



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 12/09/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01721



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
OECS Countries	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	P174986	
Project Name	OECS Data for Decision Making		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Poverty and Equity	Investment Project Financing	3/22/2021	7/9/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	St Lucia Central Statistics Office, St Vincent and the Grenadines Central Statistics Office, Grenada Central Statistics Office, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)		

Public Disclosure

Proposed Development Objective

To improve the capacity of select Eastern Caribbean countries to produce and publicly disseminate statistical data in a timely manner for evidence-based policy making at both the country and regional levels.

Financing (in USD Million)

Amount

Total Project Cost	29.00
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B. Is the project 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 [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is an inter-governmental international organization dedicated to fostering regional integration in the Eastern Caribbean. The OECS Data for Decision Making regional



project aims to improve the capacity of OECS countries to produce and publicly disseminate statistical data in a timely manner for evidence-based policymaking at both the national and regional levels. This project contributes to the implementation of the OECS Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2017-2030) developed to support the OECS Economic Union's development and integration agenda. The project is composed of four components: (1) Statistical Modernization and Capacity Building, (2) Data Production and Dissemination, (3) OECS Regional Integration, and (4) Project Implementation. This first two components of the project support three IDA-eligible OECS member states (Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) to modernize and build their National Statistical System and improve the production of a core set of harmonized data, including the population census, living conditions surveys, and labor force surveys. The third component supports the OECS Commission's Statistical Services Unit to strengthen the OECS Regional Statistical System and to increase its capacity to provide technical support to its member states.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project will be implemented across three IDA countries within the Organization of Eastern Caribbean Countries (OECS) namely, St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as the OECS Commission. These countries are among the world's smallest countries and highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The IDA-eligible OECS member countries have very small populations, ranging from 180,000 in St. Lucia to around 110,000 people in SVG and Grenada. They are also among the smallest countries in terms of land area. They have overcome their challenge of small internal markets and labor forces by leveraging external demand, which, however, has exposed them to economic volatility.

At the regional level, the Systematic Country Diagnosis reflects that there is a significant skill-jobs mismatch and the region suffers from significant brain-drain. This has led to capacity constraints in both the private sector and within public institutions. Fewer employment opportunities for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (low-skilled, women, and young adults) is also a factor. Unemployment remains high – ranging between 19 – 23% in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with youth unemployment exceeding 40%. Limited job opportunities have played a major role in preventing progress toward poverty reduction. The lack of diversification of the economy and geographic location leaves the region vulnerable to changing global economic trends and business cycles and at risk of frequent natural disasters. The lack of economic inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups also expose them to a high risk of social exclusion. These vulnerabilities have been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The IDA-eligible OECS members are considered data deprived. Household surveys to monitor poverty are conducted every ten years or less. Moreover, although almost all countries have conducted a Household Budget and Living Conditions Survey (HBS-SLC) recently, except for St. Lucia, data and analyses from these surveys are available for the mid-2000s only. Outdated data and analysis of poverty prevalence, root causes of poverty, or distributional aspects prohibit identification of the poor and vulnerable population, and adequate targeting of policies to reduce poverty. Other key socioeconomic information, such as labor market data is also not collected systematically and made available in all countries, although this information is critical for policymaking. Given the centrality of household survey data to sectoral analyses, such as education, health services, labor markets, and skills, the lack of up-to-date



statistics limits the provision of important inputs for decision making. This has been especially evident this year when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the region and social protection and assistance responses needed to be designed quickly.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

At concept stage, the team is still defining the institutional arrangement for the implementation of the project. What is currently known is that the project will be implemented by the statistical unit of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). At the country level, the project will be implemented by St Lucia Central Statistics Office, Grenada Central Statistics Office, and St Vincent and the Grenadines Central Statistics Office (CSO). In St. Lucia the E&S team will likely be based in the statistical unit; in Grenada, in the CSO hosted in the Ministry of Finance, and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the CSO located in the Ministry of Finance. The OECS and the participant countries have incipient experience in formulating and implementing projects under the ESF. The first regional project under the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to be implemented at a regional level is the Caribbean Digital Transformation Project (CADTP) (P171528), which is expected to become effective by November 26, 2020. The statistical units, including the OECS, have not been involved before in a project applying the ESF. It is expected that the E&S team of the project will create synergies with the E&S team of the CADTP project, both housed at the Ministry of Finance in St. Lucia. During Appraisal, the borrower capacity will be assessed, and necessary measures will be reflected in the ESCP to strengthen their capacity for the management of the Environmental and Social Risks of the project. It is anticipated that the E&S team may need to strengthen their capacity for the management of E&S risks, especially with regard to the application of the ESF, stakeholder engagement processes, social inclusion, management of Grievance Redress Mechanism, monitoring and reporting, among others.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The environmental risk rating for the project is considered low at this stage. The project is largely focused on statistical modernization, institutional capacity through the update and adoption of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics for each country, capacity building activities for data collection, analysis, and dissemination for statistical systems. The project will also finance the procurement and installation of electronics (computers, tablets, servers, cloud backup, software, and other IT equipment). All project activities will take place in existing government office buildings, and no construction activities are anticipated. Potential risks are associated with (i) minor retrofitting activities (re-wiring, drilling holes in walls, moving furniture, and others) that may be needed for the installation of electronic equipment; (ii) management and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, including electronic waste (e-waste) in case of the replacement of old electronics; and, (iii) occupational health and safety hazards for the workforce. Possible negative impacts are expected to be minor, site-specific, temporary, and fully reversible. Given the current global situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will also include measures for transmission prevention.

