



# Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/04/2024 | Report No: ESRSA03662



**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Operation Data**

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P507316	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	BERyL	2025
Operation Name	Beryl Emergency Recovery Loan		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Urban, Resilience and Land
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Information Technology	02-Sep-2024	31-Oct-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
21-Aug-2024	63,000,000.00		

Public Disclosure

Proposed Development Objective

(i) Provide short-term income and restore economic activity, and (ii) Build Back Better critical infrastructure and services impacted by Hurricane Beryl

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

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities**

The PDO will be achieved through three components, which align with the initial findings of the Global Rapid Post-disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) and support of the Government’s overall recovery program. These components are: (a) Early recovery income support and enhancement of income generating activities; (b) Resilient construction, reconstruction and restoration of critical infrastructure and services; and (c) Project Management

**D. Environmental and Social Overview**



### **D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings**

Commensurate with the scale of the damage, most reconstruction activities will be focused in the Southern Grenadine Islands of Canouan, Mayreau and Union Islands, which were badly affected by the hurricane, and to a lesser extent the south of St Vincent which was affected by the storm surges and extreme winds. The remoteness and limited capacity of the Southern Grenadine islands adds complexity and challenge in providing the equipment and resources necessary to ensure controls of environmental and health and safety (EHS) impacts are available and in place during the rebuilding works.

The Tobago Cays - Mayreau (Tobago Cays Marine Park; TCMP) is the only Specially Protected Area under the Cartagena Convention in SVG, and has been designated for its globally significant coral reefs (supporting two Critically Endangered and one Endangered species of coral), nesting and feeding areas for the Critically Endangered Hawksbill Turtle and Endangered Green Sea Turtle, mangrove systems (including a patch of Red Mangrove which is rare in SVG), seagrass beds and a salt pond (in Mayreau). TCMP surrounds Mayreau and 5 adjacent uninhabited islands, and is actively managed with the objective of protecting the resources of the Tobago Cays for the people of St Vincent & the Grenadines.

Union - Palm Island Marine Conservation Area, Canouan Marine Reserve and South Coast (St Vincent) Marine Park have also been designated under national law for the important marine biodiversity resources they support, although management plans for these reserves have not yet been prepared. All four protected areas are contiguous with the islands on which the works are proposed, and careful controls of discharges during the works will be required to prevent potential sources of contamination impacting the marine environment.

The devastation left by Hurricane Beryl has been extensive in the Southern Grenadines, with few, if any, buildings surviving on Union Island. The clearance of the mixed debris will be required prior to starting the reconstruction. Although there are landfill sites on Saint Vincent, Union Island and Canouan, they may not be equipped or suitable as disposal sites for all the wastes generated by the Hurricane. Other islands in the Caribbean, including Trinidad and Tobago, may need to be used.

The post disaster conditions on the islands has resulted in crowding of emergency shelters and refuges, and an increase in mosquito numbers, leading to increased disease risk. The damage to the airport on Union Island exacerbates the remoteness of the Southern Grenadines from Saint Vincent, and tools, equipment and supplies must all now arrive by boat. Accommodations for workers and supervisors on Union Island will be particularly challenging, and may require personnel to be based in Canouan at least initially.

The activities will be implemented in the context of persistent social disruption to families, business, schooling, and social services, where mobility across the islands is hampered and people are not living in their homes. Establishing and maintaining communication with project beneficiaries in this setting will be challenging for the income support activities and will present unique challenges for meaningful citizen engagement around rebuilding infrastructure and services.

### **D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**



The MoFEP's MSIPMU has overseen the delivery of the World Bank lending program in SVG, which includes projects following the Bank's Safeguards Policies as well as the ESF. There are currently seven active projects in SVG, of which three are rated Substantial risk, including the SVG Volcanic Eruption Emergency Project (VEEP). The latest ISRs record the satisfactory performance of the projects, with the exception of VEEP which is currently rated Moderately Satisfactory for E&S Performance. A key factor affecting the environmental and social performance has been the availability of sufficient Environmental and/or Social Specialists to support the projects through the implementation phase, since a single Environmental Specialist and a single Social Specialist was covering all projects for many months. In the last four months, MSIPMU has employed two additional Environmental Specialists and an Assistant Environmental and Social Specialist, of which one Environmental Specialist and the Assistant Environmental & Social Specialist have been allocated to the VEEP project.

