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**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**

**FLOOD ALLEVIATION AND DRAINAGE PROGRAM**

**(TT-L1036)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT**

**(ESMR)**

**September 2013**

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I. INTRODUCTION 4

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 5

III. COMPLIANCE STATUS AND PROJECT STANDARDS 8

IV. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS 10

V. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF ENVIRONEMNTAL, SOCIAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY AND LABOR IMPACTS AND RISKS 12

VI. REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE LEGAL AGREEMENTS 13

**ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CEC | Certificate of Environmental Clearance |
| EHS | Environmental, Health & Safety |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMA | Environmental Management Authority |
| ERC | Environment and Regulatory Compliance |
| ESA | Environmental and Social Analysis |
| ESDD | Environmental and Social Due Diligence |
| ESMP | Environment and Social Management Plan |
| GORTT | Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| MEWR, DD | Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Drainage Division |
| MWI | Ministry of Works and Infrastructure |
| POSCC | Port of Spain City Corporation |
| POS FAP | Port of Spain Flood Alleviation Program |
| TCPD | Town and Country Planning Division |
| TORs | Terms of Reference |

1. INTRODUCTION
2. **Summary Table**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Trinidad & Tobago |
| Sector | Water and Sanitation |
| Project Name | Flood Alleviation and Drainage Program |
| Borrower | Republic of Trinidad & Tobago |
| Executing Agency | Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MEWR) |
| Transaction Type |  |
| Project Costs | IDB: US$120 million |
|  | Local: US$0.00 |
|  | Total: US$120 million |
| Environmental Category | B |

