



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/21/2021 | Report No: ESRSC02127



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country | Region | Project ID | Parent Project ID (if any) |
| Lebanon | MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | P176635 | |
| Project Name | Beirut Critical Environment Recovery, Restoration and Waste Management Program | | |
| Practice Area (Lead) | Financing Instrument | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date |
| Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy | Investment Project Financing | 7/5/2021 | 8/26/2021 |
| Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency(ies) | | |

Proposed Development Objective

To support emergency environment control measures in Beirut City from impacts of the August 2020 explosion and support planning for longer term environmental restoration efforts

| Financing (in USD Million) | Amount |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Total Project Cost | 10.00 |

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 environment interventions proposed by the project are urgent measures aimed to control most urgent public health and environment impacts that resulted from Port of Beirut (PoB) explosion. The Proposed interventions are based on the needs identified under the Rapid Damage Need Assessment (RDNA) and 'Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan' prepared by the European Union (EU) and 'Demolition Waste Assessment' carried out by United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Selected activities will be prioritized by impact, maximizing public health and environmental risk reductions, considering the limited means available for the project. The selection of project interventions will also be informed by the on-going waste categories assessment of the Recygroup (supported



by French Government) and other ongoing research, and will closely consider and be designed in parallel with environmental restoration activities that could be financed and implemented by and through donors active in Lebanon.

Given the limited budget, the project aims to safely control and contain waste materials and chemicals. To maximize impacts, making best use of the limited funds, the selected interventions are closely aligned with other (international) initiatives to secure the risks in the Port area. The Project will also create a vehicle and mechanisms that may be used for possible future emergency cleanup operations. Overall, the project activities are clustered under the following four components.

Component 1. Securing the Port and management of accumulated debris, asbestos contaminated material and hazardous waste outside the Port (US\$8 million)

Sub-component 1.1. Securing the Port and implementing critical waste management interventions inside the Port (US\$4.5 million)

This sub-component will (i) support the Technical Committee overseeing the implementation of the waste management plan and strengthening the role of concerned institutions in the management of wastes within the Port; (ii) secure the explosion site at the port by implementing necessary site containment and management measures to address risks such as fire risks from the grains in the damaged silos and other mixed waste under fermentation, (iii) in-situ containment and protection of various affected zones including access control and confinement measures, safe storage and isolation of asbestos material and scattered/ leaked hazardous materials, etc.; and (iv) conduct additional technical feasibility studies as well as testing and monitoring as needed to assess the level of contamination in the port, designing remediation measures and developing implementation strategies

Sub-component 1.2. Safe management and disposal of mixed debris outside the Port of Beirut (US\$2 million)

This sub-component builds upon the initial work being done at the Bakalian site to sort, recycle (glass and plastic), crush and safe storage of non-recyclable debris generated by the explosion outside the Port of Beirut. Specific activities will include supporting management of operations at the site, transport and disposal (non-recyclable and contaminated part) of up to 150,000 tons of debris at a quarry site (to be identified and designed to dispose asbestos mixed debris).

Sub-component 1.3. Priority waste management interventions of hazardous waste resulting from the explosion outside the Port (US\$1.5 million)

The sub-component will develop viable approaches and manage hazardous waste generated from the explosion, such as asbestos (including asbestos mixed with construction and demolition waste) and asbestos waste at the Karm El Zeytoun site in Achrafieh area. This is envisaged to be done through specialized NGOs and/or private sector as appropriate.

Component 2. Priority actions for supporting policy and institutional support for greening Beirut's Reconstruction Agenda (US\$1.5 million)

Sub-component 2.1. Supporting a collaborative platform for stakeholders' engagement and implementing priority actions for greening Beirut's reconstruction agenda (US\$0.5 million)



This sub-component aims at supporting establishment of a collaborative platform for ensuring stakeholders' engagement in the environmental agenda of Beirut with participation from citizen groups, NGOs and academia, including the most marginalized. Relevant local authorities, including the Port of Beirut, Municipality of Beirut, and central government institutions will also be part of this Platform.

