

WORLD BANK

Environmental and Social Framework

Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing

SECOND DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BP	Bank Procedures
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DUC	Dam Under Construction
EHSGs	World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ES	Environmental and Social
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FI	Financial Intermediary
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IVM	Integrated Vector Management
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PMP	Pest Management Plan
RHA	Risk Hazard Assessment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

Overview of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

1. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.
2. This Framework comprises:
 - A ***Vision for Sustainable Development***, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability;
 - The ***World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing***, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank; and
 - The ***Environmental and Social Standards***, together with their Annexes, which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects.
3. The ***World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing*** sets out the requirements that the Bank must follow regarding projects it supports through Investment Project Financing.
4. The ***Environmental and Social Standards*** set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.
5. The ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life-cycle, as follows:
 - Environmental and Social Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
 - Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions;
 - Environmental and Social Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
 - Environmental and Social Standard 4: Community Health and Safety;

Overview of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

- Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement;
- Environmental and Social Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- Environmental and Social Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples;
- Environmental and Social Standard 8: Cultural Heritage;
- Environmental and Social Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries; and
- Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

6. Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 applies to all projects for which Bank Investment Project Financing is sought. ESS1 establishes the importance of: (a) the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework in addressing the risks and impacts of the project; (b) an integrated environmental and social assessment to identify the risks and impacts of a project; (c) effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information, consultation and effective feedback; and (d) management of environmental and social risks and impacts by the Borrower throughout the project life-cycle. The Bank requires that all environmental and social risks and impacts of the project be addressed as part of the environmental and social assessment conducted in accordance with ESS1. ESS2–10 set out the obligations of the Borrower in identifying and addressing environmental and social risks and impacts that may require particular attention. These Standards establish objectives and requirements to avoid, minimize, reduce, and, where residual risks and impacts remain, to compensate for or offset such risks and impacts.

7. The Bank will also develop the ***Environmental and Social Procedure***,¹ which set out Management-approved mandatory environmental and social procedures which apply to projects supported by Investment Project Financing. The Environmental and Social Procedure will describe how the Bank conducts its due diligence of a project being proposed for Bank support.

8. The Framework will also be accompanied by non-mandatory ***guidance and information tools*** to assist Borrowers in implementing the Standards, Bank staff in conducting due diligence and implementation support, and stakeholders in enhancing transparency and sharing good practice.

9. The ***World Bank Access to Information Policy***, which reflects the Bank's commitment to transparency, accountability and good governance, applies to the entire Framework and includes the disclosure obligations that relate to the Bank's Investment Project Financing.

¹ In preparation.

Overview of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

10. Borrowers and projects are also required to apply the relevant requirements of the **World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)**.² These are technical reference documents, with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

11. The Framework includes provisions on grievance redress and accountability. A Bank-supported project will include a number of mechanisms for addressing concerns and grievances arising in connection with a project. Project-affected parties will have access, as appropriate, to project grievance mechanisms, local grievance mechanisms, the Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (<http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>; email: grievances@worldbank.org) and the World Bank Inspection Panel. After bringing their concerns directly to the World Bank's attention and giving Bank Management a reasonable opportunity to respond, project-affected parties may submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel to request an independent compliance audit to determine whether harm has occurred as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. The World Bank Inspection Panel may be contacted by email at ipanel@worldbank.org or via its website at <http://www.inspectionpanel.org/>.

12. This Framework replaces the following Operational Policy (OP) and Bank Procedures (BP): OP/BP4.00, *Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems to Address Environmental and Social safeguard Issues in Bank-Supported Projects*, OP/BP4.01, *Environmental Assessment*, OP/BP4.04, *Natural Habitats*, OP4.09, *Pest Management*, OP/BP4.10, *Indigenous Peoples*, OP/BP4.11, *Physical Cultural Resources*, OP/BP4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*, OP/BP4.36, *Forests*, and OP/BP4.37, *Safety of Dams*. This Framework does not replace OP/BP4.03, *Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities*, OP/BP7.50, *Projects on International Waterways*, and OP/BP7.60, *Projects in Disputed Territories*.

² http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental,+Health,+and+Safety+Guidelines/

A Vision for Sustainable Development

A Vision for Sustainable Development

1. The World Bank Group Strategy¹ sets out the corporate twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in all its partner countries. Securing the long-term future of the planet and its resources, ensuring social inclusion, and limiting the economic burdens on future generations will underpin these efforts. The two goals emphasize the importance of economic growth, inclusion and sustainability – including strong concerns for equity.

2. Inspired by this vision, the World Bank Group is globally committed to environmental sustainability, including stronger collective action to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizing this as essential in a world of finite natural resources. This is reflected in the various Bank Group's thematic strategies² for the coming decade. This strategy recognizes that all economies, particularly developing ones, still need to grow, but they need to do so sustainably, so that income-producing opportunities are not pursued in ways that limit or close off opportunities for future generations. It recognizes that climate change is affecting the nature and location of projects, and that World Bank-financed projects should reduce their impact on the climate by choosing alternatives with lower carbon emissions. The World Bank works on climate change because it is a fundamental threat to development in our lifetime. The World Bank is committed to supporting its client countries to manage their economies, to decarbonize and invest in resilience, while ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

3. Equally, social development and inclusion are critical for all of the World Bank's development interventions. For the Bank, inclusion means empowering all people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality and non-discrimination by improving the access of all people, including the poor and disadvantaged, to services and benefits such as education, health, social protection, infrastructure, affordable energy, employment, financial services and productive assets. It also embraces action, including by strengthening transparency and accountability, to remove barriers against those who are often excluded from the development process, such as women, children, youth and minorities, and to ensure that the voice of all can be heard. In this regard, the World Bank shares the aspirations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and helps its clients fulfill those aspirations. To help ensure development effectiveness, the World Bank intends to maintain, in a manner consistent with its Articles of Agreement, the promotion of such approach in the design and implementation of the development projects that it supports.

4. The World Bank uses its convening ability, financial instruments, and intellectual resources to embed this commitment to environmental and social sustainability across all its activities, which range from the Bank's global engagement in issues such as climate change, disaster risk management, and gender equality, to ensuring that environmental and social considerations are reflected in all sector strategies, operational policies, and country dialogues.

¹ See the *World Bank Group Strategy 2013* at http://imagebank.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSCContentServer/IW3P/IB/2013/10/09/000456286_20131009170003/Rendered/PDF/816970WP0REPLA00Box379842B00PUBLIC0.pdf

² For example, *Toward a Green, Clean and Resilient World for All: A World Bank Group Environment Strategy 2012-2022*, which envisions a green, clean and resilient world for all.

A Vision for Sustainable Development

5. At the project level, these global aspirations translate into enhancing development opportunities for all, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and promoting the sustainable management of natural and living resources. Therefore, within the parameters of a project, the Bank seeks to:

- Avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to people and the environment;
- Conserve or rehabilitate biodiversity and natural habitats, and the efficient and equitable use of natural resources and ecosystem services;
- Promote worker and community health and safety;
- Give particular consideration to Indigenous Peoples, minority groups, and those disadvantaged or vulnerable because of, for example, age, disability, gender or sexual orientation, especially where adverse impacts may arise or development benefits are to be shared;
- Ensure that there is no prejudice or discrimination toward project-affected individuals or communities, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, in providing access to development resources and project benefits;
- Address project-level impacts on climate change and consider the impacts of climate change on the selection, siting, planning, design and implementation and decommissioning of projects; and
- Maximize stakeholder engagement through consultation, participation and accountability.

6. The Bank's vision goes beyond 'do no harm' to maximizing development gains. Where the Borrower's environmental and social assessment has identified potential development opportunities associated with the project, the Bank will discuss with the Borrower the feasibility of including these opportunities in the project. Where appropriate, such opportunities may be utilized to promote further development.

7. The Bank will also work with Borrowers to identify strategic initiatives and goals to address national development priorities, where appropriate, as part of country engagement. In supporting such development priorities, the Bank will seek cooperative relationships with Borrowers, donors and other international organizations. The Bank will maintain dialogue on environmental and social issues with donor governments, international organizations, countries of operation and civil society.

8. The Bank recognizes that the achievement of sustainable development is dependent on effective collaboration with everyone who has a stake in the development outcome of a project, including public and private sector development partners. The Bank is committed to the use and development of borrower's frameworks to avoid unnecessary duplication, build national capacity and achieve development outcomes that are materially consistent with the objectives of the Environmental and Social Framework. The Bank is committed to open dialogue, public consultation, timely and full access to information, and responsive grievance mechanisms.

A Vision for Sustainable Development

9. This Environmental and Social Framework converts these aspirations and principles into practical, project-level applications within the context of the Bank's mandate as set out in its Articles of Agreement. While this Framework will not by itself guarantee sustainable development, its proper implementation will ensure the application of standards that provide a necessary foundation for that objective, and provide a leading example for activities outside the scope of Bank-supported projects.

World Bank

**Environmental and Social Policy for
Investment Project Financing**

World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

Purpose

1. This Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing¹ sets out the mandatory requirements of the Bank² in relation to the projects it supports through Investment Project Financing.³

Objectives and Principles

2. The Bank is committed to supporting Borrowers⁴ in the development and implementation of projects that are environmentally and socially sustainable, and to enhancing the capacity of Borrowers' environmental and social frameworks to assess and manage the environmental and social risks⁵ and impacts⁶ of projects. To this end, the Bank has defined specific Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which are designed to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate the adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of projects. The Bank will assist Borrowers in their application of the ESSs to projects supported through Investment Project Financing in accordance with this Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing (Policy).

3. To carry out this Policy, the Bank will:

- (a) Undertake its own due diligence of proposed projects, proportionate to the nature and potential significance of the environmental and social risks and impacts related to the project;
- (b) As and where required, support the Borrower to carry out early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with stakeholders,⁷ in particular affected communities, and in providing project-based grievance mechanisms;

¹ This Policy replaces the following Operational Policy (OP) and Bank Procedures (BP): OP/BP4.00, *Piloting the Use of Borrower Systems to Address Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Bank-Supported Projects*, OP/BP4.01, *Environmental Assessment*, OP/BP4.04, *Natural Habitats*, OP4.09, *Pest Management*, OP/BP4.10, *Indigenous Peoples*, OP/BP4.11, *Physical Cultural Resources*, OP/BP4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*, OP/BP4.36, *Forests*, and OP/BP4.37, *Safety of Dams*. This Policy does not replace OP/BP4.03, *Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities*, OP/BP7.50, *Projects on International Waterways*, and OP/BP7.60, *Projects in Disputed Territories*.

² In this Policy, unless the context requires otherwise, the term "Bank" means IBRD and/or IDA (whether acting on its own account or in its capacity as administrator of trust funds funded by donors).

³ See OP 10.00, *Investment Project Financing*. Investment Project Financing is comprised of Bank Loans and Bank Guarantees, as defined in OP 10.00.

⁴ In this Policy, unless the context requires otherwise, the term "Borrower" means a borrower or recipient of Bank financing for an investment project, and any other entity responsible for the implementation of the project.

⁵ Environmental and social risk is a combination of the probability of certain hazard occurrences and the severity of impacts resulting from such an occurrence.

⁶ Environmental and social impacts refer to any change, potential or actual, to: (i) the physical, natural, or cultural environment, and (ii) impacts on surrounding community and workers, resulting from the project activity to be supported.

⁷ Further requirements on stakeholder engagement are set out in ESS10.

World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

- (c) Assist the Borrower in identifying appropriate methods and tools to assess and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project;
- (d) Agree with the Borrower on the conditions under which the Bank is prepared to provide support to a project, as set out in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP);⁸ and
- (e) Monitor the environmental and social performance of a project in accordance with the ESCP and the ESSs.⁹

4. The environmental and social risks and impacts which the Bank will take into account in its due diligence are project-related and include the following:

- (a) Environmental risks and impacts, including: (i) those identified in the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs);¹⁰ (ii) those related to community safety (including dam safety and safe use of pesticides); (iii) those related to climate change and other transboundary or global risks and impacts; (iv) any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; and (v) those related to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests; and
- (b) Social risks and impacts, including: (i) threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; (ii) risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;¹¹ (iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; (iv) negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use; (v) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use, including (as relevant) potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and

⁸ The ESCP is addressed in Section E.

⁹ See OP 10.00 for details on monitoring requirements.

¹⁰ The Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult *the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines*, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental,+Health,+and+Safety+Guidelines/

¹¹ Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who, by virtue of, for example, their 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. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.

World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources; (vi) impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and (vii) risks to cultural heritage.

5. Projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing are required to meet the following Environmental and Social Standards:

- Environmental and Social Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- Environmental and Social Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions;
- Environmental and Social Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management;
- Environmental and Social Standard 4: Community Health and Safety;
- Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement;
- Environmental and Social Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- Environmental and Social Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples;
- Environmental and Social Standard 8: Cultural Heritage;
- Environmental and Social Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries; and
- Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

6. The Environmental and Social Standards are designed to help Borrowers to manage and improve their environmental and social performance through a risk and outcomes based approach. The desired outcomes are described in the objectives of each ESS, followed by specific requirements to help Borrowers achieve these objectives through means that are appropriate to the nature and scale of the project and proportionate to the level of environmental and social risks and impacts.

World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

Scope of Application

7. This Policy applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing.¹²

¹³ The Bank will only support projects that are consistent with, and within the boundaries of, the Bank's Articles of Agreement and are expected to meet the requirements of the ESSs in a manner and within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank.

8. For the purpose of this Policy, the term "project" refers to the activities for which the Bank support referred to in paragraph 7 above is sought by the Borrower, as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank.¹⁴ Projects may include new facilities or activities and/or existing facilities or activities, or a combination of the same. Projects may include subprojects.

9. Where the Bank is jointly financing a project with other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies¹⁵, the Bank will cooperate with such agencies and the Borrower in order to agree on a common approach for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. A common approach will be acceptable to the Bank, provided that such approach will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.¹⁶ The Bank will require the Borrower to apply the common approach to the project.

10. This Policy also requires the application of the ESSs to Associated Facilities. Associated Facilities will meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the Borrower has control or influence over such Associated Facilities.¹⁷

11. For the purpose of this Policy, the term "Associated Facilities" means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly

¹² These are projects to which OP/BP 10.00, *Investment Project Financing*, applies. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing does not apply to operations supported by Development Policy lending (for which the environmental and social provisions are set out in OP/BP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*), or those supported by Program-for-Results Financing (for which the environmental and social provisions are set out in OP/BP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*).

¹³ These projects may include technical assistance supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, whether provided through a stand-alone project or as part of a project. Some technical assistance activities may, of themselves, have no potential environment or social risks or impacts. However, the risks or impacts of the future implementation of plans, strategies, policies, studies or other outputs of the technical assistance may be significant. Therefore, the requirements set out in paragraphs 13-17 of ESS1 will be applied to technical assistance activities as relevant and appropriate to the nature of the risks and impacts. The terms of reference, work plans or other documents defining the scope and outputs of technical assistance activities will be drafted so as to ensure that the advice and other support provided is consistent with ESSs 1-10.

¹⁴ The scope of activities for which Investment Project Finance can be provided, together with the approval process, is set out in OP 10.00.

¹⁵ Such agencies will include IFC and MIGA.

¹⁶ In determining whether the common approach, or the requirements referred to in paragraphs 9, 12 and 13 are acceptable, the Bank will take into account the policies, standards and implementation procedures of the multilateral or bilateral funding agencies. The measures and actions that have been agreed under the common approach will be included in the ESCP.

¹⁷ The Bank will require the Borrower to demonstrate the extent to which it cannot exercise control or influence over the Associated Facilities by providing details of the relevant considerations, which may include legal, regulatory and institutional factors.

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related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist.

12. Where:

- (a) A common approach has been agreed for the project, the common approach will apply to the Associated Facilities;
- (b) Associated Facilities are being funded by other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies, the Bank may agree to apply the requirements of such other agencies for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the Associated Facilities, provided that such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

13. Where the Bank is providing support to a project involving a Financial Intermediary (FI), and other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies will or have already provided financing to the same FI, the Bank may agree to rely on the requirements of such other agencies for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including the institutional arrangements already established by the FI, provided that such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

14. Where a Borrower is deemed by the Bank to: (a) be in urgent need of assistance because of a natural or man-made disaster or conflict; or (b) experience capacity constraints because of fragility or specific vulnerabilities (including for small states), special policy requirements and special considerations set out in OP10.00 will apply.¹⁸

Bank Requirements

15. The Bank will require Borrowers to conduct environmental and social assessment of projects proposed for Bank support in accordance with ESS1.¹⁹

16. The Bank will require the Borrower to prepare and implement projects so that they meet the requirements of the ESSs in a manner and a timeframe acceptable to the Bank. In establishing the manner and an acceptable timeframe, the Bank will take into account the nature and significance of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, the timing for development and implementation of the project, the capacity of the Borrower and other entities involved in developing and implementing the project, and the specific measures and actions to be put in place or taken by the Borrower to address such risks and impacts.

17. Where the Bank has agreed that the Borrower may plan or take specific measures or actions to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate specific risks and impacts of the project over a specified timeframe, the Bank will require that the Borrower commit to not carrying out any activities or taking any actions in

¹⁸ Further details are set out in OP10.00.

¹⁹ See ESS1, paragraph 21.

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relation to the project that may cause material adverse environmental or social risks or impacts until the relevant plans, measures or actions have been completed in accordance with the ESCP.

18. If the project comprises or includes existing facilities or existing activities that do not meet the requirements of the ESSs at the time of approval by the Bank, the Bank will require the Borrower, as part of the ESCP, to adopt and implement measures satisfactory to the Bank so that the material aspects of such facilities or activities meet the requirements of the ESSs within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank. In determining satisfactory measures and an acceptable timeframe, the Bank will take into account the nature and scope of the project and the technical and financial feasibility of the proposed measures.

19. The Bank will require the Borrower to apply the relevant requirements of the EHSs²⁰. The EHSs contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable and applicable to projects. When host country requirements differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHSs, the Bank will require the Borrower to achieve or implement whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in the EHSs are appropriate in view of the Borrower's limited technical or financial constraints or other specific project circumstances, the Bank will require the Borrower to provide full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives through the environmental and social assessment. This justification must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Bank that the choice of any alternative performance level is consistent with the objectives of the ESSs and the applicable EHSs, and is unlikely to result in any significant environmental or social harm.

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification

20. The Bank will classify all projects (including intermediated financing (FI) projects) into one of four classifications: *High Risk*, *Substantial Risk*, *Moderate Risk* or *Low Risk*. In determining the appropriate risk classification, the Bank will take into account relevant issues, such as the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project; the nature and magnitude of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts; and the capacity and commitment of the Borrower (including any other entity responsible for the implementation of the project) to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs. Other areas of risk may also be relevant to the delivery of environmental and social mitigation measures and outcomes, depending on the specific project and the context in which it is being developed. These could include legal and institutional considerations; the nature of the mitigation and technology being proposed; governance structures and legislation; and considerations relating to stability, conflict or security.

21. The Bank will review the risk classification assigned to the project on a regular basis, including during implementation, and will change the classification where necessary, to ensure that it continues to be appropriate.

22. Where the Bank is providing support to an FI, the risk classification of the project will be determined by the Bank taking into account the type of Investment Project Financing to be provided, the nature of the FI's existing portfolio, and the level of risk associated with the proposed subprojects.

²⁰ See footnote 10.

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B. Use and Strengthening of Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework

23. The Bank supports the use of the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework in the assessment, development and implementation of projects supported through Investment Project Financing, providing this is likely to be able to address the risks and impacts of the project, and enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

24. The Bank will consider the use of all, or part, of the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework relevant to the development and implementation of the project (the Borrower's ES Framework). The use of Borrower's ES Framework will be determined at the discretion of the Bank. Where the Bank has agreed to consider such use, the Bank will review the Borrower's ES Framework to assess whether such use would enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.²¹

25. The Borrower's ES Framework will include those aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework, including its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures, and implementation capacity, which are relevant to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Where there are inconsistencies or lack of clarity within the Borrower's ES Framework as to relevant authorities or jurisdiction, these will be identified. The aspects of the Borrower's existing ES Framework that are relevant will vary from project to project, depending on such factors as the type, scale, location and potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project and the role and authority of different institutions. The review conducted by the Bank will assess to what extent the Borrower's ES Framework addresses the risks and impacts of the project, and enables the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

26. Where the Bank has agreed to use all, or part, of the Borrower's ES Framework for the assessment, development and implementation of the project, the Bank will work with the Borrower to identify and agree on measures and actions to address gaps and strengthen the Borrower's ES Framework, to the extent that such measures and actions are necessary to ensure objectives materially consistent with the ESSs. The agreed measures and actions, together with the timeframes for completion of such measures and actions, will form part of the ESCP.

27. Where the Bank has been notified by the Borrower of a significant change in the Borrower's ES Framework that may adversely affect the project and, in the opinion of the Bank, such change is inconsistent with the ESSs and the ESCP, the Bank will have the right, at its discretion, to: (a) require revisions to the ESCP as necessary to meet the requirements of the ESSs; and/or (b) take such other measures as the Bank deems appropriate, including applying the Bank's remedies.²²

C. Environmental and Social Due Diligence

28. The Bank will conduct environmental and social due diligence of all projects proposed for support through Investment Project Financing. The purpose of the environmental and social due diligence is to assist the Bank in deciding whether to provide support for the proposed project and, if so, the way in

²¹ In conducting the review, the Bank may consider recent studies and assessments conducted by the Bank, the Borrower or relevant stakeholders, to the extent these are relevant to the proposed project, and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

²² OP 10.00 sets out the Bank's recourse and remedies. The Bank's legal remedies are specified in the relevant legal agreement.

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which environmental and social risks and impacts will be addressed in the assessment, development and implementation of the project.

29. The Bank's environmental and social due diligence will be appropriate to the nature and scale of the project, and proportionate to the level of environmental and social risks and impacts, with due regard to the mitigation hierarchy.²³ The due diligence will assess whether the project is capable of being developed and implemented in accordance with the ESSs.

30. The Bank's due diligence responsibilities will include, as appropriate: (a) reviewing the information provided by the Borrower relating to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project,²⁴ and requesting additional and relevant information where there are gaps that prevent the Bank from completing its due diligence; and (b) providing guidance to assist the Borrower in developing appropriate measures consistent with the mitigation hierarchy to address environmental and social risks and impacts in accordance with the ESSs. The Borrower is responsible for ensuring that all relevant information is provided to the Bank so that the Bank can fulfill its responsibility to undertake environmental and social due diligence in accordance with this Policy.

31. The Bank recognizes that projects may have different levels of information regarding the environmental and social risks and impacts available at the time the Bank carries out its due diligence. In such circumstances, the Bank will assess the risks and impacts of the proposed project based on the information that is available to the Bank, together with an assessment of: (a) the risks and impacts inherent to the type of project and the specific context in which the proposed project will be developed and implemented; and (b) the capacity and commitment of the Borrower to develop and implement the project in accordance with the ESSs. The Bank will assess the significance of the gaps in information, and the potential risk this may present to achieving the objectives of the ESSs. The Bank will reflect this assessment in the relevant project documents at the time the proposed financing is submitted for approval.

32. Where the Bank is approached to provide support for a project that is under construction, or where the project has already received national permits, including the approval of local environmental and social impact assessments, the Bank's due diligence will include a gap analysis against the ESSs to identify whether any additional studies and/or mitigation measures are required to meet the Bank's requirements.

