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

ESS1 – ANNEX 1. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

General

1. The Borrower will undertake an environmental and social assessment to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of a project during each stage of the project 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 associated with a project are identified, avoided where possible, mitigated and managed.

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 stakeholders, 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:

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

   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. **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.

e. **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.

f. **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 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.
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g. **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.

h. **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.

i. **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, EHSGs and relevant 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.
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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 commensurate with 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 reduce 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 disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, 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 or mental disability, social or civic 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.

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.

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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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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.  

11. Where the Borrower is required by ESS1\(^8\) 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.

**Special Project Types**

**Subprojects**

12. Where a project involves the development of subprojects, the Borrower will carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment for each subproject in accordance with national law\(^9\). Where subprojects are classified as *High Risk*, the environmental and social assessment will be consistent with ESSs 1 to 8 and ESS10, including this Annex. The Borrower will demonstrate to the Bank's satisfaction that it has the capabilities needed to (a) screen subprojects; (b) obtain the necessary expertise to carry out environmental and social assessment; (c) review all findings and results of environmental and social assessment for individual subprojects; (d) ensure implementation of mitigation measures; and (e) monitor environmental and social conditions during project implementation. If the Bank is not satisfied that adequate capacity exists for carrying out environmental and social assessment, and otherwise at the Bank's discretion, environmental and social assessment for *High Risk* subprojects will be subject to prior review and approval by the Bank.

**Financial Intermediary Lending**

13. For a financial intermediary (FI) operation, each FI is required to screen proposed subprojects and ensure that sub-borrowers carry out appropriate environmental and social assessment for each subproject commensurate with national law and the identified environmental and social risks and impacts. Where a subproject is classified as *High Risk*, the environmental and social assessment will be consistent with ESSs 1 to 8 and ESS10, including this Annex.

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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 31.

9 ESS1, para 29.
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Institutional Capacity

14. 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.

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

Other requirements for certain projects

16. 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.

Indicative Outline of ESIA

17. 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 24\(^\text{10}\).
- 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.

\(^{10}\) 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 EHSG, and other relevant GIIP.
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(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 supply chain.
- 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**
- 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 ESS 2 – 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 EHSG$^{11}$;
   (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 rehabilitation of natural habitats and biodiversity; and

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$^{11}$ 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 information on industry-specific risks and impacts and the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost.
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(v) those related to 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 disadvantaged or vulnerable groups;

(iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups;

(iv) negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restriction on access to natural resources, including as set out in ESS5 (including physical displacement and economic displacement);

(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 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;
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- 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.

- 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 EHSG or if the ESHG is 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 organisations 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 local NGOs. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.

(iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.

(v) List of associated reports or plans.
Indicative Outline of ESMP

18. 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.

19. Depending on the project, an ESMP may be prepared as a stand-alone document or the content may be incorporated directly into the ESCP. The content of the ESMP will include the following:

(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 ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

(a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be monitored;
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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.

- 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.
Indicative Outline of Environmental and Social Audit

20. 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

- 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 organisational capacity and resources available for managing environmental and social risks and impacts
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- 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
- 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 redress). 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.
  - 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 and to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse environmental and social risks or impacts (associated with either the existing project or activities or the proposed project)