



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 07/10/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01486



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Caribbean	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P173464	
Project Name	CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND – CARIBBEAN HOTSPOT PROJECT		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy	Investment Project Financing	10/30/2020	1/29/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Conservation International	Conservation International		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objective (PDO) is to improve the capacity of civil society organizations to reduce threats to globally important biodiversity in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	13.90

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 addresses the issue that globally important biodiversity of the Caribbean Islands Hotspot is threatened by over exploitation, habitat loss, and invasive alien species, and that Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) capacity will need to be built to help achieve this. To achieve this, it seeks to overcome two key constraints: first that CSOs' capacity to implement conservation actions is constrained by administrative, financial and technical limitations; and second, that CSOs' ability to deliver conservation impact at scale is hindered by isolation, lack of coordination and weak dissemination of good practice. To this end, the project will have five components, with Components 1-4



reflecting the short-term outcomes in the Theory of Change, and Component 5 providing the administrative, management, and monitoring and evaluation functions necessary for the effective implementation of the other components. The indicative value of financing against each component is indicative, and subject to change during preparation as more information becomes available. The five components are:

a) Component 1: Increased Share of Land and Sea in and around Priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under Improved Management. Component 1 will support a grant mechanism that focuses on building capacity of CSOs to reduce threats to globally important biodiversity in seven Caribbean Island countries: Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; Dominican Republic; Haiti; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. At the site scale, grant-making will support conservation actions in and around 32 priority KBAs, covering a combined area of 1,171,033 hectares

b) Component 2: Increased Capacity of CSOs in Conservation: This component will further strengthen the capacity of local, national and regional civil society in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through targeted capacity development activities.

c) Component 3: Increased Capacity of the Regional Implementation Team(RIT) in Leadership and Coordination of CSO Conservation Actions. This component will strengthen the role and widen the responsibilities of the RIT in the active hotspots vis-à-vis the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Secretariat.

d) Component 4: Strengthened CSO Partnerships for Conservation: In the context of the project, this means CSOs working with one another and in close coordination with local and national governments, private landowners, local communities to co-create analyses of and solutions to conservation challenges in non-confrontational ways. This approach is termed collaborative social accountability and will be adopted by the project to facilitate partnerships of CSOs and other stakeholders to design and implement conservation actions in and around priority KBAs. In Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Saint Lucia, this component will be led by the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC), with co-financing support and oversight from the World Bank’s Global Partnership for Social Accountability. In The Bahamas, Haiti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, this component will be led by the RIT, learning from the experience of INTEC.

e) Component 5: Project Management, including M&E: Components 1-4 offer potential for collaboration between island states in the hotspot and with countries in other hotspots where CEPF is active, particularly ones containing Small Island Developing States.

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 will be implemented in 32 sites in seven countries within the Caribbean Islands biodiversity hotspot. These countries are Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, Saint Lucia, the Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Caribbean Islands Hotspot supports a wealth of biodiversity within its diverse ecosystems, with a high proportion of endemism, making the region biologically unique. 62 per cent of the Caribbean Islands Hotspot’s plant and animal species are found nowhere else in the world and due to the archipelagic nature of the hotspot, many of the endemic species are restricted to a single island.



The 32 selected sites are Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covering around 1,171,033 hectares with about 1,066,352 hectares, where 91 per cent are partially or completely protected. The sites include all 17 globally irreplaceable KBAs with the hotspot and 97 per cent of the globally threatened species found within the countries (955 species). To buffer the KBAs from threats, maintain ecological connectivity and facilitate gene flow essential to ensure that species populations retain long-term viability, complementary conservation actions in the surrounding landscapes will also be funded. For this, seven priority corridors, covering 2.3 million hectares will be targeted.

