Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Process Framework

Coastal and Marine Eco-Systems Management Strengthening Project (P170980)

JULY 2024

Acronyms

API Agency for Public Information СВО **Community Based Organization CWSA** Central Water and Sewage Authority EbA **Ecosystem based Adaptation**

ESF Environmental and Social Framework

ESMF Environment and Social Management Framework

ESS Environment and Social Standard

GBV **Gender Based Violence** GEF Global Environment Facility GRM Grievance Redress mechanism GRS **Grievance Redress Service IPF** Investment project Financing

ITSD Information and Telecommunication Service Division

KAP Knowledge Attitude and Practice LMP **Labour Management Procedures** NGO Non-Government Organization

NOCC National Ocean Coordinating Committee

OIP: Other Interested Parties PF **Process Framework** PAP: **Project Affected Parties** PAI: Project Area of Influence

Public Sector Investment Programme Management Unit **PSIPMU**

RAP Resettlement Action Plan SDU Sustainable Development Unit SEP Stakeholder Engagement Plan SUSGREN Sustainable Grenadines

SVG Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

SVGCC St. Vincent and the Grenadines Community College UNCBD United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC

USD **United States Dollar**

VINLEC Saint Vincent Electricity Services Limited

WB World Bank

XCD Eastern Caribbean Dollar

Contents

	Acron	yms	
1		oduction	
	1.1	Project Design and Components	
	1.2	Justification for the Preparation of a Process Framework	8
	1.3	Objectives of the Process Framework	
2	Ide	ntification and Eligibility of Potentially Affected Persons	10
	2.1	Identification of Potentially Affected Persons	10
	2.2	Vulnerable Populations	1
	2.3	Determining Eligibility	1
3	Pro	ject Activities Phases	12
4	Live	elihood Recovery Measures for Affected People	1
	4.1	Alternative Livelihood Opportunities	13
	4.2	Potential Mitigation Measures proposed under the and Process Framework	14
5	Cor	nsultation and Participation	1!
6 Project Activities Phases Error! Bookmark not de			
7	Live	elihood Recovery Measures for Affected Persons Error! Bookmark i	not defined
8	Imp	olementation Arrangements	18
	8.1	Legal Framework	19
9	Leg	islation and Conventions	20
	9.1	Legislation	20
	9.2	Conventions	20
1	0 R	Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing PF	2
	10.1	Budget	2
1	1 6	Grievance Mechanism	2
	11.1	Process of resolving	2
	11.2		2
	11.3	Responsibility for Grievance Redressal	2
	11.4	Types of Grievances	24
	11.5	Grievance process	24
	12. Ar	nnexes	2
Α	nnex 1	12.1 Project Interventions and Process Framework Consideration	2
	12.1.	Annex 2 Grievance form	28

12.2 Annex 2 Grievance Register	29
Annex 3: Screening Process	30

1 Introduction

The Coastal and Marine Eco- Systems Management Strengthening Project (P170980) is being funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and is being implemented by the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) in the Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). This document represents the Process Framework (PF) for the project. A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The PF also establishes the participatory process to be adopted and followed when implementing restrictions on resource use through the establishment or enforcement of legally designated protected areas and/or parks. The PF outlines the way in which stakeholders, particularly coastal community members and other primary stakeholders, who may face access restrictions, will participate in the designing of potential interventions and the prioritizing of any actions designed to assist them. The document outlines how these stakeholders will be actively engaged throughout the project's life cycle. This PF was jointly prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the SDU.

1.1 Project Design and Components

The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the management of coastal and marine eco-systems of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It aims to apply a multi-pronged approach designed to support the ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal and marine environment of St. Vincent and the Grenadines including:

- establishment and strengthening policy, regulatory and institutional mechanism for coordination, planning and monitoring of coastal and marine ecosystem;
- setting-up a publicly accessible national knowledge platform (environmental data and information centre) for improved information-based decision-making on the use and conservation of coastal and marine resources;
- area-based spatial planning using coastal zone management plan (under preparation with support of CROP) to integrate conservation with regional development; and
- d) capacity building of key government agencies involved in coastal and marine ecosystem management and uses; and piloting ecosystem-based adaptation and marine pollution control interventions focusing on conservation and restoration of coral reef, dunes and beaches.

The project consists of four components and, while the overall the project will have a positive impact on coastal and marine ecosystems, some activities under Components 1 and 2 may negatively affect individuals and households by restricting their access to certain resources. The protection of degraded areas may result in the move from an unregulated open access regime to a regulated or limited access regime. Reducing the availability of and/or access to resources has the potential to place already impoverished populations at risk when the productive assets are lost. Coastal marine resources may serve as a source of supplementary

income, food and/or nutrition, medicinal herbs. Some areas be used for religious or cultural practices. See annex 1 for project interventions and process framework considerations.

Component 1: Institutionalization of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program (GEF Contribution US\$1.0 million and Co-financing US\$2.0 million). This component will support the enhancement of institutional capacity for mainstreaming coastal and marine ecosystem management within key sectors that impinge on these resources. In particular, activities under Component 1 will include:

- a) development/strengthening of a national coordination and multi-sector planning platform to improve coastal and marine ecosystems management and decision-making at the national level;
- assessment of relevant policies, strategies and legislative frameworks in the country related to coastal and marine resource management to provide policy recommendations to reduce degradation or over-exploitation of coastal and marine biodiversity and related resources.
- c) improving national and Parish capacity in coastal and marine planning, management, permitting, enforcement, monitoring, surveillance and compliance with laws on environmental assessment, protected species, resource extraction and biosecurity.
- d) training needs assessment and a training program to strengthen the capacity of national and Parish government agencies and local administrators in coastal and marine planning, management, financial sustainability, enforcement, monitoring and biodiversity conservation.
- e) define a suite of financial dis/incentives for third parties (private enterprises, land owners, farmers, fishers and others making use of these resources) and potential revenue-generation mechanisms that can be deployed to maintain and sustain the quality of the marine and coastal resources and the ecosystem services they provide; and
- f) promotion of new models for community management of inshore areas, ensuring sustainable fisheries, ecotourism-benefit sharing and protection, including new policies, guidelines and tools for community-based management, increased awareness, facilitated social mobilization and provision of technical support for planning, management and monitoring the health of these inshore areas.

Some component 1 activities could cause restrictions in access to some areas and resources.

