workers) will be established. The Project Social Officer will review GRM records monthly. Where worker concerns are not resolved, the national system will be used as set out in the LMP, and the PIT will keep abreast of resolutions and reflect in quarterly reports to the World Bank.

The LMP has identified main labor requirements (how different categories of workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national laws and ESS2) and risks associated with the project and determined the resources necessary to address labor issues. The LMP is applicable to all Project workers whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant workers. The project does not anticipate engaging community labor or security forces. Government civil servants, who may provide support to the Project, will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement. Any EWSC staff, including Project staff and consultants, employed or engaged by EWSC to support the project will remain subject to the terms and conditions currently in place at EWSC. The risk of child or forced labor is generally negligible in Eswatini and already managed through national legislation and EWSC corporate requirements. These conditions are outlined in the LMP. Specific requirements to manage risks associated with potential interaction between project workers and local communities, such as communicable diseases (HIV) and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse will be managed through contractual requirements, code of conduct and training and awareness program set out in the SEP,



LMP and ESMPs. EWSC will continue to evaluate risks and impacts and put in place adequate measures and procedures to manage adverse impacts on a continuous basis, throughout the Project.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): To ensure health and safety of project workers is managed consistent with ESS2 during the construction/operational phases of the project, as required under the ESCP, EWSC will develop/implement an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (for construction activities) and Guidelines for Water and Sanitation to include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous worker training/awareness. The Contractor's Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) will also include OHS measures for the contractor's workers.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The required building material will potentially include stones, sand, concrete blocks and timber from licensed suppliers in Eswatini. During the construction phase, air emissions will include exhaust from heavy vehicles and machinery, and dust generated by construction activities. Those most likely to be affected are people living within the proximity of the construction sites. The implementation of mitigation measures such as dust suppression and vehicle maintenance will be applied to minimize the impact of air emissions during construction, and residual impacts are expected to be limited in scope and duration. During the construction phase, noise might likely be generated from the use of construction machinery and vehicle movements. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of the works suggest that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisances. The draft ESIA and related ESMP for Component 1, as well as the generic ESMP for Component 2, include mitigation measures to minimize, prevent and manage pollution associated with proposed civil works and direct impacts of construction, including water, air and noise pollution, as well as minimizing and managing solid waste. In addition, construction activities will generate solid and liquid waste and hazardous waste such as hydrocarbon oils from construction machinery and vehicles. The waste generated by the construction works will be disposed of at approved sites in compliance with the national laws and regulations. The draft ESIA has provided statistics relating to the flow rates over the last 5 years of the Mkhondvo River, which is the source of water for the project. According to the data, the lowest flow rate for the river in the past 5 years was experienced in October 2018, which was 0.1554m³/s which translates to 4,900,694.4m³ per year. This lowest minimum flow rate (which is the worst-case scenario in 5 years) can accommodate the allocated quota of 1,866,240m³ per year. It therefore leaves enough water for downstream use and aquatic life. There is need for calculation of the water balance and allocation for users beyond the abstraction point to be conducted by the detailed design phase of the project and incorporated into the comprehensive ESIA. This should be undertaken by determining the water demand (calculation of users of water) beyond abstraction point and comparing it with proposed allocated quota of 1,866,240m³ per year to ascertain the downstream impacts associated with abstractions.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Construction activities may pose health and safety risks in neighboring communities (especially vulnerable groups). Construction of pipelines and distribution of pipes may cross existing roads and cause temporary closure of roads which could hinder movement of traffic. This disruption in movement may increase road accidents and cause some



inconvenience to the local communities as access would be interrupted temporarily. Traffic management plans will be prepared as part of the construction ESMPs to address traffic safety. Community health and safety risks associated with the project will be managed and monitored through the Health and Safety Management Plan, Emergency Preparedness Plans to be included in the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) which will be reviewed and approved prior to commencement of any construction works. It will be stipulated in the ESMPs that the contractor install a safety system around the project sites (fences and safety guards) during the entire construction period. If the construction works are carried out on land owned by EWSC, the contractor will use EWSC's existing safety system. When works take place on open roads, equipment and vehicles will be brought together to one single protected area during the night to ensure both the community's and worker's safety.