The ecosystems provide important services that support the well-being of Caribbean people, including the provision of water and food. They also help regulate air and soil quality and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters. But many of the hotspot's ecosystems are under threat. The hotspot's biodiversity is at serious risk of species extinctions with amphibians and reptiles among the most threatened. It has about 992 globally threatened species, making the Caribbean one of the most severely threatened hotspots in the world. Notwithstanding positive developments in the hotspot, there remain important gaps, challenges and under-addressed threats. The threat of human pressures on ecosystems remains. The hotspot's biodiversity is threatened by over-exploitation of living resources, habitat destruction and fragmentation. All threats are intensified by the effects of climate change and climate variability.

Nationally, there are several laws addressing natural resource management in the countries but gaps such as in policy and legislative frameworks related to environmental impact and strategic environmental assessments and financing mechanisms exist. Challenges include policy and decision-making informed by outdated or incomplete data and information, policy inconsistency, lack of implementation of policies and limited enforcement of regulations. With little understanding of the economic value of ecosystem services, they do not appear in national accounting systems and efforts to finance protected area management are limited by this lack of information and knowledge. Institutional capacities, including technical capacities, are inadequate for the comprehensive and appropriate site and system-level protected area management. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been engaging more in national and regional policy and decision-making processes and are increasingly recognized as important actors.

This project will contribute to addressing the threats to biodiversity and build on actions and efforts undertaken during the first CEPF investment phase (between 2010 and 2016, CEPF invested in the Caribbean biodiversity hotspot). It will support replication and scaling-up of good practice models implemented. As CSOs are crucial in contributing to the effective conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, capacity building of local, national and regional civil society in biodiversity conservation will also take place to support the sustainability of the CEPF investment.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Project Implementation Agency will rely on the World Bank, Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The project will be implemented as a Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) with Conservation International (CI) as Secretariat of the CEPF responsible for overall project implementation. CI is an international non-governmental organization based in around 30 countries with over 2000 partners including national governments, companies and CSOs. It has decades-long experience in conservation, particularly for building capacity in CSOs. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be the CEPF Secretariat established within CI, working in collaboration with the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) hosted at Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI). CANARI is a regional technical non-profit organization that has been working in the Caribbean Islands for more than 20 years. The sub-grants will be



awarded by the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT, while the sub-grants will be implemented by the CSOs identified during the project.

CI has experience managing a previous CEPF grant on a global scale under the World Bank safeguards policies. CANARI served as the RIT during the first phase of CEPF investment in the hotspot. Grants will be allocated to CSOs using two approaches: (i) a competitive allocation based on calls-for-proposals (accounting for at least 90% of the total budget allocated to Component 1) to be directly administered by the CEPF Secretariat; and (ii) a non-competitive allocation i.e. small grants mechanism (to fill gaps in the portfolio that cannot be addressed through competitive calls) administered by the RIT (individual small grants will not exceed USD 50,000). The CEPF Secretariat has direct oversight of the sub-projects it funds through competitive allocation and CANARI as the IA on the ground will work with the CSOs (sub-grantees), as needed, such as providing training and conducting site visits. Applicants will submit project concepts in the form of Letters of Inquiry, which will be reviewed by a technical advisory committee, following agreed criteria. Guided by the committee’s recommendations, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT will make a joint decision on which applications to invite to the full proposal stage.

Both CI and CANARI will require training on the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). In addition, the project will partner with the World Bank’s Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) project through an experienced institution in the region - the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC). INTEC is a private university in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic offering academic programs in a number of areas such as engineering, business administration, the humanities and social sciences. The capacity and training needs of staff related to environmental and social risk management at CI, CANARI and INTEC (if applicable), will be reviewed during Project preparation considering the requirements of the World Bank ESF.

As the sub-projects will be implemented by the CSOs, they may also require training on the ESF and instruments to be developed. This training may be online in the form of webinars. Provision for capacity building of the CSOs on environmental and social management will be included in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) of the Project. The project will benefit from World Bank supervision throughout the duration of the project.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

The environmental risk rating of the project is Moderate under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework based on the location, type, sensitivity and scale of project intervention, nature and magnitude of potential E&S risks and impacts, and client capacity and ownership.