Component 2: Applying a participatory ecosystem-based framework to effectively plan, manage, finance and monitor compliance in target environmentally sensitive coastal and marine sites (GEF Contribution US\$1.88 million and co-financing US\$3.05 million). The objective of this Component is to test the results of Component 1 to demonstrate the benefits of Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches through on-the-ground investments in the 3-4 specific target coastal and marine sites. The proposed sites are: (i) Milligan Cay Wildlife Reserve, or Turtle Island; (ii) Brighton and Diamond Beach area; (iii) Union Island and Tobago Cays Marine Park; and (iv) Biabou¹. These pilots will be the means to test the feasibility and effectiveness of different ecosystem-based adaptation and participatory marine pollution prevention measures. This will be undertaken through:

a) technical assessments to overcome the current knowledge gaps and support the ecosystem-

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¹ The sites will be verified at appraisal.

- based adaptation and pollution prevention interventions;
- b) facilitate the implementation of priority actions community governance, management and enforcement through private-public partnerships for improved conservation and ecosystem services; and
- c) pilot responsible tourism development practices to promote environmentally friendly practice, protocols for prevention of invasive alien species (IAS) introduction and spread, improved business planning for private tourism; private-community partnerships for conservation and restoration of mangrove forests; and piloting incentives/disincentives for biodiversity-friendly tourism development through introduction of taxes and charges/levies for non-compliance.

Some component 2 activities could result in restrictions in access to some areas and resources.

Component 3: Knowledge and data management, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, documentation and dissemination of best practices and replication (GEF Contribution US\$0.6 million and co-financing US\$1 million). This Component focuses on capturing both technical and educational knowledge and lessons learned during the implementation of the project to support access to knowledge and information for current and future generations of stakeholders. It will:

- a) ensure that knowledge is effectively collected and managed in support of the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and the services they provide.
- consolidate best practices and lessons learned resulting from project implementation and will support dissemination of lessons learned and experiences to encourage widespread adoption of coastal and marine conservation practices.
- c) Implement a KAP survey to guide target messages and access changes during project implementation to strengthen messages to address stakeholder knowledge and perceptions to inform adaptive management and improve the implementation of the project.
- d) support improved mapping of marine resources (species composition and status and threats) and establishment of a National Environmental Data and Information Centre dedicated to building the long-term coastal and marine data record to support environmental prediction, scientific analysis and formulation public policy.

Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (GEF Contribution US\$0.17 million and co-financing 1.3 million). This component will:

- a) support the direct equipment, and operational and incremental staff costs for project coordination and management.
- b) The project management will also include cost of financial management and procurement, environmental and social management compliance, including establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism, production of progress reports, operational travel and other operating costs necessary for project implementation and reporting.

1.2 Justification for the Preparation of a Process Framework

The World Bank's ESS 5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement governs any adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of Bank funded activities which are caused by:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

This Process Framework covers points c and f because the project will finance activities that will result in restrictions in access to resources and areas for some project stakeholders. Specifically, the revision or update of policies, strategies and regulations under Component 1 and the sub-project activities under component 2 could result in restrictions in access to some coastal and marine areas and resources. At this stage, it is not possible to predefine the extent of the livelihood impacts of the proposed restrictions and also to specify the appropriate livelihood interventions. Consequently, the PF has been developed as a guide for the participatory process to be followed in implementing restrictions on land and resource usage. Since the potential negative impacts are due to restriction of access to marine resources, the emphasis in the PF is not one of direct compensation of a measurable asset that is lost. The focus of "compensation" for the displacement of livelihood activities is through seeking alternative income generating activities.

1.3 Objectives of the Process Framework

The PF will provide an avenue to incorporate the views of coastal community members and primary stakeholders who may be affected when decisions are taken to restrict access to natural resources in coastal areas in the project's area of influence. The purpose of the PF is to ensure that coastal areas are both effectively managed for conservation of natural and cultural resources and, at the same time, to ensure that affected people have a meaningful role in those decisions and in deciding on and implementing alternatives to restore or improve livelihoods and incomes affected by those decisions. Specifically, the process framework will:

- a) Identify the Affected Target Groups. The PIU in collaboration with the community will develop a targeting strategy to ensure that affected households or sub-groups are identified for alternative livelihood alternative and/or income generating sub-projects financed by the project and other potential windows. This includes the specification of criteria that can be used, as well as input regarding the types of sub-projects/activities that may best target the groups at risk.
- b) Determine eligibility criteria:

Describe methods and procedures by which affected communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided by those adversely affected by limited access and restriction designs of project components, including "regarding the operating principles, rules of associations, and organizational incentive structures for community participation to ensure that the PIU and other decision-making authorities address, consult and substantively involve the broader community when making decisions that have potential direct or indirect impacts on the livelihoods of individuals, households, sub-groups in the community."²

c) Develop a communication strategy, in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, to provide affected communities with information on the process and content of alternative pilot activities and/or sub-projects associated with the project which could assist with the diversification of livelihoods. The communication strategy will ensure the that communities affected by the restrictions or access are consulted with and are aware of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through which potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.

² Jacques Whitford Environment Limited. 2004. Environmental and Social Assessment of the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP). Report prepared for the United Republic of Tanzania. Project No. NSD18976.

2 Identification and Eligibility of Potentially Affected Persons

2.1 Identification of Potentially Affected Persons

Under the PF, a PAP is a person that depends on access to the natural resources in the restricted areas to earn their livelihood. In compliance with ESS 5, para. 10, potentially affected persons can be classified as those:

- Who have formal legal rights to land or assets? Those who have formal documentation under law to
 prove their rights or are specifically recognized by the law as not requiring documentation. In the
 simplest case, an area is registered in the name of individuals or communities. In other cases, persons
 may have a lease on the land and therefore have legal rights;
- 2. Who do not have formal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognizable under national law? In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines these can fall into a number of groups. They may have been using the land for generations without formal documentation under customary or traditional tenure arrangements that are accepted by the community and recognized under the Law. In other cases, they may have never been provided formal title or their documents may be incomplete. The process must have begun 1 year prior to project implementation for possessory title. They may have a claim for adverse possession if they have occupied land for a certain period of time as defined by the law (12 years), without the formal owner contesting the occupation: and
- 3. Who have no recognizable legal right to the land or assets they occupy or use- The project will establish the status of the affected persons? Affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy, or use are eligible for assistance under ESS5. These can be seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters (although if the rights of such users are recognized by law, they may fall into category (a) or (b). Affected persons in these groups are eligible for livelihood assistance and compensation for assets.