1. **Background**
   1. **Program Objective.** The general objective of the proposed Flood Alleviation and Drainage Program (FAP) (US$120M) is to sustainably alleviate the problem posed by flooding in the city of Port of Spain (POS), Trinidad.
   2. Specific objectives include: (i) providing drainage civil work to critical areas in POS to mitigate flooding; (ii) institutionally strengthening the responsible Drainage Division (DD) of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MEWR) while facilitating its transformation into a modernized autonomous agency with institution arrangement supportive of water resources management; (iii) providing requisite civil, architectural and landscaping works for the implementation of a 1.4 km Linear Park located along a segment of the St. Ann’s/East Dry River. This will be based on catchment analysis and drainage works design and would provide value-added public linked (residential and commercial) spaces for cultural and recreational use along the river for the population within the central area.
   3. The Program has an overall positive environmental and social impact. Potentially adverse impacts are limited to construction-related activity in an urbanized environment and are mitigatable. The program has been classified as Category B.
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
3. **Problem Outline**
   1. The city of POS suffers frequent flood events caused by storm runoff generated within the confines of the city as well as from upstream catchments. In the past five years alone, six flood events have been recorded. In 1993 flash floods in St. Ann’s, Maraval, and POS caused the loss of five (5) lives.
   2. Repeated flooding has caused property damage, traffic disruption, loss of productivity and is a general nuisance and inconvenience to POS city users. The situation developed gradually over several decades as a consequence of failure to follow-up POS’s development with adequate improvements to the storm drainage infrastructure in addition to general physical decay and neglect of the storm drainage system. This has left the storm system incapable of handling the increasing runoff. Based on evidence of flooding incidents, the St. Ann’s River does not provide the necessary safety level against flooding due to the continuous changes to land use in the catchment (urbanization, consolidation of already urbanized areas, hill slope deforestation and degradation) which contribute to increased runoff loads and reduce the safety margin. Further compounding this problem is the changing external operational conditions due to climate change.
4. **Program Components**
   1. The IDB FAP is comprised of the following intervention components aimed at providing sustainable solutions to the existing problem:
   2. **Component 1 (US$90M)**. This component will cover necessary civil works to mitigate flooding events in the area of POS. Some of the works have already been identified and defined by the DD and will be implemented predominantly within the modality of design-built schemes. The future interventions are going to be validated under a catchment management framework that is going to be implemented in parallel in order to give sustainability to the system. The catchment management approach will also consider climate change events that are reflected in the likely modifications of design storms in terms of frequency, return period and intensity as well as sea level rise scenarios. The works are going to be located within the sub-catchment formed between the St. Ann’s and Maraval Rivers. The main types of works to be included are: interceptors, drainage systems, detention/retention ponds and pumping stations. This intervention has been materialized into nine separate project packages focused on specific areas.
   3. **Component 2 (US$10M)**. This component will include all the necessary activities to support the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) in transforming the DD into an independent Authority within the MEWR that could build, operate and maintain all the future and existing drainage infrastructure in the country. Although the DD has adopted many actions toward this direction it does not operate within a comprehensive institutional framework. GORTT has already developed some studies to support the transformation of the DD into an autonomous government agency and modernizing the institutional arrangement for management of water resources.
   4. **Component 3 (US$20M)**. The East Dry River is a paved channel for most of its length through East Port of Spain. The capacity of the River is estimated to be 202,500 m3 with 14% used capacity in the dry season and 40% in the wet season. It is estimated that the river overflows its banks approximately three times during the rainy season, usually in the vicinity of the South Quay Bridge where the river crosses the Eastern Main Road. Comprehensive studies of the river currently underway by Consultants DHI would identify the range of flood alleviation measures that need to be implemented. With regards to the East Dry River, a solution is being sought through a multidisciplinary “Longitudinal Park Project” considered in the context of measures to alleviate flooding and improve urban drainage. The proposed solution is intended to convert the river itself and the currently deteriorated surrounding public areas into attractive urban content delivering valuable urban space for public use, while at the same time ensuring adequate stream flow especially during storm events. The East Dry River Linear Park will comprise of a number of hardscaped public areas with plazas and other public open spaces and landscaped promenade interspersed with formal plantings of trees and flowers and a mix of buildings and public facilities along selected sections of the East Dry River (St. Ann’s River). The Park will allow for public use of the space, links to private residential and other uses and spaces for cultural and recreation activity at selected locations.
   5. This component is comprised of all civil and landscaping works for the implementation of a 1.4 km Linear Park located at the St. Ann’s River. The Linear Park will be designed in conjunction with the catchment analysis (hydrology, hydraulics and modeling) and drainage works design criteria emerging from the comprehensive studies presently being conducted by Consultants DHI. The river discharge is one of the most problematic areas in POS in terms of flooding. This area needs to have an integral solution which will contemplate the redesign of the civil works at the discharge area including road bridges, diversion chambers, river bed works, etc. (Component 1). Therefore it will be necessary to adapt the Linear Park to the final layout of these works in order to give desired functionality of the park.
   6. For the purpose of the Flood Alleviation Program of intervention by the IDB, the initial phase of the East Dry River Linear Park will extend 1.4 km from Belmont Circular Road in the vicinity of the General Hospital to the bridge at South Quay and will encompass the following broad elements: Elevated bridges; Biofiltration trench and pervious street cover; Flood warning and monitoring system. Proposed scope will include:
5. **Environmental and Social Setting**
   1. The highly urbanized setting of POS is located on gently sloping land, some of which has been reclaimed and is in some places less than 1.5 m above sea level. Alluvial deposits in POS are of extreme importance to the groundwater supplies of POS with the Queen’s Park Savannah representing an important water catchment area. The extent of development and anthropogenic influence in POS and environs has led to decreases in rainfall infiltration and groundwater recharge rates. Simultaneously, surface runoff has increased causing physical pollution and occasional flooding resulting in 5 (five) fatalities as recent as 1998.
   2. The Maraval and St. Ann’s Rivers are biologically diverse but also among the most degraded. Significantly impacted estuarine mangrove stands comprise wetlands at the river mouths and provide refuge for squatters.