Sub-component 2.2. Environmental monitoring and enforcement activities for critical hazardous material (US\$1 million) .

This sub-component will support environmental monitoring and enforcement activities for hazardous waste in Beirut based on national mandates and experience. The activity aims to closely involve mandated monitoring and enforcement agencies based on national regulations and protocols in coordination with concerned government institutions.

Component 3. Project Management and technical assistance (US\$0.5 million)

This component covers the management and technical assistance support to be provided by UNDP for implementing all the components of the proposed operation.

Component 4 Contingency Emergency Component (US\$0 million)

This component will finance relevant activities in case of a response to an emergency in Lebanon.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project involves securing and insitu containment of impacted areas inside the port; the removal of hazardous waste and rubble/debris from the port and its surrounding areas following the Port of Beirut blast. The project activities and affected areas are located at the Port of Beirut, an area of Beirut City of a radius 5 km surrounding the blast (the affected area by the blast), Bakalian and Karm Zaytoun sites which are used for collecting and temporary storing the rubble resulted from the blast and disposal sites (probably will be quarry sites yet to be identified) for the rubble and inert waste mixed with hazardous substances.

The Port of Beirut is located at the northern part of Beirut city at the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The port occupies about 2.5 km of coast with land area of an average width of 300 meters. The marine area of the port is confined with 2 main breakwaters that limit the wave activity inside the port basins, and, hence, limit the circulation between the basins and the open sea. After the blast the port has been severely impacted, with several areas including un-contained hazardous chemicals, damaged vehicles and rubble that includes Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) and, accordingly, the air at the port is likely to have some related contaminants (such as asbestos fibers, other particulate matter and possibly Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)). The marine part of the port is impacted with a number of vessels that have been damaged or drowned with unconfirmed impacts on water quality inside the port basin, and the surrounding open sea. The focus of the current project however is limited to addressing issues on the land side of the port.

Bakalian site is located right next to the eastern border of the Port of Beirut. The site is spread over an area of about 18,000 m³ and has two parcels, one owned by the Port and the other owned by Beirut Municipality. The site used to receive baled solid waste during the solid waste crisis in Lebanon in 2015, and remained empty after the crisis was over. After the August 2020 blast, the site is being used to collect rubble from the impacted areas of the blast, and



currently includes 4 large stockpiles of rubble that have been confirmed to have a mix of asbestos and, hence, the air at the site and its surroundings are likely to have asbestos fibers.

Karm Zaytoun site is located at Al Achrafieh district of Beirut, about 1 km south of the Port of Beirut, and is also used to collect rubble and demolition waste resulting from the blast. The site has been visually inspected by the Ministry of Environment and asbestos has been confirmed at this site too.

The area impacted by the blast (about 5 km from the blast site) is a heavily populated part of Beirut city. The most impacted areas are Borj Hammoud, Karantina, Mar Mikhail and Gemmayza. These areas are also very close to Bakalian and Karm Zaytoun sites.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The project will be implemented by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as an intermediary agency. The UNDP will follow Bank’s ESF for this project. The UNDP participated in numerous past and ongoing World Bank projects such as the Lebanon Environmental Pollution Abatement Plan (LEPAP). They have previous experience in the implementation of the World Bank’s safeguards requirements and are expected to have reasonable capacity on the World Bank ESF. It is worth noting that, the UNDP is also supporting the Ministry of Environmental in strengthening their capacity in different aspects, including support to the Bank-financed Lebanon Environment Pollution Abatement Project (LEPAP) for improving the compliance with environmental regulations. The UNDP also has its own safeguards policies. For the current project, the UNDP will assign a dedicated environment and social focal point for the duration of the project life-cycle, also the UNDP technical team has extensive environmental management experience and will be closely involved in environmental and social management of the project. The UNDP will be advised to attend the standard self-paced and online ESF training as soon as possible, and additional training as needed and as advised by the task team. The task team will confirm UNDP’s commitment to arranging adequate E&S staffing to implement the ESF to avoid unwanted delays in project preparation and implementation. The Bakalian site (where the rubble is stored) is currently managed by the "Rubble to Mountains consortium" (which could be the agency implementing sub-component 1.2) composed of an NGO - Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI), a private firm- Development Inc SAL and AUB Neighborhood Initiative. The consortium is collaborating with various non-state agencies in Lebanon including more than 4,000 volunteers, NGOs, private sector companies including agencies such as Reel-ly, Spinneys, Diageo and Nestle, National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), and Art & Science for Environment (ASE). The capacity of the consortium regarding E&S aspects is yet to be assessed during the project preparation and necessary improvements including monitoring protocols by UNDP as the intermediary agency will be agreed upon.