To determine the project affected persons, the PIU will undertake a social assessment (SA) at each project site where restrictions in access will occur to identify the affected persons who depend on the natural resources of that site., The SA will compile a profile of the individuals/groups affected by the restrictions to access and will include pertinent demographic (age, gender, family size) and related social and economic information (health, education, occupation, income sources, livelihood patterns, productive capacity, and so forth) and their interaction with the project area of influence (PAI), including coastal and marine resources commensurate to the impacts. The SA will also determine the different types of secondary rights of access and use that are valuable for people's livelihood, but that are largely undocumented, such as seasonal rights or rights held by migrant populations. This information will be the baseline and serve as a reference point against which income restoration and the results of other rehabilitation efforts can be measured.³

The PAPs will be identified through a participatory process to determine the exact numbers and scope of impacts to be compensated under the project. Affected vulnerable groups will be given special consideration. Non-local community members accessing the project area for illegal purposes will not be eligible to receive project support. The project will work with PAPs, CSOs, local leaders etc to define the eligibility criteria for livelihood assistance and to define the cut-off date for eligibility. The determined cut-off date will be advertised to the PAPs in a manner that is accessible to them. Additionally, adequate pictures and other

³ The services of a social specialist will be used See also ESS1 paragraph 28(b) and footnote 29, and the associated Guidance Note.)

documentation will be taken of the area as evidence of the livelihood activities that exist prior to the cut-off day and to avoid individuals falsely claiming livelihood assistance or asserting that they were unaware of the cut-off date. Any illegal occupant or exploitation of the natural resources of the protected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any type of livelihood assistance.

2.2 Vulnerable Populations

Persons who are disadvantaged may be adversely impacted or further disadvantaged by the project's activity as compared with any other groups due to their socio-economic status, location, physical attributes, age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits etc. These groups will also include those whose claim to land might be customary and/or historical. These populations will be less likely to recover from a loss of livelihood. Such individuals/groups are also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and therefore may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. These could possibly include, but are not limited to, fisher folk; female fisher folk, vendors, female vendors, youth, persons with disabilities, farmers etc. These vulnerable populations are less likely to recover from a loss of livelihood.

Consequently, the project will pay special attention to ensure that vulnerable populations are properly identified and incorporated. The project will maintain a profile of the individuals /community groups impacted by the restrictions to access and/or use in the project area of impact will be undertaken including their interactions with the PAI, including usage of coastal or marine products, their origin, place of living, socio-economic conditions, and the relation and social structure among community members The project will ensure that this category of PAPs will have access to information on the project, especially as it relates to livelihood assistance, and will be included in the decision-making process for the same. Additionally, any alternative livelihood activities carried out within project-affected communities will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups. The vulnerable groups within the Project Area of Influence (PAI) will be further confirmed and consulted throughout the project life cycle.

2.3 Determining Eligibility

Where applicable, the project will aim to assist PAPs in an effort, to at a minimum, restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels prior to the project-led restrictions to access. Access to the livelihood restoration activities will require that persons fulfil certain eligibility criteria. Potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary. These criteria will be determined by potentially affected stakeholders, including those in the vulnerable groups category. The criteria will be developed in collaboration with CSOs and other organisations/stakeholders involved in and/or integral to project/ sub-project implementation.

This section outlines the minimum eligibility criteria which will be expanded during project implementation, but prior to the start of any activities that could restrict access. The eligibility criteria will be limited to persons

whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by loss of access to resources as a direct result of project activities. The criteria will also contain a process determining the losses. Eligibility criteria will need to consider the claims of people engaging in illegal, destructive or unsustainable resource uses. While ESS 5 guidelines consider the loss of livelihoods associated with these activities, careful consideration must be made to avoid incentives that would encourage these forms of activities. Any income recovery activities will not further encourage illegal, destructive or unsustainable livelihoods.

Eligible persons, may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Formal or informal users of existing available land or public land and/or recognized legally or socially;
- ii. Lessees (leaseholders) of public land, whether long-term or short-term;
- iii. Tenants with or without formal legal registration according to national law;
- iv. Cultivators of plants and tree seedlings, irrespective of legal status of property in relation to land/aquaculture;
- v. Vulnerable persons, including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons;
- vi. Mobile vendors and others who may be drawing livelihoods from the marine resources and/or coastal shoreline:
- vii. Fisherfolks who fish and glean near shore;
- viii. Local artisanal vendors who work along the shoreline targeting tourists;
- ix. Boat owners who moor their boats in or near the identified degraded areas; and
- x. Persons/Groups who use the areas for local cultural events/ religious purposes.

3 Project Activities Phases

The project, in a consultative fashion, will carry out the activities to define access restriction to activities in the protected areas, and will evaluate the impact on local livelihoods in consultation with the affected people and relevant stakeholders. The project will strive to avoid, and if not possible, minimize or mitigate impacts, such as phasing in measures. The project will ensure to initiate any access restrictions once the project alternative livelihoods are already initiated. For instance, if a fishing ground will become part of the project activities, the support needed for the impacted households/individuals will be provided to ensure they can transition their livelihoods and not be worse off as a result of the project. Thus, compensation and livelihood restoration measures will begin ahead of any potential project impact.

4 Livelihood Recovery Measures for Affected People

The aim of any livelihood support activity is to compensate for and/or promote the sustainable diversification of the livelihoods of persons affected by the restrictions to access of natural resources, while maintaining the sustainability of the protected area. The project will support the provisions for alternative livelihood opportunities for PAPs. An inclusive and participatory method shall be used to determine the appropriate alternative livelihoods for PAPs. This process will be driven by equity and will involve community decision-making. Affected community members will be mobilized to ensure that they are able to meaningfully consider all of the alternative livelihood options and/or for long-term for sustainable livelihood opportunities that are available to them. Any potential alternative activities must be culturally appropriate and sustainable in the long term.

For the activities that will restrict access, the measures that will be taken to assist affected persons, as well as the measures through which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to adversely affected persons must be clearly detailed and documented. Additionally, the procedures by which the adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them must also be detailed and documented.

These measures will vary among project sites, according to the nature of the restrictions anticipated, and the prevailing socio-economic conditions. A common feature will be authentic engagement with PAPs, throughout the sub-project cycle, through a process of stakeholder engagement in line with the requirements of ESS10. A key step in this process will be definition of a shortlist of livelihood options by the sub-grantee, based upon experience at other sites with similar contexts, review of literature, and consultations with community leaders, staff of other development projects and other stakeholders at the project site. This shortlist will then be refined through meetings with the affected community, to arrive at a list of livelihood restoration options appropriate to the local socio-economic conditions and of interest to the community. The feasibility of each option will then be assessed by the project, through market analysis, cost-benefit analysis or other appropriate methodologies, to arrive at a final list of options. Consultations will then be held with PAPs on an individual, household or household-group basis, to select from the final list one or more livelihood restoration option that meets their particular circumstances and interests.

At all stages of this process, the project will ensure that perspectives of women and other vulnerable groups are obtained, and their interests are taken into account. This may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as alternative access to natural resources, will be explored.

