



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 09/19/2023 | Report No: ESRSA02940



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P180462	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Digital Espirito Santo	2024
Operation Name	Espirito Santo Digital Acceleration Project		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Brazil	Brazil	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Digital Development
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
State of Espirito Santo	Secretaria de Estado da Ciência, Tecnologia, Inovação, Educação Profissional,	09-Oct-2023	31-Jan-2024
Estimated Decision Review Date	Total Project Cost		
	76,520,000.00		

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Proposed Development Objective

To strengthen the digital infrastructure resilience, to modernize emergency management, and to improve digital public infrastructure in the State of Espirito Santo.

B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

The Project will interconnect and integrate the data management, administrative, and strategic platforms of the State of Espirito Santo to ensure better access to information and optimize the provision of services to citizens. The Project Development Objective is to strengthen the digital infrastructure resilience, to modernize emergency management, and to improve digital public infrastructure in the State of Espirito Santo. The project will comprise five components: a) Construction of a green and resilient data center and provide technical assistance to improve a state backbone connectivity network; b) Strengthen Digital public infrastructure by improving data sharing and authentication



mechanisms, c) implementation of an Emergency Operations Center, d) project management and e) a contingency emergency response component. Component 1 – Resilient data infrastructure (US\$19.320 millions of which US\$15.456 million IBRD). This component will strengthen the data infrastructure resiliency of Espirito Santo providing the State with a backup public owned data center. The increasing production of data requires the establishment of storage facilities which meet the appropriate cybersecurity standards and provide the storage and computing power required to analyze and get insights from those data. The Project will finance the construction of a data center which will be owned and managed by PRODEST. The facility will be built following a demand and technical assessment and part of its role will be to act as a backup facility of the PRODEST datacenter in Vitoria in addition to support core data storage and computing needs of the State. The project will also support enhancement of digital skills and the digital ecosystem. Component 2 - Strengthening of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to improve service delivery to individuals, businesses, and government (Estimated cost: US\$15.2 million of which US\$12.16 million IBRD). This component aims to support the implementation and effective use of improved data exchange mechanisms and digital services for individuals, businesses, and government agencies in the state through a centralized and intelligent platform. Improvements will be prioritized areas to ensure enhanced accessibility and quality. Component 3 - Modernize Emergency Management System. (US\$39.0 million of which US\$31.2 million IBRD). This component will support the expansion and modernization of the operational management processes of the, social defense, and justice system and public security in the State of Espirito Santo through the construction of the Espirito Santo Centralized Emergency Response Center which provides for the implementation of its own, large, and permanent physical structure to operate ordinary and extraordinary response activities, including the management of major events and the management of highly complex crises. The goal is to ensure that the response to emergencies is more effective, better coordinated, and supported by a continuous and efficient and secure flow of information. The proposed activities would serve to improve the critical capacity and infrastructure for emergency planning and response through the implementation of a single response system for emergency calls which will allow the population to access the Centralized Emergency Response Center more quickly and will consequently increase the efficiency on the provision of the emergency service while reducing the time of response. Component 4. Project Management. (US\$3.0 million of which US\$2.4 million IBRD). This component will provide support for the management and implementation of the project, including: (i) project coordination; (ii) procurement and financial management (FM); (iii) implementation of environmental and social risk management measures; (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); (v) support of training and advisory / audit services needed; and (vii) public information, citizen engagement (CE), communication. Special attention will be devoted to promoting equal participation of women in all decision-making bodies under the project and contributing tackling barriers to recruitment, retention, and promotion. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) (US\$ 0.0 million). In the context of overlapping, compounding crisis (including the health pandemics as well as global security threats), this component will provide support to the government to swiftly respond to an eligible crisis, including climate or natural disasters and public health emergencies. Including CERC, albeit with zero funding, provides flexibility for an agile response to an imminent or actual emergency through quick disbursement of uncommitted balances from other components. The crisis response expenditures could cover, for instance, the facilitation of emergency payments to vulnerable groups of the population or ensuring business continuity of core government functions when civil servants are required to continue home-based work. The CERC is not expected to finance civil engineering works that can induce risks and/or negative environmental and social impacts. The component will not fund any activities that include adverse environmental and social risks and impacts.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings



