ESIA Requirements

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment requirement based on the IFC Performance Standards (IFC PS) are included in this Annex. These are standard requirements to be used for the ESIA. The breadth, depth and type of analysis should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential impacts as identified during the course of the assessment process. Based on the results of Phase 3 the content of the ESIA will be defined in the Terms of Reference.

Non-technical summary

Description of the proposed project

- Background and justification
- Objective of the project
- Detailed description of the proposed project, including its proposed location, construction technology, different project components, associated facilities, primary material to be used (in volume and type), employment, any offsite investments that may be required etc.
- Clear definition of the project's area of influence (direct, close, and wide if applicable) that is covered by the ESIA taking into consideration direct, indirect, cumulative impacts related to the (pre-)construction and operation phases. This includes off-site impacts including any project ancillary facilities and activities and in the supply chain. Includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.

ESIA Methodology

- Description of used research methodologies
- Description of risks and impacts assessment methodology
- Expert team and description of roles in the assessment process

Policy, legal, and institutional framework

- Discusses the national policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out. This may include regulations governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, land use control at the national and local levels, land laws/regulations, laws on gender, child labour, ecological and socioeconomic issues, labour influx and conditions, consultation and stakeholder engagement.
- Permits, licences or other approvals that may be required for the project
- Describe the EIA process and requirements
- Explains the requirements of the IFC PS and detail the most important gaps between local requirements and propose ways to overcome identified gaps.
- Identifies relevant international agreements and guidelines to which the country is a party.

Stakeholder consultations

- As part of the assessment process, the consultant shall identify and consult relevant stakeholders. This shall be in proportion to the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential impacts. The consultations of stakeholders is a continuous process that starts at the scoping stage and baseline situation stage until the public consultation when the draft ESIA report is concluded.
- Identify and engage with local stakeholders (Community, Non-Governmental and Community Based Organisations, the local government). The consultant shall engage with a representative set of affected stakeholders, along gender, ethnic and/or religious lines, vulnerable groups. When communities are consulted, equal attention shall be paid to the views of women. The consultation process will be documented, signed off by the participants and shall have a minimum of 40% women. For cultural reasons, it may be necessary to set up focus groups with women only, when appropriate.
- The notes of consultations should be included in the report together with a list of participants (including their relation to the project). Also, it should be clear in what way expectations and concerns have been integrated in the project.

Gender-differentiated impacts should be assessed and the risks and impacts identification process should propose measures designed to ensure that one gender is not disadvantaged relative to the other in the context of the project. This may include providing opportunities to enhance full participation and influence in decision-making through separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, and developing measures that allow both women and men equal access to benefits (such as land titles, compensation, and employment)

Environmental and Social Baseline

In order to predict potential impacts and provide a reference point against which any future changes associated with a project can be assessed, the consultant should describe the relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions of the identified project area (including any changes anticipated to occur in the foreseeable future). Identification of site-specific risks and impacts should be based on current and verifiable primary information. Reference to secondary information on the

project's area of influence is acceptable, but it may still be necessary to gather primary information from field surveys to establish baselines appropriate to the proposed project's potential impacts and risks.

It should be determined which of the following elements have to be collected:

Physical environment: climate, soil, geology, water resources and quality, air quality, sound environment, infrastructures (power grid, water supply network, wastewater network, waste management, roads), natural environment.

Human and socioeconomic environment: socio-cultural component (population and settlement, employment), economic activities, industry, health, solid and liquid waste collection and disposal practices, access to utilities, education institutions and levels. Where necessary and relevant the data collection should be gender aggregated.

Land use and tenure: description of the current occupation, use and ownership of the land impacted by the project – specific attention should be given the presence of legacy issues.

Considering the large number of project sites and differences in severity of impact categorisation the collection of baseline information should proportionate. In the scoping phase it needs to be determined per location whether general and secondary information will be sufficient or whether site-specific and primary data needs to be collected.

Alternative analysis
The ESIA must describe, to the extent reasonably practicable, any prudent and feasible alternatives to the project. Systematically compare feasible alternatives to the proposed activities, site, technology, design and operation – including the "do nothing" situation – in terms of their main potential environmental and social impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training and monitoring requirements.

Impact Assessment
Predicts and assesses impacts for the (pre-)construction and operation phases. Both direct and indirect positive and negative impacts in quantitative terms to the extent possible, including potential cumulative impacts. Impact assessment should be done based on the scope and depth described in the IFC PS and World Banks EHS Guidelines (general and industry specific).

Specific attention should be given to impacts and risks related following elements:
- Solid and liquid waste generation, collection and management (including ?? disposal of medical equipment (end-of-life))
- Temporary/permanent and physical/economic resettlement as defined by IFC PS 5
- Emissions of air, noise and light (taking into consideration sensitive areas)
- Occupational health and safety and labour and working conditions
- Impacts and barriers to access to health care affecting in particular vulnerable groups
- Impacts related to the upgrading electrical infrastructure
- Community health and safety including influx of labour such as communicable diseases, sexual harassment, gender-based violence (GBV), violence against children (VAC), illicit behaviour and crime, etc.
- Climate-related impacts associated with the project, including potential climate benefits and carbon footprints of the proposed project.
- The primary supply chain for the construction (steel, blocks/bricks, sand, wood, gravel and aggregate etc.), presence of child labor or forced labor as well as high risk of significant safety issues related to supply chain workers.
- Gender-differentiated impacts should be assessed and the risks and impacts identification process should propose measures designed to ensure that one gender is not disadvantaged relative to the other in the context of the project. This may include providing opportunities to enhance full participation and influence in decision-making through separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, and developing measures that allow both women and men equal access to benefits (such as land titles, compensation, and employment).

The description and quantification of the potential environmental and social impacts shall be based on scientific and objective methods.

Mitigation Measures
- Based on the findings, the consultant should identify mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or eliminate the negative effects of the project and increase the positive impacts.
- Identifies any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated.
- Explores opportunities for enhancement.
- Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.

Environmental and Social Management Plan and Monitoring Program (ESMMP)
An ESMMP should be designed to control the impacts arising from the construction and operation phases. The ESMMP should consider generic and site-specific measures to address impacts on sensitive environmental receptors and will define the mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities for implementation, performance indicators, timeframes and cost estimates for implementation.

Gender should be considered where relevant in plans and policies concerning amongst others job opportunities and enhancement (including local recruitment), training of staff, OHS and stakeholder and community engagement.

The monitoring is critical for the successful implementation of the ESMMP and ensure that construction activities are in compliance with the requirements established for all levels and stages of the project implementation. It also helps identify how well mitigation measures are working. The monitoring program shall define environmental and social performance indicators as well as identify what information should be collected, how, where and how often. A detailed description of the project organisation should clearly define functions, roles and responsibilities of different actors involved in the implementation of the ESMMP. An assessment of the capacity and ability of different actors to implement the ESMMP should be provided as well as a plan to overcome any shortcomings.