4.1 Alternative Livelihood Opportunities

The affected communities will be responsible for determining the type of alternative livelihoods they would want to implement. This process will be facilitated and supported by the project. There are some communities that may have pre-determined alternative opportunities that they would wish to pursue while others may require guidance as to what are available viable options. Any alternative livelihood opportunities selected must seek to incorporate the tenets of sustainable resource usage. Alternative livelihoods must be inclusive for all affected persons and particularly the vulnerable populations. In all such cases, the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be given appropriate assistance for restoration of livelihood, while also maintaining the sustainability of the ecosystem.⁴

Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their **means** of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living as follows:

- a) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access envisaged, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent Livelihood-earning potential and accessibility.
- b) Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with

 $^{^4}$ "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature, and if it is demonstrated that alternative access to similar resources are unavailable, the project will offer economically displaced persons options for alternative income earning opportunities, such- as skills training, business start-up assistance, and employment opportunities⁵.

Potential alternative livelihood opportunities could either seek to enhance current economic activities already underway or developing new economic activities. Potential alternatives for each category are listed below (Please note this is a non-exhaustive list):

Enhancing Current Economic Activities

- Diversification, improvement and increased climate resilience of agricultural production through introducing new crops and techniques (e.g., green manure, drip irrigation, etc.);
- Value-addition to agricultural products;
- Sustainable livelihood training;
- Training and the development of sustainable fisheries;
- In-kind contributions of equipment with associated training;
- Grant funding to assist with starting or improving small, sustainable businesses associated with the sustainable utilisation of marine and coastal resources;

Developing New Economic Activities

- Development of community-based ecotourism and/or cultural tourism;
- Establishment of payments for ecosystem services (PES) mechanisms, such as to forest-adjacent communities for watershed protection/restoration;
- Skills training for viable re-employment;
- In-kind contributions of equipment with associated training;
- Enhancing any local craft activities;
- Soft loans for business start-up;

4.2 Potential Mitigation Measures proposed under the and Process Framework

Issue	Mitigation
Illegal poaching of	Conservation education
turtle eggs	Participatory turtle conservation, monitoring and awareness
	programme
Law enforcement	
	Alternative livelihood support – sea-moss farming
	Satellite turtle sanctuary
	Increase patrol in the Monitoring the area

⁵ Cash assistance alone, however, frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods

Issue	Mitigation
Illegal sand mining	Law enforcement –including environmental laws and regulations
	Penalties
	MOU with miners –
	enforcement of illegal sand mining laws avoid damaging flora; plant and
	establish appropriate vegetation to reduce erosion
	Increase patrol in the area
Solid Waste	Develop Solid Waste Management plan
disposal	
Sewage pollution	Eco-tourism – Ecotourism promotion based on environmentally friendly
from yachts	guidelines for hotels, boating, recreational activities, mooring etc
Dying mangroves	(b) Swale and mangrove peninsula construction to improve mangrove flushing (co-financing); and (c) Water circulation gaps opened in marine pier structure to improve circulation in lagoon (potential co-financing)
Erosion	Complete the break water revetment at Ashton Lagoon
	Assessment and introduction of ecosystem engineering approach for beach erosion control (physical investments supported through co-financing);
Loss of beach	Vegetation shoreline stabilization (co-financing
vegetation	Enforcement of relevant riparian protected buffer zones
Overfishing of	Agreement to reduce and manage fishing
Pelagic and	Promote fishing further out to sea with larger boats and training and
Lobster	relevant equipment

5 Consultation and Participation

The project will engage in meaningful consultations. A participatory process involving multiple meetings with various groups will be used to determine and agree upon decision-making protocols for the project. Monitoring at various points of the project [design, implementation,] the team will engage stakeholders to obtain their views and perceptions on the project, obtain data, build capacity, share documents and other outputs for review and feedback. Consultations and engagement will be undertaken as per Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and WHO COVID-19 protocols and the World Bank Technical Guidance Note on undertaking consultations under COVID-19 Restrictions. There will also be engagement through emails and also via social media platforms. Consultations will involve all potentially affected persons, including vulnerable groups. Appropriate materials will be provided prior to consultation, which in form and language will be understandable to residents being consulted. Prior to access restrictions, the communities will have enough time to review and discuss the provided information.

All consultation proceedings will be appropriately documented, and feedback considered in the implementation process.

The key steps that will be followed to ensure meaningful consultation with communities about the process framework include:

- 1. Identify key stakeholders/PAPs;
- 2. Ensure that project information is relevant, timely and in a language accessible to stakeholders;
- 3. Disseminate culturally appropriate information in advance and through the appropriate channels prior to start of consultations;
- 4. Commence consultations early and on an on-going basis to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design;
- 5. Encourage stakeholder feedback, especially to inform project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification of E&S risks and impacts. This should be done on a continuous basis, as risks and impacts arise.
- 6. Incorporate the results of consultations into the project design or explain clearly to stakeholders why this may not be plausible;
- 7. Provide feedback to stakeholders/PAPs;
- 8. Document and disclose the consultation process.
- 9. Ensure that the consultation process is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

To reduce any obstacles to participation, the consultations will take the following into consideration for full participation.

Table 5.1- Considerations for full participation of potentially affected persons

Factors	Consideration	Mitigation measures
Language	If the person is hearing impaired or impaired vision	Translate information using sign language, or braille or pictorial depictions, depending on the disability
Time	Socio-economic status might determine availability of time	Advance notice for community meeting 2 weeks minimum
Caregiving services	If persons not available because they are need a caregiver for children or elderly parents and the persons contribution is essential to the meeting	Provide caregiving service for the hours required or Arrange to have a televised recording of the persons contribution
Transportation	Person may need transportation to and from the meeting	Monetary allocation to reimburse participants or Provide transportation from different districts
Meal	Light refreshment including water and a snack	Monetary allocation to provide light refreshment or meals for participants
Location	Accessible meeting location for consultations	Virtual presentations (during COVID19 pandemic) At accessible community facilities (e.g., Learning Resource Centres, schools or churches) (after pandemic)
Instrument of transmitting information	Community meetings (direct/virtual) Interviews (one on one; one to many) Surveys /questionnaire Flyers /brochures to each household Social Media /Email/website Radio Programmes Text blasts	Placement of Project-related information and printed materials in /at dedicated/designated locations that can be used by the public to obtain information, make enquiries, or provide feedback on the Project