Located in the Southeastern region of Brazil, the State of Espírito Santo has an area of about 46 thousand km² and an estimated population of 4,064,052 inhabitants (IBGE, 2020). The average monthly household per capita income equals R\$ 1,347 and the HDI is 0.757. The urbanization rate is 83.4% and the state is characterized by the predominance of small-populated municipalities: only 9 out of the 78 municipalities have a population greater than 100,000 inhabitants. According to a survey carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, 90.3 percent of the households in Espírito Santo had a member who used the internet 2021 – 19.7 percent higher than in 2016, and similar to the national average of 90.0 percent. The internet was used via mobile phone for 99.5 percent of households. While both men and women use the internet at a similar figure, the disparities rise through other perspectives: age and geographic location. Only 54.5 percent of inhabitants of 60 years or more use the internet whereas all other group ages are at an 83 percent or more rate and among internet users, in Brazil, one quarter of rural inhabitants do not use the internet. At the moment, the government of Espírito Santo concentrate its services to citizens in a portal named Conecta Cidadão, an electronic portal that brings together essential information regarding all services provided by the government. Its objective is to inform citizens, businessmen and rural producers about the procedures necessary to access them. Of all 569 government services, 298 are digitalized, 145 partially digitalized and 126 are still done only in person. An IADB study carried out in 2021 on citizen satisfaction with digital public services in the states and the federal district of Brazil showed that 43 percent of respondents of Espírito Santo did not know of or never used the state digital services. Among the users of the services, 60 percent were satisfied with them, above the national and regional average of 53 and 50 percent, respectively. Additionally, the satisfaction with private services in the state were at 92 percent. The project has a very small environmental footprint and the Integrated Social Defense Center (CIDES) is likely to be built at 15,000 m² state-owned land located in an urban area of the city of Vitória, on Leitão da Silva Avenue in the Itararé district which is anthropized and used as a deposit of Government material, which does not have any other usage by, for example, informal occupants. The area selected for the Data Center is a state owned land free of any occupants as no land use restrictions or involuntary resettlement (physical or economic) is envisaged for this Project. None of the areas are expected to be sitting on natural or critical habitats or any other environmentally sensitive areas.

D.2 Overview of Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The Secretary of Science, Technology, Innovation and Professional Education will house the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), coordinating the overall Project, and working with other State agencies, which will be responsible for implementing activities under the different Project subcomponents as well as for E&S management. The Secretary of State of Public Security and Social Defense will be responsible for component 1 implementation; the Government Secretary of State will be responsible for the component 2; and the Institute of Information, Technology and Communication will be responsible for the component 3; the Secretary of State for Science and Technology will be responsible for the component 4, and Government Planning Secretary will be responsible for the component 5. Although some of these institutions are familiar with World Bank projects, such as the Secretariat for Public Security and Social Defense, which recently got World Bank resources for the implementation of the Civil Defense Intelligence Center (CEDIC) under the BR Espírito Santo Integrated Sustainable Water Management Project - (P130682), it was implemented under the safeguard policies and, therefore, none of the state agencies involved are familiar with the ESF. Hence, there is a need to provide capacity building of the PIU’s E&S team to manage the Project-related environmental and social risks, train other staff working in the Project and monitor its environmental and social performance, in line with the ESF. During preparation, the Borrower appointed one environmental and social focal point in each PIU, who worked on the preparation of the E&S instruments and consultations. Going forward, the Borrower will appoint one environmental specialist and one social specialist to work in the implementation and oversight of environmental and social aspects. These specialists will be part of the PCU team and the focal points in each agency involved will continue to provide



support to better integrate the E&S risk management in all project components and activities. The actions related to staffing and gaps in capacity of the Borrower are addressed in the ESCP.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Moderate