MSIPMU has indicated they will recruit to create a dedicated team allocated to the Beryl Project, and that this will include two additional Environmental Specialists and two Social Specialists, recognizing the challenges of implementing the project in four separate islands. The need for additional Social Specialists is to ensure there is adequate human resources available to manage the number of stakeholder engagement activities, labor and working conditions, community health and safety issues, and the anticipated impacts related to ESS 5 for this project.

The application of building codes during construction work is under the remit of Physical Planning Unit of the Ministry of Transport and Works, Lands and Surveys and Physical Planning. It is currently thought that there are an inadequate number of Building Inspectors available for development control of this scale of works, and the project may need to increase the role of Supervising Engineers/Consultants during the construction phase to confirm that the buildings are being constructed to code.

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

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Under Component 1 the vulnerable unemployed population will be offered temporary employment in return for undertaking debris clearance, and the small scale repair works to roads and their associated drainage systems. Although much of the debris is expected to be inert, the variety of infrastructure that has been damaged is expected to have generated some that is hazardous, toxic or persistent, and may therefore expose workers and the community to health risks. The unskilled labour will work to the direction of BRAGSA, who would have responsibility for training and providing the necessary equipment for undertaking the works safely. The appropriate disposal of the debris will be challenging on the islands, where waste disposal facilities are limited, and may require shipping to suitable licensed facilities, potentially in nearby countries; export of wastes will require prior careful consideration of transboundary regulations and controls during transport. Care will be needed to ensure that sensitive environmental receptors are not affected during the clearing and disposal of the debris. Component 2 requires the rehabilitation, reconstruction and augmentation of high-priority public and community-level infrastructure, including roads & bridges, water supply and transmission, schools, a police station, airport, fishing centres, and the clean up/removal of debris created by the hurricane. The nature of the emergency response means uncertainty around the details of civil



works to be supported, and at the same time requires the fast and efficient delivery of rehabilitation works for at least the critical infrastructure. Potentially significant environmental risks and impacts may include, among others: (a) diverse impacts on lands and land use, including on marine Protected Areas and natural habitats or other sensitive landscapes, from the management, and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous solid wastes during debris clearing and disposal, construction works and operation of augmented water supply systems; (b) exposure of community and construction workers to harmful materials during debris clearance, risks from unstable and collapsing buildings, and exposure to disease; (c) application of inappropriate engineering standards during design works and lack of enforcement of building codes leading to unsafe structures relied upon by the community; (d) difficulty with achieving sufficient oversight and providing adequate facilities (including suitable waste management processes, provision of tools, materials and equipment for safe systems of work, as well as adequate worker accommodation) due to the remote location of Union and Canouan islands; (e) exposure to new storms/natural disasters during the recovery effort prior to the rebuild of the disaster recovery infrastructure. The Bank will review and update, if necessary, the Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) regularly throughout the life of the project.

**A.2 Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The project is expected to have positive impacts on recovery from hurricane Beryl with a focus on emergency relief and rebuilding. The social impacts and risks associated with this project are rated as substantial. The anticipated risks are likely to result from access to benefits of the activities under sub-component 1.1 and 1.2 which are temporary grants for consumption support for poor and vulnerable households, and income support and cash transfers for selected vulnerable households including those in the informal economy. Beneficiaries will be identified and paid through the approach established and that is working well under the current VEEP Project (P176943) and the Human Development Service Delivery Project (P154253) and will rely on the targeting approaches of those projects. For subcomponent 1.3. there are some labor risks in the Labor Intensive Temporary Employment (LITE) Program, specifically these relate to the payment of wages and working conditions. The LITE program has been running well under the VEEP with grievances related to wages which emerged early in implementation being resolved. Risks associated with Component 2 which is for the restoration and resilient reconstruction of critical infrastructure services damaged by Hurricane Beryl are associated with labor, cultural heritage, and resettlement. Because sites have yet to be identified so screening by the client for each site will occur during implementation. Measures to properly engage with stakeholders for component 1 and 2 will be described in the project's SEP. A LMP and a RPF will be prepared and will be based on those approved for VEEP. Component 3 will support the administrative management of the project by the Public Sector Investment Programme Management Unit (PSIPMU) and implementing partners. The project would hire two Social Specialists that will support the management of the E&S risks of the project.