Though the Project covers a large geographical area rich in biodiversity in seven countries, the activities proposed are not likely to have significant or irreversible environmental impacts. The Project targets to improve environmental outcomes by conserving biodiversity and strengthening protection of identified priority conservation sites. By eliminating and controlling the spread of invasive species, the threats to globally threatened species populations are reduced. Moving towards sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries and forestry in the landscapes around KBAs, will help maintain the integrity of the landscape (such as through maintaining soil quality, reducing soil degradation



and conserving water) thereby enhancing landscape-scale connectivity and ecosystem resilience contributing to biodiversity conservation. No major civil works are anticipated. Fieldwork is expected to fill critical gaps in knowledge and information. Environmental impacts if any, are expected to be minor and reversible such as disturbance to wildlife during surveys or data collection and possible overuse of trails. Agricultural activities may involve the use of pesticides. Overall, the Project is expected to have positive environmental benefits.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risk rating of the project is substantial. Although the project does not involve any civil works, it has a fairly large scope as it covers a large geographical area (1,174,380 ha) of high-value biodiversity area in multiple locations throughout the Caribbean region. Some of the areas that will be included for protected area status and conservation are located on land that is currently used for agriculture and/or forestry by local populations. Consequently, restrictions of use will result in loss of access to these lands and potentially some livelihood insecurity for the populations, albeit on a local scale. In spite of the relatively small scale of loss in “real terms”, it is most likely to affect the most vulnerable populations within the project areas and may translate into significant losses for this subset.

There is also some concern about the capacity of the sub-grantees to manage social risks in terms of exacerbation of existing patterns of social exclusion, participation, elite capture. With respect to labor, the main risk will be related to the labor practices of the RIT, the sub-grantee CSOs. The specific sub-grantees are not currently known but will be fully articulated during project implementation. There is also some implication for project impacts vulnerable groups such as the Maroons, in Jamaica. There have been some conflicts as it relates to the autonomy of the territories. One distinct representation of these conflicts has been the government sanctioning police and army raids claiming illegal cultivation of plants within the communities, which according to the Maroons, their treaties allow them to have legally. This conflict, therefore, could potentially lead to Maroons facing disproportionate project impacts or being negatively affected by the project, especially if access to lands over which they feel they possess autonomy is restricted without proper consultation. Additionally, with the preceding global hotspot project, there were some concerns about CI’s management of E&S issues. Consequently, the project will require the borrower to carry out a participatory approach and have strong social communication processes, citizen engagement, gender approach, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms, to ensure inclusion and active participation of beneficiaries from disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (the poorest, people living in slums, single-parent female-headed household, disabled, LGBT, youth at risks among others) -; and to avoid any kind of discrimination and exclusion that might be present in the current system in participant countries, as well as at the regional level.

A robust stakeholder engagement process will provide inputs, useful to generate strategies to avoid, minimize or mitigate the risks mentioned above. A labor Management Procedure (LMP) will also be developed as well as a Grievance Redress Mechanism for workers. A process framework will also be developed and that will contain measure to mitigate potential impacts deriving from access restrictions in relation to legally designated parks, protected areas, or other common property in participant countries.

The Bank will review the Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) on a regular basis throughout the project life cycle to ensure it continues to accurately reflect the level of risk the project presents.

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

B.1. General Assessment

Public Disclosure



ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The standard is relevant.

The Project will have positive environmental outcomes. Potential environmental impacts if any will be minor and could include disturbance to wildlife from increased noise and activities during surveys or data collection, promotion of nature-based tourism leading to, increased waste, harvesting of wood for campfires and trespassing into sensitive areas. Sustainable agriculture practices may utilize pesticides. This is further discussed under ESS3.

The project's components and their potential environmental and social impacts are:

Component 1 aims to increase the share of land and sea in and around Priority KBAs under improved Management. Sub-component 1.1 will finance technical and legal processes to strengthen legal protection for priority sites that are currently unprotected or under-protected and the preparation and implementation of participatory management plans. Activities such as eradicating, controlling or preventing further spread of invasive plants and animals will also be targeted. Sub-component 1.2 will take place in production landscapes supporting sustainable livelihoods in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and nature-based tourism. Component 1 will also finance the preparation and implementation of a limited number of conservation actions plans for priority critically endangered and endangered species and activities that mainstream biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service values into development policies, projects, and plans by governments and the private sector such as those focusing on water resources management and reforestation. If needed, field surveys of sites and selected species, baseline monitoring assessments, and the preparation of community assessments or socioeconomic surveys will be undertaken.