The Bank team will provide support to the UNDP so that they could effectively and timely prepare, manage and monitor the implementation of the needed E&S instruments and the required E&S measures by the implementing agencies throughout project preparation as needed.

Public Disclosure

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) High

Environmental Risk Rating High

The project will have overall positive environmental impacts by providing urgently needed interventions to securing and in situ containment of affected areas in the Port of Beirut (Component 1.1), adequately managing two waste



handling facilities at Bakalian site, and subsequent disposal of waste (Component 1.2), and providing safe handling and disposal for hazardous waste including ACMs from outside of the Port of Beirut including the accumulated waste at Karm Zaytoun site (Component 1.3). The institutional and policy interventions (Component 2.1) and support to strengthen the priority environmental monitoring and enforcement activities (Component 2.2) will also bring many long-term environmental benefits to the City of Beirut. On the other hand, the project interventions will be associated with environmental risks during implementation, including risk of generating emissions of asbestos-containing dust during the handling of ACM waste, affecting neighboring areas of the Port and outside the Port and the two waste handling facilities and their surroundings; risk of improper handling of hazardous materials (which may be flammable, explosive, corrosive ... etc.) leaking to the environment; risks of handling other types of waste (such as broken glass); risk of improper disposal and securing of the disposal sites impacting soil and subsurface water at disposal sites, risks to the health and safety of the workers performing site containment and waste management including the possible use of heavy equipment (cranes, bulldozers, excavators ... etc.) and handling dangerous waste such as broken glass. The environmental risks are considered high due to the following: i) the surroundings of areas where ACMs will be handled are densely populated and, hence, highly sensitive; ii) the consequences of dispersion of asbestos-containing dust are severe; iii) there is a possibility of cumulative impacts from other rubble removing activities at the affected areas in Beirut emitting asbestos-containing dust; iv) safe handling of asbestos waste requires expertise that may not be readily available in the country and is not regulated by existing laws and standards; v) securing and containment of different areas inside the port may involve different hazardous materials that require expertise and equipment not readily available in the country; vi) the potential lack of capacity of the implementing agencies in managing technical aspects of site securing and containment activities to be confirmed during preparation and (vii) the untested capacity of the implementing agencies in fulfilling ESF requirements in practice. It is worth noting that the occurrence of significant environmental impacts related to the above issues is not likely, as the probability of impacts related to asbestos dispersion and leaking of a hazardous substance to the environment will be significantly minimized if adequate asbestos and hazardous substance management procedures are employed, which will be included in the environmental assessment instruments prepared for the project.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The project activities include the safe management and disposal of 150,000 tons of mixed debris outside the Port of Beirut under component 1 and policy and institutional level reforms for greening Beirut's reconstruction agenda under component 2, which mainly involves a stakeholders engagement collaborative platform for ensuring the participation of citizen groups, NGOs and academia, including the most marginalized. The project is expected to have numerous positive social impacts, including on the health and safety of Beirut and Greater Beirut residents, through the removal of hazardous wastes and by engaging in an inclusive and transparent manner CSOs and NGOs and representatives of vulnerable and marginalized groups on the reconstruction and environmental agenda of Beirut. However, Component 1 of the project which includes the disposal of mixed debris is involved with the use of a predominantly unskilled labor force (about 50-60 laborers) hence it is important to ensure adequate labor conditions and health and safety for Project workers during such project activities and raising awareness of the key occupational health and safety risks involved and undertaking the relevant training including on the use of personnel protective equipment. The project will also involve the removal and transportation of mixed debris, which may cause nuisances to residents, including noise, vibration, and increased level of traffic.