Overall, the project is expected to have positive environmental impacts resulting from the construction of new and modern Centralized Emergency Response Center and one Data Center, meeting international grade standards of energy efficiency and climate resilience. Notwithstanding, the environmental risk classification is proposed as Moderate. This is to account for the project scope and potential environmental risks and impacts resulting from the activities related to the construction and maintenance of the Centralized Emergency Response Center and Data Center. The project’s buildings will be constructed on pre-selected state-owned lands that are unoccupied, located on urbanized areas, highly modified and the construction activities are not expected to result in habitat loss or significant impacts on environmental sensitive areas. The construction and operation of the Centralized Emergency Response Center and the Data Center are expected to result in moderate environmental impacts including: (i) the generation of construction waste and disposal of potential hazardous wastes (asbestos, used lead acid batteries); (ii) air emissions from construction machines and backup power generators; (iii) noise and fugitive dust emissions during construction; (iv) environmental contamination risks resulting from the use and storage of fuels and lubricants for the construction machines and power generators; (v) risk of fires and explosions associated to the electrical hazards combined with hydrogen generation at lead acid battery banks, and fuel storage. Potential Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks and hazards that can be associated with the construction of this type of physical infrastructure include: (i) exposure to construction hazards such as working at heights; struck by objects or construction vehicles; hot work (i.e., welding and torching); electrical hazards; exposure to dusts, fumes, and gases; excavations; caught in between heavy equipment; unprotected machines and moving parts; (ii) exposure to loud noise due to frequent or excessive use of vibrating tools; (iii) ergonomic hazards, stress and fatigue due to frequent or excessive manual handling of loads. Foreseen risks and impacts from this project are expected to be limited to the site locations, temporary, reversible and can be controlled or mitigated by the adoption of standard GIIP as defined in the WBG EHSs and further detailed in the Project’s environmental and social management documentation. The operations of new facilities are not expected to generate significant permanent impacts, nonetheless potential impacts were addressed by the ESA, such as eventual nuisance from noise emissions from backup generators, increase of energy consumption, or traffic. However, these impacts are expected to be fully mitigated by the adoption of design criteria following GIIP. The project’s ESCP provides implementation arrangements of these measures.

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The social risks posed by the project are rated moderate at this stage. The Project is expected to have positive social impacts as it aims to strengthen the digital infrastructure resilience, to modernize emergency management, and to improve digital public infrastructure in the State of Esp. Santo. With a more robust and resilient infrastructure, the Project will help the improvement of the government’s overall digital service delivery to all citizens in the state as well as bringing more quality and agility to the state’s response to emergencies in all 78 municipalities in Esp. Santo once all the services become integrated. There are not risks related to physical or economic displacement, as defined under ESS5, as the data center and Esp. Santo Integrated Social Defense Center (CIDES) will be built on unoccupied state-



owned land. The modernization of the emergency management system under Component 3 will increase coordination between existing emergency response units and the services they provide. Thus, it is expected that the current services are maintained but with improved response efficiency. This includes well-known uptake channels such as the 180, 190, 192 and 193 dedicated phone numbers used for Women's, Police Emergency, Emergency Mobile Care and Fire Department, respectively. These numbers are used nation-wide but managed at state-level. A potential social risk of the project is associated with inadequate and stakeholder engagement at design and implementation, particularly the lack of adequate provision of accessible information to different groups if engagement is not targeted. Incorporation of these groups' specific feedback is critical as this project has all state citizens as beneficiaries and may lead to potential exclusion of all vulnerable groups (eg women, elderly, Pwd, IPs) from the access to established systems or project benefits, especially due to the digital divide. To tackle this issue, the Borrower carried out an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) that includes standard mitigation measures for the construction of the two centers (through the development of Environmental and Social Technical Specifications - ESTS- to be included in bidding packages to the works) and also assesses the institutional actors' capacities, characterize stakeholder's demographic and socioeconomic profiles, including digital accessibility to government services as well as specific barriers and risks associated with access to project services and the factors that contribute to the remaining challenges in terms of reaching the most vulnerable people with services access, which could lead to potential exclusion of groups/regions from accessing the services supported by the Project. The ESA will document relevant mitigation measures and inform Project design of all project components, and the stakeholder engagement targeting different groups under the SEP. The SEP presents a robust consultation strategy that covers the whole state and has differentiated measures to ensure inclusion of representatives of disadvantaged groups, including IPs, traditional communities and PwD during project preparation and implementation. The Project also targets for digital skills strengthening for specific groups such as women, redesigns the government's platforms digital interfaces to ensure an inclusive digital experience helping to reduce the digital gap and develop communication campaigns to reach out to end-users, especially vulnerable groups. On the civil works to be supported by the Project, the key social risks are related to the surrounding communities' health and safety but the impacts associated with these risks will be localized and will not be significant and can be prevented and/or mitigated in a predictable manner. The Project will not entail any land acquisition, resettlement, or associated livelihood impacts and is not expected to promote labor influx. Risk management measures provided in the SEP/ESA have been summarized in ESCP