33. Depending on the potential significance of environmental and social risks and impacts, the Bank will determine whether the Borrower will be required to retain independent third party specialists to assist in the assessment of environmental and social impacts.

²³ The mitigation hierarchy is defined in ESS1, paragraph 25.

²⁴ For example, pre-feasibility studies, scoping studies, national environmental and social assessments, licenses and permits.

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D. Special Project Types

Projects Involving Subprojects

34. If a project involves the preparation and implementation of subprojects²⁵, the Bank will be responsible for classifying each subproject, conducting due diligence of the subprojects (including reviewing the environmental and social assessment) and approving the subprojects.

35. The Bank will require the Borrower to carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment of:

(a) *High Risk* subprojects, in accordance with the ESSs;

(b) *Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk* subprojects, in accordance with national law and any requirement of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to the subproject.

36. The Bank will review the adequacy of national environmental and social requirements relevant to the subprojects, and assess the capacity of the Borrower to conduct environmental and social assessment of subprojects as required by paragraph 35. If the Bank is not satisfied that adequate capacity exists on the part of the Borrower, all *High Risk* and, as appropriate, *Substantial Risk* subprojects will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank. When necessary, the Bank will ensure that the project includes measures to strengthen the capacity of the Borrower.

37. The Bank will require the Borrower to ensure that a *High Risk* subproject is prepared and implemented to meet the ESSs and a *Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk or Low Risk* subproject is prepared and implemented to meet national law and the requirement(s) of the ESSs that the Bank has deemed necessary.

38. If the risk rating of a subproject increases to a higher risk rating, the Borrower will apply relevant requirements of the ESSs²⁶ in a manner agreed with the Bank. The measures and actions agreed will be included in the ESCP, and will be monitored by the Bank.

Projects Involving Financial Intermediaries (FI) as Borrowers

39. Where the Borrower is an FI, the Bank will review the adequacy of national environmental and social requirements relevant to the project and the proposed FI subprojects²⁷, and the capacity of the FI to manage environmental and social risks and impacts. The review will include an assessment of the procedures the FI will use to: (a) conduct environmental and social screening and categorization of FI subprojects; (b) ensure sub-borrowers' capacity to conduct appropriate environmental and social assessment of proposed FI subprojects; and (c) review the result of environmental and social assessments. When necessary, the Bank will ensure that the project includes measures to strengthen such procedures.

40. The Bank's requirements and the scope of their application for a project involving an FI will depend on the type of Bank support being provided to the FI, the type of FI subprojects being undertaken

²⁵ "Subproject" refers to a separate activity under the project, as defined in the legal agreement.

²⁶ The 'relevant requirements of the ESSs' will relate to the reasons for which the risk rating has increased.

²⁷ "FI subproject" refers to projects financed by FIs with support from the Bank. Where the project involves on-lending by the FI to another FI, the term "FI subproject" will include the subprojects of each subsequent FI.

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and the level of risk associated with the FI's portfolio. The Bank will classify a project involving an FI into one of the four risk classifications set out in paragraph 20.

41. The Bank will require the FI to (a) ensure that appropriate environmental and social assessment and due diligence of all FI subprojects is conducted; (b) comply with any exclusions in the legal agreement; (c) apply national law in categorizing and conducting the environmental and social assessment of the potential FI subprojects; and (d) in addition, require specified FI subprojects (as identified in paragraph 43) to apply the relevant requirements of the ESSs.

42. The Bank may require the FI to adopt and implement additional or alternative environmental and social requirements, depending on the environmental and social risk and impacts of the potential FI subprojects and the sectors in which the FI is operating.

43. Where the FI is classified by the Bank as *High Risk* or *Substantial Risk* and the Bank is not satisfied that adequate capacity exists for categorizing, carrying out environmental and social assessment or reviewing the results of environmental and social assessment, all FI subprojects that involve resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health, biodiversity or cultural heritage will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank.

44. If the risk profile of a FI subproject increases significantly, the FI will notify the Bank and will apply relevant requirements of the ESSs²⁸ in a manner agreed with the Bank. The measures and actions agreed will be included in the ESCP and in the legal agreement between the FI and the subborrower, and will be monitored by the Bank.

E. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

45. The Bank will assist the Borrower in developing an ESCP. The ESCP will set out the material measures and actions required for the project to meet the ESSs over a specified timeframe. The ESCP will form part of the legal agreement. The legal agreement will include, as necessary, obligations of the Borrower to support the implementation of the ESCP.

46. The Bank will require the Borrower to implement the measures and actions identified in the ESCP diligently, in accordance with the timeframes specified in the ESCP, and to review the status of implementation of the ESCP as part of its monitoring and reporting.

47. The Bank will require the Borrower to prepare, submit to the Bank for approval and implement a process that allows for adaptive management of proposed project changes or unforeseen circumstances. The agreed adaptive management process will be set out in the ESCP. The process will specify how such changes or circumstances are to be managed and reported, and how any necessary changes will be made to the ESCP and the management tools used by the Borrower.

²⁸ The 'relevant requirements of the ESSs' will relate to the reasons for which the risk profile of the FI subproject has increased.

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F. Information Disclosure

48. The Bank will apply the World Bank Policy on Access to Information with regard to all documents provided to it by the Borrower.

49. The Bank will require the Borrower to ensure that sufficient information about the potential risks and impacts of the project is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to project-affected parties and other interested parties as set out in ESS10, so they can provide meaningful input into project design and mitigation measures.

G. Consultation and Participation

50. The Bank recognizes the importance of early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with stakeholders. The Bank will require the Borrower to engage with stakeholders, including communities, groups, or individuals affected by proposed projects, and with other interested parties, through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner proportionate to the risks to and impacts on affected communities. The Bank will have the right to participate in consultation activities to understand the concerns of affected people, and how such concerns will be addressed by the Borrower in project design and mitigation measures in accordance with ESS10.

51. In order to determine the applicability of ESS7, the Bank will undertake a screening to determine whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the proposed project area. In conducting this screening, the Bank may seek the technical advice of specialists with expertise on the social and cultural groups in the project area. The Bank will also consult the Indigenous Peoples concerned and the Borrower. The Bank may follow the Borrower's framework for identification of Indigenous Peoples during project screening, when that framework is consistent with this Policy. Where Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed project area, the Bank will require the Borrower to undertake a process of meaningful consultation tailored to Indigenous Peoples in accordance with ESS7²⁹. The outcome of the meaningful consultation will be documented. The Bank will undertake the necessary due diligence, ascertain the outcome of the meaningful consultation and this will contribute to the Bank's decision making as to whether to proceed with the proposed project or not.

52. In addition, the Bank recognizes that Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources. In recognition of this vulnerability, the Bank will require the Borrower to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected Indigenous Peoples when such circumstances described in ESS7 are present.³⁰ There is no universally accepted definition of FPIC. It does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected Indigenous Peoples explicitly disagree. When the Bank is unable to ascertain that such consent is obtained from the affected Indigenous Peoples, the Bank will not proceed further with the aspects of the project that are relevant to those Indigenous Peoples. In such cases, the Bank will require the Borrower to ensure that the project will not cause adverse impacts on such Indigenous Peoples.

²⁹ See ESS7, paragraph 17.

³⁰ Further details are set out in ESS7, Section B.

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H. Monitoring and Implementation Support

53. The Bank will monitor the environmental and social performance of the project in accordance with the requirements of the legal agreement, including the ESCP. The extent of Bank monitoring with respect to environmental and social performance will be proportionate to the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. The Bank will monitor projects on an ongoing basis as required by OP 10.00.³¹ A project will not be considered complete until the measures and actions set out in the legal agreement (including the ESCP) have been implemented. To the extent that the Bank evaluation at the time of project completion determines that such measures and actions have not been fully implemented, the Bank will determine whether further measures and actions, including continuing Bank monitoring and implementation support, will be required.

54. The Bank will provide implementation support regarding the environmental and social performance of the project, which will include reviewing the Borrower's monitoring reports on compliance of the project with the requirements of the legal agreement, including the ESCP.

55. Where appropriate, the Bank will require the Borrower to engage stakeholders and third parties, such as independent experts, local communities or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), to complement or verify project monitoring information. Where other agencies or third parties are responsible for managing specific risks and impacts and implementing mitigation measures, the Bank will require the Borrower to collaborate with such agencies and third parties to establish and monitor such mitigation measures.

56. Where the Bank has identified and agreed with the Borrower on corrective or preventive measures and actions, all material measures and actions will be included in the ESCP. Such measures and actions will be addressed in accordance with the timeframe set out in the ESCP or, if they are not included in the ESCP, in a reasonable timeframe, in the opinion of the Bank. The Bank will have the right, at its discretion, to apply the Bank's remedies if the Borrower fails to implement such measures and actions in the timeframes specified.

I. Grievance Mechanism and Accountability

57. The Bank will require the Borrower to provide a grievance mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties arising in connection with the project, in particular about the Borrower's environmental and social performance. The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project.³²

58. Project-affected parties may submit complaints regarding a Bank-financed project to the project grievance mechanism, appropriate local grievance mechanism, or the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. After bringing their concerns directly to the World Bank's attention and giving Bank Management a reasonable opportunity to respond, project-affected parties may submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel to request an independent compliance audit

³¹ The Bank will monitor and provide implementation support for the time periods stipulated in OP10.00.

³² The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided they are properly designed and implemented, and deemed suitable for project purposes; these may be supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.

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to determine whether harm has occurred as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

59. The Bank will allocate responsibilities and appropriate resources to support an effective implementation of this Policy.

60. This Policy is effective as of []. Projects receiving initial approval by Bank management prior to the entry into force of this Policy will be subject to the Bank's existing Policies identified in footnote 1 of this Policy.

61. The Bank will develop and maintain directives, procedures and appropriate guidance and information tools to assist in implementing this Policy.

62. This Policy will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and will be amended or updated as appropriate, subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

Borrower Requirements –

Environmental and Social Standards 1-10

Environmental and Social Standard 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Introduction

1. ESS1 sets out the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of a project supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the ESSs.
2. Borrowers¹ will conduct environmental and social assessment of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable. The environmental and social assessment will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project. It will inform the design of the project, and be used to identify mitigation measures and actions and to improve decision making.
3. Borrowers will manage environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life-cycle in a systematic manner, proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and the potential risks and impacts.
4. In assessing, developing and implementing a project supported by Investment Project Financing, the Borrower may, where appropriate, agree with the Bank to use all or part of the Borrower's national environmental and social framework to address the risks and impacts of the project, providing such use will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.
5. ESS1 includes the following annexes, which form part of ESS1, and set out certain requirements in more detail:
 - Annex 1: Environmental and Social Assessment;
 - Annex 2: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan; and
 - Annex 3: Management of Contractors.

Objectives

- To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs.
- To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to:

¹ It is recognized that the Borrower may not be the entity directly implementing the project. Nevertheless, the Borrower is responsible for ensuring that the project is prepared and implemented so that it meets all applicable requirements of the ESSs in a manner and timeframe agreed with the Bank. The Borrower will ensure that any entity involved in implementing the project supports all obligations and commitments of the Borrower in accordance with the requirements of the ESSs and the specific conditions of the legal agreement, including the ESCP. Contractors retained by or acting on behalf of the Borrower or an implementing agency are considered to be under the direct control of the Borrower.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

- (a) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts;
 - (b) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels;
 - (c) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and
 - (d) Where residual risks or impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically² and financially³ feasible.
- To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate.
 - To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity.

Scope of Application

6. ESS1 applies to all projects^{4 5} supported by the Bank⁶ through Investment Project Financing.⁷

² Technical feasibility is based on whether the proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment, and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity, and operational reliability.

³ Financial feasibility is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating, and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable for the Borrower.

⁴ These are projects to which OP/BP 10.00 *Investment Project Financing* applies. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing and ESSs do not apply to operations supported by Development Policy lending (for which the environmental and social provisions are set out in OP/BP 8.60 *Development Policy Lending*), or those supported by Program-for-Results Financing (for which the environmental and social provisions are set out in OP/BP 9.00 *Program-for-Results Financing*).

⁵ These projects may include technical assistance supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing, whether provided through a stand-alone project or as part of a project. Some technical assistance activities may, of themselves, have no potential environment or social risks or impacts. However, the risks or impacts of the future implementation of plans, strategies, policies, studies or other outputs of the technical assistance may be significant. Therefore, the requirements set out in paragraphs 13-17 of ESS1 will be applied to technical assistance activities as relevant and appropriate to the nature of the risks and impacts. The terms of reference, work plans or other documents defining the scope and outputs of technical assistance activities will be drafted so as to ensure that the advice and other support provided is consistent with ESSs 1-10.

⁶ Further details are set out in OP10.00.

⁷ As set out in the World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, paragraph 7, the Bank will only support projects that are consistent with, and within the boundaries of, the Bank's Articles of Agreement.

⁷ Where the project involves the provision of a guarantee under OP 10.00, the scope of application of the ESSs will depend on the activities or commitments covered by the guarantee.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

7. The term “project” refers to the activities for which the Bank financing referred to in paragraph 6 is sought by a Borrower and as defined in the legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank.⁸

8. Where the Bank is jointly financing a project with other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies⁹, the Borrower will cooperate with the Bank and such agencies in order to agree on a common approach for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. A common approach will be acceptable, provided that such approach will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.¹⁰ The Borrower will be required to apply the common approach to the project.

9. ESS1 also applies to all Associated Facilities. Associated Facilities will meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the Borrower has control or influence over such Associated Facilities.¹¹

10. For the purpose of this ESS, the term “Associated Facilities” means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist.

11. Where:

- (a) A common approach has been agreed for the project, the common approach will apply to the Associated Facilities;
- (b) Associated Facilities are being funded by other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies, the Borrower may agree with the Bank to apply the requirements of such other agencies to the Associate Facilities, provided that such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

12. Where the Bank is financing a project involving a Financial Intermediary (FI), and other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies have already provided financing to the same FI, the Borrower may agree with the Bank to rely on the requirements of such other agencies for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including the institutional arrangements already established by the FI, provided that, such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs.

⁸ The scope of activities for which Investment Project Finance can be provided, together with the approval process, is set out in OP 10.00.

⁹ Such agencies will include IFC and MIGA.

¹⁰ In determining whether the common approach or the requirements referred to in paragraphs 8, 11 and 12 are acceptable, the Bank will take into account the policies, standards and implementation procedures of the multilateral or bilateral funding agencies. The measures and actions that have been agreed under the common approach will be included in the ESCP.

¹¹ The Borrower will be required to demonstrate the extent to which it cannot exercise control or influence over the Associated Facilities by providing details of the relevant considerations, which may include legal, regulatory and institutional factors.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Requirements

13. The Borrower will assess, manage and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life-cycle so as to meet the requirements of the ESSs in a manner and within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank.¹²

14. The Borrower will:

- (a) Conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed project, including stakeholder engagement;
- (b) Undertake stakeholder engagement and disclose appropriate information in accordance with ESS10;
- (c) Develop and implement an ESCP; and
- (d) Conduct monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESSs.

15. Where the ESCP requires the Borrower to plan or take specific measures and actions over a specified timeframe to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate specific risks and impacts of the project, the Borrower will not carry out any activities in relation to the project that may cause material adverse environmental or social risks or impacts until the relevant plans, measures or actions have been completed in accordance with the ESCP.

16. If the project comprises or includes existing facilities or existing activities that do not meet the requirements of the ESSs at the time of Board approval, the Borrower will be required to adopt and implement measures satisfactory to the Bank so that specific aspects of such facilities and activities meet the requirements of the ESSs in accordance with the ESCP.

17. The project will apply the relevant requirements of the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs). When host country requirements differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHSGs, the Borrower will be required to achieve or implement whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in the EHSGs are appropriate in view of the Borrower's limited technical or financial constraints or other specific project circumstances, the Borrower will provide full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives through the environmental and social assessment. This justification must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Bank that the choice of any alternative performance level is consistent with the objectives of the ESSs and the applicable EHSGs, and is unlikely to result in any significant environmental or social harm.

¹² In establishing the manner and an acceptable timeframe, the Bank will take into account the nature and significance of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, the timing for development and implementation of the project, the capacity of the Borrower and other entities involved in developing and implementing the project, and the specific measures and actions to be put in place or taken by the Borrower to address such risks and impacts.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

A. Use of Borrower's Environmental and Social Framework

18. When a project is proposed for Bank support, the Borrower may request the Bank to consider the use of all, or part, of the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework (the Borrower's ES Framework) in the assessment, development and implementation of projects supported through Investment Project Financing, provided that it is likely to be able to address the risks and impacts of the project, and enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs. For such a request, the Borrower will provide information to the Bank in connection with the Bank's review of the Borrower's Framework.^{13,14}

19. The Borrower, in consultation with the Bank, will identify measures and actions to address any gaps in the Borrower's ES Framework, to the extent that such measures and actions are necessary to enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs. Such measures and actions may be implemented during project preparation or project implementation and will include, where necessary, measures and actions to address any capacity development issues pertaining to the Borrower, any relevant national, subnational or sectoral implementing institution, and any implementing agency. The agreed measures and actions, together with the timeframes for their completion, will form part of the ESCP.

20. The Borrower will take all actions necessary to maintain the Borrower's ES Framework, as well as acceptable implementation practices, track record, and capacity, in accordance with the measures and actions identified in the ESCP, throughout the project life-cycle. The Borrower will notify the Bank of any significant changes in the Borrower's ES Framework that may affect the project.¹⁵ If the Borrower's ES Framework is changed in a manner inconsistent with the objectives of the ESSs and the ESCP, the Borrower will carry out, as appropriate, additional assessment and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the ESSs, and propose changes, for approval by the Bank, to the ESCP.

¹³ The Borrower's ES Framework will include those aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework, consisting of its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures and implementation capacity relevant to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. Where there are inconsistencies or lack of clarity within the Borrower's ES Framework as to relevant authorities or jurisdiction, these will be identified and discussed with the Borrower. The aspects of the Borrower's existing ES Framework that are relevant will vary from project to project, depending on such factors as the type, scale, location and potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project and the role and authority of different institutions.

¹⁴ The information provided by the Borrower will assist in determining whether and to what extent the Borrower's ES Framework can be used to enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESSs. The Borrower will provide to the Bank recent studies and assessments conducted by the Borrower or reputable third parties, including on other projects developed in the country, to the extent these are relevant to the proposed project.

¹⁵ If, in the opinion of the Bank, such changes serve to improve the Borrower's ES Framework, the Borrower will apply such changes to the project.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

B. Environmental and Social Assessment

21. The Borrower will carry out an environmental and social assessment¹⁶ of the project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life-cycle.¹⁷ The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect and cumulative¹⁸ environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life-cycle, including those specifically identified in ESSs2–10.

22. The environmental and social assessment will be based on current information, including an accurate description and delineation of the project and any associated aspects, and environmental and social baseline data at an appropriate level of detail sufficient to inform characterization and mitigation of impacts. The assessment will evaluate the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts; examine project alternatives; identify ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design and implementation in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and seek opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the project. The environmental and social assessment will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS10.

23. The environmental and social assessment will be an adequate, accurate, and objective evaluation and presentation of the risks and impacts, prepared by qualified and experienced persons. For *High and Substantial Risk* projects, as well as situations in which the Borrower has limited capacity, the Borrower will retain independent specialists to carry out the environmental and social assessment.

24. The Borrower will ensure that the environmental and social assessment takes into account in an appropriate manner all issues relevant to the project, including: (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to environment and social issues; variations in country conditions and project context; country environmental or social studies; national environmental or social action plans; and obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under the ESSs; and (c) the EHSs, and other relevant Good International

¹⁶ The Borrower, in consultation with the Bank, will identify and use appropriate methods and tools, including scoping, environmental and social analyses, investigations, audits, surveys and studies, to identify and assess the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed project. These methods and tools will reflect the nature and scale of the project, and will include, as appropriate, a combination (or elements of) the following: environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA); environmental audit; hazard or risk assessment; social and conflict analysis; environmental and social management plan (ESMP); environmental and social management framework (ESMF); regional or sectoral EIA; strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA). Specific features of a project may require the Borrower to utilize specialized methods and tools for assessment, for example a Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Where the project is likely to have sectoral or regional impacts, a sectoral or regional EIA will be required.

¹⁷ This may include preconstruction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and reinstatement/restoration.

¹⁸ The assessment process will consider cumulative impacts of the project in combination with impacts from other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location.

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Industry Practice (GIIP)¹⁹. The assessment of the project, and all proposals contained in the assessment, will be consistent with the requirements of this paragraph.

25. The environmental and social assessment will apply a mitigation hierarchy, which will favor the avoidance of impacts over minimization²⁰ or reduction of impacts to acceptable levels, and where residual risks or impacts remain, will compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

26. The environmental and social assessment, informed by the scoping of the issues, will take into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including:

- (a) Environmental risks and impacts, including: (i) those defined by the EHSs; (ii) those related to community safety (including dam safety and safe use of pesticides); (iii) those related to climate change and other transboundary or global risks and impacts; (iv) any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; and (v) those related to ecosystem services²¹ and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests;
- (b) Social risks and impacts, including: (i) threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; (ii) risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals and groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;²² (iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; (iv) negative economic and social impacts

¹⁹ Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP) is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances.

²⁰ The risk and impact mitigation hierarchy is further discussed and specified in the context of ESSs2-10, where relevant.

²¹ Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.

²² Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who, by virtue of, for example, their 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. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

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relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use; (v) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use²³, including (as relevant) potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources; (vi) impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and (vii) risks to cultural heritage.

27. Where the environmental and social assessment of the project identifies specific individuals or groups as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the Borrower will propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing any development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.

28. The environmental and social assessment will identify ecosystem services that may be adversely affected by the project. Where communities are likely to be impacted, they will participate in the identification of such ecosystem services and appropriate mitigation measures.

29. If the project involves the preparation of subprojects, the Borrower will carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment of:

(a) *High Risk* subprojects, in accordance with the ESSs;

(b) *Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk* and *Low Risk* subprojects, in accordance with national law and any requirements of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to the subproject.

30. The Borrower will ensure that a *High Risk* subproject is prepared and implemented to meet the ESSs, and *Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk* and *Low Risk* subprojects are prepared and implemented to meet national law and the requirements of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant.

31. If the risk rating of a subproject increases to a higher risk rating, the Borrower will apply the relevant requirements of the ESSs²⁴ and the ESCP will be updated as appropriate to record the agreed measures and actions.

32. The environmental and social assessment will also identify and assess, to the extent appropriate, the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of Associated Facilities. The Borrower will address the risks and impacts of Associated Facilities in a manner proportionate to its control or influence over the Associated Facilities. To the extent that the Borrower cannot control or influence the Associated Activities to meet the requirements of the ESSs, the environmental and social assessment will also identify the risks and impacts the Associated Facilities may present to the project.

33. For projects that are *High Risk* or contentious, or that involve serious multidimensional environmental or social risks or impacts, the Borrower may be required to engage one or more

²³ Such risks and impacts could be caused by a project supporting land titling and related activities. For further requirements on such activities, see footnote 10 of Annex 1 to ESS1.

²⁴ The 'requirements of the ESSs' will relate to the reasons for which the risk rating has increased.

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internationally recognized independent experts. Such experts may, depending on the project, form part of an advisory panel or be otherwise employed by the Borrower, and will provide independent advice and oversight to the project.

34. The environmental and social assessment will also consider risks and impacts associated with the primary suppliers²⁵, and such risks and impacts will be addressed as required by ESS2 and ESS6.