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:

Environmental risks are related to the handling of different types of hazardous substances, including ACMs, fermented grains s, other hazardous substances that will be safely contained in selected locations. These risks will be managed through: i) ensuring environmental assessment instruments adequately identify risks and impacts (including positive impacts) and corresponding measures applying the mitigation hierarchy and perform adequate analysis of alternatives and identification of any associated activities; ii) including the needed expertise in the procurement documents for waste handling and site containment entities; iii) ensuring implementing agencies hire staff with adequate capacity to manage the process, iv) carrying out monitoring of the process to document before and after situation. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) needs to be prepared for sub-projects that are ready by project appraisal to: i) describe the baseline environmental and social conditions at the project affected areas and documenting baseline conditions of ambient air, soil, and marine water (if applicable); ii) identify the risks and impacts in a quantifiable manner to the extent possible, iii) identify any sources of potential cumulative impacts which may need performing air dispersion modeling; iv) identify in sufficient details the measures that need (including a detailed management plan for ACMs) to be taken to prevent, minimize and mitigate the risks and impacts and the cost estimates; v) identify the monitoring measures that need to be taken; vi) perform analysis of available alternatives (site selection for storage, technological options, etc.); vii) identify minimum experience required for the contracted entity(ies). An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will also be prepared and disclosed for all project activities before project appraisal, to identify the potential risks and impacts, and mitigation measures related to the project components and any other possible associated activities that may not be identified by project approval (such as the disposal sites at abandoned quarries) to identify the principles and procedures to be followed in conducting and managing the site-specific environmental and social impact assessments.

The project is mainly associated with positive social impacts as it will improve the health and safety of people and citizens of the Beirut and Greater Beirut area by safe disposal of the mixed debris at the Port of Beirut and the surroundings currently contains hazardous levels of asbestos. However, the scale of quantities of mixed debris to be removed is significant and will therefore involve the labor force (about 50-60 laborers) who may be exposed to health and safety risks. The labor force may also be associated with the potential for SEA/SH risks. The ESIA/ESMF will ensure all relevant mitigation measures are implemented and monitored throughout the project life-cycle including ensuring all project workers and labor force receive relevant training on implementation of health and safety measures, being equipped with personal protective equipment, signing codes of conduct, and having access to a labor-specific GM. The project also needs to have a well-functioning GM which should also have a referral pathway for potential SEA/SH-related complaints and which should be easily accessible to all affected communities and citizens. Stakeholder engagements with identified project-affected persons and vulnerable groups (elderly, youth, women, people with disabilities) will also need to take be undertaken by the IA throughout the project life-cycle. The provisions to ensure labor aspects are properly addressed will be included in the labor-management procedures (LMP), including prevention of child labor, respect of OHS measures and labor conditions, and the prevention and response of potential risks of sexual abuse and sexual harassment through the enforcement of codes of conduct. The ESIA/ESMF will also clearly identify and mitigate any residual and cumulative impacts, to any PAPs, other interested parties, and vulnerable groups. Any potential access restrictions during project activities will be assessed as part of the ESMF/ESIA and mitigation measures will accordingly be recommended and implemented.



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

Borrower Framework will not be considered.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The borrower needs to clearly communicate on the project activities with relevant stakeholders , including i) project-affected parties (PAPs) who might be positively and adversely affected by the project, ii) other interested parties, and vulnerable groups, through meaningful and inclusive consultation sessions during project preparation as well as through active and meaningful stakeholder engagements throughout the project implementation. PAPs include among others: (i) citizens especially those in close proximity to the Port of Beirut blast, national and international private sector consulting agencies, Ministry of Environment, Municipality of Beirut and central government institutions.