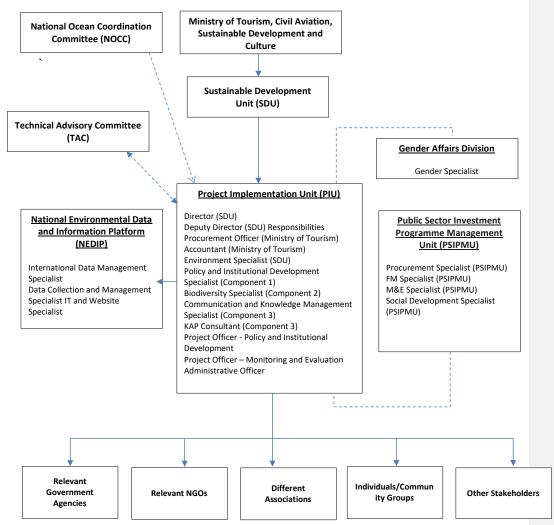
	Posters/ newspaper	

Community members who will face restrictions to access will be provided support to mobilize themselves in order to determine eligibility criteria, identify eligible persons based on said criteria and determine viable alternative livelihoods in a participatory manner. The participatory approach will ensure that the process is inclusive and that all PAPs, including the vulnerable groups, will have a say in and be able to benefit from alternative activities. Once eligible persons have been identified through the participatory process, the activities will proceed as outlined below:

- a) PAP assessment, which will assist to map out their own resources and assets, identify and diagnose constraints and impacts due to access restrictions from household to community level, and identify the required support;
- b) Definition of the training and capacity building needed to sustain their affected livelihoods and way of transitions to alternative livelihoods;
- c) Definition of co-management arrangements and alternative livelihood activities to be supported including pertinent training.

6 Implementation Arrangements

Primary administrative responsibility for designing, implementing and monitoring and reporting on the process of engaging stakeholders, identifying adverse impacts on livelihoods caused by project activities, and establishing mechanisms to mitigate these adverse impacts rests with the Sustainable Development Unit through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).



Note: PSIPMU and Gender Affairs Division will provide relevant support to the PIU.

Monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the Process Framework by the PIU will be complemented by participatory monitoring of project activities, as they relate to impacts on people. Participatory monitoring is a process through which PAPs and other stakeholders engage in monitoring of project activities, share control over the content, process and results of the monitoring activity, and engage in identifying or taking corrective actions. Where appropriate, guidance will be provided on how to incorporate participatory monitoring into the design of their projects, paying particular attention to the following principles:

- a) Treat PAPs and other stakeholders as active participants, not just sources of information;
- b) Build capacity of PAPs to analyse and reflect on the impacts of project activities and take action;
- c) Plan for joint learning with stakeholders at various levels;
- d) Make commitments to take corrective actions identified by PAPs and other stakeholders.

In the event that a global pandemic such as the COVID-19 pandemic should arise which necessitates the distancing of individuals to prevent the spread, monitoring of the Process Framework may need to take place remotely. As long as restrictions and other measures to control transmission of the pandemic remain in place, in-person supervision visits or meetings may be replaced by virtual interactions. To this end, key stakeholders who lack access to online videoconferencing will be supported to acquire access to the necessary hardware, software and data. For any in-person meetings or visits, the PIU will adhere to physical distancing protocols and other precautions, such as those established by the World Bank Technical Note, "Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings, March 20, 2020".

6.1 Legal Framework

Administrative and legal procedures. The PIU E&S specialist will review the MoU's/agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project) and affirm that they are also in line with the process Framework, ESMF and Government requirements.

6.2 Legislation and Conventions

6.2 Legislation

Legislation that governs protected areas include:

- Beach Protection Act 1981 (Act No. 10 of 1981). An Act to protect the beaches and to prohibit the
 removal of sand, stones, shingle, gravel and other materials from the shores of Saint Vincent and
 the Grenadines and the seabeds adjoining.
- The National Parks Act, 2002. An Act to make provisions for national parks and the establishment of
 an authority for national parks, to make further provision for the preservation, protection,
 management and development of the natural, physical and ecological resources and the historical
 and cultural heritage of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and for connected matters
- The Forest Resources Conservation Act, 1992
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1987
- Botanical Gardens Act, 1987 (and Botanical Gardens rules 1991, 2005)
- Marine Parks Act, 1991 (two amendments)
- Fisheries Act, 1986 (two amendments 1986 and 1989)
- Sand Mining Act
- The Central Water and Sewerage Authority Act, 1992
- Mustique Company Limited Act, 1989
- Environmental Health Services Act, 1991
- Environment Health and Management Act, 2013
- The National Trust Act, 1969
- The Preservation of Historic Buildings and Antiquities Act, 1976

6.3 Conventions

SVG has signed many international conventions and agreements that are relevant to the implementation of the project and the PF, including:

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Kyoto Protocol
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

- Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone layer
- Biosafety Protocol
- Cartagena Convention
- United Convention on the Law of the Seas
- Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Disposal
- OECS St. Georges Declaration

7 Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing PF

This section presents the budget and displays the responsibilities for the PF activities.

7.1 Budget

The cost for the implementation of this PF will be funded as part of the overall project management cost. The PIU will ensure that the funds are applied toward the achievement of the objectives of the PF.

Table 7.1-Proposed budget

Activity	Quantity	Unit	Total
Public consultation	10	2000.00	20,000.00
Livelihood Specialist ⁶ consultant	40 days	1000.00	40,000.00
Information production and dissemination:	3000	25.00	75,000.00
Advertisement	50	1000.00	50,000.00
Transport (400 persons at each consultation at XCD 30)	400	30.00	12,000.00
Refreshment (40 persons at each consultation at XCD 20)	400	60.00	20,000.00
Miscellaneous			25,000.00
Total (XCD)			242,000.00

It must be noted that this budget will be updated throughout the project life cycle as needed. Contact details Prior to project implementation, the following contact persons may be reached by stakeholders with any questions, concerns, recommendations etc, regarding the PF.

 ⁶ Master's degree in a relevant area such as natural resource management, agricultural development, socio-economic, climatology/meteorology, water resources management, environmental sciences, disaster management, development studies, and/or related fields.