   3. The overall POS area has a de jure municipal population of 37,074 and is one of the smallest administrative land areas at 12 km2 and the most densely populated municipality. Surveys of the Program area revealed the presence of squatters at the mouth of the Maraval River. Squatter settlements are also present along the lower reaches and mouth of the St. Ann’s River as well as within the Sea Lots Cove area with homes constructed crudely and without any setback from the watercourse. Over 80% of the residential population of Sea Lots relies on pit latrines for sewage disposal. Several street dwellers also transiently inhabit the East Dry River. They utilize the river for bathing, cooking and as a toilet. Recent attempts at quantifying this segment of the population place the street dweller population in all of POS at between 46 and 307.
   4. The roads in POS are heavily congested with traffic during peak hours making traffic conditions in downtown POS generally very poor.
   5. The POS area is prone to natural hazards with main disaster risks related to flooding, hurricanes and earthquakes. POS is not immune to climate change or sea level rise impacts.
6. **Alternative Analysis**
   1. The main measures being proposed under this Program are structural in nature. Two options may exist for minimizing structural measures which are disruptive environmentally: revising operations of existing structural components to provide at least partial alleviation of flood risk; and using non-structural means, to the extent possible, to reduce flooding risk.
   2. POS does not have structural components within the present arrangements and the use of non-structural means (regulation of areas through zoning, regulations, building ordinances, and regulation of land use in the watershed area), while less costly and environmentally beneficial, may not provide the required degree of immediate alleviation in an existing heavily urbanized setting. Additionally, the ability to apply non-structural measures is largely an institutional issue; a component of this intervention. Where flood control is needed to protect existing structures, there may be no alternative but to install structural protection measures. In this case, the options lie only in the choice of such measures, their installation and management to minimize negative environmental impact. Where development exists, the current philosophy among many planners and policy makers is that non-structural flood control be used in conjunction with structural measures.
   3. The no action alternative was evaluated to determine potential changes to the baseline environment in the absence of the proposed Program. Implementation of the no action alternative would result in the elimination of all potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Program. This would also result in the continuance and potential exacerbation (increased intensity, frequency and extent) of flooding in POS. With proper mitigation, management and monitoring of potential environmental impacts, the proposed Program will potentially contribute significantly to POS, and by extension, the national economy of Trinidad and Tobago. Additionally, this Program will increase the adaptive capacity of POS to climate impacts and sea level rise by mainstreaming their potential impacts into the design. Where the no action alternative is implemented, this benefit would not be realized.
7. COMPLIANCE STATUS AND PROJECT STANDARDS
8. **Appraisal Process: Local and IDB Requirements**
   1. **Introduction.** Agencies with jurisdiction over this FAP of intervention include:
   2. The Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Drainage Division (DD); the Environmental Management Authority (EMA); the Town and Country Planning Division (TCPD); and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
   3. Executing Agency, DD, as governed by the Waterworks and Water Conservation Act Ch.54:41 will be responsible for several aspects of this program including approving designs related to the proposed drainage works. The POS City Corporation will own and maintain the works once completed.
   4. **Compliance with Local Requirements.** The Environmental Management Authority (EMA), through its enabling framework legislation provides several laws and regulations for environmental management in Trinidad and Tobago. The EMA has identified forty-four (44) Designated Activities considered to have the potential for environmental impacts and would require a Certificate of Environmental Clearance (CEC) in accordance with the CEC Rules, 2001 prior to commencement of the activity. Proposed activities are evaluated to determine the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in attainment of a CEC. If applicable, an EIA is conducted in accordance with Terms of Reference (TOR) developed and issued by the EMA. If not applicable, and based on the sufficiency of information provided, a CEC is issued with conditions to be adhered to for mitigation, management and monitoring plan.
   5. The works proposed under this Program are subject to the CEC Rules. The EMA has issued 2 CECs thus far for Packages 1 and 3. Additional CECs are currently being pursued to cover works associated with Packages 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. It is not expected that an EIA will be required for these Packages. A redesigned Package 1 and/or Package 5, however, may require the conduct of an EIA in attainment of a CEC based on the final options chosen.
   6. Other pieces of legislation under the EMA relevant to this Program include the Water Pollution Rules, The Noise Pollution Rules and the draft Air Pollution Rules. Based on effluent criteria, the DD will be required to submit an application for Source Registration under the Water Pollution Rules. Trinidad and Tobago is signatory to the Protocol concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) and would be required to take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area from land-based sources and activities.
   7. Public consultations are required in fulfillment of the requirement of issued CECs. These are soon to be undertaken. The TCPD and its relevant legislation will govern applications made relating to the Linear Park as well as related interventions under Package 8.
   8. **Compliance with IDB Directives and Policies.** The Program is not expected to have significant and/or irreversible negative impacts on the social or biophysical environment. The impacts are expected to be mostly local and short-term impacts typically resulting during construction and operation. The most noteworthy impacts are expected to be traffic disruptions, utilities services disruptions, obstruction of access, health and safety and emergency situation response; as such, it is classified as a Category “B” under OP-703.
   9. The environmental and social due diligence determined that the Program is compliant with the applicable policy directives of OP-703 as well as relevant provisions of other key policies detailed below.
   10. In compliance with OP-703, an Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) was conducted for the interventions together with an outline Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Draft versions of the ESA/ESMP were disclosed on the IDB website   
       (18 September, 2013) as well as on the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development’s website (13 September, 2013) to ensure full compliance with the environmental assessment requirements of the IDB Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703) (Directive B.5 Environmental Assessment).
   11. In compliance with OP-102 Access to Information Policy and OP-703, B.6 Consultation the ESA, was disclosed on the IDB and the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development websites. A public consultation meeting will be held before the Loan Proposal is delivered to the Bank’s Board, as agreed with the MEWR to ensure full compliance with IDB’s requirements for Category “B” projects (B.6 Consultations). In addition, key stakeholders consultation meetings have been carried out for de Program design during the preparation phase.