Though the details of the sub-projects proposed under Component 1 are not known at this stage, they will not include any major civil works. From an environmental perspective, the project impacts, if any, are likely to be site-specific and not significant. In the wider landscape around priority KBAs, the lands are mostly used for agriculture, forestry or other economic activities and promoting sustainable practices will reduce the pressure on the natural environment. Agriculture activities may involve the use of pesticides which could lead to pollution of the surrounding environment and affect human health and if not managed adequately. The project's activities such as increased "policing" or monitoring of areas which are legally protected, but protection is either not enforced or under-enforced to ensure that these areas are not exploited or used, could represent social risks in terms of restrictions of use of natural resources and to ecosystem services, economic displacement, and could potentially affect livelihoods of vulnerable peoples. These risks, as well as risks in terms of inclusive participation, are addressed under ESS5 and 10. At this concept stage, the scope of "policing" and additional enforcement is unknown, but if any, will be defined during the appraisal stage, as well as mitigation measures.

Component 2 will strengthen the capacity of local, national and regional civil society in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through targeted capacity development activities (through classroom-based training, hands-on mentoring, and development of online training materials.) Component 3 aims to increase the capacity of RIT in Leadership and Coordination of CSO Conservation. Component 4 aims to increase the number of CSO Partnerships for Conservation. These components (component 2, 3 and 4) involve capacity building and are not anticipated to have negative environmental impacts. Capacity building for CSOs and the RIT will strengthen their capacity to develop and implement conservation initiatives. The main social risks associated to these activities are



related to the potential inefficiency of the outreach strategy of the project, that could further exacerbate existing patterns of social exclusion, participation, and elite capture. Therefore, the project could have some negative impacts on vulnerable groups including, but not limited to, households that depend on agriculture within the project area, women, children, LGBT, youth at risk, ethnic minorities and the Windward and Leeward Maroons; who because of their circumstances could be excluded from stakeholder and Citizen Engagement Processes. The latter is present in two of the priority sites in Jamaica- The Blue and John Crow Mountains and the Cockpit Country. These impacts may include the exacerbation of the existing patterns of exclusion of these groups from decision-making processes as well as the benefits of projects.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared for the Project by project appraisal to assess and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts covering different typologies of sub-projects. All potential sub-projects will be screened based on the criteria developed in the ESMF. Based on the screening, the level of due diligence to be implemented will be identified, such as developing ESMPs. The ESMF will describe pest management procedures including key elements of an integrated pest management plan (IPMP). Activities under the Project may fall under Type 1 and Type 3 Technical Assistance (TA). The requirements set out in paragraphs 14–18 of ESS1 will be applied to TA activities as relevant and appropriate to the nature of the risks and impacts. The terms of reference for the capacity building activities and other documents defining the scope and outputs of TA activities will be reviewed so that the advice and other support provided are consistent with ESS 1–10. The project will also seek to identify all vulnerable groups within the project locations and implement methods that reduce the barriers to them participating in and receiving project benefits and will develop and implement a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with its Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure the inclusion of all project stakeholders. The grantee will also develop and implement a Labor Management Procedures (LMP) with the related GRM for workers and a Process Framework for restrictions of access to resources. All instruments such as the ESMF, SEP, PF and LMP will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

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

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The standard is relevant.

The project stakeholders are: i) government ministries and agencies, particularly those involved in the process of declaring protected area status for biodiversity hotspots. These may include Ministries of Agriculture and/ or Environment or any national-level agencies responsible for environmental protection; ii) Civil society organizations involved in biodiversity protection and conservation such as the Nature Conservancy, the Jamaica Environment Trust, the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Conservation Fund and the Bahamian Environment Protection Foundation, among others; iii) along with any communities that are located in or within close proximity to the identified priority area are also stakeholders.