35. The environmental and social assessment will consider potential project related transboundary and global risks and impacts, such as impacts from effluents and emissions, increased use or contamination of international waterways, emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants²⁶, climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues, and impacts on threatened or depleted migratory species and their habitats.

C. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

36. The Borrower will develop an ESCP, which will set out measures and actions required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs over a specified timeframe. The ESCP will be agreed with the Bank and will form part of the legal agreement. The ESCP will be disclosed.

37. The ESCP will take into account the findings of the environmental and social assessment, the Bank's environmental and social due diligence, and the results of engagement with stakeholders. It will be an accurate summary of the material measures and actions required to avoid, minimize, reduce or otherwise mitigate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.²⁷ A completion date for each action will be specified in the ESCP.

38. Where a common approach²⁸ has been agreed, the ESCP will include all measures and actions that have been agreed by the Borrower to enable the project to meet the common approach.

39. The ESCP will include a requirement that the Borrower prepare and implement a process that allows for adaptive management of proposed project changes or unforeseen circumstances. The process will set out how such changes or circumstances will be managed and reported and any necessary changes will be made to the ESCP and relevant management tools.

²⁵ Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. Core functions of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.

²⁶ This includes all greenhouse gases (GHGs) and black carbon (BC).

²⁷ This will include any mitigation and performance improvement measures and actions already developed; actions that may be completed prior to approval by the Bank Board of Directors; actions required by national law and regulation that satisfy the requirements of the ESSs; actions to address gaps in the Borrower's ES Framework; and any other actions that are considered necessary for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs. The gaps will be assessed by reference to what would be required in the relevant ESS.

²⁸ See Paragraph 8.

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40. The Borrower will implement diligently the measures and actions identified in the ESCP in accordance with the timeframes specified, and will review the status of implementation of the ESCP as part of its monitoring and reporting.²⁹

41. The ESCP will describe the different management tools³⁰ that the Borrower will use to develop and implement the agreed measures and actions. These management tools will include, as appropriate, environmental and social management plans, environmental and social management frameworks, operational policies, operational manuals, management systems, procedures, practices and capital investments. All management tools will apply the mitigation hierarchy, and incorporate measures so that the project will meet the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and the ESSs³¹ in accordance with the ESCP throughout the project life-cycle.

42. The management tools will define desired outcomes in measurable terms (for example, against baseline conditions) to the extent possible, with elements such as targets and performance indicators that can be tracked over defined time periods.

43. Recognizing the dynamic nature of the project development and implementation process, the management tools will take a long-term and phased approach, and be designed to be responsive to changes in project circumstances, unforeseen events, regulatory changes and the results of monitoring and review.

44. The Borrower will notify the Bank promptly of any proposed changes to the scope, design, implementation or operation of the project that are likely to cause a significant change in the environmental or social risks or impacts of the project. The Borrower will carry out, as appropriate, additional assessment and stakeholder engagement in accordance with the ESSs, and propose changes, for approval by the Bank, to the ESCP and relevant management tools, as appropriate, in accordance with the findings of such assessments and consultation.

D. Project Monitoring and Reporting

45. The Borrower will monitor and measure the environmental and social performance of the project in accordance with the legal agreement (including the ESCP). The extent of monitoring will be agreed upon with the Bank, and will be proportionate to the nature of the project, the project's environmental and social risks and impacts, and compliance requirements. The Borrower will ensure that adequate systems, resources and personnel are in place to carry out monitoring. Where appropriate, the Borrower will engage stakeholders and third parties, such as independent experts, local communities or NGOs, to complement or verify its own monitoring activities. Where other agencies or third parties are responsible for managing specific risks and impacts and implementing mitigation measures, the Borrower will collaborate with such agencies and third parties to establish and monitor such mitigation measures.

²⁹ See Section D.

³⁰ The level of detail and complexity of the management tools will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts, and the measures and actions identified to address such risks and impacts. They will take into account the experience and capacity of the parties involved with the project, including the implementing agencies, project-affected communities and other interested parties, and aim to support improved environmental and social performance.

³¹ Including relevant GIIP.

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46. Monitoring will normally include recording information to track performance, and establishing relevant operational controls to verify and compare compliance and progress. Monitoring will be adjusted according to performance experience, as well as actions requested by relevant regulatory authorities and feedback from stakeholders such as community members. The Borrower will document monitoring results.

47. The Borrower will provide regular reports as set out in the ESCP (in any event, no less than annually) to the Bank of the results of the monitoring. Such reports will provide an accurate and objective record of project implementation, including compliance with the ESCP and the requirements of the ESSs. Such reports will include information on stakeholder engagement conducted during project implementation in accordance with ESS10. The Borrower, and the agencies implementing the project, will designate senior officials to be responsible for reviewing the reports.

48. Based on the results of the monitoring, the Borrower will identify any necessary corrective and preventive actions, and will incorporate these in an amended ESCP or the relevant management tool, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. The Borrower will implement the agreed corrective and preventive actions in accordance with the amended ESCP or relevant management tool, and monitor and report on these actions.

49. The Borrower will facilitate site visits by Bank staff or consultants acting on the Bank's behalf.

50. The Borrower will notify the Bank promptly of any incident or accident relating to the project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers. The notification will provide sufficient detail regarding such incident or accident, including any fatalities or serious injuries. The Borrower will take immediate measures to address the incident or accident and to prevent any recurrence, in accordance with national law and the ESSs.

E. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

51. The Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide information to stakeholders throughout the life-cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

52. If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will impact project-affected parties, the Borrower will provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated. The Borrower will disclose an updated ESCP, setting out the mitigation measures.

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ESS1 – ANNEX 1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A. General

1. The Borrower will undertake an environmental and social assessment to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of a project throughout the project life-cycle. The term 'environmental and social assessment' is a generic term that describes the process of analysis and planning used by the Borrower to ensure the environmental and social impacts and risks of a project are identified, avoided, minimized, reduced or mitigated.
2. The environmental and social assessment is the primary means of ensuring projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable, and will be used to inform decision making. The environmental and social assessment is a flexible process, that can use different tools and methods depending on the details of the project and the circumstances of the Borrower (see para 5 below).
3. The environmental and social assessment will be conducted in accordance with ESS1, and will consider, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including those specifically identified in ESS1-10. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis undertaken as part of the environmental and social assessment will depend on the nature and scale of the project, and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts that could result. The Borrower will undertake the environmental and social assessment at the scale and level of detail appropriate to the potential risks and impacts.¹
4. The manner in which the environmental and social assessment will be conducted and the issues to be addressed will vary for each project. The Borrower will consult with the Bank to determine the process to be used, taking into account a number of activities, including scoping, stakeholder engagement, potential environmental and social issues and any specific issues raised between the Bank and Borrower. The environmental and social assessment will include and take into account coordination and consultation with affected people and other interested parties, particularly at an early stage, to ensure that all potentially significant environmental and social risks and impacts are identified and addressed.
5. The different methods and tools used by the Borrower to carry out the environmental and social assessment and to document the results of such assessment, including the mitigation measures to be implemented, will reflect the nature and scale of the project². As specified in ESS1³, these will include, as appropriate, a combination or elements of the following:

a. *Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)*

¹ See ESS1 Section B.

² These will also reflect national regulatory requirements, which may be relied on by the Borrower to the extent they meet the requirements of the ESSs.

³ See ESS1, para 21.

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Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

b. Environmental and Social Audit

Environmental and social audit is an instrument to determine the nature and extent of all environmental and social areas of concern at an existing project or activities. The audit identifies and justifies appropriate measures and actions to mitigate the areas of concern, estimates the cost of the measures and actions, and recommends a schedule for implementing them. For certain projects, the environmental and social assessment may consist of an environmental or social audit alone; in other cases, the audit forms part of the environmental and social assessment.

c. Hazard or Risk Assessment

Hazard or risk assessment is an instrument for identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards associated with the presence of dangerous materials and conditions at a project site. The Bank requires a hazard or risk assessment for projects involving certain inflammable, explosive, reactive, and toxic materials when they are present in quantities above a specified threshold level. For certain projects, the environmental and social assessment may consist of the hazard or risk assessment alone; in other cases, the hazard or risk assessment forms part of the environmental and social assessment.

d. Cumulative Impact Assessment

Cumulative Impact Assessment is an instrument to consider cumulative impacts of the project in combination with impacts from other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location.

e. Social and Conflict Analysis

Social and conflict analysis is an instrument that assesses the degree to which the project may (a) exacerbate existing tensions and inequality within society (both within the communities affected by the project and between these communities and others); (b) have a negative effect on stability and human security; (c) be negatively affected by existing tensions, conflict and instability, particularly in circumstances of war, insurrection and civil unrest.

f. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) is an instrument that details (a) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures.

g. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) is an instrument that examines the risks and impacts when a project consists of a program and/or series of sub-projects, and the risks and impacts cannot be determined until the program or sub-project details have been identified. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental

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and social risks and impacts. It contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse risks and impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing project risks and impacts.

h. Regional ESIA

Regional ESIA examines environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan, or program, or with a series of projects, for a particular region (e.g., an urban area, a watershed, or a coastal zone); evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks, impacts and issues; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Regional ESIA pays particular attention to potential cumulative risks and impacts of multiple activities in a region but may not include the site-specific analyses of a specific project, in which case the Borrower must develop supplemental information.

i. Sectoral ESIA

Sectoral ESIA examines environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a particular sector in a region or across a nation; evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the risks and impacts; and recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Sectoral ESIA also pays particular attention to potential cumulative risks and impacts of multiple activities. A Sectoral ESIA may need to be supplemented with project- and site-specific information.

j. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

Strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA) is a systematic examination of environmental and social risks and impacts, and issues, associated with a policy, plan or program, typically at the national level but also in smaller areas. The examination of environmental and social risks and impacts will include consideration of the full range of environmental and social risks and impacts incorporated in ESS 1 through 10. SESAs are typically not location-specific. They are therefore prepared in conjunction with project and site -specific studies that assess the risks and impacts of the project.

6. Specific features of a project may require the Borrower to utilize specialized methods and tools for assessment, such as a Resettlement Plan, Livelihood Restoration Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan, and other plans as agreed with the Bank.
7. To ensure a comprehensive environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will:
 - a. Conduct a scoping exercise to identify all aspects of the project with the potential to cause environmental or social risks and impacts. If needed, the Borrower will support a visit by the Bank specialist(s) to resolve uncertainty in project scoping/screening.
 - b. Define the applicable legal and regulatory environment, including the requirements of national and local law and permits, relevant requirements of ESS1-10, EHSs and relevant

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GIIP. The Borrower will also identify any inconsistencies or conflicts between applicable requirements, and explain how these will be resolved.

- c. Define and characterize the people and environmental and natural resources that could be affected by the project, including the extent to which people may rely upon or benefit from potentially affected ecosystems and their associated attributes.
- d. Identify and evaluate the project's potential direct, indirect and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts. The level of detail and analysis should be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts and the need for specific mitigation.
- e. Identify and evaluate project alternatives, focusing on alternatives that could avoid or reduce impacts, including size, siting, materials use, labor force, construction methods, and other elements of design and operation. If the least-impact alternative is not preferred, this should be fully justified.⁴
- f. Identify measures to address risks and impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy set out in ESS1, para 25. Where complex or multiple measures and actions are needed to control risks, including those that are the subject of ESS 5 or ESS7, stand-alone plans may be required to ensure the project meets the ESSs.
- g. Where adverse impacts are anticipated to fall disproportionately on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable, measures and actions should be identified and adopted to prevent such disproportionate impacts⁵. These measures and actions will take into account any group which, by virtue of (for example) age⁶, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, migrant or internally displaced status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources may be more likely to be:
 - i. adversely affected by the project impacts; and/or
 - ii. more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits; and/or
 - iii. excluded from or unable to participate fully in mainstream consultation processes.
- h. Provide the documents comprising the environmental and social assessment for review by the Bank to determine whether they provide an adequate basis for disclosure by the Bank and for processing the project for Bank support.

⁴ Project design (including location, size, components, etc.) should be an iterative process that considers the results of impact assessment and that allows refinements of design to further avoid or reduce significant impacts, including the need for less active mitigation.

⁵ See ESS1, para 27.

⁶ Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.

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- i. Revise or refine the documents comprising the environmental and social assessment as needed to be acceptable to the Bank and suitable for disclosure by the Bank.
- j. Engage and consult with stakeholders, including affected communities, in accordance with ESS10.
8. Borrowers should initiate the environmental and social assessment as early as possible in project processing and integrate it closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of the proposed project. Borrowers will consult with the Bank as early as possible so the environmental and social assessment is designed from the outset to meet the requirements of the ESSs.
9. When the Borrower has completed or partially completed environmental and social assessment prior to the Bank's involvement in a project, the environmental and social assessment is subject to the Bank's review to ensure that it meets the requirements of the ESSs. If appropriate, the Borrower is required to conduct additional work, including public consultation and disclosure.
10. Depending on the potential significance of risks and impacts, the Borrower may be required to retain independent third party specialists to prepare or review all or part of the environmental and social assessment.⁷
11. Where the Borrower is required by ESS1⁸ to engage internationally recognised independent experts, the experts will be expected to advise on key aspects of the project, including stakeholder engagement. Their role will depend on the degree to which project preparation has progressed, and on the extent and quality of the environmental and social assessment that has been completed at the time the Bank begins to consider the project.

B. Institutional Capacity

12. Environmental and social assessment can provide opportunities for coordinating environmental and social-related responsibilities and actions in the host country in a way that goes beyond project boundaries/responsibilities and, as a result, where feasible should be linked to other environmental and social strategies and action plans, and free-standing projects. The environmental and social assessment for a specific project can thereby help strengthen environmental and social management capability in the country and both Borrowers and the Bank are encouraged to take advantage of opportunities to use it for that purpose.
13. The Borrower may include components in the project to strengthen its legal or technical capacity to carry out key environmental and social assessment functions. If the Bank concludes that the Borrower has inadequate legal or technical capacity to carry out such functions, the Bank may require strengthening programs to be included as part of the project. If the project includes one

⁷ Environmental and social assessment is closely integrated with the project's economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses to ensure that (a) environmental and social considerations are given adequate weight in project selection, siting, and design decisions; and (b) environmental and social assessment does not delay project processing. However, the Borrower ensures that when individuals or entities are engaged to carry out environmental and social assessment, any conflict of interest is avoided. For example, when an independent ESIA is required, it should not be carried out by the consultants who prepare the engineering design.

⁸ ESS1, para 33.

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or more elements of capacity strengthening, these elements will be subject to periodic monitoring and evaluation as required by ESS1.

C. Other requirements for certain projects

14. Where relevant, the environmental and social assessment will take into account the requirements of OP 7.50 for projects on international waterways and OP 7.60 for projects in disputed areas.

D. Indicative Outline of ESIA

15. Where an environmental and social impact assessment is prepared as part of the environmental and social assessment, it will include the following:

(A) *Executive summary*

- Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

(B) *Legal and institutional framework*

- Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out, including the issues set out in ESS1, para 24⁹.
- Compare the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs and identify the gaps between them.
- Identifies and assesses the environmental and social requirements of any co-financiers.

(C) *Project description*

- Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary suppliers.
- Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of ESS 1 through 10.
- Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

(D) *Baseline data*

⁹ ESS1, para 24, states that the environmental and social assessment takes into account in an appropriate manner all issues relevant to the project, including: (a) the country's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to environment and social issues; variations in country conditions and project context; country environmental or social studies; national environmental or social action plans; and obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; (b) applicable requirements under the ESSs; and (c) the EHSGs, and other relevant GIIP.

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- Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation.
- Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions;
- Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
- Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

(E) *Environmental and social risks and impacts*

- Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in ESS2 – 8, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project. These will include:

(a) Environmental risks and impacts, including:

- (i) those defined by the EHSs;
- (ii) those related to community health and safety, including those issues specifically identified in ESS4 (including dam safety and safe use of pesticides);
- (iii) those related to climate change and other transboundary or global impacts;
- (iv) any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; and
- (v) those related to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries and forests.

(b) Social risks and impacts, including:

- (i) threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence;
- (ii) risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable ;
- (iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;
- (iv) negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use, including as set out in ESS5 (including physical displacement and economic displacement);

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

- (v) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use¹⁰, including (as relevant) potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources;
- (vi) impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and
- (vii) risks to cultural heritage.

(F) *Mitigation measures*

- Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assesses the acceptability of those residual negative impacts.
- Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.
- assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures.
- specifies issues that do not require further attention, providing the basis for this determination.

(G) *Analysis of alternatives*

- systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation--including the "without project" situation--in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts;
- assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures.

¹⁰ Such risks and impacts could be caused by a project supporting land titling and related activities, which are intended to confirm or strengthen land rights of project beneficiaries and to lead to positive social and economic outcomes. Due to the complexity of tenure issues in many contexts, and the importance of secure tenure for livelihoods, careful assessment and design is needed in order to help ensure that such activities do not inadvertently compromise existing legitimate rights (including collective rights, subsidiary rights and the rights of women) or have other unintended consequences. In connection with such an assessment, the Borrower will at a minimum demonstrate to the Bank's satisfaction that applicable laws and procedures, along with project design features (a) provide clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights; (b) establish fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims; and (c) include genuine efforts to inform affected people about their rights and provide access to impartial advice.

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- For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible.

(H) Design measures

- sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and specifies the applicable ESHGs or if the ESHGs are determined to be inapplicable, justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement that are consistent with GIIP.

(I) Key measures and actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

- Summarizes key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will be used in developing the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

(J) Appendices

- (i) List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment.
- (ii) References—setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used.
- (iii) Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected people and other interested parties.
- (iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- (v) List of associated reports or plans.

E. Indicative Outline of ESMP

16. An ESMP consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The Borrower will (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements.
17. Depending on the project, an ESMP may be prepared as a stand-alone document¹¹ or the content may be incorporated directly into the ESCP. The content of the ESMP will include the following:

¹¹ This may be particularly relevant where the Borrower is engaging contractors, and the ESMP sets out the requirements to be followed by contractors. In this case the ESMP should be incorporated as part of the contract between the Borrower and the contractor, together with appropriate monitoring and enforcement provisions.

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(A) *Mitigation*

-The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:

- (i) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement);
- (ii) describes--with technical details--each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
- (iii) estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
- (iv) takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

(B) *Monitoring*

- The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP¹². Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides(a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(C) *Capacity development and training*

- To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.

¹² Monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental and social aspects of the project, particularly the environmental and social impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the Borrower and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed.

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- Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).
- To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(D) *Implementation schedule and cost estimates*

- For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

(E) *Integration of ESMP with project*

- The Borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the ESMP (either stand alone or as incorporated into the ESCP) will be executed effectively. Consequently, each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly specified, including the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and actions and the institutional responsibilities relating to each, and the costs of so doing will be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation.

F. Indicative Outline of Environmental and Social Audit

18. The aim of the audit is to identify significant environmental and social issues in the existing project or activities, and assess their current status, specifically in terms of meeting the requirements of the ESSs.

(A) *Executive summary*

- Concisely discusses significant findings and set out recommended measures and actions and timeframes.

(B) *Legal and institutional framework*

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- Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the existing project or activities, including the issues set out in ESS1, para 24, and (where relevant) any applicable environmental and social requirements of existing financiers.

(C) *Project description*

- Concisely describes the existing project or activities, and the geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may exist (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities).
- Identifies the existence of any plans already developed to address specific environmental and social impacts (e.g. land acquisition or resettlement plan, cultural heritage plan, biodiversity plan)
- Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the site of the existing project or activities and the proposed site for the proposed project.

(D) *Environmental and social Issues associated with the existing project or activities*

- The review will consider the key issues relating to the existing project or activities. The issues addressed in the ESSs will serve as a starting point and these will be addressed as relevant to the existing project or activities. The audit will also review issues not covered by the ESSs, to the extent that they represent key issues in the circumstances of the project.
- Issues typically covered under an environmental and social audit include a review of the following:
 - the existing systems for managing environmental and social risks and impacts
 - Stakeholder engagement, including identification of stakeholders, disclosure of information and conduct of consultations, as required by ESS10
 - the organizational capacity and resources available for managing environmental and social risks and impacts
 - Policies or procedures relating to labor issues, e.g., terms and conditions of employment, child labor, forced labor, non-discrimination, equal opportunity and grievance mechanisms
 - Procedures relating to management of contractors
 - Occupational health and safety (local and national requirements, key health and safety issues, control and major accident hazards, current health and safety monitoring program, summary of regulatory compliance status, summary of health and safety expenditures, emergency response etc.)
 - Management of potentially hazardous works
 - Pollution prevention measures and overall compliance with applicable requirements and other pertinent standards, including GIIP
 - Management of waste, including the use and management of hazardous materials

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- Community health, safety and security as it relates to the project or activities, including summary of incidents and grievances
- Major hazards assessment and management; environmental/emergency response management plans in the event of an incident, accident or spill
- Biodiversity conservation and management
- Policy, procedures and practice relating to land acquisition and resettlement (e.g. process, consultation, compensation, grievance mechanism). This should include a review of grievance reports and resolution
- Policy, procedures and practice relating to Indigenous Peoples
- Issues set out in the Indicative Outline for an ESIA, section (E)

(E) *Environmental and social analysis*

- The audit will also assess (i) the potential impacts of the proposed project (taking into account the findings of the audit with regard to the existing project or activities); and (ii) the ability of the proposed project to meet the requirements of the ESSs.

(F) *Proposed environmental and social measures*

- Based on the findings of the audit, this section will set out the suggested measures to address such findings. These measures will be included in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for the proposed Project. Measures typically covered under this section include the following:

- specific actions required to meet the requirements of the ESSs
- corrective measures and actions to mitigate potentially significant environmental and/or social risks and impacts associated with the existing project or activities
- measures to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse environmental and social risks or impacts associated with the proposed project

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ESS1 – ANNEX 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN

A. Introduction

1. The Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (**ESCP**) will be agreed between the Borrower and the Bank, and forms part of the legal agreement. It is designed to consolidate into one summary document the material measures and actions that are required for the project to achieve compliance with the ESSs over a specified timeframe in a manner satisfactory to the Bank.
2. The ESCP will be developed as information regarding the potential risks and impacts of the project becomes known. It will take into account the findings of the environmental and social assessment, the Bank's environmental and social due diligence and the results of engagement with stakeholders. Preparation of the ESCP will start as early as possible, normally at the time of project scoping, and will serve as a tool to facilitate the identification of potential environmental and social risks and impacts and mitigation measures.

B. Content of an ESCP

3. The ESCP will be an accurate summary of the material measures and actions to avoid, minimize, reduce or otherwise mitigate the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. It will form the basis for monitoring the environmental and social performance of the project. All requirements will be set out clearly, so that there is no ambiguity around compliance, timing and monitoring. Depending on the project, the ESCP may specify funding to be made available for completion of a measure or action, and include other details relevant to completion.
4. The ESCP will also set out a summary of the organizational structure that the Borrower will establish and maintain to implement the actions agreed in the ESCP. The organizational structure will take into account the different roles and responsibilities of the Borrower and the agencies responsible for implementing the project, and identify specific personnel with clear lines of responsibility and authority.
5. The ESCP will set out a summary of the training that the Borrower will provide to address the specific actions required under the ESCP, identifying the recipients of such training and the required human and financial resources.
6. The ESCP will set out the systems, resources and personnel that the Borrower will put in place to carry out monitoring, and will identify any third parties that will be used to complement or verify the Borrower's monitoring activities.
7. The content of an ESCP will differ from project to project. For some projects, the ESCP will capture all relevant obligations of the Borrower, and there will be no requirement for additional plans. For other projects, the ESCP will refer to other plans, either plans that already exist or plans to be prepared (e.g. an ESMP, a resettlement plan, a hazardous waste plan) which set out detailed project requirements. In such circumstances, the ESCP will summarize key aspects of the plans. Where plans are to be developed, the ESCP will set out timeframes for completion of such plans.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

8. Where, and to the extent that, the project is relying on use of the Borrower's existing environmental and social framework, the ESCP will identify the specific aspects of the national framework with reference to the relevant ESSs.