   12. OP-710 Involuntary Resettlement. Field visits, including the assistance of a specialist in resettlement hired by the Bank, found out that there appears to be little probability of involuntary resettlement thus far. However, many of the civil works have not been identified or designed pending completion of catchment management plans that depend upon hydrological studies that are not yet available. Depending upon design decisions to be taken in the future, certain works may require population physical and/or economic displacement. As a consequence, while Involuntary Resettlement is not considered an issue at this stage based on field reconnaissance, it has been agreed with the MEWR that a General Framework for Resettlement (GFR) has to be prepared and included as annex in the ESMP. This GFR will provide the guidelines and principles for the preparation of a specific Resettlement Plan that may be needed during the execution of the Program, if needed. Should resettlement become an issue during Program execution for reasons due to setback breach reclamation or final designs, the IDB Policy on Resettlement (OP-710) would be triggered and a Resettlement Plan prepared in accordance with procedures established by the GFR and approved by the IDB. A better understanding of the hydrological and hydrodynamic functionality of the Program area is being sought and would be based on the results from the currently commissioned study by Consultants DHI. The study outcome would inform the Final Designs. To facilitate the preparation of the GFR, an IDB Social Safeguards Team is working together with the Project Team and the GORTT. The GFR would be included as an annex to the Proposal for the Development of Operation (POD).
   13. OP-704 Disaster Risk Management Policy. The Program area is vulnerable to the effects of tropical storms, storm surges and associated flooding as well as the effects of Climate Change and Sea Level Rise. These are being addressed with potential risks being mitigated and mainstreamed into the design through outcomes of further studies.
9. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS
10. **Summary of Key Impacts and Risks and ESDD Findings**
    1. **Key Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks during Construction.** Potentially adverse environmental and social impacts relate to those typically associated with such construction activities and include: Impaired Air Quality; Noise and Vibration; Odours; Water Quality; Utility Services Disruptions; Obstruction of Access; Traffic Disruptions; Aesthetics; Waste Management; Cultural Heritage; Health and Safety and Emergency Situation Response. The impacts range from minor to major and can be managed by the implementation of an effective and comprehensive ESMP for the entire program.
    2. Storm surges and flooding from heavy rainfall have a high possibility of occurrence and can exacerbate existing flooding issues in the Program area during construction. Mitigation measures identified rely on proper construction practices as well as implementation of appropriate Emergency Situation Response Plans.
    3. **Key Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks during Operation.** Potentially adverse environmental and social impacts relate to Health and Safety and Water Quality and stem largely from failure to address issues related to operation and maintenance of the constructed infrastructure. The impacts can be managed by the implementation of an effective and comprehensive ESMP for the entire Program. This extends to the implementation of Flood Warning Systems. It was also agreed to include under the Institutional Strengthening component a comprehensive and more detailed study for evaluating and improving the water quality condition (including solid waste) of the East Dry River; this study would propose adequate mitigation measures that could be financed by the Program or future developments. In addition a Solid Waste Management Plan, an O&M of Drainage Infrastructure and an Environmental Public Awareness Campaign will be finance within this Component.
    4. With regard to Climate Change, there would be altered impacts during the operation phase. These are reasonably mitigated during the design phase that treats urban drainage from the standpoint of long-term sustainability by incorporating adequate provision for increased peak flows (frequencies and intensities) likely to be associated with Climate Change. Climate Change, including SLR, considerations are currently being mainstreamed into the design phase via the commissioned study by Consultants DHI.
11. **Positive Impacts**
    1. The program is expected to provide several direct and indirect significant positive impacts. Specifically, these will include: significant reduction in the degree of and propensity for flooding in the POS area; abatement of nuisances and public health hazards in the flood-prone areas of POS; reduced peak flows and improvement to receiving water quality of the Gulf of Paria; improved adaptive capacity of POS to anticipated impacts due to Climate Change and Sea Level Rise; reduction in land based sources of marine pollution by solid waste in particular; promotion of an integrated approach to storm water management promoting enhanced recharge of groundwater aquifers in the region of the Queen’s Park Savannah; assist in bridging social divide between east and west regions of the East Dry River, alleviate crime and increase amenity value derived from the use of the Linear Park; improved socio-economic benefit related to improvements in the quality of life as well as productivity to the users of the Program area; improved institutional capacity and ability to handle issues surrounding urban environmental management; and short-term economic activity during construction stemming mostly from contracts being awarded to local contractors.
12. **Cumulative Impacts**
    1. Cumulative impacts are possible and relate to four (4) proposed projects that have advanced to the public disclosure stage or reasonably foreseeable projects but have not yet advanced to the CEC stage. These projects are: the POS Central Business District Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project; projects ensuing from the Urban Master Plan for the Greater POS; Port of POS Relocation; and Sea Lots Dry Dock Facility. While there is uncertainty surrounding when, if at all, these projects would commence, potentially negative cumulative impacts would be related to those already discussed with the respective impacts likely to be moderate to major. This would be determined on a case-by-case basis throughout the Program and appropriate mitigation measures implemented cognizant of all construction
13. **IDB Additionality**
    1. The watercourses in the Program area are known to be significantly degraded. The Program provides a good opportunity for DD to contemplate its development, institutional strengthening and modernization within the context of a sustainable catchment management program.
14. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF ENVIRONEMNTAL, SOCIAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY AND LABOR IMPACTS AND RISKS
15. **Description of Management Systems and Plans**
    1. As part of IDB’s requirements, an Outline ESMP framework was included in the ESA. To fully manage the environmental and social impacts of the Program, the IDB will require the finalizing of the Outline ESMP by MEWR for both the Construction and Operation phases and prior to First Disbursement. Compliance will be assessed upon submission of the comprehensive finalized ESMP. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into the bidding documents for works undertaken by the contractor.
    2. Several other related plans and measures have been identified and would have to be elaborated prior to Program execution. These include: Communications Plan; Waste and Hazardous Material Management Plan; Traffic Management Plan; Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan; Emergency Prevention and response Plan; Quality Assurance Plan; Field Monitoring Checklist (based on typical CEC requirements); and Operation and Maintenance Plan.
16. **Monitoring and Supervision**
    1. There are concerns surrounding the MEWR, DD’s capacity to undertake work items identified in the ESMP. DD will need to ensure provision of resources of the Environmental Unit within the Ministry of Works and Infrastructure (MWI); a unit that would have been utilized prior to DD’s detachment from the MWI. Alternatively, executing these work items could be the responsibility of an Environmental Specialist resident in the DD. This measure would not only ensure an adequate ESMP is developed and finalized, but that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented alongside effective monitoring and supervision.
17. **Indicators**
    1. Specific environmental, social, health and safety indicators for both construction and operation elaborated in the Outline ESMP will be tracked according to the Monitoring and Measurement Plan.
18. REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE LEGAL AGREEMENTS