Vulnerable groups may include low-income, farming, agro-forestry or female-headed households, ethnic minorities and the Jamaica Maroons who may depend on parts of the newly protected areas for their livelihoods and whose access to these areas may be restricted by the project.

An extensive list of stakeholders will be identified during project preparation and will be part of the SEP. In consultation with the Bank, the grantee will develop and implement a robust and inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan which is proportional to the nature and scale of the project along with its associated risks and impacts. The SEP will outline a) who the key stakeholders are; b) how they are to be engaged; c) how often the engagement will occur throughout the project; d) how feedback will be solicited, recorded and monitored over the project; e) who will be charged/responsible with this engagement; f) timeline for this engagement, budget, and so on. Additionally, the SEP will describe measures that will be used to remove obstacles to stakeholder participation and how stakeholder views will be captured. The SEP will identify all vulnerable groups and outline the methods that will be used to eliminate barriers to their participation in project consultation in participant countries and will contain a checklist of activities that will guide communication and consultation processes of the implementing agency and sub-grantees, and to ensure: citizen engagement, non-discrimination, gender approach, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Given the global Covid-19 pandemic, the SEP will include considerations for virtual consultations when and where face to face consultations are not feasible. The SEP will include a GRM, that will be available by appraisal and will be updated during implementation under the ESCP that will receive and facilitate the resolution of any project-related concerns and/or complaints. The draft SEP will be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal. The client will solicit stakeholder feedback on the SEP and ensure that any consultation activities are inclusive and accessible to all project stakeholders. The stakeholder engagement process will begin during project preparation and continue throughout project implementation. The SEP is a living document and will be updated periodically as needed.

Public Disclosure

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 standard is relevant.

The project is expected to hire several independent consultants (Direct and or contracted workers) for sub-project implementation as well as carry out training sessions for capacity building, among other things. At the sub-grantee level, project activities will be mainly implemented by staff of the NGOs. Staff of the NGOs who are expected to work in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, but not hired by the project, 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. For these employees, provisions of Protecting the WorkForce Occupational Health and Safety of ESS2 will apply. The project will not utilize primary supply workers. The project will prepare LMP with its accompanied GRM by project appraisal. The project will ensure that sub-grantees follow the procedures outlined in the LMP.

At this stage, it is not defined if community workers will be engaged by the project. This will be determined by the appraisal stage. If community workers will be engaged, the project will: (i) Ascertain whether such labor is or will be



provided on a voluntary basis as an outcome of individual or community agreement. These measures and how to ascertain them will be documented in the LMP- This will include a) clearly identifying the terms and conditions on which community labor will be engaged (if applicable, the amount and method of payment), (ii) set out the times of work, and (iii) specify the way in which community workers can raise grievances in relation to the project.; (ii) Assess working conditions and Occupational Health and Safety in relation to community labor. This assessment will be applied, proportionate to: a) the nature and scope of the project; (b) the specific project activities in which the community workers are engaged; and (c) the nature of the potential risks and impacts. If indicated as necessary by the assessment, at a minimum, apply the relevant requirements of the WBG general and specific EHS Guidelines as detailed in the ESMF. Considerations for protecting the project workers, particularly those deployed to remote rural areas, from contracting COVID-19 will be included, following World Bank interim guidance notes; (iii) Assess whether there is a risk of child labor or forced labor. If cases of child labor or forced labor are identified, CI will take appropriate steps to remedy them -child labor will not be allowed under the project. The LMP will set out roles and responsibilities for monitoring community workers; and (iv) Provide adequate training to community workers tailored to their needs and the potential risks and impacts of the project.

The LMP is a living document and will be regularly reviewed and updated during all stages of the project’s life cycle.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

This standard is relevant.