Table 7.2- Contact details

Name	Title	Telephone	Email address	Physical location
Dr Resa Mc Barnette	Permanent		tourism@gov.vc	NIS
	Secretary		<u> </u>	Administrative
	,			Building
Janeel Miller-Findlay	Director,	784 485 6992	janeel.miller@gmail.com	2 nd Floor,
	Sustainable			Administrative
	Development			Building,
	Unit			Kingstown
Nyasha Hamilton	Environment	784 457 1746	nhamilton@svgcpd.com	2 nd Floor,
	Resource			Administrative
	Analyst			Building,
				Kingstown
De-Anna Ralph	Project Officer	784 457-1746	dralph@svgcpd.com	2 nd Floor
				Administrative
				Building,
				Kingstown
Abena White	Project	784 485-6992	awhitenpa@gov.vc	2 nd Floor
	Coordinator			Administrative
				Building,
				Kingstown
Shennica David	Communication	784485-6992	shennicadavid@gmail.com	2 nd Floor
	Specialist			Administrative
				Building,
				Kingstown

8 Grievance Mechanism

8.1 Process of resolving -

In order to ensure the implementation of the Project in a timely manner and effectively address any anticipated and unanticipated risks that would be encountered during implementation, including the development of the necessary actions of mitigation and avoidance, a robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) was developed. The GRM will enable the Project Authorities to address any grievances against the Project. It must be noted that this GRM covers grievances that relate to the impacts that the project will have on its stakeholders as listed in this SEP. Grievances that relate to project workers will be handled by a separate mechanism which is included as part of the project's Labour Management Procedures (LMP).A *grievance* refers to an issue, concern, problem or claim, whether actual or perceived, that affects the physical, social and economic conditions of individuals and or communities in the project area of influence. They can occur at different stages of the project cycle. The project activity often determines the nature of the grievance. Grievances can occur at various stages in the project cycle:

Inception – complaints about the perceived impact (social, economic, environmental)
Implementation – complaints about construction noise or dust, displacement or land acquisition, compensation etc.

Close – non-fulfilment of project activities

Objectives of the Grievance Mechanism

8.2

The objectives of the Grievance Mechanism are as follows:

- Ensure that the Government of Saint Vincent and Grenadines' regulations and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards are adhered to in all project activities;
- 2. Address any negative environmental and social impacts of all project activities.
- 3. Resolve all grievances emanating from the project activities in a timely manner.
- 4. Establish relationships of trust between project staff and stakeholders.
- Create transparency among stakeholders including affected persons through an established communication system;
- 6. Bolster the relationship trust amongst the project staff and the affected parties.

8.3 Responsibility for Grievance Redressal

- The Project Manager (PM) and the Environmental and Social Specialist/Social Specialist assigned to the
 project will be designated as the key officers in charge of Grievance Redressal. They will be tasked with
 the following:
 - Establish the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) before the commencement of any project activities:
 - Act as the Focal Point on Grievance Redressal issues and facilitate access at the level of the PIU;
 - Create awareness of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) amongst all the stakeholders

through awareness activities.

- Receive and examine grievances.
- Assist in redressal of all grievances by coordinating with the concerned parties.
- Maintain a database/information of grievances and redressal.
- Monitor the project activities of contractors and consultants on redressal of grievances.
- Regularly contact all points of receipt of complaints.
- Prepare monthly/quarterly progress reports on grievances received.

8.4 Types of Grievances

Aggrieved persons can file different types of complaints depending on the specific issue or concern of the project beneficiaries. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Temporary Access
- Lack of Access
- Disruption of services
- Lack of information
- Lack of notice to remove temporary structures

Non-fulfilment of contracts, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be made in writing and addressed to the GRC. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to the Project Coordinator.

8.5 Grievance process

1. Receive grievance

All complaints should be received by the Project Coordinator (PC). Through the consultation process in each participating country, stakeholders will be formed of various avenues through which the mechanism can be accessed.

Mode of receiving grievances

1. Complaints can be made in person, writing, verbally over the phone, by fax, emails or any other media. All grievance in writing can be addressed to E&S Specialist-Grievances.

Sample Notification to the Public on how to submit grievance

All grievances relating to the development of this project are to be directed to:

Project Grievance Officer

SVG Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Project

Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture

2nd Floor, Administrative Building, Kingstown

Telephone: 784 485 6992

Email—emdsvg@gmail.com

cc. cenplan@svgcpd.com

This sample notification will be place at strategic points at pilot sites.

2. Acknowledge grievance

All grievances will be acknowledged by telephone or in writing by the PC using the Grievance Acknowledgment Form (Annex1) within 48 hours of receipt and the complainant informed of the approximate timeline for addressing the complaint, if it can't be addressed immediately. The PC will work with the safeguard team to ensure the speedy resolution of the grievance. If the complaint cannot be resolved at this level it is taken to the next level.

3. Register/Log

After receiving and recording the grievance on the GIF, it will be registered in the Grievance Redressal Registration.

4. Screen

The concerned reviews the complaint and assign a grievance owner. The complaint will be forwarded to the grievance owner who will be responsible investigating the claim and liaising with both the aggrieved party and project technical team in order to come to a mutually acceptable resolution. The aggrieved will be given a specific timeline for resolving the claim. Meetings with grievant/complainant will be held, if necessary, in an attempt to resolve the matter. All meeting should be recorded.

5. Investigate

The grievance owner will investigate the complaint. This investigation will include, but is not limited to, meetings with the grievant/complainant, site exists, meetings/interviews with project staff and collection of relevant documentation and other forms of evidence. For meetings, the deliberations and decision will be recorded on the Meeting Record Form included as Annex 4. Community representatives or representatives of the complainant will be allowed to sit in on these meetings.

Classification of Grievance

Level 1	When an answer can be provided immediately and/or the safeguards team is already working on a resolution	SET Team & Project Coordinator
Level 2	One off event	SET Team & Project Coordinator
Level 3	Complaint is repeated. Any complaint that indicates breach of law or applicable policy/regulation High-profile grievances that if not resolved promptly may represent significant risks to the environment or community.	Grievance Redress Committee

6. Resolve grievance

The resolution at the first tier should normally be completed within 15 working days of receipt of grievance and notified to the concerned party through the Disclosure Form.

If the grievance is not being resolved within this period, it can be referred to the next level of the Grievance Redressal System. However, once it is determined that progress is being made towards a resolution, the grievance will be retained at this first level. The complainant will be informed of this decision and an estimated time for the resolution of the matter will be given either verbally or in writing. If the issue cannot be resolved within 25 working days, it will be transferred to the next level. Once a resolution has been agreed and accepted, the complainant's acceptance will be obtained on the Disclosure Form. If the proposed resolution is not accepted the grievance will be escalated to level **2.**

Table 0.1- GRM Timeframe

Step	Process	Timeframe
step	FIUCESS	Timename
1	Receive grievance & log	Within 1 day
2	Acknowledge grievance	Within 1 day
3	Screen	Within 1 day
4.	Investigate	Within 10-15 days
5	Resolution	Within 25 days
6	GRC	30 days
7	Close grievance	