C. Implementation of ESCP

9. The Borrower will implement diligently the measures and actions identified in the ESCP in accordance with the timeframes specified, and will review the status of implementation of the ESCP as part of its monitoring and reporting.¹
10. The Borrower will maintain, and strengthen as necessary throughout the project life-cycle, the organizational structure established to oversee environmental and social aspects of the project. Key social and environmental responsibilities will be well-defined, and communicated to all personnel involved. Sufficient high-level commitment, and human and financial resources, will be provided on an ongoing basis to implement the ESCP.
11. The Borrower will ensure that persons with direct responsibility for activities relevant to the implementation of the ESCP are adequately qualified and trained so that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their work. The Borrower, either directly or through agencies responsible for implementing the project, will provide training to address the specific measures and actions required by the ESCP, and to support effective and continuous social and environmental performance.

D. Timing for conducting project activities

12. If the Borrower is required to plan or take specific measures and actions over a specified timeframe to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate specific risks and impacts of the project, the Borrower may not carry out any activities in relation to the project that may cause material adverse environmental or social risks or impacts, until the relevant plans, measures or actions have been completed in accordance with the ESCP, including satisfying applicable requirements on consultation and disclosure.

¹ See ESS1 Section D.

ESS1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

ESS1 – ANNEX 3. MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS

The Borrower will ensure that all contractors engaged on the project operate in a manner consistent with the requirements of the ESSs, including the specific requirements set out in the ESCP. The Borrower will manage all contractors in an effective manner, including:

- (a) Assessing the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with such contracts;
- (b) Incorporating all relevant aspects of the ESCP into tender documents;
- (c) Contractually requiring contractors to apply the relevant aspects of the ESCP and the relevant management tools, and including appropriate and effective non-compliance remedies;
- (d) Ensuring that contractors engaged in connection with the project are reputable and legitimate enterprises, and have knowledge and skills to perform their project tasks in accordance with their contractual commitments;
- (e) Monitoring contractor compliance with their contractual commitments; and
- (f) In the case of subcontracting, requiring contractors to have equivalent arrangements with their subcontractors.

Environmental and Social Standard 2.

Labor and Working Conditions

Introduction

1. ESS2 recognizes the importance of employment creation and income generation in the pursuit of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. By ensuring that workers in the project are treated fairly and provided with safe and healthy working conditions, Borrowers can promote sound worker-management relationships and enhance the development benefits of a project.

Objectives

- To promote safety and health at work.
- To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers.
- To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS), migrant workers, contracted workers and primary supply workers.
- To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and harmful child labor.
- To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of workers.

Scope of Application

2. The applicability of ESS2 is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1, during which the Borrower will identify the relevant requirements of ESS2 and how they will be addressed in the project. ¹

3. The scope of application of ESS2 depends on the type of employment relationship between the Borrower and the project workers. The term “**project worker**” refers to:

- (a) people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower, the project proponent and/or project implementing agencies to work specifically in relation to the project (**direct workers**);
- (b) people employed or engaged through third parties ²to perform work related to core functions³ of the project, regardless of location (**contracted workers**);

¹ In conducting the environmental and social assessment and depending on the significance of the potential issues in the project relating to labor and working conditions, the views of representative workers’ and employers organizations may be sought.

² ‘Third parties’ may include contractors, subcontractors, brokers, agents or intermediaries.

³ ‘Core functions’ of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.

ESS2. Labor and Working Conditions

- (c) people employed or engaged by the Borrower's primary suppliers⁴ (**primary supply workers**);
- (d) people engaged in community labor such as in community-driven development projects or workfare programs (**workers in community labor**).

ESS2 applies to project workers including full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers.⁵

Direct Workers

- 4. The requirements of paragraphs 9 to 30 of this ESS will apply to direct workers.

Contracted Workers

- 5. The requirements of paragraphs 31 to 33 of this ESS will apply to contracted workers.

Workers in Community Labor

- 6. The requirements of paragraphs 34 to 36 of this ESS will apply to community labor.

Primary Supply Workers

- 7. The requirements of paragraphs 37 to 39 of this ESS will apply to primary supply workers.
- 8. Where government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project⁶. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety).

Requirements

A. Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationships

- 9. The Borrower will have in place written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and this ESS.⁷ The procedures will address the way in which this ESS will apply

⁴ 'Primary suppliers' are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project.

⁵ 'Migrant workers' are workers who have migrated from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment.

⁶ Such transfer will be conducted in accordance with all legal requirements and will be subject to all requirements of this ESS.

⁷ To the extent that provisions of national law are relevant to project activities and satisfy the requirements of this ESS, the Borrower will not be required to duplicate such provisions in labor management procedures.

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to different categories of project workers including direct workers, and the way in which the Borrower will require third parties to manage their workers in accordance with paragraphs 31-33.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

10. Project workers will be provided with information and documentation that is clear and understandable regarding their terms and conditions of employment. The information and documentation will set out their rights under national labor and employment law (which will include any applicable collective agreements), including their rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits, as well as those arising from the requirements of this ESS. This information and documentation will be provided at the beginning of the working relationship and when any material changes to the terms or conditions of employment occur.

11. Project workers will be paid on a regular basis as required by national law and labor management procedures. Deductions from payment of wages will only be made as allowed by national law and the labor management procedures, and project workers will be informed of the conditions under which such deductions will be made. All project workers will be provided with adequate periods of rest per week, annual holiday and sick, maternity and family leave, as required by national law and labor management procedures.

12. On termination of the working relationship, each project workers will receive written notice of dismissal and details of severance payments as required by national law and the labor management procedures in a timely manner. All wages that have been earned, social security benefits, pension contributions and any other entitlements will be paid on or before termination of the working relationship, either directly to the project workers or where appropriate, for the benefit of the project workers. Where payments are made for the benefit of project workers, project workers will be provided with evidence of such payments.

Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

13. Decisions relating to the employment or treatment of project workers will not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, or disciplinary practices. The labor management procedures will set out measures to prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation. Where national law is inconsistent with this paragraph, the project will seek to carry out project activities in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of this paragraph to the extent possible.

14. Special measures of protection and assistance to remedy past discrimination or selection for a particular job based on the inherent requirements of the job will not be deemed as discrimination, provided they are consistent with national law.

ESS2. Labor and Working Conditions

15. The Borrower will provide appropriate measures of protection and assistance to address the vulnerabilities of project workers, including specific groups of workers, such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers and children (of working age in accordance with this ESS). Such measures may be necessary only for specific periods of time, depending on the circumstances of the project worker and the nature of the vulnerability.

Worker's Organizations

16. In countries where national law recognizes workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing and to bargain collectively without interference, the project will comply with national law. In such circumstances, the role of legally established workers' organizations and legitimate workers' representatives will be respected, and they will be provided with information needed for meaningful negotiation in a timely manner. Where national law restricts workers' organizations, the project will not restrict workers from developing alternative mechanisms to express their grievances and protect their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment. The Borrower should not seek to influence or control these alternative mechanisms.

B. Protecting the Work Force

Child Labor and Minimum Age

17. A child under the minimum age established in accordance with this paragraph will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project. The labor management procedures will specify the minimum age for employment or engagement in connection with the project, which will be the age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age.

18. A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 may be employed or engaged in connection with the project only under the following specific conditions:

- (a) the work does not fall within paragraph 19 below;
- (b) an appropriate risk assessment is conducted prior to the work commencing; and
- (c) the Borrower conducts regular monitoring of health, working conditions, hours of work and the other requirement of this ESS.

19. A child over the minimum age and under the age of 18 will not be employed or engaged in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous⁸ or interfere with the child's

⁸ Work considered hazardous for children is work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of children. Examples of hazardous work activities prohibited for children include work: (a) with exposure to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; (b) underground, underwater, working at heights or in confined spaces; (c) with dangerous machinery, equipment or tools, or involving handling or transport of heavy loads; (d) in unhealthy environments exposing children to hazardous substances, agents, or processes, or to temperatures, noise or vibration damaging to health; or (e) under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours, during the night or in unreasonable confinement on the premises of the employer.

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education or be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development (*harmful child labor*).

Forced Labor

20. Forced labor, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily⁹ performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty, will not be used in connection with the project. This prohibition covers any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. No trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project.¹⁰

C. Grievance Mechanism

21. A grievance mechanism will be provided for all project workers (and, where relevant, their organizations) to raise workplace concerns. All project workers will be informed of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use. Measures will be put in place to make the grievance mechanism easily accessible to all project workers.

22. The grievance mechanism will be designed to address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that provides timely feedback to those concerned, without any retribution, and will operate in an independent and objective manner.

23. The mechanism will not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under the law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance mechanisms provided through collective agreements.

D. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

24. Measures relating to occupational health and safety will be applied to the project. The OHS measures will include the requirements of this Section, and will take into account the General EHSs and, as appropriate, the industry-specific EHSs and GIIP. The OHS measures applying to the project will be set out in the legal agreement and the ESCP.¹¹

⁹ Work is on a voluntary basis when it is done with the free and informed consent of a worker. Such consent must exist throughout the employment relationship and the worker must have the possibility to revoke freely given consent. In particular, there can be no "voluntary offer" under threat or other circumstances of restriction or deceit. To assess the authenticity of a free and informed consent, it is necessary to ensure that no external constraint or indirect coercion has been carried out, either by an act of the authorities or by an employer's practice.

¹⁰ Trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purposes of exploitation. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking practices.

¹¹ Section 2 of the General EHSs on Occupational Health and Safety applies to all projects and can be found at <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9aef2880488559a983acd36a6515bb18/2%2BOccupational%2BHealth%2Ba>

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25. The OHS measures will be designed and implemented to address: (a) identification of potential hazards to project workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening; (b) provision of preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances; (c) training of project workers and maintenance of training records; (d) documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases and incidents; (e) emergency prevention and preparedness and response arrangements to emergency situations¹²; and (f) remedies for adverse impacts such as occupational injuries, deaths, disability and disease, taking into account, as applicable, the wage level and age of the project worker, the degree of adverse impact, and the number and age of dependents concerned.

26. All parties who employ or engage project workers will develop and implement procedures to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that workplaces, machinery, equipment and processes under their control are safe and without risk to health, including by use of appropriate measures relating to chemical, physical and biological substances and agents. Such parties will actively collaborate and consult with project workers in promoting understanding, and methods for, implementation of OHS requirements, as well as in providing information to project workers, training on occupational safety and health, and provision of personal protective equipment without expense to the project workers.

27. Workplace processes will be put in place for project workers to report work situations that they believe are not safe or healthy, and to remove themselves from a work situation which they have reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health. Project workers who remove themselves from such situations will not be required to return to work until necessary remedial action to correct the situation has been taken. Project workers will not be retaliated against or otherwise subject to reprisal or negative action for such reporting or removal.

28. All project workers will be provided with facilities appropriate to the circumstances of their work, including access to canteens, hygiene facilities, and appropriate areas for rest. Where accommodation services¹³ are provided to project workers, policies will be put in place and implemented on the management and quality of accommodation to protect and promote the health, safety, and well-being of the project workers, and to provide access to or provision of services that accommodate their physical, social and cultural needs.

29. Where project workers are employed or engaged by more than one party and are working together in one location, the parties who employ or engage the workers will collaborate in applying the OSH requirements, without prejudice to the responsibility of each party for the health and safety of its own workers.

[nd%2BSafety.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](#). Each of the industry-specific guidelines addresses the OHS issues relevant to the particular industry. Links to each of these guidelines can be found at http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental,+Health,+and+Safety+Guidelines/

¹² These arrangements will be coordinated with the Emergency Preparedness and Response measures established under ESS4.

¹³ Those services might be provided either directly by the Borrower or by third parties.

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30. A system for regular review of occupational safety and health performance and the working environment will be put in place and include identification of safety and health hazards and risks, implementation of effective methods for responding to identified hazards and risks, setting priorities for taking action, and evaluation of results.

E. Contracted Workers

31. The Borrower will make all reasonable efforts to ascertain that third parties¹⁴ who engage contracted workers are reputable and legitimate entities and have in place labor management procedures applicable to the project that will allow them to operate in accordance with the requirements of this ESS, except for paragraphs 34-39.

32. The Borrower will establish procedures for managing and monitoring the performance of such third parties in relation to the requirements of this ESS. In addition, the Borrower will incorporate the requirements of this ESS into contractual agreements with such third parties, together with appropriate non-compliance remedies. In the case of subcontracting, the Borrower will require such third parties to include equivalent requirements and non-compliance remedies in their contractual agreements with subcontractors.

33. Contracted workers will have access to a grievance mechanism. In cases where the third party employing or engaging the workers is not able to provide a grievance mechanism to such workers, the Borrower will make the grievance mechanism provide under Section C of this ESS available to the contracted workers.

F. Workers in Community Labor

34. Where community labor may be a component of the project, such as in community-driven development projects, appropriate measures will be implemented to ascertain whether such labor is or will be provided on a voluntary basis as an outcome of individual or community agreement¹⁵.

35. The provisions of paragraphs 9 to 16 (Working Conditions and Management of Worker Relationships) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety) will apply to community labor in a manner proportionate to the type of the project, the specific project activities in which community labor is used, and the nature of the potential risks and impacts.

36. Where there is a risk of harmful child labor or forced labor in the community labor, the Borrower will identify those risks consistent with paragraphs 17 to 20 above. If cases of harmful child labor or forced labor are identified, the Borrower will take appropriate steps to remedy them. The Borrower will monitor community labor in order to identify any significant changes and if new risks or incidents of harmful child or forced labor are identified, the Borrower will take appropriate steps to remedy them.

¹⁴ See footnote 2: this may include contractors, subcontractors, brokers, agents or intermediaries.

¹⁵ See footnote 9.

ESS2. Labor and Working Conditions

G. Primary Supply Workers

37. Where there is a significant risk of harmful child labor or forced labor related to primary supply workers, the Borrower will identify those risks consistent with paragraphs 17 to 20 above. If harmful child labor or forced labor cases are identified, the Borrower will take appropriate steps to remedy them. The Borrower will monitor its primary suppliers, and if new risks or incidents of harmful child or forced labor are identified, the Borrower will take appropriate steps to remedy them.

38. Additionally, where there is a significant risk of serious safety issues related to primary supply workers, the Borrower will introduce procedures and mitigation measures to ensure that primary suppliers are taking steps to prevent or to correct life-threatening situations.

39. The ability of the Borrower to address these risks will depend upon the Borrower's level of control or influence over its primary suppliers. Where remedy is not possible, the Borrower will shift the project's primary suppliers to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are complying with the relevant requirements of this ESS.

Environmental and Social Standard 3.

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Introduction

1. ESS3 recognizes that increased economic activity and urbanization often generate increased levels of pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. There is also a growing global consensus that the current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the health and welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use and pollution prevention and GHG emission avoidance and mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable in virtually all parts of the world.
2. This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution¹ management² throughout the project life-cycle in line with GIIP.

Objectives

- To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials.
- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities.
- To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants³.

Scope of Application

3. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.

Requirements

4. The Borrower will consider ambient conditions and apply technically and financially feasible resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. The measures will be proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project and consistent with GIIP, in the first instance, the EHSs.

¹ The term “pollution” is used to refer to both hazardous and non-hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.

² Unless otherwise noted in this ESS, “pollution management” includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.

³ This includes all GHGs and black carbon (BC).

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Resource Efficiency

5. The Borrower will implement technically and financially feasible measures for improving efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, as well as other resources. Such measures will integrate the principles of cleaner production into product design and production processes with the objective of conserving raw materials, energy and water, as well as other resources. Where benchmarking data are available, the Borrower will make a comparison to establish the relative level of efficiency.

A. Energy Use

6. When the project is a potentially significant user of energy, the Borrower, in addition to applying the resource efficiency requirements of this ESS, will adopt measures specified in the EHSs that aim to reduce or minimize energy usage, to the extent technically and financially feasible.

B. Water Use

7. When the project is a potentially significant user of water, the Borrower, in addition to applying the resource efficiency requirements of this ESS, will adopt measures, to the extent technically and financially feasible, that avoid or minimize water usage so that the project's water use does not have significant adverse impacts on others. These measures include, but are not limited to, the use of additional technically feasible water conservation measures within the Borrower's operations, the use of alternative water supplies, water consumption offsets to maintain total demand for water resources within the available supply, and evaluation of alternative project locations.

8. For projects with a high water demand that have potentially significant adverse impacts on communities, other users or the environment, the following will be applied:

- A detailed water balance will be developed, maintained, monitored and reported periodically;
- Opportunities for continuous improvement in terms of water use efficiency must be identified;
- Specific water use (measured by volume of water used per unit production) will be assessed; and
- Operations must be benchmarked to available industry standards of water use efficiency.

9. The Borrower will assess, as part of the environmental and social assessment, the potential cumulative impacts of water use upon communities, other users and the environment. As part of the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will identify and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

C. Raw Material Use

10. When the project is a potentially significant user of raw materials, the Borrower, in addition to applying the resource efficiency requirements of this ESS, will adopt measures⁴ specified in the EHSs and GIIP that avoid or minimize use of raw materials, to the extent technically and financially feasible.

Pollution Prevention and Management

11. The Borrower will avoid the release of pollutants or, when avoidance is not feasible, minimize and control the concentration and mass flow of their release using the performance levels and measures specified in national law or the EHSs, whichever is most stringent. This applies to the release of pollutants to air, water and land due to routine, non-routine, and accidental circumstances, and with the potential for local, regional, and transboundary impacts.

12. Where the project involves historical pollution,⁵ the Borrower will establish a process to identify the responsible party. If the historical pollution could pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, the Borrower will undertake a health and safety risk assessment⁶ of the existing pollution which may affect communities, workers and the environment. Any remediation of the site will be undertaken in accordance with national law and GIIP, whichever is most stringent.⁷

13. To address potential adverse project impacts on human health and the environment,⁸ the Borrower will consider relevant factors, including, for example: (a) existing ambient conditions; (b) the finite assimilative capacity⁹ of the environment; (c) existing and future land use; (d) the project's proximity to areas of importance to biodiversity; (e) the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and/or irreversible consequences; and (f) impacts of climate change.

14. In addition to applying resource efficiency and pollution control measures as required in this ESS, when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area, the Borrower will consider additional strategies and adopt measures that avoid or minimize negative effects. These strategies include, but are not limited to, evaluation of project location alternatives.

⁴ These measures can include reuse or recycling of materials. The Borrower will seek to reduce or eliminate the use of toxic or hazardous raw materials.

⁵ In this context historical pollution is defined as pollution from past activities affecting land and water resources for which no party has assumed or been assigned responsibility to address and carry out the required remediation.

⁶ Such assessment will follow a risk-based approach consistent with GIIP as reflected in the EHSs.

⁷ If one or more third parties are responsible for the historical pollution, the Borrower will consider seeking recourse from such parties to ensure that such pollution is remediated in accordance with national law and GIIP. The Borrower will implement adequate measures to ensure that historical pollution at the site does not pose a significant risk to the health and safety of workers and communities.

⁸ Such as air, surface and groundwater and soils.

⁹ Assimilative capacity refers to the capacity of the environment for absorbing an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

A. Air Pollution

15. In addition to the resource efficiency measures described above, the Borrower will consider alternatives and implement technically and financially feasible and cost-effective options to avoid or minimize project-related air emissions during the design and operation of the project.¹⁰

16. For projects that are expected to produce GHG emissions in excess of the threshold established by the Bank¹¹ of CO₂-equivalent annually,¹² the Borrower will, where technically and financially feasible, estimate (a) direct emissions from the facilities owned or controlled within the physical project boundary;¹³ and (b) indirect emissions associated with off-site production of energy¹⁴ used by the project. Estimation of GHG emissions will be conducted by the Borrower annually in accordance with internationally recognized methodologies and good practice.

B. Management of Hazardous and Non-hazardous Wastes

17. The Borrower will avoid the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste¹⁵. Where waste generation cannot be avoided, the Borrower will minimize the generation of waste, and reuse, recycle and recover waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. Where waste cannot be reused, recycled or recovered, the Borrower will treat, destroy, or dispose of it in an environmentally sound and safe manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of the waste material.

18. If the generated waste is considered hazardous,¹⁶ the Borrower will comply with existing requirements for management (including storage, transportation and disposal) of hazardous wastes including national legislation and applicable international conventions, including those relating to transboundary movement. Where such requirements are absent, the Borrower will adopt GIMP alternatives for its environmentally sound and safe management and disposal. When hazardous waste management is conducted by third parties, the Borrower will use contractors that are reputable and legitimate enterprises licensed by the relevant government regulatory agencies and, with respect to transportation and disposal, obtain chain of custody documentation to the final destination. The Borrower will ascertain whether licensed disposal sites are being operated to acceptable standards and where they

¹⁰ These options may include adoption of renewable or low carbon energy sources; alternatives to refrigerants with high global warming potential; sustainable agricultural, forestry and livestock management practices; the reduction of fugitive emissions and gas flaring; and carbon sequestration and storage; sustainable transport alternatives; and proper waste management practices.

¹¹ [Guidance to be provided]

¹² The estimation of emissions will consider all significant sources of GHG emissions, including non-energy related sources such as methane and nitrous oxide, among others.

¹³ Project-induced changes in soil carbon content or above ground biomass and project-induced decay of organic matter may contribute to direct emission sources and will be included in the emission estimation where such emissions are expected to be significant.

¹⁴ These emissions result from the off-site generation by others of electricity, heating and cooling energy used in the project.

¹⁵ These wastes may include municipal waste, e-waste and animal waste.

¹⁶ As defined by the EHSs and relevant national law.

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

are, the Borrower will use these sites. Where licensed sites are not being operated to acceptable standards, the Borrower will minimize waste sent to such sites and consider alternative disposal options, including the possibility of developing its own recovery or disposal facilities at the project site or elsewhere.

C. Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Materials

19. The Borrower will avoid the manufacture, trade and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phase-outs unless for an acceptable purpose as defined by the conventions or protocols or if an exemption has been obtained by the Borrower, consistent with Borrower government commitments under the applicable international agreements.

20. The Borrower will minimize and control the release and use of hazardous materials¹⁷. The production, transportation, handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials for project activities will be assessed through the environmental and social assessment. The Borrower will consider less hazardous substitutes where hazardous materials are intended to be used in manufacturing processes or other operations.

D. Pesticide Management

21. Where projects involve recourse to pest management measures, the Borrower will give preference to integrated pest management (IPM)¹⁸ or integrated vector management (IVM)¹⁹ approaches using combined or multiple tactics.