6.1 Based on the conclusions of the ESDD, the conditions described below are required to be fulfilled for the Program prior to loan approval and throughout the disbursement of the loan, in form and substance satisfactory to the IDB:

1. **Throughout the disbursement period**

6.2 The IDB will require within its Loan Agreement that the Project, the Borrower and the Execution Agency will, at all times during the disbursement of the Loan, comply with the following requirements:

* All relevant IDB policies applicable to the program, such as the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), the Disaster Risk Management Policy (OP-704) and the Disclosure of Information Policy (OP-102), and should they become applicable, the Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP-710).
* All applicable environmental, social, health and safety regulatory requirements of Trinidad & Tobago, including all requirements associated with any environmental, social, health and safety, and labor related permits, authorizations, or licenses that apply to the Project, the Borrower or any party responsible for executing the Project or its mitigation measures.
* All aspects and components of the Project’s environmental, health safety, and social documents as included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which shall include as applicable and without limitation: Health and Safety Plans; Contingency and Emergency Management Plans; Environmental and Social Management System; Resettlement and Compensation Plan; Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement plan; Chance Find Procedure; Road Traffic Management Plan, Security Plan, Noise Plan, and other specific plans identified in the assessment/analysis process.
* All Project Standards and Guidelines included in the ESMP (and Operating Manual, , Procedures or similar document as applicable).
* Provision of information to the Bank including: Prompt notification to Bank of any environmental and social non-compliance and any accidents or other new E&S risks and impacts related to the Project, and corrective actions taken; copy of regulatory authorizations, permits (as needed) and supervision reports (as applicable under local law).