Public Disclosure

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

**B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards**

**ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

Relevant

As the environmental and social risks can only be determined once sufficient details of the activities to be undertaken become available, this standard is relevant as a process for identifying E&S risks and impacts and for managing these during the technical design and implementation/works phases. For example: there are Marine Protected Areas supporting endangered species surrounding the islands that need to be protected from both the hurricane recovery



activities, the reconstruction of resilient infrastructure and the development of the augmented water supply works; the debris to be cleared is expected to be a mix of waste types, some of which may be harmful and therefore present health and safety risks to workers undertaking the clean up unless adequate controls are established to identify and manage the risks; facilities available to support the project, including for the safe disposal of wastes are unknown in terms of capacity and suitability and therefore may require alternative measures for temporary safe storage; and a lack of clarity regarding the engineering standards to be achieved in the designs for the infrastructure to be reconstructed risks appropriate standards of resilience not be achieved in the reconstructed buildings. Studies, surveys and assessments may be required to adequately identify ESHS risks, the potential impacts and to ensure the necessary mitigation and management controls that will deliver ESS requirements, including as set out in the WBG Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, are built into the development of engineering designs, construction arrangements (including supervision) and operation. To guide the identification of risks and assessment of issues, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared prior to Project Effectiveness to describe the roles, responsibilities and process for the identification of risks and issues, and for integrating ESHS mitigation measures into the sub-projects of Component 1 and Component 2 activities as they are developed. The ESMF will provide: a. Plans and details the sensitive receptors and locations of E&S baseline features, such as protected areas, rare species records, potential areas of contaminated land/materials etc. b. Lists of the licenses, permits, and approvals and the processes that the sub-projects will need to follow to obtain these and comply with SVG E&S Laws and Regulations, together with a summary of the key requirements of the WB ESF relevant ESSs. c. An organisation chart showing the roles that will manage the identification of the ESHS risks and impacts, their inter-relationships and reporting lines d. A flow chart (with associated checklists or points for consideration) of the process for identifying risks and integrating E&S information into the design, procurement and construction stages of the eligible activities taken forward. The ESMF will identify when further studies, assessments or management plans may be required, or when typical Environmental and Social Codes of Practice are appropriate for use. When required, ESMPs will be prepared, consulted on, and disclosed locally before proceeding with site-specific project activities. If the screening identifies the need for an ESMP, it will be reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to the start of the relevant works. The PAD includes a list of activities that would not be eligible for financing, including retroactive financing, including:

- There will be no involuntary resettlement, in the form of physical displacement under the proposed project.
- All buildings and infrastructure will be reconstructed within the bounds of existing building footprints or on publicly owned land, incorporating climate change and 'Building Back Better' considerations.
- Activities that are located on or result in significant negative impacts to environmentally sensitive sites (including protected areas or areas essential for the survival of rare or scarce species), or culturally significant lands, or essential socioeconomic structures. The ESMF will assist with identifying projects that are not be eligible for financing. The project intends to reimburse government expenditure on recovery and response efforts through retroactive financing. To be eligible, confirmation that the activities (which may include: labour, equipment and transport costs for debris removal; shipping and distribution of water; establishment of temporary schools and housing for displaced persons; and the purchase of materials, equipment and labour for restoring critical infrastructure and utilities) have been undertaken in compliance with the ESSs will be required. The type of confirmation needed will be agreed prior to project effectiveness, to enable the collection of data while the activities are being undertaken and therefore avoid where possible the need for an E&S audit following completion of the activities. With respect to Component 1 (cash transfers for income support, economic inclusion activities including cash transfers, and cash for work), the SEP will describe the approach for engaging with project affected people and other interested parties, with a focus on the engagement of poor and vulnerable individuals and families. The criteria to ensure inclusive selection of beneficiaries will be elaborated in the POM, and is expected to be similar as used for similar activities under the VEEP project. The



LMP will apply to the activities under this component. For the Component 1 cash for work program (LITE), a risk assessment will be undertaken to identify OHS risks, inform the safe system of work, and ensure the induction training of the workers is appropriate.