9. Annexes

Annex 1 9.1 Project Interventions and Process Framework Consideration

Table 2: process framework consideration on project activity

Component Activities	Process framework considerations of economic activities impacted by restrictions to access	Restriction on natural resources
Component 1: Institutionalization of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program. This component will support the enhancement of institutional capacity for mainstreaming coastal and marine ecosystem management within key sectors that impinge on these resources national and Parish capacity in coastal and marine planning, management, permitting, enforcement, monitoring, surveillance and compliance with laws on environmental assessment, protected species, resource extraction and biosecurity may limit activities and access	 Determine the project affected persons Census of displaced persons Gender – based disaggregated data collection, appropriate beneficiary, alternative livelihood/income generation/ staff support for the implementation of the system. define a suite of financial dis/incentives for third parties (private enterprises, landowners, farmers, fishers and others making use of these resources) and potential revenue-generation mechanisms that can be deployed. promotion of new models for community management of inshore areas, ensuring sustainable fisheries, ecotourism-benefit sharing and protection d 	N/A
Component 2: Applying a participatory ecosystem- based framework to effectively plan, manage, finance and monitor compliance in target environmentally sensitive coastal and marine sites. This component aims to test the results of Component 1 to demonstrate the benefits of Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches through on-the-ground investments in the 3-4 specific target coastal and marine sites	Livelihood improvements program Pilot activities may recommend restriction to severely degraded coastal areas and/or marine park areas. Documentation of grievances and best practices Special consideration for the participation (voice and agency) of vulnerable groups to the sector	TBD
Site specific spatial plans (potential sites)		
(i) Milligan Cay Wildlife Reserve, or Turtle Island;	Economic displacement illegal poaching of turtle eggs	Yes
(ii) Brighton and Diamond Beach area;	Illegal sand mining & solid waste disposal	Yes
(iii) Union Island and Tobago Cays Marine Park; and	Restriction on land use	Yes
Component 3: Knowledge and data management, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, documentation and dissemination of best practices and replication This Component focuses on capturing both technical and educational knowledge and lessons learned during the implementation of the project to support access to knowledge and information for current and future generations of stakeholders	Knowledge management assessment Special consideration for the participation of vulnerable groups to the sector Monitoring and evaluation	N/A
Component 4: Project Coordination and Management This component will support the direct equipment, and operational and incremental staff costs for project coordination and management		N/A

. Annex 2 9.2 Grievance form

Grievance No.:

REGISTRATION OF GRIEVANCE

Please use capitals:	
Name:	Contact No:
Address:(Detail where to find you)	E-mail Address:
Gender:	NIS Number:(Optional)
	(Optional)
Age Group: (5-19) (20-39) (40-59) (60 +)	National ID No:(Optional)
Name of Project Site:	•
As per the SEP of the Coastal and Marine, Ecosystems M Grievance Redressal, I register my grievance as deta	0 01 0
Details of Grievance	
(a) Outline reasons why and how you are affected b	y the project (overleaf if necessary).
(b) If land or other properties are being affected e. you have, to support your claim.	g. (agriculture) include copies of relevant documentation
List documents:	
A:	B:
C:	D:
the best of my knowledge. If at any time any part of	nce and documentation enclosed are true and complete to f the Grievance or the documentation is found to be false, ent of St. Vincent and the Grenadines may deem necessary.
Date: Sig	gnature of aggrieved person:
Name of recording Officer: (Please print)	Signature:

Annex 3 9.3 Grievance Register

Notes:

- 1 Complainants should be provided with acknowledgement of grievance within 7 days from the date of receipt (the social specialist should insert the number of days that the project has allocated for acknowledgement of grievance, which should vary from 2-7 days. For simple issues, complaints /queries should be responded to within this allocated number of days).
- 2 Expected time of redress should be entered in this register.
- 3 Records of Grievances should always be entered in the GR Register and updated as needed, until the grievance is settled.
- 4 Grievances should normally be settled within 4 weeks of initial receipt. If not, reasons for delay should be communicated to the complainant and entered in the Register. (The social specialist should insert the number of weeks allocated for settling grievances under the project, which should vary from 2 weeks to one month. The same approach as detailed above in Note 1 should be followed).

Grie	evance	Details

Claim Number	Name of sub project Site	Date Complaint Received	Name & Cont act Inform ation of Person Making Compla int (Option al if the complai nant wishes to be anony mous)	Date of Acknowled gement of Receipt of Complaint (Issue involve) (informing complainan t of response time) / Response to Complaint for Simple Issues	Action s Taken to Resolv e Compl aint	How Complaint Resolved	Date Complaint Resolved	If Not Resolved, Date Sent for Appeal	Status of Appeal	Date Resolved	Level of Grievance

nnex 4: Screening Process

The Environmental and Social Screening Form, included in Annex 4, should be used for performing environmental and social assessment of the subprojects of Component 2. The results of the screening will determine the degree of the detailed baseline information that is required. Baseline information can be developed using secondary sources and in the event the secondary sources are lacking or not specific to the subproject at hand, primary baseline information should be collected. Forms A and B must be completed. Form A. General Criteria — This is the general information about the project, it has three parts, section A, Section B: This section is divided in two areas, the first section provide the description of the subproject and the surrounding environment, the latter area evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts, if the response is no to all impact statement, no further action is needed. If at least one response is yes, then proceed to form C. Please remember to complete the part C section of the form.

Form B: For subprojects that include infrastructure activities, complete form B Verification List of actions for infrastructure projects

Form C: Simple Environmental and Social Assessment

Form D: Limited Environmental and Social Assessment

This Screening sheet must be completed for each of the proposed subproject, this can be completed by the Project Engineer or interest group in the community; in the absence of either parties the project coordinator or Environment and Social Team can complete the form , the form must be reviewed by the Environment and Social Specialist and forwarded to the Respective PMU along with the following enclosures:

- 1. maps with the geographical location of the project pinned;
- an appropriately scaled map clearly showing the project area and project sites with land use, existing buildings, infrastructure, vegetation, adjacent land use, utility lines, access roads and any planned construction;
- 3. any other information to describe the project, locations and possible impact as required;
- 4. Land details for the project sites, location, survey numbers;
- 5. extent available and required, land use classification, current use of the site;
- 6. land ownership, alienation/acquisition status, as required along with a certificate giving availability of sites required for the project by the borrower.