Sustainable agriculture under Component 1 may utilize pesticides. The ESMF will describe the procedures for integrated pest management and the key elements of an IPMP. IPMPs will be prepared for relevant sub-projects during sub-project implementation, promoting ecologically based pest control practices that seek to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticide.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The standard is relevant, as the Project will fund activities in production landscapes where communities may reside. The ESMF will make provision to review the community health and safety in sub-projects planning and implementation.

The use of security personnel by the IA or by sub-grantees is not expected. However, considering the level of violence and political uncertainty in some of the participant countries such as Haiti, along with the issues related to border control between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the use of security personnel may become necessary. The ESMF will reflect that the Borrower will assess the risks posed by the security arrangements and this will be included in the site-specific ESMPs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The standard is relevant.



Component 1.1 will finance technical and legal processes to strengthen legal protection for priority sites that are currently unprotected or under-protected. This could include the increased “policing” or monitoring of these unprotected or under-protected areas to ensure persons are not exploiting the resources. Component 1.2 will finance activities that contribute to the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity in the wider landscape around priority KBAs. Some of these KBAs are located within landscapes used for agriculture or forestry. These legal protection strengthening activities could result in some restrictions on access to land traditionally utilized by populations in the priority areas for agriculture and forestry. To mitigate this, the client will prepare a Process Framework (PF), that is used to design project activities, determine eligibility criteria, reach agreement on access restrictions, identify measures to assist affected persons in improving or restoring their livelihoods, manage conflicts and grievances, and arrange for participatory implementation and monitoring. This framework will be reviewed and disclosed in country and on the bank’s website prior to project appraisal. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will include the commitment to implement the PF prepared during project preparation.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard is relevant. The sub-activities will take place in biodiversity hotspots. Of the 32 KBAs that have been identified as a priority for conservation, 17 KBAs are considered wholly irreplaceable on a global scale because they contain the only known populations of a globally threatened species. Since the sites are irreplaceable for Critically Endangered and Endangered species, they also qualify as Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites, the most urgent site-level conservation priorities on a global scale. The Project will fund sub-projects to strengthen the protection of selected sites and build local capacity. The Project is expected to have positive conservation outcomes. As specific sub-projects to be funded are unknown at this stage, an ESMF will be developed. The ESMF will include screening criteria for sub-project selection and list possible impacts and management measures for a range of typology of sub-projects

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

This standard is currently not relevant. There are no persons who meet the definition of indigenous people present in the project’s area of influence.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is considered relevant since the project activities will be implemented in areas that may be valued for their cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. Sub-project screening as described in the ESMF will determine the existence of tangible or intangible cultural heritage and measures to be taken and will include provisions for the development and implementation of chance find procedures, in line with para. 11 of this standard, which will relate to applicable activities.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is currently not relevant, as there are no FIs involved in the project.



B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

There are no other relevant Project risks identified at this moment.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways

No

The project doesn't include activities which would involve the use or potential pollution of any international waterway.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas

No

No disputed areas are part of the intended project area of influence.

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?

No

Financing Partners

None

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of the Process Framework (PF)
- Preparation, consultation and disclosure of Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
- Preparation and disclosure of the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

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

The ESMP will likely address, at a minimum, commitments related to the following:

- Updating/Finalization and implementation of ESMF
- Preparation and implementation of sub-project specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) and Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPPM) as applicable.
- Updating/Finalization and implementation of LMP
- Preparation and implementation of Health and Safety Procedures for both workers and for the affected communities.
- Establishment of a project Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Timeline for implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Implementation of process frameworks for restrictions of access to resources.
- Capacity Strengthening in relevant ESSs.

Public Disclosure



C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

30-Sep-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

Contact:	Juan Jose Miranda Montero	Title:	Environmental Economist
Telephone No:	+1-202-473-8558	Email:	jjmiranda@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Conservation International

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Conservation International

V. 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>

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Juan Jose Miranda Montero
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Maria Gonzalez de Asis Recommended on 09-Jul-2020 at 17:35:39 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Marco Antonio Zambrano Chavez (SAESSA) Cleared on 10-Jul-2020 at 09:47:28 EDT

Public Disclosure