Other interested parties include concerned NGOs such as environmental NGOs and academic institutions who may be interested in the interventions of the project activities and who may get the opportunities to implement some aspects of the project activities.

Vulnerable groups include any refugees or poor households which may be situated in close proximity to the Port of Beirut blast location and storage facilities or depend on the resources in the area for their livelihood. All PAPs, the interested parties, and vulnerable groups will be clearly identified in the SEP and any impact, whether beneficial or adverse, including respective mitigation measures where relevant, will be clearly documented and will be prepared prior to the project appraisal.

All associated environmental, social, health, and safety aspects, particularly where such activities will be conducted in urban congested areas as Beirut and Greater Beirut will need to be clearly communicated to stakeholders and particularly to vulnerable groups. Mitigation measures to be implemented under the Project will also need to be explained to all stakeholders through meaningful and dual-way communication. It is also worth noting consultations were carried out as part of RDNA, 3RF and LFF concept and all these inputs were considered in developing the concept for this project.

Stakeholder engagement activities will serve as a platform for all stakeholders and other interested parties to engage in discussions about the project implementation activities. Due to current nationwide general mobility restrictions, virtual inclusive consultations could be another acceptable modality to be adopted by the PIU as per the guidelines of the WB technical note in this regard.

As part of the SEP, the borrower also needs to introduce a feedback mechanism through the development of a functional and robust grievance mechanism (GM) accessible to all. The dedicated staff of the UNDP will monitor closely and address all grievances including anonymous complaints. This project GM will help close the feedback loop on all citizens' concerns and questions about the project activities and will allow for transparency. It is recommended for the client PMU at the UNDP to ensure that the E&S specialists follow up closely on this aspect throughout project implementation and to document accordingly. The GM will also include referral pathways in the event of sensitive grievances such as sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) and labor complaints with the respect of the principles of confidentiality and anonymity.



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 will involve direct workers and contracted workers. Direct workers will be the project management unit (PMU) staff at the UNDP who will be following on the day-to-day activities of the project's components which includes the safe management and disposal of mixed debris containing hazardous levels of asbestos materials, and the support at policy and institutional level for greening Beirut's reconstruction agenda. Contracted workers will include those workers who will be involved in the storage and disposal of the mixed debris containing hazardous asbestos materials.

The main labor-related risks are related to occupational health and safety and the risk of COVID19 contagion. Other labor-related risks include potential for child and forced labor and unequal or perceived unfair terms and conditions of labor.

Labor-Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared to align with ESS2 requirements on OHS requirements including COVID-19 risk management, health, and medication insurance arrangements, non-discrimination, prevention of child and forced labor, prevention of SEA/SH related risks, and labor specific GM which will need to be specified in the LMP. The LMP will be cleared by the bank and disclosed before Appraisal. The LMP, which is a living document, can be updated throughout project implementation as needed.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project will handle different types of hazardous wastes including potential emergency events that could take place that needs to be according to the requirements of ESS3. The ESMF/ESIA, as part of ESS1 requirements, will include detailed handling procedures of different types of hazardous waste according to the WBG Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSs) and the Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

The proposed project will support the adoption of the principles of "Build back better, greener, and smarter" as called upon in the 3RF by build on existing initiatives to employ elements of right sizing, right siting, structural improvements to infrastructure, climate change adaptation, climate smart practices, and greening. The proposed project will lead to important climate co-benefits which can be triggered through reduced GHG emissions from improved SWM practices inside and outside the Port of Beirut. Throughout its activities, the project would reduce quantities of waste open dumping and open burning and promote recycling practices in relevant waste streams (glass, plastics) as a means for adopting an ISWM approach. The project will also support the development of an action plan for integrating climate considerations in the reconstruction agenda and the identification of specific measures for Climate-smart investments as part of the rehabilitation of damaged buildings and businesses such as double-glazed windows, energy-efficient lighting, and solar water heaters.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety



The disposal of mixed debris may have potential health implications on the surrounding communities if not properly and safely handled.