22. In the procurement of any pesticide the Borrower will assess the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and the intended users.²⁰ The Borrower will not use any pesticides or pesticide products or formulations unless such use is in compliance with the EHSs. In addition, the Borrower will also not use any pesticide products that contain active ingredients that are restricted under applicable international conventions or their protocols or that are listed in, or meeting, the criteria of their annexes, unless for an acceptable purpose as defined by such conventions, their protocols or annexes, or if an exemption has been obtained by the Borrower under such conventions, their protocol or annexes, consistent with Borrower commitments under these and other applicable international agreements. The Borrower will also not use any formulated pesticide products that meet the criteria of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity as set forth by relevant international agencies. For any other pesticide products that poses other potentially serious risk to human health or the environment and that are identified in internationally recognized classification and labelling systems, the Borrower will not use pesticide formulations of products if: (a) the country lacks restrictions on their

¹⁷ These materials may include chemical fertilizer, soil amendments and chemicals other than pesticides.

¹⁸ IPM refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves: (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans, and the environment.

¹⁹ IVM "is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control."

²⁰ This assessment is made in the context of the environmental and social impact assessment.

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

distribution, management and use; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers, or others without training, equipment, and facilities to handle, store, and apply these products properly.

23. The following additional criteria apply to the selection and use of such pesticides: (a) they will have negligible adverse human health effects; (b) they will be shown to be effective against the target species; (c) they will have minimal effect on non-target species and the natural environment. The methods, timing, and frequency of pesticide application are aimed to minimize damage to natural enemies. Pesticides used in public health programs will be demonstrated to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well as for personnel applying them; (d) their use will take into account the need to prevent the development of resistance in pests; (e) where registration is required, all pesticides will be registered or otherwise authorized for use on the crops, or for the use patterns, for which they are intended under the project.

24. The Borrower will ensure that any pesticides it uses be manufactured, formulated, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to relevant international standards and codes of conduct, as well as the EHSs.

25. For any project involving significant pest management issues²¹ or any project contemplating activities that may lead to significant pest and pesticide management issues,²² the Borrower will prepare a Pest Management Plan (PMP). A pest management plan will also be prepared when proposed financing of pest control products represents a large component of the project.²³

²¹ Such issues would include: (a) migratory locust control; (b) mosquito or other disease vector control; (c) bird control; (d) rodent control, etc.

²² Such as: (a) new land-use development or changed cultivation practices in an area; (b) significant expansion into new areas; (c) diversification into new crops in agriculture; (d) intensification of existing low-technology systems; (e) proposed procurement of relatively hazardous pest control products or methods; or (f) specific environmental or health concerns (e.g., proximity of protected areas or important aquatic resources; worker safety).

²³ This is when financing of substantial quantities of pesticides is envisaged. A pest management plan is not required for the procurement or use of impregnated bednets for malaria control, or of insecticides for intradomestic spraying for malaria control identified in internationally recognized classification systems.

Environmental and Social Standard 4.

Community Health and Safety

Introduction

1. ESS4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration or intensification of impacts due to project activities.
2. ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities and the corresponding responsibility of Borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.

Objectives

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life-cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- To have in place effective measures to address emergency event.
- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities.

Scope of Application

3. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.
4. This ESS addresses potential risks and impacts on communities that may be affected by project activities. Occupational health and safety (OHS) requirements for project workers are set out in ESS2, and environmental standards to avoid or minimize impacts on human health and the environment due to ongoing or pre-existing pollution are set out in ESS3.

Requirements

A. Community Health and Safety

5. The Borrower will evaluate the risks and impacts of the project on the health and safety of the affected communities during the project life-cycle. The Borrower will identify risks and impacts and propose mitigation measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety

6. The Borrower will design, construct, operate, and decommission the structural elements of the project in accordance with national legal requirements, the EHSs and GIIP, taking into consideration safety risks to third parties and affected communities. Structural elements of a project will be designed and constructed by competent professionals, and certified or approved by competent authorities or

ESS4. Community Health and Safety

professionals¹. Structural design will take into account climate change considerations, as technically and financially feasible.

7. Where the project includes new buildings and structures that will be accessed by members of the public, the Borrower will consider the incremental risks of the public's potential exposure to operational accidents or natural hazards, including extreme weather events. Where technically and financially feasible, the Borrower will also apply the principles of universal access² to the design and construction of such new buildings and structures.

8. When structural elements or components of a project³ are situated in high-risk locations, including those with risk of extreme weather or slow onset events, and their failure or malfunction may threaten the safety of communities, the Borrower will engage one or more external experts with relevant and recognized experience in similar projects, separate from those responsible for the design and construction, to conduct a review as early as possible in project development and throughout the stages of project design, construction, operation, and decommissioning. Further requirements on safety of dams are set out in Annex 1.

Safety of Services

9. Where the project involves provision of services to communities, the Borrower will establish and implement appropriate quality management systems to ensure that such services do not pose risks or have impacts on community health and safety.

Traffic and Road Safety

10. The Borrower will identify, evaluate and monitor the potential traffic⁴ and road safety risks to workers and potentially affected communities throughout the project life-cycle and, where appropriate, will develop measures and plans to address them.

11. The Borrower will identify road safety measures and incorporate technically and financially feasible road safety components into the project design to prevent and mitigate potential road safety impacts on the local affected communities.

12. Where appropriate, the Borrower will undertake a road safety audit for each phase of the project, and will monitor incidents and accidents, and prepare regular reports of such monitoring. The Borrower will use the reports to identify negative safety trends, and establish and implement measures to resolve them. For Borrowers with vehicles or fleets of vehicles (owned or leased), the Borrower will provide appropriate training to workers on driver and vehicle safety. The Borrower will ensure regular maintenance of all project vehicles.

¹ This may include, where appropriate, third-party life and fire safety audits for existing buildings that are used for communal purposes and for new buildings prior to their commissioning or use.

² Universal access means unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances.

³ Such as dams, tailing dams or ash ponds.

⁴ May include all motorized transportation relevant to the project.

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13. For projects that operate construction and other moving equipment on public roads or where the use of project equipment could have an impact on public roads or other public infrastructure, the Borrower will seek to avoid the occurrence of incidents and injuries to members of the public associated with the operation of such equipment.

Impacts on Ecosystem Services

14. The project's direct impacts on ecosystem services may result in adverse health and safety risks to and impacts on affected communities⁵. With respect to this ESS, ecosystem services are limited to provisioning and regulating services as defined in paragraph 5 of ESS6. Where appropriate and feasible, the Borrower will identify the project's risks and potential impacts on ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change. Adverse impacts will be avoided, and if they are unavoidable, the Borrower will implement appropriate mitigation measures.

Community Exposure to Health Issues

15. The Borrower will avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related, and vector-borne diseases, and communicable and non-communicable diseases that could result from project activities, taking into consideration differentiated exposure to and higher sensitivity of vulnerable groups. Where specific diseases⁶ are endemic in communities in the project area, the Borrower is encouraged to explore opportunities during the project life-cycle to improve environmental conditions that could help minimize their incidence.

16. The Borrower will take measures to avoid or minimize transmission of communicable diseases that may be associated with the influx of temporary or permanent project labor.

Management and Safety of Hazardous Materials

17. The Borrower will avoid or minimize the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials and substances that may be released by the project. Where there is a potential for the public (including workers and their families) to be exposed to hazards, particularly those that may be life-threatening, the Borrower will exercise special care to avoid or minimize their exposure by modifying, substituting, or eliminating the condition or material causing the potential hazards. Where hazardous materials are part of existing project infrastructure or components, the Borrower will exercise due care during construction and implementation of the project, including decommissioning, to avoid exposure to the community.

18. The Borrower will implement measures and actions to control the safety of deliveries of hazardous materials, and of storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, and will implement measures to avoid or control community exposure to such hazardous material.

⁵ For example, land use changes or the loss of natural buffer areas, such as wetlands, mangroves and upland forests, which mitigate the effects of natural hazards such as flooding, landslides and fire, may result in increased vulnerability and community safety-related risks and impacts. The diminution or degradation of natural resources, such as adverse impacts on the quality, quantity, and availability of freshwater, may result in health-related risks and impacts.

⁶ Such as malaria.

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Emergency Preparedness and Response

19. The Borrower will identify and implement measures to address emergency events. An emergency event is an unanticipated incident, arising from both natural and man-made hazards, typically in the form of fire, explosions, leaks or spills, which may occur for a variety of different reasons, including failure to implement operating procedures that are designed to prevent their occurrence, extreme weather or lack of early warning. The measures will be designed to address the emergency event in a coordinated and expeditious manner, to prevent it from injuring the health and safety of the community, and to minimize, mitigate and compensate for any impacts that may occur.

20. Borrowers engaged in projects having the potential to generate emergency events will conduct a Risk Hazard Assessment (RHA), as part of the environmental and social assessment undertaken pursuant to ESS1. Based on the results of the RHA, the Borrower will prepare an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in coordination with the relevant local authorities and the affected community, and will take into account the emergency prevention, preparedness and response arrangements put into place with project workers under ESS2.⁷

21. An ERP will include, as appropriate: (a) engineering controls (such as containment, automatic alarms, and shut-off systems) proportionate to the nature and scale of the hazard; (b) identification of and secure access to emergency equipment available on-site and nearby; (c) notification procedures for designated emergency responders; (d) diverse media channels for notification of the affected community and other stakeholders; (e) a training program for emergency responders including drills at regular intervals; (f) public evacuation procedures; (g) designated coordinator for ERP implementation; and (h) measures for restoration and clean-up of the environment following any major accident.

22. The Borrower will document its emergency preparedness and response activities, resources, and responsibilities, and will disclose appropriate information, as well as any subsequent material changes thereto, to affected communities, relevant government agencies, or other relevant parties. The Borrower will assist and collaborate with affected communities, relevant government agencies and other relevant parties in their preparations to respond effectively to emergency event, especially where their participation and collaboration will be an important part of an effective response.

23. The Borrower will review the ERP on a regular basis, and ensure that it is still capable of addressing the potential range of emergency events that might arise in connection with the project. The Borrower will support affected communities, relevant government agencies and other relevant parties through training and collaboration, and will ensure that such training is conducted in conjunction with the training provided to project workers as part of the OHS requirements under ESS2.

B. Security Personnel

24. When the Borrower retains direct or contracted workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property, it will assess risks posed by these security arrangements to those within and outside the project site. In making such arrangements, the Borrower will be guided by the principles of proportionality and GIIP, and by applicable law, in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping,

⁷ ESS2, paragraph 25.

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and monitoring of such security workers. The Borrower will not sanction any use of force by direct or contracted workers in providing security except when used for preventive and defensive purposes in proportion to the nature and extent of the threat.

25. The Borrower will seek to ensure that government security personnel deployed to provide security services act in a manner consistent with paragraph 24 above, and encourage the relevant authorities to disclose the security arrangements for the Borrower's facilities to the public, subject to overriding security concerns.

26. The Borrower will (i) make reasonable inquiries to ensure that the direct or contracted workers retain by the Borrower to provide security are not implicated in past abuses; (ii) train them adequately (or determine that they are properly trained) in the use of force (and where applicable, firearms), and appropriate conduct toward workers and affected communities; and (iii) require them to act within the applicable law.

27. The Borrower will review all allegations of unlawful or abusive acts of security personnel, take action (or urge appropriate parties to take action) to prevent recurrence and, where necessary, report unlawful and abusive acts to the relevant authorities.

ESS4. Community Health and Safety

ESS4 – ANNEX 1. SAFETY OF DAMS

A. New Dams

1. The Borrower will ensure that the design and construction of new dams are supervised by experienced and competent professionals, and that the owner of the dam adopts and implements dam safety measures during the design, bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance of the dam and associated works.
2. The dam safety requirements set out in this Annex¹ apply to:
 - (a) “Large dams” which are defined as dams with a height of 15 meters or greater from the lowest foundation to crest or dams between 5 meters and 15 meters impounding more than 3 million cubic meters;
 - (b) All other dams (referred to as “small dams”) that could cause security risks, such as an unusually large flood-handling requirement, location in a zone of high seismicity, foundations that are complex and difficult to prepare, retention of toxic materials, or potential for significant downstream impacts. Such dams can include farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks; and
 - (c) Small dams that are expected to become large dams during their operating life.
3. Large dams require:
 - (a) Reviews by an independent panel of experts (the Panel) of the investigation, design, and construction of the dam and the start of operations;
 - (b) Preparation and implementation of detailed plans: a plan for construction supervision and quality assurance, an instrumentation plan, an operation and maintenance plan, and an emergency preparedness plan. Details of the plans are described below (“Dam Safety Reports: Content and Timing”);
 - (c) Prequalification of bidders during procurement and bid tendering, and
 - (d) Periodic safety inspections of the dam after completion.
4. The Panel consists of three or more experts, appointed by the Borrower and acceptable to the Bank, with expertise in the various technical fields relevant to the safety aspects of the particular dam.² The

¹ Any dam not referred to in paragraph 2 (a) to (c), requires generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers.

² The number, professional breadth, technical expertise, and experience of Panel members are appropriate to the size, complexity, and hazard potential of the dam under consideration. For high-hazard dams, in particular, the Panel members should be internationally known experts in their field.

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Panel will review and advise the Borrower on matters relative to dam safety and other critical aspects of the dam, its appurtenant structures, the catchment area, the area surrounding the reservoir, and downstream areas. The Borrower will normally extend the Panel's composition and terms of reference beyond dam safety, to cover such areas as project formulation; technical design; construction procedures; and, for water storage dams, associated works such as power facilities, river diversion during construction, ship lifts, and fish ladders.

5. The Borrower contracts the services of the Panel and provides administrative support for its activities. Beginning as early in project preparation as possible, the Borrower arranges for periodic Panel meetings and reviews, which continue through the investigation, design, construction, and initial filling and start-up phases of the dam.³ The Borrower informs the Bank in advance of the Panel meetings, and the Bank normally sends an observer to these meetings. After each meeting, the Panel provides the Borrower a written report of its conclusions and recommendations, signed by each participating member; the Borrower provides a copy of that report to the Bank. Following the filling of the reservoir and start-up of the dam, the Bank reviews the Panel's findings and recommendations. If no significant difficulties are encountered in the filling and start-up of the dam, the Borrower may disband the Panel.

B. Existing Dams and Dams under Construction

6. Where a project relies or may rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction (DUC) in the Borrower's territory, the Borrower will arrange for one or more independent dam specialists to: (a) inspect and evaluate the safety status of the existing dam or DUC, its appurtenances, and its performance history; (b) review and evaluate the owner's operation and maintenance procedures; and (c) provide a written report of findings and recommendations for any remedial work or safety-related measures necessary to upgrade the existing dam or DUC to an acceptable standard of safety.
7. Such projects include, for example, power stations or water supply systems that draw directly from a reservoir controlled by an existing dam or a DUC; diversion dams or hydraulic structures downstream from an existing dam or a DUC, where failure of the upstream dam could cause extensive damage to or failure of the project facilities; and irrigation or water supply projects that will depend on the storage and operation of an existing dam or a DUC for their supply of water and could not function if the dam failed. They also include projects that require increases in the capacity of an existing dam, or changes in the characteristics of the impounded materials, where failure of the existing dam could cause extensive damage to or failure of project facilities.
8. The Borrower may use a previously prepared dam safety assessment or recommendations for improvements needed in an existing dam or DUC, if: (a) an effective dam safety program is already in operation; and (b) full-level inspections and dam safety assessments of the existing dam or DUC have already been conducted and documented, and are satisfactory to the Bank.

³ If the Bank's involvement begins at a later stage than project preparation, the Panel is constituted as soon as possible and reviews any aspects of the project that have already been carried out.

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9. For projects that include additional dam safety measures or require remedial work, the Borrower will ensure that: (a) the dam is designed and its construction is supervised by competent professionals; and (b) the reports and plans required for a new dam (see paragraph 3 (b) of this Annex) are prepared and implemented. For high-hazard cases involving significant and complex remedial work, the Borrower will also employ a panel of independent experts on the same basis as for a new dam (see paragraphs 3 (a) and 4 of this Annex).
10. When the owner of the existing dam or DUC is an entity other than the Borrower, the Borrower enters into agreements or arrangements providing for the measures set out in paragraphs 6 to 9 of this Annex to be undertaken by the owner.
11. Where appropriate, the Borrower may discuss with the Bank any measures necessary to strengthen the institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks for dam safety programs in the country.

C. Dam Safety Reports: Content and Timing

12. Dam safety reports should contain the following:
 - (a) Plan for construction supervision and quality assurance. This plan covers the organization, staffing levels, procedures, equipment and qualifications for supervision of the construction of a new dam or of remedial work on an existing dam. For a dam other than a water storage dam, this plan takes into account the usual long construction period, covering the supervision requirements as the dam grows in height—with any accompanying changes in construction materials or the characteristics of the impounded material—over a period of years.
 - (b) Instrumentation plan. This is a detailed plan for the installation of instruments to monitor and record dam behavior and the related hydrometeorological, structural and seismic factors. It is prepared during the design stage, before bid tendering, and provided to the independent Panel.
 - (c) Operation and maintenance (O&M) plan. This detailed plan covers organizational structure, staffing, technical expertise and training required; equipment and facilities needed to operate and maintain the dam; O&M procedures; and arrangements for funding O&M, including long-term maintenance and safety inspections. The O&M plan for a dam other than a water storage dam, in particular, reflects changes in the dam's structure or in the nature of the impounded material that may be expected over a period of years. Elements required to finalize the plan and initiate operations are normally financed under the project.
 - (d) Emergency preparedness plan. This plan specifies the roles of responsible parties when dam failure is considered imminent, or when expected operational flow release threatens downstream life, property, or economic operations that depend on river flow levels. It includes the following items: clear statements on

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the responsibility for dam operations decision making and for the related emergency communications; maps outlining inundation levels for various emergency conditions; flood warning system characteristics; and procedures for evacuating threatened areas and mobilizing emergency forces and equipment. The plan can be prepared during implementation, not later than one year before the projected date of initial filling of the reservoir.

Environmental and Social Standard 5

Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Introduction

1. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition¹ or restrictions on land use² may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood),³ or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

2. Experience indicates that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided.⁴ Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

¹ “*Land acquisition*” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; and (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.

² “*Restrictions on land use*” refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

³ “*Livelihood*” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

⁴ Avoidance is the preferred approach in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy in ESS1. It is especially important to avoid physical or economic displacement of those socially or economically vulnerable to hardship as a result. However, avoidance may not be the preferred approach in situations where public health or safety would be adversely affected as a result. There may also be situations where resettlement can provide direct development opportunities for households or communities, including improved housing and public health conditions, strengthened security of tenure or other improvements to local living standards.

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Objectives

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.⁵
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost⁶ and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.⁷
- To conceive and execute resettlement as a development opportunity, including measures enabling displaced persons to benefit directly from the project as the nature of the project may warrant
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Scope of Application

3. The applicability of ESS5 is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.

⁵ See paragraph 31.

⁶ "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

⁷ "Security of tenure" means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

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4. This ESS applies to permanent or temporary loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, resulting from the following types of land-related transactions:

- (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;⁸
- (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;⁹
- (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) 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;
- (f) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation;¹⁰ and

⁸ Notwithstanding the application of this ESS to such situations, the Borrower is encouraged to seek negotiated settlements with affected persons in a manner meeting the requirements of this ESS in order to help avoid administrative or judicial delays associated with formal expropriation, and to the extent possible to reduce the impacts on affected persons associated with formal expropriation.

⁹ In such situations, affected persons frequently do not have formal ownership. This may include freshwater and marine environments.

¹⁰ In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

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- (g) 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.

5. This ESS does not apply to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with ESS 1.

6. This ESS does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it, and is fully informed about available choices and their implications. However, where such voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, this ESS will apply.¹¹

7. Where a project supports land titling or other activities intended to confirm, regularize or determine land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under ESS 1¹². The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups¹³. This ESS does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is state land, this ESS will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of ESS 1 mentioned above).

¹¹ This may include situations where a project aims to facilitate voluntary transactions between communities, governments and investors involving significant areas of land (for example where a project is helping promote commercial investment in agricultural land, through leaseholds, partnerships, etc). In such cases, in applying the relevant provisions of this ESS, special care must be taken to ensure: (a) that all tenure rights and claims (including those of customary and informal users) affecting the land in question are systematically and impartially identified; (b) that potentially affected individuals, groups or communities are meaningfully consulted, informed of their rights, and provided reliable information concerning environmental, economic, social and food security impacts of the proposed investment; (c) that community stakeholders are enabled to negotiate fair value and appropriate conditions for the transfer; (d) that appropriate compensation, benefit-sharing and grievance redress mechanisms are put in place; (e) that terms and conditions of the transfer are transparent, and (f) mechanisms are put in place for monitoring compliance with those terms and conditions.

¹² ESS 1, para. 26(b).

¹³ Land titling and related activities are intended to confirm or strengthen land rights of project beneficiaries and to lead to positive social and economic outcomes. However, due to the complexity of tenure issues in many contexts, and the importance of secure tenure for livelihoods, careful assessment and design is needed in order to help ensure that such activities do not inadvertently compromise existing legitimate rights (including collective rights, subsidiary rights and the rights of women) or have other unintended consequences. In connection with such an assessment, the Borrower will at a minimum demonstrate to the Bank's satisfaction that applicable laws and procedures, along with project design features (a) provide clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights; (b) establish fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims; and (c) include genuine efforts to inform affected people about their rights and provide access to impartial advice.

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8. This ESS does not apply to land use planning activities or to the regulation of natural resources on a regional, national or subnational level (including watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, and coastal zone management). Where a project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment under ESS 1, in order to identify potential economic and social risks and impacts of the planning or regulation, and appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate them, in particular those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

9. This ESS does not apply to management of refugees from, or persons internally displaced by, natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

Requirements

A. General

Eligibility Classification

10. Affected persons may be classified as persons:

- (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law;¹⁴ or
- (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

The census described in paragraph 20 will establish the status of the affected persons.

Project Design

11. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

Compensation and Benefits for Affected Persons

12. When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance

¹⁴ Such claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements.

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as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 through 36 of this ESS.¹⁵

13. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently (though compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed). In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

14. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based,¹⁶ or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement in kind, unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. As the nature and objectives of the project may allow, the Borrower will also provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. In the case of affected persons under paragraph 10 (c), resettlement assistance will be provided in lieu of compensation for land, as described in paragraphs 29 and 34 (c).

15. The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.

16. In certain cases there may be significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons, for example, when land ownership or the legal status of land use or occupation is the subject of lengthy disputes, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, or where individuals have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan. On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan into an escrow account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.

Community Engagement

17. The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose, where applicable. Disclosure of relevant information and participation of affected

¹⁵ At the request of affected persons, it may be necessary to acquire entire land parcels if partial acquisition would render the remainder economically unviable, or make the remaining parcel unsafe or inaccessible for human use or occupancy.

¹⁶ The term "land-based" includes livelihood activities such as rotational cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources.

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communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs referred to in paragraph 11, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7.

18. The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts 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 compensation in kind rather than in cash, should be explored.

Grievance Mechanism

19. The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

Planning and Implementation

20. Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected,¹⁷ to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance,¹⁸ and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

¹⁷ See Annex 1. Such inventory should include a detailed account, derived through a consultative, impartial and transparent process, of the full range of rights held or asserted by affected people, including those based on custom or practice, secondary rights such as rights of access or use for livelihoods purposes, rights held in common, etc.

¹⁸ Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments should be issued in the names of both spouses or single heads of households as relevant, and other resettlement assistance, such as skills training, access to credit, and job opportunities, should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs. Where national law and tenure systems do not recognize the rights of women to hold or contract in property, measures should be considered to provide women as much protection as possible with the objective to achieve equity with men.