Form A. Sub Projects Screening Procedures

Section A: General Criteria

1.	Name of subproject:
2.	Parish:
3.	Country:
4.	Contractor information:
 5.	Name:
6.	Address and email:
7.	Information of the responsible for the screening process and filling the form
 8.	Name:
 9.	Academic degree/Profession:
10.	Phone number
 11.	Email:
<u> </u>	Date:
 13.	Signature:
Sec	tion B. Environmental and Social Description and preliminary assessment of situation and th

ose potential environmental and social impacts

Description of Project site location: include coordinates and maps

Description of the natural surroundings and settings (i.e. topographical features, vegetation, fauna)	habita	its, fl	ora a	nd
Description of the social surroundings and settings, (i.e. urban/rural, violence, appaperox. Income level	orox. p	oopu	latio	n densit
		_		
1. Pollution and Contamination Risks				
Description		Yes	No	Not known
Is there a possibility of pollution or contamination risks by discharges from latrines, industrial and dump sites, etc.?				
2. Geology				
Description	Yes	No	No	t Known
Is there a possibility of soil instability and erosion?	1			
Is there a possibility of saltwater intrusion?	1			
Is there a possibility of flooding or interrupting natural drainages and or surface runoff?				
3. Soil Erosion				
Description		Yes	No	Not Know
Could the Project activities affect soil erosion processes				
Could the Project activities create indirect activities that could promote soil erosion processes?				
Will the Project modify slopes?				
The troject mounty slopes:			1	4

In the event the project activities promote or creates activities that could lead to install infrastructures or activities in areas with slopes. In those instable slopes is there a

Would it there be a need for consultation of a geology expert?

4. Water: Quality and Quantity

probability for danger?

Description	Yes	No	Not
			Known
Is there any Surface waters or runoff evidence nearby the project implementation site?			
Will the Project increase the use and demand of freshwater resources?			
Will the Project generate or discharge waste liquid substances into natural surface			
waters, swamps or palustrine habitats			
Would the project produce negative impacts on the nearby surface waters?			
Would it there be a need for consultation of a water expert?			

5. Groundwaters: Quality and Quantity

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Is there an exploitable groundwater resource by the project?			
Will the Project increase the groundwater uses?			
Will the Project discharge waste waters or any other liquid wastes unto the ground waters			
and aquifer?			
Could the Project deteriorate or alter the groundwaters?			
Would it there be a need for consultation of a hydrological expert?			

6. Energy Source

Description	Yes	No	Not Known
Will the project increase the demand for energy consumption?			
Will the project create a demand for a different source of energy?			
Will the Project create a demand for different type of energy sources? If yes define type:			

7. Uses of Natural Resources

Description	Yes	No	Not
			Known
Would the Project require and use considerable quantities of natural resources? (i.e.			
construction materials, water, soils, sand, gravels)			

8. Maintenance and Upgrades

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Will the Project need frequent maintenance and upgrades during its operation?			

9. Labor

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Will the Project increase employment in the zone?			

Description	Yes	No	Not known
Will the Project eliminate job opportunities in the zone?			
Will the project increase income and means of sustenance?			
Will the project diminish income and means of sustenance?			

10. Population: Risks and Impacts

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Would the adverse and negative risks and impacts will be evenly distributed amongst the			
area of influence of the project			

11. Indigenous Peoples/Local Traditional Communities and Sub-Saharan

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Is the Project located or any of its activities are in land, or spaces where is a presence of			
communities as described in the ESS-7 of the WBG?			

12. Cultural Heritage

Description	Yes	No	Not
			known
Will the Project activities could affect or be constructed in or within a patrimonial			
heritage site?			

13. Land acquisition

Description	Yes	No	Not known
Is there a need of an involuntary land acquisition, home resettlement, loss of income or			
access that could be related to a reduce quality of life to peoples nearby or in the project			
influenced areas?			

Part C: Conclusion/ Next actions

Summary	More Requirements/Next action
If all answers were	No actions needed
NO	
If there at least one	Proceed to a Simple Environmental and Social Revision (Form C); or a Limited Environmental
YES	and Social Revision (Form D)
	For Projects that include infrastructures activities, complete Form B: List of Environmental and Social Verification

Reco

signed:

D = == :==	manual ad Antinua.					
Recom	mended Actions:					
	No actions are recommended if there are no impacts identified. Only a Simple Environmental Review					
	(SER), will be performed if there are easily	be performed if there are easily mitigable impacts that could potentially create low level				
	affectation					
	Limited Environmental Revision (LER) wou	uld be required if the subproject could create min	or and			
low-level impacts, that could be avoided by changing in the project design and engineering Any other recommendation (please explain)						
This fo	orm has been completed by:	Approved by the Project Coordinator				
name:		name:				
title:		title:				
date:		date:				

signed:

Form B [to be further completed]

Verification List of actions for infrastructure projects

Phase	Potential Negative Environmental Impact	Relevant (Y/N)	Mitigation Measures recommended	Responsible
	Steep erosional slopes,			
Pre- construction	potential landslides and			
	erosional processes			
	Noise			
	Particular matter (PM)			
	Air quality			
	Water quality			
	Biodiversity			
	Waste			
	management			
During	Cultural			
construction	heritage			
	Community			
	Health and			
	Safety			
	Workers'			
	Health and			
	Safety			
	Grievance			
	management			
Post	Tools and			
construction	working			
CONSTRUCTION	material	1		

This form has been completed by:	Approved by the Project Coordinator
name:	name:
title:	title:
date:	date:
signed:	signed:

Commented [SK1]: For the forms B, C and D: please add a short instruction on the use and timing of completion and submission. It would be also good to have a recommendation on who should fille out this form.

Form C Simple Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA)

Expected Impacts	Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	Description	(specific plans included)
Physical Media		
Increased soil erosion		
Increased sediment loads (discharged)		
Potential water pollution and/or contamination (surface		
waters, groundwaters, marine waters)		
Dust and noise generated during construction activities		
Biological/Environment		
Removal or affectation of vegetation and or fauna		
Project location inside, in buffer area or near a protected		
area or special management area		
Affectation or removal or habitats		
Social		
Affectation or removal or a heritage site or infrastructures		
Indigenous Peoples/Local Traditional Communities and Sub-		
Saharan		
Violent population and communities		
Aesthetical degradation of landscapes		
Risk to human's health and Environs by transport of		
dangerous or toxic materials and substances		

This form has been completed by:	Approved by the Project Coordinator
name:	name:
title:	title:
date:	date:
signed:	signed:

Form D Limited Environmental and Social Assessment

Name of subproject:	
Location (town, neighbourhood, parish):	
Subproject type:	
Numbers of persons the subproject benefits	
General description of the subproject Subproject objectives	
Subproject components	
Base line description of the subproject affected areas and envi Physical Settings description (physical and chemical characterize be installed)	
Biological and natural settings description (habitats and biodive subproject will be installed)	rsity characterization of the area where the
Social and economic description (land tenure, vulnerable group	s, public health, demographics and

infrastructures characterization of the area	a where the subproject will be installed)	
Identification of Negative Environmental Impacts in the Physical and Chemical surro		
Impacts in the Biological and Natural surro	oundings	
Impacts in the Social and Economical settin	ng	
Mitigation Measures Impact description		
Mitigation Measures Description		
This form has been completed by: name: title: date: signed:	Approved by the Project Coordinator name: title: date: signed:	