#### **ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant

The main stakeholders of this Project are those impacted by the Hurricane on the islands of the Southern Grenadines. Mainland Saint Vincent and the Northern Grenadines (Bequia, Mustique) were impacted, although to a lesser extent, and there will be targeting of interventions to these areas also. Other stakeholders, other interested parties, are the various Ministries who are partners and implementing agencies in the rebuilding efforts. The VEEP PIU prepared an initial draft SEP that outlines how stakeholders will be identified and consulted across the components. The draft SEP will be disclosed by appraisal. The initial SEP will be updated following Project effectiveness, and , will include a detailed analysis of different stakeholder groups and present a strategy that includes timelines and methods for consultations and continuous engagement throughout project implementation. The preliminary draft has identified women and vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities. The stakeholders will be actively engaged throughout the design and consultation phases of any civil works to be undertaken, ensuring more effective and contextually appropriate interventions are undertaken. The SEP will also identify for component 1 and 2 the project affected parties who may struggle to access the benefits of the project because of any disadvantage or vulnerability. Component 1 specifically targets vulnerable groups. Beneficiaries of sub components 1.1 and 1.2 will be those registered in the existing Social Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS) which is administered by the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing, and Informal Human Settlement (MoNM). Prioritization of people registered in SAMIS for assistance under this project will include geographic zones, income-based poverty and vulnerability thresholds (which will be agreed in the POM) and criteria including households headed by women and/or with elderly, disabled members and/or with an unemployed head of household. Nonetheless the challenging conditions being experienced post hurricane will require nuanced stakeholder engagement with vulnerable groups and their representatives so that they are aware of the programs and that they are supported to engage with the MoNM. An indicator has been included in the Results Framework to measure beneficiary satisfaction with the Project's stakeholder engagement process. The indicator measures the level of satisfaction with the process of consulting people living in the targeted Project areas during preparation and implementation. A project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been developed for VEEP and will serve this project with the same contact points. Some revisions are required to the GRM clarifying that anonymous complaints can be submitted. The details will be described in the final SEP for this project

#### **ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant

A Labor Management Procedure (LMP) will be prepared following project effectiveness to describe: the types of workers to be employed; the regulatory requirements that will govern the employment of workers, and how these will be amended to ensure compliance with ESS2; the contractual arrangements including details of their terms and conditions, including pay, hours of work, holiday and other entitlements that will apply for contracted workers; the approach to recruiting of workers, non-discrimination, equal opportunity and managing labour influx; a mechanism for raising grievances; and procedures on how to address SEA/SH related grievances. The LMP will be reviewed and updated throughout project implementation as required, and as additional project activities unfold. Under the LITE Program (Component 1) the project will contract directly with workers from the community; these are classified as 'contracted workers'. The LITE program will be overseen by BRAGSA, who will be responsible for implementing the