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21. To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will prepare a plan¹⁹ proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project:

- (a) For projects with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods, the plan will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances;
- (b) For projects causing physical displacement, the plan will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons;
- (c) For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration; and
- (d) For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the plan will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.

22. The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.²⁰ The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the "without-project" circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project.

23. The Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of this ESS. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts. For all projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the Borrower will retain competent resettlement professionals to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans, design corrective actions as necessary, provide advice on compliance with this ESS and produce periodic monitoring reports. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process. Periodic monitoring reports will be prepared and affected persons will be informed about monitoring results.

24. Implementation of the Borrower's plan will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of this ESS. For all

¹⁹ See Annex 1.

²⁰ For projects with significant resettlement impacts and complex mitigation measures, the Borrower may consider preparing a stand-alone resettlement project for Bank support.

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projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the Borrower will commission an external completion audit of the plan when all mitigation measures have been substantially completed. The completion audit will be undertaken by competent resettlement professionals, will assess whether livelihoods and living standards have been improved or at least restored and, as necessary, will propose corrective actions to meet objectives not yet achieved.

25. Where the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown during project preparation, the Borrower will develop a framework establishing general principles and procedures compatible with this ESS. Once the individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until plans required by this ESS have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

B. Displacement

Physical Displacement

26. In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and, as warranted, to identify development opportunities. It will include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule, and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities). Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The Borrower will document all transactions to acquire land rights, provision of compensation and other assistance associated with relocation activities.

27. If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, the Borrower will: (a) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation; and (b) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons. New resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever set of standards is higher. If new resettlement sites are to be prepared, host communities will be consulted regarding planning options, and resettlement plans will ensure continued access, at least at existing levels or standards, for host communities to facilities and services. The displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups will be respected wherever possible. Existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities will be respected.

28. In the case of physically displaced persons under paragraph 10 (a) or (b), the Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Where livelihoods

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of displaced persons are derived primarily from land, compensation in kind will, where possible, be offered in lieu of cash.²¹

29. In the case of physically displaced persons under paragraph 10 (c), the Borrower will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these displaced persons own structures, the Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost.²² Based on consultation with such displaced persons, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.²³

30. The Borrower is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.

31. The Borrower will not resort to forced evictions of affected persons. “Forced eviction” is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in this ESS. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of this ESS, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

32. As an alternative to displacement, the Borrower may consider negotiating in situ land development arrangements by which those to be affected may elect to accept a partial loss of land or localized relocation in return for improvements that will increase the value of their property after development. Any person not wishing to participate will be allowed to opt instead for full compensation and other assistance as required in this ESS.

Economic Displacement

33. In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower’s plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan

²¹ Payment of cash compensation for lost land and other assets may be appropriate where: (a) livelihoods are not land-based; (b) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual land is economically viable; or (c) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, there is sufficient supply of land and housing, and the borrower has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Bank that insufficient replacement land is available.

²² Where the Borrower demonstrates that an affected person derives substantial income from multiple illegal rental units, the compensation that would otherwise be available to such person for non-land assets under this paragraph may be reduced with the prior agreement of the Bank, to better reflect the objectives of this ESS.

²³ Relocation of informal settlers in urban areas may involve trade-offs. For example, the relocated families may gain security of tenure, but they may lose locational advantages that may be essential to livelihoods, especially among the poor or vulnerable. Changes in location that may affect livelihood opportunities should be addressed in accordance with the principles of this ESS (see in particular paragraph 35 (c)).

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will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The plan will incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed. The mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when the completion audit concludes that affected persons or communities have received all of the assistance for which they are eligible, and have been provided with adequate opportunity to reestablish their livelihoods.

34. Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost:

- (a) In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises,²⁴ affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for reestablishing commercial activities. Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities;
- (b) In cases affecting persons with legal rights or claims to land that are recognized or recognizable under national law (see paragraph 10 (a) and (b)), replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value will be provided, or, where appropriate, cash compensation at replacement cost; and
- (c) Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land (see paragraph 10(c)) will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at replacement cost. Additionally, the Borrower will provide assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere. The Borrower is not required to compensate or assist persons who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.

35. 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:

- (a) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible. Where provision of suitable replacement land is not possible, economically displaced persons will be compensated at replacement cost for land (and other lost assets);

²⁴ This includes shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities and other enterprises, regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.

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- (b) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access envisaged in paragraph 4 apply, 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. Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature; and
- (c) If it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, the Borrower will offer economically displaced persons options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets. Cash assistance alone, however, frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods.

36. Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

C. Collaboration with Other Responsible Agencies or Subnational Jurisdictions

37. The Borrower will establish means of collaboration with any governmental agencies or subnational jurisdictions that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. If the procedures or performance standards of other responsible agencies do not meet the relevant requirements of this ESS, the Borrower will prepare supplemental arrangements or provisions for inclusion in the resettlement plan to address identified shortcomings. The plan will also specify financial responsibilities for each of the agencies involved, appropriate timing and sequencing for implementation steps, and coordination arrangements for addressing financial contingencies or responding to unforeseen circumstances.

D. Technical and Financial Assistance

38. The Borrower may request technical assistance from the Bank to strengthen Borrower capacity, or the capacity of other responsible agencies, for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. Such forms of assistance may include staff training, assistance in formulating new regulations or policies relating to land acquisition or other aspects of resettlement, financing for assessments or other investment costs associated with physical or economic displacement, or other purposes.

39. The Borrower may request the Bank to finance either a component of the main investment causing displacement and requiring resettlement, or a free-standing resettlement project with appropriate cross-conditionalities, processed and implemented in parallel with the investment that causes the displacement. The Borrower may also request the Bank to finance resettlement even though it is not financing the main investment that makes resettlement necessary.

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ESS5 – ANNEX 1. INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENTS

1. This Annex describes the elements of the plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described in paragraph 21 of ESS 5. For purposes of this Annex, these plans shall be referred to as “resettlement plans”. Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project. Projects may use alternative nomenclature, depending on the scope of the resettlement plan – for example, where a project involves only economic displacement, the resettlement plan may be called a “livelihood restoration plan” or where restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas are involved, the plan may take the form of a “process framework.” This Annex also describes the framework referred to paragraph 25 of ESS 5.

A. Resettlement Plan

2. The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

Minimum Elements of a Resettlement Plan

3. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.
4. *Potential impacts.* Identification of:
 - (a) the project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the project;
 - (b) the zone of impact of such components or activities;
 - (c) the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;
 - (d) any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;
 - (e) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
 - (f) the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
5. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.
6. *Census survey and baseline socio-economic studies.* The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:

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- (a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- (b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- (c) identifying public or community infrastructure or services that may be affected;
- (d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;
- (e) in conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
- (f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

As may the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:

- (g) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
- (h) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and
- (i) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

7. Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

- (a) the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
- (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;
- (c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and

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- (d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS 5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.

8. *Institutional Framework*. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

- (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
- (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

9. *Eligibility*. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

10. *Valuation of and compensation for losses*. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.

11. *Community participation*. Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant)

- (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and
- (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

12. *Implementation schedule*. An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

13. *Costs and budget*. Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures;

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sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

14. *Grievance redress mechanism.* The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
15. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.
16. *Arrangements for adaptive management.* The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

Additional Planning Requirements where Resettlement Involves Physical Displacement

17. When project circumstances require the physical relocation of residents (or businesses), resettlement plans require additional information and planning elements. Additional requirements include:
18. *Transitional assistance.* The plan describes assistance to be provided for relocation of household members and their possessions (or business equipment and inventory). The plan describes any additional assistance to be provided for households choosing cash compensation and securing their own replacement housing, including construction of new housing. If planned relocation sites (for residences or businesses) are not ready for occupancy at the time of physical displacement, the plan establishes a transitional allowance sufficient to meet temporary rental expenses until occupancy is available.
19. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* When planned relocation sites are to be prepared, the resettlement plan describes the alternative relocation sites considered and explains sites selected, covering
 - (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
 - (b) identification and consideration of opportunities to improve local living standards by supplemental investment (or through establishment of project benefit-sharing arrangements) in infrastructure, facilities or services;

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- (c) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
 - (d) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
 - (e) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures.
20. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance local community provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to maintain or provide a comparable level of services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
21. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the planned relocation sites; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).
22. *Consultation on relocation arrangements.* The plan describes methods of consultation with physically displaced persons on their preferences regarding relocation alternatives available to them, including, as relevant, choices related to forms of compensation and transitional assistance, to relocating as individual households families or with preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and for relocation of, or retaining access to, cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries).
23. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of planned relocation sites on any host communities, including
- (a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
 - (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided in support of planned relocation sites;
 - (c) arrangements for identifying and addressing any conflict that may arise between those resettled and host communities; and
 - (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to meet increased demands upon them, or to make them at least comparable to services available within planned relocation sites.

Additional Planning Requirements where Resettlement Involves Economic Displacement

24. If land acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources may cause significant economic displacement, arrangements to provide displaced persons with sufficient opportunity to

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improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods are also incorporated into the resettlement plan, or into a separate livelihoods improvement plan. These include:

25. *Direct land replacement.* For those with agricultural livelihoods, the resettlement plan provides for an option to receive replacement land of equivalent productive value, or demonstrates that sufficient land of equivalent value is unavailable. Where replacement land is available, the plan describes methods and timing for its allocation to displaced persons.
26. *Loss of access to land or resources.* For those whose livelihood is affected by loss of land or resource use or access, including common property resources, the resettlement plan describes means to obtain substitutes or alternative resources, or otherwise provides support for alternative livelihoods.
27. *Support for alternative livelihoods.* For all other categories of economically displaced persons, the resettlement plan describes feasible arrangements for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, including provision of relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment. As warranted, livelihood planning provides special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.
28. *Consideration of economic development opportunities.* The resettlement plan identifies and assesses any feasible opportunities to promote improved livelihoods as a result of resettlement processes. This may include, for example, preferential project employment arrangements, support for development of specialized products or markets, preferential commercial zoning and trading arrangements, or other measures. Where relevant, the plan should also assess the feasibility of prospects for financial distributions to communities, or directly to displaced persons, through establishment of project-based benefit-sharing arrangements.
29. *Transitional support.* The resettlement plan provides transitional support to those whose livelihoods will be disrupted. This may include payment for lost crops for agriculturalists, payment of lost profits for businesses, or payment of lost wages for employees affected by business relocation. The plan provides that the transitional support continues for the duration of the transition period.

B. Resettlement Framework

30. The purpose of the resettlement framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation (see ESS5, para. 25). Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.
31. The resettlement policy framework covers the following elements:

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- (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement policy framework rather than a resettlement plan is being prepared;
- (b) principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- (d) estimated displacement impacts and estimated numbers and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- (e) eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- (f) a legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- (g) methods of valuing affected assets;
- (h) organizational procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer;
- (i) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works;
- (j) a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- (k) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements;
- (l) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- (m) arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors.

C. Process Framework

- 32. 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 purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this ESS, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.
- 33. Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished

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- (a) *Project components will be prepared and implemented.* The document should briefly describe the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. It should also describe the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design.
- (b) *Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined.* The document should establish that 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.
- (c) *Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area will be identified.* The document should describe methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.
- (d) *Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.* The document should describe the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation.

Additionally, the process framework should describe arrangements relating to the following

- (e) *Administrative and legal procedures.* The document should review agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project).
- (f) *Monitoring arrangements.* The document should review arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards.

Environmental and Social Standard 6.

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Introduction

1. ESS6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. This ESS addresses conservation of biodiversity, which is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
2. This ESS also addresses sustainable management of living natural resources, which are defined as plants and animals produced or harvested for human or animal consumption and use. These resources come from a variety of sources, including all types of forestry, biomass, agriculture, including both annual and perennial crops and animal husbandry, including livestock; and both wild and capture fisheries, including all types of marine and freshwater organisms.
3. ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats and the biodiversity they support and that all habitats support complexities of living organisms and vary in terms of species diversity, abundance and importance.
4. ESS6 also addresses the need to consider the livelihood of affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity, ecosystem services, or living natural resources may be affected by a project. The potential, positive role of affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources will also be considered.
5. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.
6. Ecosystem services valued by humans are often underpinned by biodiversity. Impacts on biodiversity can therefore often adversely affect the delivery of ecosystem services. This ESS addresses how the Borrower can sustainably manage and mitigate impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the project's lifecycle.

Objectives

- To protect and conserve biodiversity and its multiple values using a precautionary approach.

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- To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services derived from the sustainable management of biodiversity and living natural resources.
- To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources to support local livelihoods and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

Scope of Application

7. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.
8. Based on the environmental and social assessment, the requirements of this ESS are applied to all projects that potentially affect biodiversity or habitat supporting biodiversity, either positively or negatively.
9. This ESS also applies to projects that involve the primary production and/or use of living natural resources.

Requirements

A. General

10. The environmental and social assessment as set out in ESS1 will consider direct and indirect project-related impacts on biodiversity. This process will consider threats to biodiversity, for example habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, hydrological changes, nutrient loading, pollution and incidental take, as well as projected climate change impacts. It will also take into account the differing values attached to biodiversity by affected communities and other interested parties.
11. The Borrower will avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity. When avoidance of adverse impacts is not possible, the Borrower will implement measures to minimize adverse impacts and restore biodiversity. The Borrower will ensure that competent biodiversity expertise is used to conduct the environmental and social assessment, to assist in the development of a mitigation hierarchy that complies with this ESS, and to verify the implementation of mitigation measures. Where appropriate, the Borrower will develop a Biodiversity Management Plan.

Assessment of Risks and Impacts

12. Through the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will identify the potential project-related risks to and impacts on habitats and the biodiversity that they support. The assessment undertaken by the Borrower will include consideration of potential risks to and impacts on the ecological integrity of the habitats, independent of their protection status and regardless of the current degree¹ of

¹ Pre-project.

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their disturbance or degradation. The extent of the assessment will be proportionate to the risks and impacts, based on their likelihood and their significance and severity, and reflect the concerns of potentially affected communities and, where relevant, other interested parties.

13. The Borrower's assessment will include baseline conditions to a degree that is proportional and specific to the anticipated risk and significance of impacts. In planning and undertaking biodiversity related baseline and impact assessments, the Borrower will refer to relevant GIIP utilizing desktop and field-based approaches as required. Where further investigations are needed on the significance of potential impacts, the Borrower will carry out additional studies and/or monitoring before undertaking any project-related activities that could cause materially adverse impacts to potentially affected habitats and the biodiversity that they support.

14. Where applicable, the assessment will consider the use of and dependence on living natural resources by affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples, who live in or around the project area and whose use of biodiversity may be affected by the project, as well as their potential role in the conservation and sustainable use of such biodiversity.

15. Where the assessment has identified potential impacts to biodiversity, the Borrower will manage these impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy and GIIP. The Borrower will also adopt a precautionary approach and apply adaptive management practices in which the implementation of mitigation and management measures are responsive to changing conditions and the results of project monitoring.

Biodiversity Conservation

16. "Habitat" is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them.

17. This ESS requires a differentiated risk management approach to habitat based on such sensitivity and values. This ESS addresses all habitats, including 'modified habitat', 'natural habitat', and 'critical habitat', along with 'legally protected and internationally and regionally recognized areas of biodiversity value'.

18. For the protection and conservation of biodiversity, the mitigation hierarchy includes biodiversity offsets, which will be considered as a last resort only after appropriate avoidance, minimization, and restoration measures have been applied but residual adverse impacts remain.² A biodiversity offset will

² Biodiversity offsets lead to measurable, long-term conservation outcomes as a result of actions designed to compensate for adverse biodiversity impacts from projects that remain after appropriate avoidance, minimization and restoration measures have been taken. Biodiversity offsets should follow GIIP and be developed with relevant stakeholders.

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be designed and implemented to achieve measurable, additional, and long-term conservation outcomes³ that can reasonably be expected to result in no net loss⁴ and preferably a net gain of biodiversity; in the case of critical habitats, a net gain⁵ is required. The design of a biodiversity offset will adhere to the “like-for-like or better” principle⁶ and will be carried out in alignment with GIIP. When a Borrower is considering the development of an offset as part of the mitigation strategy, qualified experts with knowledge in offset design and implementation will be involved. Certain adverse residual impacts cannot be offset, particularly if the affected area is unique and irreplaceable from a biodiversity standpoint. In such cases, the Borrower will not undertake the project unless it is redesigned to avoid the need for such offset, and to meet the requirements of this ESS.

Modified Habitat

19. Modified habitats are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area’s primary ecological functions and species composition⁷. Modified habitats may include, for example, areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed⁸ coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.

20. This ESS applies to those areas of modified habitat that include significant biodiversity value, as determined by the risks and impacts identification process required in ESS1. The Borrower will minimize impacts on such biodiversity and implement mitigation measures as appropriate.

Natural Habitat

³ Measurable conservation outcomes for biodiversity must be demonstrated in situ (on-the-ground) and on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g., at the local, national or regional level).

⁴ No net loss is defined as the point at which project-related impacts on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project’s impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale.

⁵ Net gains are additional conservation outcomes that can be achieved for the biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated. Net gains may be achieved through the development of a biodiversity offset and/or, in instances where the Borrower could meet the requirements of paragraph 24 of this ESS without a biodiversity offset, through the implementation of programs in situ (on-the-ground) to enhance habitat, and protect and conserve biodiversity.

⁶ The principle of “like-for-like or better” indicates that biodiversity offsets must be designed to conserve the same biodiversity values that are being affected by the project (an “in kind” offset). In certain situations, however, areas of biodiversity to be affected by the project may be neither a national nor a local priority, and there may be other areas of biodiversity with like values that are a higher priority for conservation and sustainable use and under imminent threat or in need of protection or effective management. In these situations, it may be appropriate to consider an “out-of-kind” offset that involves “trading up” (i.e., where the offset targets biodiversity of higher priority than that affected by the project), which will, for critical habitats, meet the requirements of paragraph 24 of this ESS.

⁷ This excludes habitat that has been converted in anticipation of the project.

⁸ Reclamation as used in this context is the process of creating new land from sea or other aquatic areas for productive use.

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21. Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

22. If natural habitats are identified as part of the assessment, the Borrower will seek to avoid adverse impacts on them in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Where natural habitats have the potential to be adversely affected by the project, the Borrower will not implement any project related activities unless:

- (a) There are no technically and financially feasible alternatives; and
- (b) Appropriate mitigation measures are put in place, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, to ensure no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity over the long term, or, where appropriate and supported by relevant stakeholders, the conservation of biodiversity of greater importance. Where any residual adverse impacts remain, the Borrower will implement compensatory measures, such as biodiversity offsets, where appropriate.

Critical Habitat

23. Critical habitat is defined as areas with high importance for biodiversity, including:

- (a) highly threatened or unique ecosystems;
- (b) habitat important to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened species or under national law;
- (c) habitat important to endemic or restricted-ranges species;
- (d) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species;
- (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the biodiversity features described above in (a) to (d).

24. In areas of critical habitat, the Borrower will not implement any project activities unless all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) No other viable alternatives within the region exist for development of the project in habitats of lesser biodiversity value;
- (b) All due process required under international obligations or national law that is a prerequisite to a country granting approval for project activities in or adjacent to a critical habitat has been complied with;

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- (c) The potential adverse impacts, or likelihood of such, on the habitat will not lead to measurable adverse impacts on those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated;
- (d) The project is designed to deliver net gains for critical habitat of concern to the project area;
- (e) The project is not anticipated to lead to a net reduction in the population⁹ of any Critically Endangered, Endangered, or range-restricted Vulnerable species, over a reasonable time period;¹⁰
- (f) New or renewed forestry or agricultural plantations will not convert or degrade any critical habitat, either on-site, in adjacent or downstream areas;
- (g) The project will not involve significant conversion or degradation of critical habitats, including forest areas; and
- (h) A robust and appropriately designed, long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation program aimed at assessing the status of critical habitat is integrated into the Borrower's management program.

25. Where a Borrower has satisfied the conditions set out in paragraph 24, the project's mitigation strategy will be described in a Biodiversity Management Plan and set out in the legal agreement (including the ESCP).

26. In instances where biodiversity offsets are proposed as part of the mitigation hierarchy, the Borrower will demonstrate through an assessment that the project's significant residual adverse impacts on biodiversity will be adequately mitigated to meet the conditions of paragraphs 18 and 24.

Legally Protected and Internationally Recognized Areas of Biodiversity Value

27. Where the project occurs within or has the potential to adversely affect an area that is legally protected¹¹, designated for protection, or regionally or internationally recognized, the Borrower will

⁹ Net reduction is a singular or cumulative loss of individuals that affects the species' ability to persist at the global and/or regional/national scales for many generations or over a long period of time. The scale (i.e., global and/or regional/national) of the potential net reduction is determined based on the species' listing on either the (global) IUCN Red List and/or on regional/national lists. For species listed on both the (global) IUCN Red List and the national/regional lists, the net reduction will be based on the national/regional population.

¹⁰ The timeframe in which Borrowers must demonstrate "no net reduction" of Critically Endangered and Endangered species will be determined on a case-by-case basis and, where appropriate, in consultation with qualified experts and taking into account the species' biology.

¹¹ This ESS recognizes legally protected areas that meet the following definition: "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term

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ensure that any activities undertaken are consistent with the area's legal protection status and management objectives. The Borrower will also identify and assess potential project-related adverse impacts and apply the mitigation hierarchy so as to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts from projects that could compromise the integrity, conservation objectives or biodiversity importance of such an area.

28. The Borrower will meet the requirements of paragraphs 16 through 26 of this ESS, as applicable. In addition, the Borrower will:

- (a) Demonstrate that the proposed development in such areas is legally permitted;
- (b) Act in a manner consistent with any government recognized management plans for such areas;
- (c) Consult and involve protected area sponsors and managers, affected communities including Indigenous Peoples, and other interested parties on planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the proposed project, as appropriate; and
- (d) Implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims and effective management of the area.

Invasive Alien Species

29. Intentional or accidental introduction of alien, or non-native, species of flora and fauna into areas where they are not normally found can be a significant threat to biodiversity, since some alien species can become invasive, spreading rapidly and out-competing native species.

30. The Borrower will not intentionally introduce any new alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) unless this is carried out in accordance with the existing regulatory framework for such introduction. Notwithstanding the above, the Borrower will not deliberately introduce any alien species with a high risk of invasive behavior regardless of whether such introductions are permitted under the existing regulatory framework. All introductions of alien species will be subject to a risk assessment (as part of the Borrower's environmental and social assessment) to determine the potential for invasive behavior. The Borrower will implement measures to avoid the potential for accidental or unintended introductions including the transportation of substrates and vectors (such as soil, ballast, and plant materials) that may harbor alien species.

31. Where alien species are already established in the country or region of the proposed project, the Borrower will exercise diligence in not spreading them into areas in which they have not already been established. Where feasible, the Borrower will take measures to eradicate such species from the natural habitats over which the Borrower has management control.

conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values." For the purpose of this ESS, this includes areas proposed by governments for such designation.

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Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

32. Borrowers with projects involving the primary production or use of living natural resources will assess the sustainability of the resources and their use, as well as the potential impacts of this production or use on local, nearby or ecologically linked habitats, biodiversity and communities, including Indigenous Peoples.