1. **Prior to Award of Contract for Construction of Works and other execution conditions**

6.3 Prior to the award of the contracts for the construction of works to be financed under components 1 and 3 of the program, the MEWR shall present, to the satisfaction of the Bank, the following:

1. an updated assessment of potential environmental and social risks and impacts for the flood and alleviation works, as well as a plan with the mitigation measures to be implemented; and
2. should the execution of the design of any of the works comprised in the program require resettlement of people, the Borrower, through the Executing Agency, shall present to the Bank evidence that a resettlement plan for such resettlement has been prepared in accordance with the General Resettlement Framework.

Prior to the end of the third year from the date of the loan, the borrower, directly or through the executing agency shall present to the Bank a plan to address unplanned development and harmful agricultural practices in the upper catchment regions.

Throughout the implementation of the program, the executing agency shall comply with the ESMP, including the Resettlement Framework and the terms and conditions of the certificate of environmental clearance issued by the national environmental management authority.

1. **Prior to First Disbursement**

6.4 Prior to First Disbursement of the Loan, the following conditions shall be fulfilled (refer to items identified as such in Annex I):

(i) The Borrower shall present the Finalized ESMP approved by the MEWR and annexed to the Operational Manual for the project. The ESMP will include the General Resettlement Framework and a Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), which shall describe the governance structure and resources required to implement the environmental and social requirements detailed in the ESMP

1. **Other Specific Requirements**

6.6 Upon occurrence/identification of an environmental and/or social non-compliance or of a significant environmental and/or social impact or risk related to the project, the Borrower would be required to:

1. Notify the IDB and other affected parties
2. Develop and implement remedial/corrective measures within a specified period (e.g. 30 days from occurrence)
3. Implement specific remedies identified and agreed upon during Project preparation (e.g., alternative design, elimination or delay of specific actions or components, specific action plans, etc.)
4. **Reporting, Monitoring and Supervision**

6.7 During the disbursement period of the Loan, the Borrower must implement the following supervision, monitoring and reporting measures:

1. Implement the ESMS to ensure ongoing monitoring and supervision of the ESMP, including the borrower’s own environmental and social staff, budget, scope of work and institutional arrangements; Internal environmental and social supervision and audit arrangements, provisions for correction of non-compliances and remediation of impacts.
2. Prepare and submit to the Bank an Environmental and Social Compliance Report (ESCR), in form, content and acceptable to IDB, and semi-annually, as a part of the semi-annual progress report of the program, and until the date of last disbursement a. The report shall cover the monitoring of on-going performance indicators, compliance with project Standards as specified in Annex II, and other important deliverable and outcomes specified in the Loan Agreement and ESMP. The ESCR will be submitted as part of the semi-annual Progress report detailed in the Projects “Monitoring and Evaluation Plan”.
3. Provide compliance certification (by Borrower environmental and social staff or independent consultants), before each disbursement, certifying compliance with the loan conditions and the ESMP.
4. As applicable present to the Bank the results of participatory monitoring and grievance management mechanisms.

6.8 The Bank will monitor the Project’s environmental, health and safety, social and labor aspects via direct Bank supervision (e.g., site visits, review of documentation, etc.) and may contract external independent environmental consultant(s) to perform more detailed supervision actions during construction and operation. This supervision may be conducted by the IDB, anytime during the disbursement of the loan, at the discretion of the IDB. All out of pocket costs of Bank supervision will be at its own expense.

6.9 The Bank and/or the Borrower may conduct/commission/publish an ex-post evaluation of the Project’s E&S performance as specified in the ESMP/Annex.

1. **Other Provisions**

6.10 In addition, the Loan Agreement shall also provide for (as part of the General Norms and reinforced in the ESMP/Annex as needed):

1. The Bank’s right to contract independent environmental and social consultant(s) to perform more detailed supervision actions as needed through the life of the loan.
2. The Bank’s right to contract for the performance of independent environmental, social, health and safety, and labor audit(s), or to conduct ad-hoc supervision, if the Bank deems necessary.
3. The Sponsor/Borrower’s agreement to provide access to all relevant documentation, facilities and personnel and cooperate fully with any inspection or audit by the Bank or its designated consultants.
4. The Borrower’s agreement to cooperate fully with the IDB’s Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM) provided that ICIM covers its own costs.
5. The Borrower’s Agreement not to make changes to the ESMP and any related plans or systems without the prior non-objection of the Bank.