Therefore project activities need to avoid and minimize exposure of hazardous chemicals of communities during the planning and implementation of project activities by implementing EHSGs and GIIP. The Borrower will identify and implement measures to address emergency events. The transportation of hazardous waste needs to be analyzed as part of the ESIA to ensure that special safety measures are followed, during the waste transportation to its final destination. It will be essential for the borrower to follow up closely on the OHS activities of the awarded contractors by ensuring that their Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) takes into consideration the prevention of such impacts. In addition, the relevance of this ESS also comes from the risks of exposure to COVID-19 contagion. The UNDP's PMU will ensure the implementation of the relevant national COVID-19 preventive measures as well as the relevant WHO guidelines.

The preliminary SEA/SH risk assessment showed a moderate-risk rating, hence the project will prepare a SEA/SH Action Plan and will adopt mitigation measures including the signing of codes of conduct by all project actors, awareness-raising, and a GM sensitive to SEA/SH complaints with referral pathways and the principles of confidentiality and anonymity.

The ESIA instrument will assess all the above-mentioned risks/impacts and mitigate them through the ESMP to be included in the contracts.

A GM will be needed for stakeholders to raise any concerns of various project activities that will have to be clearly communicated and actively disseminated to all stakeholders.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

No land acquisition will take place in this project. Any potential access restrictions during project activities will be assessed as part of the ESMF/ESIA and mitigation measures will accordingly be recommended and implemented

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is relevant. No habitats of biodiversity importance could be directly impacted by the project activities on the landside of the Port of Beirut and the two sites of Bakalian and Karm Zaytoun. There is some uncertainty about the disposal sites which are yet to be selected, however, it is most likely that waste disposal will be at abandoned quarries that are typically extensively modified areas without important biodiversity function or relevant living natural resources value. However, due to the uncertainty of disposal sites and the proximity of the port site containment activities to the marine environment ESS6 has been considered relevant pending confirmation when all project sites have been identified.

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

This ESS is not relevant as there are no indigenous recognized groups in Lebanon

ESS8 Cultural Heritage



As the impacted areas by the blast include culturally valuable buildings there may carry culture heritage risks under the Project activities to be mitigated. This will be assessed during the ESMF/ESIA preparation, the relevance of ESS8 will be confirmed at appraisal. If there is such culturally important sites to be protected or remnants of parts to be restored, the necessary measures to manage such activities will be identified in the ESIA and the relevant ESMPs.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

No FIs will be involved

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

Common Approach is not being considered.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The borrower will need to prepare the following instruments which need to be Bank cleared and disclosed prior to appraisal:

- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan - which will need to be consulted in an inclusive manner
- The ESMF and ESIA (for sub-projects that are ready by appraisal) - which will need to be consulted in an inclusive and meaningful manner
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Labour Management Procedures (LMP)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The ESMP will include the following main provisions:

- Labor Management Procedures: to be implemented throughout project implementation
- ESMF: to be updated as needed and followed throughout the project implementation as needed
- ESIA: to be prepared for respective sub-projects once sites are identified
- ESMPs: to be prepared including OHS requirements and costed and included as part of the contract documents together with other Environment, Social, Health and Safety requirements
- SEP: to be implemented throughout the project cycle and updated when necessary and ensure that the Grievance Mechanism is adequately operational and documented with an appeals mechanism available

Public Disclosure



-Dedicated Environmental & Social focal points will be hired to follow up on the E&S requirements as per the ESCP
-An SEA/SH Prevention and Response Plan to be prepared within a specified timeline and ensure follow up throughout project implementation

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Implementing Agency(ies)

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VI. APPROVAL

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| Task Team Leader(s): | Frank Van Woerden, Harinath Sesha Appalarajugari |
| Practice Manager (ENR/Social) | Pia Peeters Recommended on 16-Jun-2021 at 06:29:44 GMT-04:00 |
| Safeguards Advisor ESSA | Gael Gregoire (SAESSA) Cleared on 21-Jun-2021 at 16:10:55 GMT-04:00 |