LMP and ensuring that management of labour issues is tailored to the workers and the potential risks and impacts of the project. For the reconstruction of critical infrastructure, the project will employ works contractors who will provide the labour force. Requirements of the LMP will be included as necessary into the Works Contracts to ensure compliance. Where the labor force will be coming from outside the community , worker camps will be established and managed to ensure their presence do not adversely impact on community health and safety. The Works Contracts will be based on the WB SPDs and therefore include appropriate Codes of Conduct and the requirements for their application. The project will also engage direct workers, who could be government civil servants or consultants. Where government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, but not hired by the project, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. With respect to health and safety, the ESMF will describe the arrangements by which risks and impacts of the works to be undertaken will be identified, and for describing the controls that will be needed to ensure safe systems of working are implemented. Appropriate specifications will be included in the bidding documents and the subsequent contract when the works are to be undertaken by a Works contractor, to ensure the risks are managed, workers trained appropriately (including with a general EHS induction based on the WB/KGGTF Standard EHS Induction for Construction Workers) and provided with the necessary equipment to complete the works safely. For works undertaken through the LITE Program, BRAGSA will be responsible for providing basic induction training to all the contracted workers and for supplying the necessary tools and equipment for undertaking the works safely. BRAGSA will also be responsible for training on the Code of Conduct and SEA/SH provisions.

**ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

Relevant

Considering energy and water efficiency when developing the Component 2 designs for the reconstruction of public infrastructure, and particularly schools, police station, fishery centre will ensure efficient buildings are designed that are not only resilient to disasters, but also cost effective to run. Therefore the Engineering Designers' TORs will set out not only engineering standards to be achieved, but also the need for considering sustainable measures such as those described in the WBG ESHGs where technically and financially feasible, and designers will be required to have completed the Online Learning Consortium (OLC) course on Designing Sustainable infrastructure. The damage caused during Hurricane Beryl has generated extensive amounts of mixed wastes, and measures to ensure that these are disposed of safely, in an environmental sound manner and in accordance with Good International Industry Practice, will be integrated into relevant activity controls. Materials that are readily recycled, namely galvanized sheets, are being collected and shipped to facilities on Trinidad and Tobago for processing and will be considered as eligible activities for retroactive financing. Although mosquito populations have increased in the wake of the storm and fogging to control may be required to prevent disease outbreaks this or other use of pesticides will not be undertaken as part of the project.

**ESS4 - Community Health and Safety**

Relevant

As part of the LITE program, members of the community will be offered cash-for-work, such as the clearing of debris and small scale repairs to roads and associated drainage infrastructure. Since this may require some unfamiliar activities to be undertaken, adequate training, supervision and the provision of appropriate safety equipment will need to be incorporated into the program, the delivery of which will be overseen by BRAGSA. A key aim of Component 2 is to 'build back better', and to provide resilient infrastructure that is better able to withstand future natural disasters. This requires appropriate engineering standards to be agreed and incorporated into the TORs of the

Public Disclosure





designers (especially when structures are planned to function as emergency shelters or natural disaster response centers), and adequate supervision of works to ensure building codes are complied with during the construction phase. Traffic safety will need to be considered as part of the design of the roads and bridges, and universal access as part of the design of buildings used by communities. Damage and destruction of mangroves from coastal areas was noted following the storm, and where appropriate, the designs for the project activities should be consistent with the need to replace, repair and extend coastal mangroves for the regulating services that they provide. Given the remote nature of the works, Emergency Response Procedures will need to be described to set out clearly what support will be provided at a governmental level and how workers or the community would be supported in the event of future emergencies. The procedures and arrangements, including for communicating with workers and nearby communities in potentially emergency situations during the project, will be outlined in the ESMF, and detailed in the most relevant documents for the activities being undertaken.

**ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

Relevant

ESS5 is relevant and the impacts and risks will be established during project implementation under component 2, as sites are screened following the arrangements described in the ESMF. Activities which require physical displacement are not eligible for support under the project. However to guide any cases of economic displacement a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared prior to Project Effectiveness. The RPF will establish eligibility and entitlement criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances. The RPF will also include the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) used for the project. If Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) are needed they will be submitted for the Bank's review and approval, and final plans will be consulted and disclosed on the Bank's and official local institution's websites. The respective RAPs will contain a summary of consultations/engagement with the project affected persons (PAPs). Works will not commence until the implementation of the RAPs has been completed and compensation has been provided.

**ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

Relevant

Tobago Cays - Mayreau (Tobago Cays Marine Park; TCMP) is the only Specially Protected Area under the Cartagena Convention in SVG, and has been designated for its globally significant coral reefs (supporting two Critically Endangered and one Endangered species of coral), nesting and feeding areas for the Critically Endangered Hawksbill Turtle and Endangered Green Sea Turtle, mangrove systems (including a patch of Red Mangrove which is rare in SVG), seagrass beds and a salt pond (in Mayreau). TCMP surrounds Mayreau and 5 adjacent uninhabited islands, and is actively managed with the objective of protecting the resources of the Tobago Cays for the people of St Vincent & the Grenadines. Union - Palm Island Marine Conservation Area, Canuwan Marine Reserve and South Coast (St Vincent) Marine Park have also been designated under national law for the important marine biodiversity resources they support, although management plans for these reserves have not yet been prepared. All four protected areas are contiguous with the islands on which the works are proposed. Although activities that are located on environmentally sensitive or pose a high negative impact to ecosystems are not eligible for support under the project, careful consideration will be needed during the design of the activities to be undertaken, particularly in reference to control of intentional or accidental discharges of polluting materials. In addition, the water supply augmentation works will



need careful assessment to ensure the natural resources for which these protected areas are designated, including the endangered species, will not be affected.

**ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities** Not Currently Relevant

There are no Indigenous People in the project area.

**ESS8 - Cultural Heritage** Relevant

This Standard is relevant because infrastructure and buildings selected for rehabilitation and reconstruction under Component 2 may affect sites that have cultural heritage significance. Additionally rebuilding may involve excavations that could dig up/or uncover archaeological material. The ESMF will describe the process for identifying and assessing the implications of activities on sites of cultural or historic importance, and the SEP will describe how sites of cultural/social importance for local communities will be identified. A Chance Finds Procedure will be required during all construction works, specifying that works contractors take protective measures in the event of an unanticipated discovery, including to stop construction activities if cultural property sites are encountered during construction. As needed, ESIA of subprojects may include preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to describe mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts on community cultural heritage sites directly affected by the project.

**ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries** Not Currently Relevant

This project does not involve FIs.

Public Disclosure

**B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas** No

**B.3 Other Salient Features**

**Use of Borrower Framework** In Part

The E&S regulatory framework includes laws, processes, facilities and resources that will be used during the implementation of the project. Where consents, licenses or approvals are required, the relevant government departments will be required to perform their functions, including, for example, in respect to Development Control and the application of building codes during construction. Wastes from the project will be managed commensurate with the facilities available.

**Use of Common Approach** No

The activities to be undertaken during the project will be solely financed by the World Bank.



**C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities**

**C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?**

Prior to project appraisal the following will be prepared and disclosed:

1. Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan
2. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

The following documents will be readiness indicators for the project and prepared prior to project effectiveness:

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework describing:
  - a. Details of the sensitive receptors and locations of E&S baseline features, such as protected areas, rare species records, potential areas of contaminated land/materials etc.
  - b. Lists of the licenses, permits, and approvals and the processes that the sub-projects will need to follow to obtain these and comply with SVG E&S Laws and Regulations, together with a summary of the key requirements of the WB ESF relevant ESSs.
  - c. An organisation chart showing the roles that will manage the identification of the ESHS risks and impacts, their inter-relationships and reporting lines.
  - d. A flow chart (with associated checklists to identify ineligible investments, significant risks, impacts and points for consideration) of the process for integrating E&S information into the design, procurement and construction of the activities to be undertaken, and identifying what instruments will be prepared to ensure E&S requirements are met during implementation of activities under Components 1 & 2
2. Resettlement Policy Framework
3. Labour Management Procedures
4. Final Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Public Disclosure

**III. CONTACT POINT**

**World Bank**

Task Team Leader:	Jared Phillip Mercadante	Title:	Disaster Risk Management Specialist
Email:	jmercadante@worldbank.org		
TTL Contact:	Elad Shenfeld	Job Title:	Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist
Email:	eshenfeld@worldbankgroup.org		

**IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**



The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
Telephone: (202) 473-1000  
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

**V. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Jared Phillip Mercadante, Elad Shenfeld
ADM Environmental Specialist:	Michael James Hall
ADM Social Specialist:	Charles Ankisiba