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESS) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

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

Relevant

ESS1 is relevant for this project, aiming to assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of the project, in order to achieve environmental and social outcomes consistent with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). This project includes the construction of the Espírito Santo Integrated Social Defense Center (CIDES), which will also host the State level Public Security Department (Secretaria Estadual de Segurança Pública) and; (ii) a Data Center to expand the current data storage capacity. Even though a stronger and more reliable digital data infrastructure plays a fundamental role for a more sustainable, green, and inclusive development of the State of Espírito Santo, resulting in better public services for the population, it can, on the other hand, lead to adverse minor impacts to the environment and construction workers, as described below. As mentioned above, the project is expected to have positive environmental and social impacts resulting from the construction of



the CIDES and the Data Center, which are expected to meet international standards of energy efficiency and climate resilience. Potential negative environmental risks and impacts are expected to be limited to building sites, temporary, reversible, and may be controlled or mitigated by mitigation measures in line with ESS1, and with GIIP as defined in the WBG EHSs. Therefore, the main environmental risks and potential impacts of the Project are associated with the decommissioning of old buildings, and the design, construction, operation and maintenance activities of the new CIDES and the Data Center. Under Component 1 the project will also finance Technical Assistance to support the design and operations of the Data Center, which must be consistent with the ESSs. From an ESF perspective the TA on the design of new buildings must include specific criteria for backup generators' fuel storage (Diesel) , life and fire safety infrastructure, the design criteria for the electrical circuit safety, and specifications for energy efficient AC systems. From an environmental regulatory perspective, it has been defined that the the CIDES will follow a simplified licensing process including a single, unified license for construction and operations, and the completion of a Neighborhood Impact Assessment has been required.. Nevertheless, to manage the impacts and risks from the project, the borrower carried out an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), which includes corresponding mitigation measures for project-related environmental and social risks and impacts, and also includes, amongst other measures, standard E&S mitigation measures for these type of civil works via specifications (ESTS) for inclusion in the bidding documents so that the contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) adequately is able to identify, assess and mitigate key risks and impacts from site construction activities in accordance with ESSs, the federal and state level regulatory requirements and, where pertinent, relevant WBG EHSs. The draft ESA was developed and disclosed for consultations prior to Appraisal, as described in the consultation strategy for the project preparation stage of the SEP. Finally, the Borrower will prepare an environmental and social management framework for CERC activities (CERC ESMF) as part of the CERC Operations Manual to address the potential environmental and social risks and impacts resulting from the activities to be funded by the Contingency Emergency Response Component – CERC, if activated. The ESMF CERC will be finalized and adopted by the Borrower prior to the disbursement of financing for activities under the CERC. From the social perspective, the ESA developed by the Borrower informs the ESCP and the SEP. The ESA includes a set of mitigation measures to address foreseen risks and impacts, inter alia: (a) community health and safety, (b) social exclusion from Project benefits. The ESA also considers the following: (i) the digital divide in accessing and using ICT to register and benefit from project activities; (ii) social features: demographics of social minorities, income, social networks and community organization, etc. and (iii) patterns of social exclusion, bias or self-exclusion basis related to the digital environment.