33. Borrowers will manage living natural resources in a sustainable manner, through the application of good management practices and available technologies. Where such primary production practices are codified in standards that are globally, regionally, or nationally recognized¹², particularly for industrial-scale operations, the Borrower will implement sustainable management practices consistent with these standards, as relevant to such operations.

34. Where relevant and credible standard(s) exist, but the Borrower has not yet obtained independent verification or certification to such standard(s), the Borrower will conduct a pre-assessment of its conformity to the applicable standard(s) and take actions to achieve such verification or certification in a timeframe acceptable to the Bank.

35. In the absence of a relevant and credible global, regional, or national standard for the particular living natural resource in the country concerned, the Borrower will commit to applying GIIP.

36. Where the project includes land-based commercial agriculture and forestry plantation (particularly projects involving land clearing or afforestation), the Borrower will locate such projects on land that is already converted or highly degraded (excluding any land that has been converted in anticipation of the project). In view of the potential for plantation projects to introduce invasive alien species and threaten biodiversity, such projects will be designed to prevent and mitigate these potential threats to natural habitats. When the Borrower invests in production forestry in natural forests, these forests will be managed sustainably.

37. For harvesting operations conducted by small-scale producers, by local communities under community forest management, or by such entities under joint forest management arrangements, where such operations are not directly associated with an industrial-scale operation, the Borrower will ensure that they: (a) have achieved a standard of forest management developed with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities, consistent with the principles and criteria of responsible forest management outlined in paragraph 36, even if not formally certified; or (b) adhere to a time-bound action plan to achieve such a standard. The action plan must be developed with the meaningful participation of communities and be acceptable to the Bank. The Borrower will monitor all such operations with the meaningful participation of locally-affected communities.

¹² Globally, regionally, or nationally recognized standards for sustainable management of living natural resources are those which: (a) are objective and achievable; (b) are founded on a multi-stakeholder consultative process; (c) encourage step-wise and continual improvements; and (d) provide for independent verification or certification through appropriate accredited bodies for such standards.

ESS6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

38. If a non-forestry project financed by the Bank includes land clearing and related salvage logging that cannot follow applicable globally, regionally or nationally recognized standards as per paragraph 33 of this ESS, the Borrower will ensure that logging areas are kept to a minimum and justified by the project's technical requirements, and that relevant national legislation and other relevant standards are being followed.

39. Borrowers involved in the industrial production of crops and animal husbandry will follow GIIP to avoid or minimize adverse risks and impacts and resource consumption. Borrowers involved in large-scale commercial farming of animals for meat or other animal products (such as milk, eggs, wool) will employ GIIP in animal husbandry techniques, with due consideration for religious and cultural principles.

B. Primary Suppliers

40. Where a Borrower is purchasing primary production including food, timber and fiber commodities that is known to originate from locations or areas where there is a risk of significant conversion or degradation of natural or critical habitats, the Borrower's environmental and social assessment will include an evaluation of the systems and verification practices used by the primary suppliers.¹³

41. The Borrower will establish systems and verification practices which will:

- (a) identify where the supply is coming from and the habitat type of the source area;
- (b) provide for an ongoing review of the Borrower's primary suppliers;
- (c) limit procurement to those suppliers that can demonstrate¹⁴ that they are not contributing to significant conversion or degradation of natural or critical habitats; and
- (d) where possible, require actions to shift the Borrower's primary suppliers to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are not significantly adversely impacting these areas.

42. The ability of the Borrower to fully address these risks will depend upon the Borrower's level of control or influence over its primary suppliers.

¹³ Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. Core functions of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.

¹⁴ This may be demonstrated by delivery of certified product, or progress towards verification or certification under a credible scheme in certain commodities and/or locations.

Environmental and Social Standard 7. Indigenous Peoples

Introduction

1. ESS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being.¹
2. This ESS recognizes that Indigenous Peoples have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. In many cases, they do not receive equitable access to project benefits, or benefits are not devised or delivered in a form that is culturally appropriate, and they may not always be adequately consulted about the design or implementation of projects that would profoundly affect their lives or communities. This ESS recognizes that the roles of men and women in indigenous cultures are often different from those in the mainstream groups, and that women and children have frequently been marginalized both within their own communities and as a result of external developments, and may have specific needs.
3. Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Projects may also undermine language use, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or spiritual beliefs that Indigenous Peoples view as essential to their identity or well-being. However, projects may also create important opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to improve their quality of life and well-being. A project may create improved access to markets, schools, clinics and other services they seek to improve living conditions. Projects can create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from project-related activities that may help them fulfill an aspiration to play an active and meaningful role as citizens and partners in development. Furthermore, this ESS recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development.

Objectives

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.

¹ This ESS recognizes that Indigenous Peoples have their own understanding and vision of their well-being and that, broadly, this is a holistic concept that relates to their intrinsic relationship to lands and traditional practices and is reflective of their way of life. This captures their core principles and aspirations of reaching harmony with their surroundings, and achieving solidarity, complementarity and communal living.

ESS7. Indigenous Peoples

- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive.
- To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life-cycle.
- To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples in the three circumstances described in this ESS.
- To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.

Scope of Application

4. This ESS applies whenever Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to a proposed project area, as determined during the environmental and social assessment. This ESS applies regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples are affected positively or negatively, and regardless of the significance of any such impacts². This ESS also applies irrespective of the presence or absence of discernible economic, political or social vulnerabilities, although the nature and extent of vulnerability will be a key variable in designing plans to promote equitable access to benefits or to mitigate adverse impacts.

5. There is no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations," or "tribal groups." As the applicability of such terminology varies widely from country to country, the Borrower may agree with the Bank on an alternative terminology for the Indigenous Peoples as appropriate to the circumstances of the Borrower.

6. In this ESS, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- (b) Collective attachment³ to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and

² The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impacts as they may affect Indigenous Peoples. See paragraph 9.

³ "Collective attachment" means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

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- (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

7. This ESS also applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who, during the lifetime of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area.⁴ This ESS also applies to forest dwellers, hunter-gatherers, pastoralists or other nomadic groups, subject to satisfaction of the criteria in paragraph 6.

8. Following a determination by the World Bank that Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to the project area, the Borrower may be required to seek inputs from appropriate specialists to meet the consultation, planning, or other requirements of this ESS.

Requirements

A. General

9. A key purpose of this ESS is to ensure that Indigenous Peoples present in, or with collective attachment to, the project area are fully consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impacts as they may affect Indigenous Peoples.

10. The Borrower will assess the nature and degree of the expected direct and indirect economic, social, cultural (including cultural heritage),⁵ and environmental impacts on Indigenous Peoples who are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. The Borrower will prepare a consultation strategy and identify the means by which affected Indigenous Peoples will participate in project design and implementation. Subsequently, effective project design and documentation will be developed as set out below.

Projects Designed Specifically to Benefit Indigenous Peoples

11. For projects designed specifically to provide benefits directly to Indigenous Peoples, the Borrower will proactively engage with the relevant Indigenous Peoples to ensure their ownership and participation in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Borrower will also consult with them as to the cultural appropriateness of proposed services or facilities, and will seek to identify and address

⁴ Care must be taken in application of this ESS in urban areas. Generally, it does not apply to individuals or small groups migrating to urban areas in search of economic opportunity. It may apply, however, where Indigenous Peoples have established distinct communities in or near urban areas but still possess the characteristics stated in paragraph 6.

⁵ Additional requirements on protection of cultural heritage are set out in ESS8.

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any economic or social constraints (including those relating to gender) that may limit opportunities to benefit from, or participate in, the project.

12. When Indigenous Peoples are the sole, or the overwhelming majority of, direct project beneficiaries, the elements of an action plan may be included in the overall project design and preparation of a stand-alone plan is not necessary.

Providing Equitable Access to Project Benefits

13. When Indigenous Peoples are not the sole project beneficiaries, planning requirements will vary with circumstances. The Borrower will design and implement the project in a manner that provides affected Indigenous Peoples with equitable access to project benefits. The concerns or preferences of Indigenous Peoples will be addressed through meaningful consultation and project design, and documentation will summarize the consultation results and describe how Indigenous Peoples' issues have been addressed in project design. Arrangements for ongoing consultations during implementation and monitoring will also be described.

14. If specific actions relating to providing equitable access to project benefits will occur during the implementation phase, the Borrower will prepare a time-bound action plan, such as an Indigenous Peoples plan. Alternatively, a broader integrated community development plan incorporating necessary information relating to the affected Indigenous Peoples may be prepared where appropriate.⁶

Avoidance or Mitigation of Adverse Impacts

15. Adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples will be avoided where possible. Where alternatives have been explored and adverse impacts are unavoidable, the Borrower will minimize and/or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner proportionate to the nature and scale of such impacts and the form and degree of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples. The Borrower's proposed actions will be developed in consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples and contained in a time-bound plan, such as an Indigenous Peoples plan. Where appropriate, an integrated community development plan incorporating necessary information relating to the affected Indigenous Peoples may be prepared.⁷

16. There may be situations involving the exceptional vulnerability of remote groups with limited external contact, also known as peoples "in voluntary isolation" or "in initial contact." Projects that may have potential impacts on these peoples require appropriate measures to recognize, respect and protect

⁶ The format and title of the plan may be adjusted to fit the project or country context. The scope of the plan should be proportionate to risks and impacts. The determination of the appropriate planning scope, as well as determination of appropriate mitigation measures, may require the input of competent professionals. A community development plan may be appropriate in circumstances where others, as well as Indigenous Peoples, will be affected by adverse impacts or project risks, where more than one Indigenous Peoples group is to be included, or where the regional or national scope of a programmatic project incorporates other population groups. When all necessary information cannot be made available because project design or siting is not finalized, preparation of a planning framework is appropriate.

⁷ See footnote 6.

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their land and territories, environment, health and culture, as well as measures to avoid all undesired contact with them as a consequence of the project.

Meaningful Consultation Tailored to Indigenous Peoples

17. To promote effective project design, to build local project support or ownership, and to reduce the risk of project-related delays or controversies, the Borrower will undertake an engagement process with affected Indigenous Peoples, as required in ESS10. This engagement process will include stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, and meaningful consultation, in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner. In addition, this process will:

- (a) Involve Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies and organizations⁸ (e.g., councils of elders or village councils, or chieftains) and, where appropriate, other community members;
- (b) Provide sufficient time for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes;⁹ and
- (c) Where applicable, allow for Indigenous Peoples' effective participation in the design of project activities or mitigation measures that could potentially affect them either positively or negatively.

B. Circumstances Requiring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

18. Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable to the loss of, alienation from or exploitation of their land and access to natural and cultural resources. In recognition of this vulnerability, in addition to the General Requirements of this ESS (Section A) and those set forth in ESSs 1 and 10, the Borrower will obtain the FPIC of the affected Indigenous Peoples when the project will: (a) have impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; (b) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary occupation or use; or (c) have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples' cultural heritage. In these circumstances, the Borrower will engage independent specialists to assist in the identification of the project risks and impacts. There is no universally accepted definition of FPIC. For the purposes of this ESS, FPIC is established as follows:

- (a) The scope of FPIC applies to project design, implementation arrangements and expected outcomes related to risks and impacts on the affected Indigenous Peoples;

⁸ For projects that have a regional or national scope, the meaningful consultation may be carried out with Indigenous organizations or representatives at the relevant national or regional levels. These organizations or representatives will be identified in the stakeholder engagement process described in ESS10.

⁹ Internal decision making processes are generally but not always collective in nature. There may be internal dissent, and decisions may be challenged by some in the community. The consultation process should be sensitive to such dynamics and allow sufficient time for internal decision making processes to reach conclusions that are considered legitimate by the majority of the concerned participants.

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- (b) FPIC builds on and expands the process of meaningful consultation described in paragraph 17 above and ESS10, and will be established through good faith negotiation between the Borrower and affected Indigenous Peoples;
- (c) The Borrower will document: (i) the mutually accepted process between the Borrower and Indigenous Peoples; and (ii) evidence of agreement between the parties on the outcome of the negotiations; and
- (d) FPIC does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected Indigenous Peoples explicitly disagree.

19. When the FPIC of the affected Indigenous Peoples cannot be ascertained by the Bank, the aspects of the project relevant to those Indigenous Peoples will not be processed further. Where the Bank has made the decision to continue processing the project other than the aspects for which the FPIC of the affected Indigenous Peoples cannot be ascertained, the Borrower will ensure that no adverse impacts result on such Indigenous Peoples during the implementation of the project.

20. Agreements reached between the Borrower and affected Indigenous Peoples will be described, and actions necessary to accomplish agreements will be included, in the ESCP. During implementation, the Borrower will ensure that necessary actions are taken, and agreed benefits or improvements to services are delivered, so as to maintain Indigenous Peoples' support for the project.

Impacts on Lands and Natural Resources Subject to Traditional Ownership or Under Customary Use or Occupation

21. Indigenous Peoples are often closely tied to their land and related natural resources.¹⁰ Frequently, land is traditionally owned or under customary use or occupation. While Indigenous Peoples may not possess legal title to land as defined by national law, their use of the land, including seasonal or cyclical use, for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that define their identity and community, can often be substantiated and documented. Where projects involve (a) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied¹¹, or (b) the acquisition of such lands, the Borrower will prepare a plan for the legal recognition of such ownership, occupation, or usage, with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the Indigenous Peoples concerned. The objective of such plans will be the following: (a) full legal recognition of existing customary land tenure systems of Indigenous Peoples; or (b) conversion of customary usage rights to communal and/or individual ownership rights. If neither option is possible under national law, the plan includes measures for the legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' perpetual or long-term renewable custodial or use rights.

¹⁰ Examples include marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas.

¹¹ For example, extractive industries, creation of conservation areas, agro-development schemes, greenfield infrastructure development, land management or titling programs.

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22. If the Borrower proposes to locate a project, or commercially develop natural resources, on land traditionally owned by, or under the customary use or occupation of, Indigenous Peoples, and adverse impacts¹² can be expected, the Borrower will take the following steps and obtain their FPIC:

- (a) Document efforts to avoid and otherwise minimize the area of land proposed for the project;
- (b) Document efforts to avoid and otherwise minimize impacts on natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use or occupation;
- (c) Identify and review all property interests, tenurial arrangements, and traditional resource usage prior to purchasing, leasing or, as a last resort, undertaking land acquisition;
- (d) Assess and document Indigenous Peoples' resource use without prejudicing any Indigenous Peoples' land claim. The assessment of land and natural resource use will be gender inclusive and specifically consider women's role in the management and use of these resources;
- (e) Ensure that affected Indigenous Peoples are informed of: (i) their land rights under national law, including any national law recognizing customary use rights; (ii) the scope and nature of the project; and (iii) the potential impacts of the project; and
- (f) Where a project promotes commercial development of their land or natural resources, afford due process, and offer compensation together with culturally appropriate sustainable development opportunities to Indigenous Peoples, at least equivalent to that to which any landowner with full legal title to the land would be entitled, including:
 - (i) Providing fair lease arrangements or, where land acquisition is necessary, providing land-based compensation or compensation in kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible;¹³
 - (ii) Ensuring continued access to natural resources, identifying the equivalent replacement resources, or, as a last option, providing compensation and identifying alternative livelihoods if project development results in the loss of access to and the loss of natural resources independent of project land acquisition;
 - (iii) Enabling Indigenous Peoples to share equitably in the benefits to be derived from the commercial development of the land or natural resources where the Borrower intends to utilize land or natural resources that are central to the identity and

¹²Such adverse impacts may include impacts from loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use resulting from project activities.

¹³ If circumstances prevent the Borrower from offering suitable replacement land, the Borrower must provide verification that such is the case. Under such circumstances, the Borrower will provide non-land-based income-earning opportunities over and above cash compensation to affected Indigenous Peoples.

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livelihood of affected Indigenous Peoples and their usage thereof exacerbates livelihood risk; and

- (iv) Providing affected Indigenous Peoples with access, usage, and transit on land the Borrower is developing subject to overriding health, safety, and security considerations.

Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from Lands and Natural Resources Subject to Traditional Ownership or Under Customary Use or Occupation

23. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid the relocation of Indigenous Peoples from communally held¹⁴ or attached land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use or occupation. If such relocation is unavoidable the Borrower will not proceed with the project unless FPIC has been obtained as described above; the Borrower will not resort to forced eviction,¹⁵ and any relocation of Indigenous Peoples will be consistent with the requirements of ESS5. Where feasible, the relocated Indigenous Peoples will be able to return to their traditional or customary land, should the cause of their relocation cease to exist.

Cultural Heritage

24. Where a project may significantly impact cultural heritage¹⁶ that is relevant to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples' lives, priority will be given to the avoidance of such impacts. Where significant project impacts are unavoidable, the Borrower will obtain the FPIC of affected Indigenous Peoples.

25. Where a project proposes to use the cultural heritage including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes, the Borrower will inform the affected Indigenous Peoples of: (a) their rights under national law; (b) the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development; and (c) the potential consequences of such development; and obtain their FPIC. The Borrower will also enable Indigenous Peoples to share equitably in the benefits to be derived from commercial development of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with the customs and traditions of the Indigenous Peoples.

C. Mitigation and Development Benefits

26. The Borrower and affected Indigenous Peoples will identify mitigation measures in alignment with the mitigation hierarchy described in ESS1 as well as opportunities for culturally appropriate and

¹⁴ Typically, Indigenous Peoples claim rights and access to, and use of land and resources through traditional or customary systems, many of which entail communal property rights. These traditional claims to land and resources may not be recognized under national laws. Where Indigenous Peoples individually hold legal title, or where the relevant national law recognizes customary rights for individuals, the requirements of ESS5 will apply, in addition to the requirements under paragraph 23 of this ESS.

¹⁵ See paragraph 31 of ESS5.

¹⁶ Includes natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred mountains, sacred trees, sacred rocks, burial grounds and sites.

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sustainable development benefits. The scope of assessment and mitigation will include cultural impacts¹⁷ as well as physical impacts. The Borrower will ensure the timely delivery of agreed measures to affected Indigenous Peoples.

27. The determination, delivery, and distribution of compensation and shared benefits to affected Indigenous Peoples will take account of the laws, institutions, and customs of these Indigenous Peoples as well as their level of interaction with mainstream society. Eligibility for compensation can either be individually or collectively-based, or be a combination of both.¹⁸ Where compensation occurs on a collective basis, mechanisms that promote the effective distribution of compensation to all eligible members, or collective use of compensation in a manner that benefits all members of the group, will be defined and implemented.

28. Various factors including, but not limited to, the nature of the project, the project context and the vulnerability of affected Indigenous Peoples will determine how these Indigenous Peoples will benefit from the project. Identified opportunities will aim to address the goals and preferences of the Indigenous Peoples, including improving their standard of living and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, and to foster the long-term sustainability of the natural resources on which they depend.

D. Grievance Mechanism

29. The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism is established for the project, as described in ESS10, which is culturally appropriate and accessible to affected Indigenous Peoples, and takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among Indigenous Peoples.

E. Indigenous Peoples and Broader Development Planning

30. The Borrower may request Bank technical or financial support, in the context of a specific project or as a separate activity, for preparation of plans, strategies or other activities intended to strengthen consideration and participation of Indigenous Peoples in the development process. This may include a variety of initiatives designed, for example, to: (a) strengthen local legislation to establish recognition of customary or traditional land tenure arrangements; (b) address the gender and intergenerational issues that exist among Indigenous Peoples; (c) protect indigenous knowledge including intellectual property rights; (d) strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples to participate in development planning or programs; and (e) strengthen the capacity of government agencies providing services to Indigenous Peoples.

31. Affected Indigenous Peoples may themselves seek support for various initiatives and these should be taken into consideration by the Borrower and the Bank. They include: (a) support for the development priorities of Indigenous Peoples through programs (such as community-driven development programs and

¹⁷ Considerations relating to cultural impacts may include, for example, the language of instruction and curriculum content in education projects, culturally sensitive or gender-sensitive procedures in health projects, and others.

¹⁸ Where control of resources, assets and decision making are predominantly collective in nature, efforts will be made to ensure that, where possible, benefits and compensation are collective, and take account of intergenerational differences and needs.

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locally managed social funds) developed by governments in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples; (b) preparation of participatory profiles of Indigenous Peoples to document their culture, demographic structure, gender and intergenerational relations and social organization, institutions, production systems, religious beliefs, and resource use patterns; (c) facilitating partnerships among the government, Indigenous Peoples Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, and the private sector to promote Indigenous Peoples' development programs.

Environmental and Social Standard 8.

Cultural Heritage

Introduction

1. ESS 8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and non-tangible forms between the past, present and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social asset for development, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice. ESS 8 aims to ensure that the Borrower protects cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle.
2. This ESS sets out general provisions on risks and impacts to cultural heritage from project activities. ESS 7 sets out additional requirements for cultural heritage in the context of Indigenous Peoples. ESS 6 recognizes the social and cultural values of biodiversity. Provisions on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure are set out in ESS 10.

Objectives

- To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.
- To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development.
- To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Scope of Application

3. The applicability of this ESS is established during the environmental and social assessment described in ESS1.
4. The term 'cultural heritage' encompasses tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognized and valued at a local, regional, national or global level, as follows:
 - Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water;
 - Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills events or living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic and literary works.
5. Based on the environmental and social assessment, the requirements of this ESS 8 will apply to all projects that are likely to have risks or impacts on cultural heritage. This will include a project which:
 - (a) Involves excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment;
 - (b) Is located within a legally protected area or a legally defined buffer zone;

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(c) Is located in, or in the vicinity of, a recognized cultural heritage site; or

(d) Is specifically designed to support the conservation, management and use of cultural heritage.

6. The requirements of ESS 8 apply to cultural heritage regardless of whether or not it has been legally protected or previously identified or disturbed.

7. The requirements of ESS 8 apply to intangible heritage only in so far as it relates to a physical component of a project.

Requirements

A. General

8. The environmental and social assessment, as set out in ESS1, will consider direct, indirect and cumulative project-specific risks and impacts on cultural heritage. Through the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will determine whether the proposed activities of the project are likely to affect cultural heritage.

9. The Borrower will avoid impacts on cultural heritage. When avoidance of impacts is not possible, the Borrower will identify and implement measures to address impacts on cultural heritage in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy¹. Where appropriate, the Borrower will develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.²

10. The Borrower will ensure that globally recognized practices for field-based study, documentation and protection of cultural heritage are implemented in connection with the project, including by contractors and other third parties.

11. The Borrower will ensure that a chance finds procedure³ is included in all contracts relating to construction of the project, including excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment. The chance finds procedure will set out how chance finds associated with the project will be managed. The procedure will include a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify

¹ Mitigation measures include strengthening the capacity of national and subnational institutions responsible for managing cultural heritage affected by the project; establishment of a monitoring system to track the progress and efficacy of these activities; establishment of an implementation schedule and required budget for the identified mitigation measures; and cataloguing of finds. Such measures will take into account the provisions in Section D for specific types of cultural heritage.

² The Cultural Heritage Management Plan will include an implementation timeline and an estimate of resource needs for each mitigation measure. This may be developed as a stand-alone document or, depending on the nature and the scale of the risks and impacts of the project, as part of the ESCP.

³ A chance finds procedure is a project-specific procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities.

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and implement actions consistent with the requirements of this ESS and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.

12. The Borrower will ensure that, where necessary, the environmental and social assessment involves the participation of cultural heritage experts. If the environmental and social assessment determines that the project may, at any time during the project life-cycle, have significant impacts on cultural heritage, the Borrower will involve cultural heritage experts to assist in the identification, valuation assessment and protection of cultural heritage.