Most labor will be recruited locally to minimize potential for harm associated with labor influx. A draft LMP including code of conduct (embedding GBV requirements) has been prepared and forms part of ESMPs and will be embedded in procurement documentation for construction contractors. Adherence to this shall form part of the contractual obligations. Contractors will ensure that all staff engaged on the project, including subcontractors, have completed training on safety/conduct prior to work commencement. Given prevalence of GBV/SEA and HIV/AIDS, a GBV Action Plan will be prepared to manage related risks, and a specialized NGO will be engaged for awareness raising for the contractor, workers, and surrounding community. Developing a system at the project level to capture GBV/SEA and workplace sexual harassment related complaints/issues will be under the supervision of the Social Officer who shall identify and engage the relevant stakeholders on GBV/SEA and HIV/AIDS related issues.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Draft ESIA findings indicate there will be impacts relating to "Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement," and potential project impacts on privately owned land and communal land under traditional governance, but the numbers can only be identified upon completion of final detailed engineering designs for both components 1 and 2. These impacts will be caused by the proposed construction of the pipeline, pump house, reservoirs and sanitation facilities. A draft RPF, which complies with the objectives of ESS5 and national regulations, has been prepared by EWSC to guide the preparation of RAP reflecting specific impacts in consultation with PAPs. The RPF applies to all components of the project and provides resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria and consultations with project affected. The Social Officer will work in close consultation with the Local chief's Royal council members, elected representatives, community members and affected households. No physical and/or economic displacement will occur until required RAPs have been finalized, compensation and resettlement assistance are fully paid to PAPs. EWSC will monitor and report on the RAP implementation and ensure that the findings are reflected in the Project's quarterly reports to the World Bank.

A generic ESMP has been prepared for activities under component 2. The pipeline will be laid on the existing road reserve. The initial due diligence on the road reserve for the implementation of the infrastructure under Component 1 has been addressed and EWSC has been granted permission to use the road reserve of 38 m of the MR11 road. The RPF will be disclosed prior to appraisal and the timeline to prepare and implement subsequent RAPs be included in the ESCP.



ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The ESIA will provide guidance on screening and mitigation measures to ensure that project activities do not alter or cause destruction of any critical or sensitive natural habitats especially wetlands. The preliminary baseline assessment carried out during identification, confirmed that the existing wetlands in eSwatini occupy a relatively small footprint and are not classified as critical or sensitive ecosystems. SWSC confirmed that engineering methods such as the use of gabions are normally applied by contractors to mitigate against destruction of wetlands during construction works and ensure the effective functioning of hydrological system. The environmental risk for ESS6 is therefore minimal and should there be a chance of encountering a wetland during the excavation works, the risk will be managed by applying known mitigation measures to be included in the ESMP.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

There are no identified vulnerable or marginalized groups with identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups as defined under the ESF’s Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities standard in the project area of influence. Therefore, this Standard is not currently relevant to the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Given the Project’s context, this Standard is not relevant as the proposed Project activities will not affect or involve risks to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. During construction, ‘Chance Find’ procedures as included in the ESMPs for all activities will be followed to preclude and manage any risk of damaging significant cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is not relevant to the project as the project will not use financial intermediaries as an instrument for channeling funds to the beneficiaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

Yes

Proposed project interventions involve construction of a transmission pipeline supplied from the existing Nhlanguano Water Treatment Plant, which sources water from the Mkhondvo River. The Mkhondvo River, a tributary of the Great Usuthu River (also referred to as the Maputo Basin), is an international waterway shared between South Africa, Eswatini and Mozambique. Notification to riparians was sent on May 8, 2019 with a deadline of June 21, 2019.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)



DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report (ESIA) and the associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at the draft site survey.	06/2019
Updated site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at feasibility and detailed design stages.	01/2020
Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) including Traffic Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, Spoils disposal and Remediation Plan, and Health and Safety Plan	12/2019
Project GRM embedded in SEP & RPF	06/2019
GBV Action Plan (to be integrated in relevant instruments)	06/2019
Institutional Capacity Assessment and Strengthening Plan to be carried out under Component 3	01/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Disclose draft ESIA along with draft RPF, LMP and SEP	06/2019
Engage Community Liaison Officers	08/2019
Notify and establish GRM procedures for the project	08/2019
Engage agencies for sensitization on GBV/SEA and HIV/AIDS	12/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Update Draft Labor Management Procedures based on detailed ESIA and redisclose with detailed ESIA, along with contract specific ESMP and ensure LMP relevant clauses are incorporated in Bid documents	01/2020
Establish Workers grievance mechanism by contractor	12/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Finalize detailed water balance, as part of the updated ESIA.	01/2020
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at feasibility and detailed design stages including actions specific to GBV prevention and community health GBV action plan in ESIA	01/2020
Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) including Traffic Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, Spoils Disposal and Remediation Plan, and Health and Safety Plan.	12/2020



Public Disclosure

Prepare Emergency Preparedness Plans to be included in the Contractor’s Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs)	12/2020
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
Prepare and disclose RAPs	12/2019
Resettlement Policy Framework preparation and disclosure	06/2019
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Updated site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at feasibility and detailed design stages.	01/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Updated site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) at feasibility and detailed design stages including "Chance Find" procedures for contractors.	12/2019
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

Use of the Borrower's E&S Framework is not proposed for this project.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Eswatini Water Services Corporation

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Senait Nigiru Assefa Cleared on 12-Jun-2019 at 17:42:8 EDT