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Relevant

This standard is relevant. At this stage, stakeholders identified for the project include all residents in Espirito Santo, particularly businesses and individual citizens users of state government and emergencies services, who will benefit from a strengthened, resilient and efficient state's digital and public safety infrastructures. Notably, most frequent users of government services are vulnerable populations. Other interested parties are the press, non-governmental organizations, especially those that work with vulnerable populations and with the Data Protection legislation and the private sector. Stakeholder engagement will promote mechanisms for dialogue and consultation with stakeholders, among them public servants that will operate the new systems and service provision, social movements and organizations representatives of vulnerable peoples, that shall reflect strong engagement of the Borrower with relevant stakeholders of the government's digital and emergency services. Communications campaigns aiming to ensure access to information on the new and improved digital platforms and digital skills activities supported by the Project and on the grievance redress mechanism will be publicly available for citizens. The Borrower has disclosed and will continue to disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the purpose, nature, and scale of



project activities, their duration, their potential environmental and social implications, and the channels available for providing feedback and raising grievances related to project activities. The PIU prepared the project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) according to the requirements of ESS10 by, through the ESA, further identifying and mapping specific stakeholder groups of the project, including, as needed, measures to overcome any obstacles for effective engagement and consultation throughout the project lifecycle. The ESA includes an assessment on the alignment of the existing legislation and policies on participatory management with the requirements of ESS10. The SEP focuses on the establishment of a two-way feedback mechanism and multiple entry channels to contribute to the improvement of project design. The SEP includes: (i) specific procedures for stakeholder engagement and external communication on E&S issues; and (ii) the guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of a grievance redress mechanism to respond to public inquiries and to ensure concerns are recorded and responded to on a timely basis. A draft version of the SEP has been prepared and disclosed. After finalizing all consultations of the preparation stage, the SEP will be revised to incorporate the feedback received and its final version will be re-disclosed – as set out in the ESCP.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The Borrower - through the Project Implementation Unit - will develop Labor Management Procedures (LMP) in accordance with the requirements of ESS2. This LMP will be developed, finalized and disclosed within 60 days of Project’s effectiveness, as set out in the ESCP. Workers of the Project are expected to be (mainly): (a) Direct workers: people employed or engaged directly to work specifically in relation to the project, including consultants working for the PIU. However, some core functions of the project will be executed by public officials who will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreements. ESS2 will not apply to them except for the provisions related to the Protection of the Work Force and Occupational Health and Safety (paragraphs 24 to 30).The requirements of paragraphs 9 to 30 of this ESS2 will apply to direct workers. (b) Contracted workers, people employed or engaged through third parties to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of location, including contracted workers of the PMU. The requirements of paragraphs 9 to 33 of this ESS will apply to contracted workers, as specified in Section E. The project is not expected to engage community workers or primary supplier workers. The LMP will include measures to: i) provide workers information of their rights, ii) avoid discrimination and grant equal opportunities, iii) prevent and address harassment, intimidation and/or exploitation in the workplace as well as sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment with the establishment of codes of conduct and the respective training and enforcement, iv) ensure occupational health and safety (including the obligation to use PPE for all workers, the intensification of training and the guarantee of supply of equipment to improve the safety of workers); and iv) a dedicated GRM for workers of the Project (different from the one established under ESS10) will be developed within the LMP to provide a system in which to raise workers’ concerns. All labor contracts will be based on principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity, no-harassment and avoidance of any potential exposure of workers to violence, freedom of association, safety and health at the workplace, prohibition of child labor and forced labor. The LMP will include an assessment of the labor and working conditions of workers either direct or contracted, contemplating aspects such as gender and discrimination. To ensure the health and safety of workers during project implementation, all construction contractors will be required to complete and implement a C-ESMP, in line with ESS2 and LMP, including an OHS Incident Prevention Plan (OHSPP, or PGR in Portuguese). This plan must follow the requirements from the OHS Regulatory Standards from Ministry of Labor (known as NRs), including the NR18 for civil works, which are consistent with the WBG’s EHS Guidelines and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The OHSPP must include work procedures and requirements for hazard identification and control (applying the hierarchy of controls), allocation of OHS responsibilities and accountability, Hazardous works procedures (i.e. excavations, working at heights, Lifting and howling, entering in confined spaces,