B. Stakeholder Consultation and Identification of Cultural Heritage

13. The Borrower will identify, in accordance with ESS10, stakeholders that are relevant for the cultural heritage that is known to exist or is likely to be encountered during the project life-cycle. Stakeholders will include, as relevant:

- (a) project affected parties, including individuals and communities, whose identity derives from the cultural heritage or who use or have used the cultural heritage within living memory; and
- (b) other interested parties, which may include national or local regulatory authorities that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage and nongovernmental organizations and cultural heritage experts, including national and international cultural heritage organizations.

14. The Borrower will carry out meaningful consultations⁴ with stakeholders in order to identify cultural heritage that may be affected by the potential project; assign value⁵ to cultural heritage affected by the project; develop an understanding of the potential risks and impacts; and explore avoidance and mitigation options.

Confidentiality

15. The Borrower, in consultation with the Bank, project-affected parties (including individuals and communities) and cultural heritage experts, will determine whether disclosure of information regarding cultural heritage would compromise or jeopardize the safety or integrity of the cultural heritage or would endanger sources of information. In such cases, sensitive information may be omitted from public disclosure. If the project-affected parties (including individuals and communities) hold the location, characteristics, or traditional use of natural features with cultural heritage significance in secret, the Borrower will put in place measures to maintain confidentiality.

⁴ The Borrower will support the inclusion and cooperation of the various stakeholders through a dialogue with the appropriate authorities, including the relevant national or local regulatory authorities entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage, to establish the most effective means for addressing the views and concerns of the stakeholders and involving them in the protection and management of the cultural heritage.

⁵ The value of tangible cultural heritage is identified and assigned significance according to the value systems and interests of project affected parties (including individuals and communities) and other interested parties, who are concerned with the protection and appropriate use of the tangible heritage.

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Stakeholders' Access

16. Where the Borrower's project site contains cultural heritage or prevents access to previously accessible cultural heritage sites, the Borrower will, based on consultations with users of the site, allow continued access to the cultural site, or will provide an alternative access route. Access will be designed taking into account health, safety and security considerations.

C. Legally Protected Cultural Heritage Areas

17. As part of the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will determine the presence of all listed legally protected cultural heritage areas affected by the project⁶. If the proposed project will be located within a legally protected area or a legally defined buffer zone, the Borrower will:

- (a) Comply with local, national, regional or international cultural heritage regulations and the protected area management plans;
- (b) Consult the protected area sponsors and managers, project-affected parties (including individuals and communities) and other interested parties on the proposed project; and
- (c) Implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area.

D. Provisions for Specific Types of Cultural Heritage

Archaeological Sites and Material

18. Archaeological sites comprise any combination of structural remains, artifacts, human or ecological elements and may be located entirely beneath, partially above, or entirely above the land or water surface. Archaeological material may be found anywhere on the earth's surface⁷, singly or scattered over large areas. Such material also includes burial areas⁸, human remains and fossils.

19. Where there is evidence of past human activity in the area of the project, the Borrower will conduct desk-based research and field surveys to document, map and investigate archaeological remains. The Borrower will document the location and characteristics of archaeological sites and materials discovered during the project life-cycle and provide such documentation to the national or subnational cultural heritage authorities.

20. The Borrower will determine, in consultation with cultural heritage experts, whether archaeological material discovered during the project life-cycle requires: (a) documentation only; (b) excavation and documentation; or (c) conservation in place; and will manage the archaeological material accordingly. The Borrower will determine ownership and custodial responsibility for archaeological

⁶ Examples include world heritage sites and nationally and sub-nationally protected areas.

⁷ Most archaeological sites are hidden from view. Only rarely is there no archaeological material in any given area, even if such material is not known to or recognized by local people or recorded by national or international archaeological agencies or organizations.

⁸ The burial areas referred to here are those unrelated to current populations living in the project area. For more recent burial places connected directly to project-affected peoples, appropriate mitigation measures can be defined in consultation with descendants and the project's social team.

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material in accordance with national and subnational law, and until such time as custody has been transferred, will arrange for identification, conservation, labeling, secure storage and accessibility to enable future study and analysis.

Built Heritage

21. Built Heritage refers to single or groups of architectural works in their urban or rural setting as evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. Built Heritage includes groups of buildings, structures and open spaces constituting past or contemporary human settlements that are recognized as cohesive and valuable from an architectural, aesthetic, spiritual or socio-cultural perspective.

22. The Borrower will identify appropriate mitigation measures to address the impacts on Built Heritage, which may include (a) documentation; (b) conservation or rehabilitation in situ; (c) relocation and conservation or rehabilitation. During any rehabilitation or restoration of cultural heritage structures, the Borrower will ensure that the authenticity of form, construction materials and techniques of the structure(s) are maintained.⁹

23. The Borrower will preserve the physical and visual context of individual or groups of historic structures by considering the appropriateness and effect of project infrastructure proposed for location within the range of sight.

Natural Features with Cultural Significance

24. Natural features may be imbued with cultural heritage significance. Examples include sacred hills, mountains, landscapes, streams, rivers, waterfalls, caves and rocks; sacred trees or plants, groves and forests; carvings or paintings on exposed rock faces or in caves; and paleontological deposits of early human, animal or fossilized remains.¹⁰ The significance of such heritage may be localized in small community groups or minority populations.

25. The Borrower will identify, through research and consultation with project-affected parties (including individuals and communities), natural features with cultural heritage significance affected by the project, the people that value such features, and the individuals or groups with authority to represent and negotiate regarding the location, protection and use of the heritage place(s). The Borrower will determine whether it is possible to transfer the cultural heritage and/or sacred characteristics of a place to another location. If this is the case, the agreement that is reached regarding the transfer will respect and enable continuation of the traditional practices associated with such transfer.

Movable Cultural Heritage

26. Movable cultural heritage includes such objects as: historic or rare books and manuscripts; paintings, drawings, sculptures, statuettes and carvings; modern or historic religious items; historic costumes, jewelry and textiles; fragments of monuments or historic buildings; archaeological material;

⁹ In compliance with applicable national and subnational laws and/or zoning regulations and in accordance with GIIP.

¹⁰ Often the designation of cultural significance is kept secret, known only to a specific local population, and associated with ritual activities or events. The sacred character of such heritage may pose a challenge in determining how to avoid or mitigate damage. Natural cultural sites may contain archaeological material.

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and natural history collections such as shells, flora, or minerals. Discoveries and access resulting from a project may increase the vulnerability of cultural objects to theft, trafficking or abuse. The Borrower will take measures to guard against theft and illegal trafficking of movable cultural heritage items affected by the project and will notify relevant authorities of any such activity.

27. The Borrower, in consultation with relevant cultural heritage authorities, will identify movable cultural heritage objects that may be endangered by the project and make provisions for their protection throughout the project life-cycle. The Borrower will inform religious or secular authorities or other custodians with responsibility for overseeing and protecting the movable cultural heritage objects of the schedule for project activities and alert them regarding the potential vulnerability of such items.

E. Commercialisation of Cultural Heritage

28. Where a project intends to use cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations or practices of project affected parties (including individuals and communities) for commercial purposes, the Borrower will inform the project affected parties of: (a) their rights under national law; (b) the scope and nature of the commercial development and the potential impacts; and (c) the potential consequences of such development and impacts.

29. The Borrower will not proceed with the project unless it: (a) carries out meaningful consultation as described in ESS10; (b) provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization of such cultural heritage, consistent with customs and traditions of the project affected parties; and (c) identifies mitigation measures according to the mitigation hierarchy.

Environmental and Social Standard 9.

Financial Intermediaries

Introduction

1. The Bank is committed to supporting sustainable financial sector development and enhancing the role of domestic capital and financial markets. The nature of intermediated financing means that FIs are required to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of their portfolio and FI subprojects, and monitor portfolio risk, as appropriate. The way in which the FI will be required to manage its portfolio will take various forms, depending on a number of considerations, including the capacity of the FI and the nature and scope of the funding to be provided by the FI.

2. FIs are required to adopt and implement effective environmental and social procedures to ensure that they manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the projects to which they lend in a responsible manner.

Objectives

- To set out how the FIs will assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts associated with project related investments or subprojects.
- To promote good environmental and social management practices in the subprojects the FIs finance.
- To promote good environmental and sound human resources management within the FIs.

Scope of Application

3. For the purposes of this ESS, the term “FI subproject” refers to projects financed by FIs with support from the Bank. Where the project involves on-lending by the FI to another FI, the term “FI subproject” will include the subprojects of each subsequent FI.

4. Where Bank support will be provided to the FI to fund a clearly defined set of FI subprojects, the requirements of this ESS will be applicable to each of the identified FI subprojects.

5. Where Bank support will be provided to the FI for a general purpose,¹ the requirements of this ESS will apply to the entire portfolio of the FI’s future subprojects (including the FI subprojects) from the date on which the legal agreement becomes effective.

Requirements

6. FIs will screen and categorize all FI subprojects² for environmental and social risks and impacts.

7. The FI will comply with any exclusions in the legal agreement and apply relevant national law for all FI subprojects. In addition, the FI will apply the relevant requirements of the ESSs to any FI subproject that involves resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or

¹ Support for a ‘general purpose’ means that the support is fungible, and cannot be traced to specific FI subprojects.

² Whether the FI subproject is clearly defined (as referred to in paragraph 4) or is part of the FI’s portfolio of subprojects (as referred to in paragraph 5).

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impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health, biodiversity or cultural heritage.

8. An FI may be required to adopt and implement additional or alternative environmental and social requirements, depending on the environmental and social risk and impact of the potential FI subprojects and the sectors in which the FI is operating.

9. The FI will review and monitor the environmental and social performance of its portfolio of FI subprojects in a manner proportionate to the risks and impacts of the portfolio of subprojects.

10. The FI will provide a safe and healthy working environment. Accordingly, ESS2 will apply to the FI itself, and the FI will have in place and maintain appropriate labor management procedures, including those relating to terms of employment and occupational health and safety.

A. FI Environmental and Social Procedures

11. The FI will put in place and maintain clearly defined environmental and social procedures³ proportionate to the nature of the FI and the level of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project and FI subprojects.⁴

12. The FI will designate a representative of the FI's senior management to have overall responsibility for environmental and social performance of the project and the FI subprojects, including the implementation of this ESS and ESS2. The representative will: (a) designate a staff member to be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the environmental and social requirements; (b) ensure that adequate resources are available for training in environmental and social issues, including management ; and (c) ensure that adequate technical expertise, either in-house or external expert support, is available to carry out assessments and manage the environmental and social risks of the FI subprojects, including providing implementation support as required.

13. The FI will ensure that the requirements of this ESS and ESS2 are clearly communicated to all relevant personnel, and provide appropriate training to ensure that personnel have the necessary capabilities and support to implement them.

14. The FI's environmental and social procedures will include measures, as appropriate to the type of FI subprojects, to:

- (a) Screen all FI subprojects against any exclusions in the legal agreement;

³ The procedures may include or take the form of an environmental and social management system.

⁴Where the FI already has appropriate environmental and social procedures in place, it will provide adequate documented evidence of such procedures to the Bank and, following review by the Bank, will enhance them, as deemed necessary by the Bank.

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- (b) Review and categorize the FI subprojects according to their potential environmental and social risks and impacts;
- (c) Require that all FI subprojects are subject to environmental and social assessment in accordance with national law and, in addition, where an FI subproject involves resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health, biodiversity or cultural heritage, the relevant requirements of the ESSs;
- (d) Require that all FI subprojects are prepared and implemented to meet national law and, in addition, where an FI subproject involves resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health, biodiversity or cultural heritage, the relevant requirements of the ESSs;
- (e) Ensure that the measures needed to satisfy the requirements of (c) and (d) above are set out in the legal agreement between the FI and the sub-borrower;
- (f) Monitor and keep and regularly update environmental and social information on FI subprojects; and
- (g) Monitor the environmental and social risk of the FI portfolio.

15. Where an FI project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks or impacts, the FI will not be required to adopt and implement environmental and social procedures beyond what is required under national law.⁵

16. The FI will monitor the environmental and social performance of the FI subprojects. If the risk profile of an FI subproject increases significantly, the FI will notify the Bank and will apply relevant requirements of the ESSs⁶ in a manner agreed with the Bank. The measures and actions agreed will be included in the ESCP and the legal agreement between the FI and the sub-borrower, and monitored.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

17. The FI will conduct stakeholder engagement in a manner proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project, and which reflects the nature of the FI and the type of FI subprojects it will finance. The relevant provisions of ESS10 will be included in the FI's environmental and social procedures.

18. The FI will put in place procedures for external communications on environmental and social matters proportionate to the risks and impacts of the FI subprojects, and the risk profile of the FI's

⁵ For example, in the provision of consumer loans. This will rely on an assessment of the capacity of the FI and the specific subprojects that the FI is proposing to finance.

⁶ The 'relevant requirements of the ESSs' will relate to the reasons for which the risk profile of the FI subproject has increased.

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portfolio. The FI will respond to public enquiries and concerns in a timely manner. The FI will list on its website the link to any environmental and social assessment reports for high risk FI subprojects which it finances.

C. Reporting to the Bank

19. The FI will submit to the Bank annual Environmental and Social Reports on the implementation of its environmental and social procedures, this ESS and ESS2, as well as the environmental and social performance of its portfolio of FI subprojects. The annual report will include details of how the requirements of this ESS are being met, the nature of the FI subprojects financed through the project, and the overall portfolio risk, profiled by sector.

Environmental and Social Standard 10.

Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Introduction

1. This ESS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.
2. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life-cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.
3. This ESS must be read in conjunction with ESS1. Requirements regarding engagement with workers are found in ESS2. Special provisions on emergency preparedness and response are covered in ESS2 and ESS4. In the case of projects involving involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples or cultural heritage, the Borrower will also apply the special disclosure and consultation requirements set out in ESS5, ESS7 and ESS8.

Objectives

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected communities.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in an accessible and appropriate manner format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers respond to and manage such grievances.

Scope of Application

4. ESS10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation, as outlined in ESS1.
5. For the purpose of this ESS, "**stakeholder**" refers to individuals or groups who:

- (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (**project-affected parties**); and

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(b) may have an interest in the project (*other interested parties*).

Requirements

6. Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life-cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project process. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

7. Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

8. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.

9. The Borrower will maintain a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.

A. Engagement during Project Preparation

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

10. The Borrower will identify the different stakeholders, both project-affected parties and other interested parties.¹ As set out in paragraph 5, individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the project will be identified as 'project-affected parties' and other individuals or groups that may have an interest in the project will be identified as 'other interested parties'.

11. The Borrower will identify those project-affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable². Based on this identification, the Borrower will further identify individuals or groups who may have different concerns and priorities about project impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms

¹ The stakeholders of a project will vary depending on the details of the project. They may include local communities, national and local authorities, neighboring projects, and nongovernmental organizations.

² Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who, by virtue of, for example, their 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. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

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of engagement. An adequate level of detail will be included in the stakeholder identification and analysis so as to determine the level of communication that is appropriate for the project.

12. Depending on the potential significance of environmental and social risks and impacts, the Borrower may be required to retain independent third party specialists to assist in the stakeholder identification and analysis to support a comprehensive analysis and the design of an inclusive engagement process.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

13. The Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)³ proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.⁴ A draft of the SEP will be disclosed, and the Borrower will seek the views of stakeholders, particularly regarding the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement.

14. The SEP will describe the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life-cycle of the project, distinguishing between project-affected parties and other interested parties. The SEP will also describe the range of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them.

15. The SEP will be designed to take into account the main characteristics and interests of the stakeholders, and the different levels of engagement and consultation that will be appropriate for different stakeholders. The SEP will set out how communication with stakeholders will be handled throughout project preparation and implementation.

16. The SEP will describe the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. Where applicable, the SEP will include differentiated measures to allow the effective participation of those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable. Dedicated approaches and an increased level of resources may be needed for communication with such differently affected groups so that they can obtain the information they need regarding the issues that will potentially affect them.

17. When the stakeholder engagement with local individuals and communities depends substantially on community representatives,⁵ the Borrower will make reasonable efforts to verify that such persons do, in fact, represent the views of such individuals and communities, and that they are facilitating the communication process in an appropriate manner.⁶

³ Depending on the nature and the scale of the risks and impacts of the project, the elements of SEP may be included as part of the ESCP and preparation of a stand-alone SEP may not be necessary.

⁴ Where possible, stakeholder engagement will utilize engagement structures within the national system e.g. community meetings, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.

⁵ For example, village heads, clan heads, community and religious leaders, local government representatives, civil society representatives, politicians or teachers.

⁶ For example, by conveying, in an accurate and timely manner, information provided by the Borrower to the communities and the comments and the concerns of such communities to the Borrower.

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18. Where the exact location of the project is not known at the time of initial due diligence by the Bank, the SEP will take the format of a framework approach, outlining general principles and a collaborative strategy to identify stakeholders and plan for an engagement process in accordance with this ESS that will be implemented once the location is known.

Information Disclosure

19. The Borrower will disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. The Borrower will provide stakeholders with access to the following information, as early as possible:

- (a) The purpose, nature and scale of the project;
- (b) The duration of proposed project activities;
- (c) Potential risks and impacts of the project on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these;
- (d) The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate.
- (e) The time and venue of any proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported; and
- (f) The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

20. The information will be disclosed in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, disability, literacy, gender, mobility, differences in language or accessibility).

Meaningful Consultation

21. The Borrower will undertake a process of meaningful consultation in a manner that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the Borrower to consider and respond to them. Meaningful consultation will be carried out on an ongoing basis as the nature of issues, impacts and opportunities evolves.

22. Meaningful consultation is a two-way process, that:

- (a) Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal;

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- (b) Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts;
- (c) Continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise;
- (d) Is based on the prior and timely disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders;
- (e) Considers and responds to feedback ;
- (f) Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties;
- (g) Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and
- (h) Is documented and disclosed by the Borrower.

B. Engagement during Project Implementation and External Reporting

23. The Borrower will continue to engage with, and provide information to, project-affected parties and other interested parties throughout the life-cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.⁷

24. The Borrower will continue to conduct stakeholder engagement in accordance with the SEP, and will build upon the channels of communication and engagement already established with stakeholders. In particular, the Borrower will seek feedback from stakeholders on the environmental and social performance of the project, and the implementation of the mitigation measures in the ESCP.

25. If there are significant changes to the project that result in additional risks and impacts, particularly where these will impact project-affected parties, the Borrower will provide information on such risks and impacts and consult with project-affected parties as to how these risks and impacts will be mitigated. The Borrower will disclose an updated ESCP in accordance with the SEP, setting out the mitigation measures.

C. Grievance Mechanism

26. The Borrower will respond to concerns and grievances of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner. For this purpose, the Borrower

⁷ Additional information may need to be disclosed at key stages in the project cycle, for example prior to start-up of operations, and on any specific issues that the disclosure and consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as of concern to stakeholders.

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will propose and implement a grievance mechanism⁸ to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances.

27. The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and will be accessible and inclusive. Where feasible and suitable for the project, the grievance mechanism will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements. Further requirements on grievance mechanisms are set out in Annex 1.

- (a) The grievance mechanism is expected to address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism, process or procedure will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. The Borrower will inform the project-affected parties about the grievance process in the course of its community engagement activities, and will make publicly available a record documenting the responses to all grievances received; and
- (b) Handling of grievances will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and be discreet, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

D. Organizational Capacity and Commitment

28. The Borrower will define clear roles, responsibilities and authority as well as designate specific personnel to be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities and compliance with this ESS.

⁸ The grievance mechanism to be provided under this ESS may be utilized as the grievance mechanism required under other ESSs (see ESSs 5 and 7). However, the grievance mechanism for project workers required under ESS2 needs to be provided separately.

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ESS10 – ANNEX 1. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. The scope, scale and type of grievance mechanism required will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts of the project.
2. The grievance mechanism will include the following:
 - (a) Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, email or via a web site;
 - (b) A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database;
 - (c) Publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances;
 - (d) Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers; and
 - (e) An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved.
3. The Borrower may provide mediation as an option where users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.

Glossary

- **Assimilative capacity** refers to the capacity of the environment for absorbing an incremental load of pollutants while remaining below a threshold of unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.
- **Biodiversity** is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
- **Chance find (procedure).** A chance find is archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a project-specific procedure which will be followed if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. Such procedure generally includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to fence off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of ESS8 and national law; and to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures;.
- **Collective attachment** means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.
- **Core functions** of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.
- **Critical habitat** is defined as areas with high importance for biodiversity, including: (a) highly threatened or unique ecosystems; (b) habitat important to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or under national law; (c) habitat important to endemic or restricted-ranges species; (d) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; or (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintaining the viability of the biodiversity features described above in (a) to (d).
- **Cultural heritage** is defined as resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
- **Disadvantaged or vulnerable** refers to those who, by virtue of, for example, their 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. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific

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measures and/or assistance to do so. Considerations relating to age include the elderly and minors, including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

- **Ecosystem services** are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.
- **Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSs)** are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines, http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental,+Health,+and+Safety+Guidelines/L.
- **Financial feasibility** is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting such measures and actions compared to the project's investment, operating, and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the project nonviable for the Borrower.
- **Forced eviction** is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).
- **Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP)** is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances.

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- **Habitat** is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them.
- **Historical pollution** is defined as pollution from past activities affecting land and water resources for which no party has assumed or been assigned responsibility to address and carry out the required remediation.
- **Inclusion** means empowering all citizens to participate in, and benefit from, the development process. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality of opportunity by improving the access of poor and disadvantaged people to education, health, social protection, infrastructure, affordable energy, employment, financial services, and productive assets; and, it embraces action to remove barriers against those who are often excluded, such as women, children, youth, and minorities; and to ensure that the voice of all citizens can be heard.
- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically-based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans, and the environment.
- **Integrated Vector Management (IVM)** is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control.
- **Involuntary Resettlement.** Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “**involuntary resettlement**” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
- **Land acquisition** refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; and (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.

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- **Livelihood** refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
- **Modified habitats** are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Modified habitats may include, for example, areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.
- **Natural habitats** are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.
- **Pollution** refers to both hazardous and non hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odors, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts including light.
- **Pollution management** includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures which tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally result in encouraging a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.
- **Primary suppliers** are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project.
- **Project** refers to the activities for which Bank support through Investment Project Financing is sought by the Borrower and as defined in the project's legal agreement between the Borrower and the Bank. These are projects to which OP/BP 10.00 Investment Project Financing, applies. The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing does not cover operations supported by Development Policy lending (for which the environmental provisions are set out in OP/BP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*), or those supported by Program-for-Results Financing (for which environmental provisions are set out in OP/BP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*).
- **Project Worker** refers to: (a) people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower, the project proponent and/or project implementing agencies to work specifically in relation to the project (**direct workers**); (b) people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of the location (**contracted workers**); (c) people employed or engaged by the Borrower's primary suppliers (**primary supply workers**); and (d) people engaged in community labor such as in community-driven development projects (**workers in community labor**). This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Migrant workers are workers who have migrated

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from one country to another or from one part of the country to another for purposes of employment.

- **Replacement cost** is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.
- **Restrictions on land use** refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
- **Security of tenure** means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.
- **Technical feasibility** is based on whether the proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment, and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity, and operational reliability.
- **Universal access** means unimpeded access for people of all ages and abilities in different situations and under various circumstances.