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etc.), workplace inspections and disciplinary policy, construction traffic safety, the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Monitoring of OHS performance, planning of training activities, investigation/reporting of accidents, and also include measures for prevention, infection control and case management of infectious diseases. The C-ESMP will also include an Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) that will include emergency preparedness and response arrangements in the event of any social, labor related and/or natural disaster situation that could take place or evolve during project implementation.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

This Standard is relevant. The project supports the construction of the Centralized Emergency Response Center and the Data Center 2, which are expected to result in moderate emissions of waste streams, environmental noise emissions, diffuse dust emissions and consumption of environmental resources. The construction specifications for contractors includes requirements for asbestos handling, and the requirements for individual and collective protection for the workers. It also indicates which destination, according to current environmental legislation, which must be in a licensed class 1 hazardous waste landfill. To meet international standards of energy efficiency and climate resilience, all ICT equipment will follow Espírito Santo's Public Security Department (SESP, in Portuguese) policy for procurement of ICT supplies, and the Data Center will meet the Tier 3 level standard of Uptime Institute international Standard for Data Centers. The buildings will be designed to be resource efficient and rely on modern cooling systems. Obsolete electronic equipment must follow the requirements from Federal law 14.133/2021 and sold on public auctions. Energy efficiency, follows the protocols and procedures from the ICT procurement policy, which are consistent with the Bank's EHS Guidelines. Finally, the as set forth in the ESCP. the technical specifications from the bidding documents (for the building designs) must include specific requirements for energy efficiency following ESS3, good industry practice, SESP policies and relevant WBG EHSs. The construction and operation of the new Centralized Emergency Response Center and new data center are expected to result in moderate environmental impacts including: (i) the generation of construction and hazardous wastes (asbestos, used lead acid batteries); (ii) air emissions from construction machines and backup power generators; (iii) noise and fugitive dust emissions during construction; (iv) environmental contamination risks resulting from the use and storage of fuels and lubricants for the construction machines and power generators; (v) risk of fires and explosions associated to the electrical hazards, hydrogen generation at lead acid battery banks, and fuel storage. These risks and impacts are covered by the mitigation measures from the ESA (ESTS) and must be also reflected in the C-ESMP, which will include appropriate measures to address and mitigate these impacts. The operation of the Centralized Emergency Response Center and new data center is expected to result in moderate consumption of energy from the grid for both the hardware and air conditioning, which will result in GHG emissions (Scope 2) and marginal impacts to climate change. These emissions may vary over the seasons, but the borrower must conduct an estimation of GHG emission during project implementation, and identify potential measures to reduce and avoid them.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

This standard is relevant. The main risks and impacts related to community health and safety are related to the construction of the data center and the Espírito Santo Integrated Social Defense Center (CIDES) under components 1 and 3, respectively. These risks include traffic and road safety risks led by the use of heavy vehicles and machinery and other construction-work related nuisances such as noise and dust, especially in the CIDES site, located near a densely occupied area in the capital city of Vitória. The risks associated with Community Health and Safety were assessed in the ESA and the impacts are expected to be controlled and mitigated by the adoption of the mitigation measures set

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forth in the ESA report (ESTS) and incorporated in the ESCP, in line with the ESSs, GIIP, including the relevant provisions from the WB EHSs. The ESTS will also include measures for emergency preparedness and response. The data center and the CIDES Building will apply the concept of universal access, as it is a current practice of all new state buildings in the state of Espírito Santo. Additionally, the Project will abide by the Federal Data Protection legislation (LGPD, dated of August 14, 2018), which regulates the processing of personal data, in physical or digital media, and establishes rules on the collection, storage, processing and sharing of personal data relating to natural persons.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Not Currently Relevant

This standard is not currently relevant. No land acquisition, restrictions on land use or involuntary resettlement (physical or economic) is expected under the project as the construction of both the data center and the Espírito Santo Integrated Social Defense Center (CIDES) under components 1 and 3, respectively, are going to be built on selected state-owned land that are not informally occupied.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources Not Currently Relevant

This Standard is not currently relevant since the project will be located at urbanized and modified landscapes, therefore, not resulting in direct impacts to, or loss of natural or critical habitats.

ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities Relevant

This standard is relevant. The 2010 Census data show that the population that self-identifies as Indigenous Peoples in the State of Espírito Santo corresponded to 9,585 and comprised 0.3 percent of the state population in 2010. The Tupiniquim are the largest Indigenous Peoples in the state, where the Guarani Mbya are also present. They are mostly concentrated in the municipality of Aracruz (located in the Northern Region of the state) – where they comprised, in 2010, 3.7 percent of the population – and scattered in small numbers across several municipalities, including the capital city. The more recent study carried out by IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) in 2019 show that Indigenous Peoples are present in four municipalities of the state of Espírito Santo, including Aracruz, where there are three Indigenous Lands (the Tupiniquim Indigenous Land, covering an area of 14,170 hectares, the Comboios Indigenous Land, covering an area of 2.546 hectares, and the Caieira Velha II Indigenous Land with nearly 60 hectares) and 12 indigenous communities outside of these lands; as well as in the municipalities of Linhares, Anchieta and Divino de São Lourenço, where three Indigenous Peoples communities have been found. These Indigenous Peoples cumulatively possess in varying degrees the four characteristics set in paragraph 8 of ESS 7. The areas of intervention selected for the Project’s construction works are within the Metropolitan area of Vitória, thus there are no IPs present in the area of the civil works under the Project, which is distant from the indigenous areas and communities in the State. Although construction works will not impact indigenous peoples, these groups usually face other drivers of exclusion as digital illiteracy and lack of access to computers or other ICT devices, potentially impacting their access to government digital services. This is exacerbated in the case of communities that live in remote areas. Thus, the Social Assessment carried out by the Borrower under the ESA explored these and other potential barriers to access the project benefits and includes mitigation measures. Dedicated consultations and engagement with indigenous peoples are set forth in the SEP and incorporated in the ESCP, following the principles and requirements of ESS7 and taking into account the ESA findings. The Project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan, therefore, includes a targeted strategy to

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engage with these groups and their representatives, and relevant feedback and recommendations they provide through their engagement in consultation activities will be taken into consideration during the whole Project cycle.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

This standard is relevant because construction works could involve some level of excavations, demolition and earthworks leading to changes in the physical environment and could, at least potentially, encounter previously unknown cultural heritage. The Borrower included a chance finds procedure to be followed by Contractors in the Environmental and Social Technical Specifications (ESTS) prepared as part of the ESA. The ESTS will be included in the bidding documents and the chance finds procedure shall be included in the C-ESMPs.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

This standard is not relevant.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

In Part

The use of Borrower Framework is not being considered in replacement of any of the Environmental and Social Standards. However, the Project will rely on the State General Ombudsman Office structure and service as the main tier of the Project’s Grievance Mechanism. Small adjustments in the existing system will be made to make possible to track project-related grievances.

Use of Common Approach

No

None

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by implementation?

The Borrower must finalize the ESA and the SEP 60 days after effectiveness. The Borrower must also develop the LMP and the CERC framework 60 days after effectiveness. During implementation, the Borrower must also include the Environment and Social Technical Specifications (ESTS) in the bidding documents for the building design and construction to be supported – namely the data center and CIDES buildings.

III. CONTACT POINT



World Bank

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IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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V. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Maria Claudia Pachon
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Maria Gonzalez de Asis Cleared on 19-Sep-2023 at 19:55:43 EDT
ADM Environmental Specialist: Eric Shayer
ADM Social Specialist: Gabriela Lima De Paula