Given the scope and type of the project activities, there may also be an opportunity to incorporate environmental quality data as part of the collecting and publishing process, that could be useful for monitoring, developing strategies for action and policy making. This will be further assessed during project preparation.

Public Disclosure



Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The Bank classifies the Social risk of the project as “Moderate” after considering, in an integrated manner, the following risks and impacts: The project aims at improving the capacity of OECS member states to produce and publicly disseminate statistical data. If any, the project would entail minor work related to retrofitting activities and thus no social risks are anticipated linked to land acquisition, resettlement, labor influx. However, the project will be implemented in a context where in varying degree, social exclusion patterns exist, invisibility of vulnerable groups is usually a problem and where processes of community consultation and grassroots participation seem to be weak in all participant countries. In addition, the capacity for the management of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework is observed to be low. In a statistical capacity-building project that focuses on data production and dissemination, vulnerable groups are especially at risk of being unaccounted for. This could put vulnerable populations at a further disadvantage. According to Article 2.1 of Bank Directive: Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups vulnerable issued on August 4, 2016, vulnerable groups are defined as “individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected ...” at the moment the definition is limited to “people with disabilities, urban poor, and minorities, and minorities” These groups include the poor, women, young girls, youth at risk, LGBT, people with disabilities, among others. The E&S team is recommending to include the aspect of social inclusion in the capacity building component of the project, in order to minimize the risk of social exclusion.

The project will adopt a participatory and inclusive approach and forge partnerships across the public sector, the private sector, and civil society. The project is planning to seek the feedback of citizens and vulnerable groups especially regarding the Living Conditions Survey and the Labor Force Survey. The project will carry out a Social Assessment (SA) that explores the issue of social exclusion/discrimination in data production and dissemination. The SA will specify who are the vulnerable groups in each of these countries and how the project can incorporate vulnerable group/groups at risk of being excluded in the project activities, as well as the broader citizen engagement/outreach laws and practices. The SA will also address measures to support the management of environmental and social (E&S) risks, mainly related to stakeholder engagement and citizen engagement. The project will formulate and implement a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Looking at it from a different angle, this project could also represent an important entry point for incorporating an inclusive approach for collecting disaggregated data on vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, urban and informal poor, migrants, and other socially excluded groups.

While the project does not have a specific component on cybersecurity and data protection, the team will also take into account social risks related to technical data protection and cybersecurity, as well as data privacy concerns. There may be other potential avenues of exclusion such as the lack of access to technology or understanding regarding participation in the survey implementation. Grenada central Statistics office specifically mentioned the necessity for personal data protection and privacy during the mission. While improving the IT infrastructure of countries and building new software, these concerns should be taken into account, including measures to ensure that no one

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

B.1. General Assessment

Public Disclosure



ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of national statistical institutes of participating countries to produce and disseminate statistical data in a timely manner for evidence-based policymaking. Project activities under Component 1 “Statistical Modernization and Capacity Building” will finance activities to strengthen institutional knowledge and capacity in statistical related topics. The anticipated environmental risks and impacts from these activities are related to small scale retrofitting activities that may be required for the installation of electronics, as well as the generation and management of non-hazardous and hazardous waste. At this stage, hazardous waste generated by the project may include e-waste (if electronics are replaced) and hazardous construction materials such as asbestos and others during the retrofitting work. The anticipated social risk from this component is considered moderate due to existing patterns of social exclusion that are reflected in data collection systems of these countries. This is further complicated by the weak human resources and coordination capacity of the statistical institutes and at times lack of incentive and collaboration amongst different ministries to take into account the needs of socially excluded communities when designing new National Strategies for Development of Statistics. Specific environmental and social measures to address the site-specific, temporary, and reversible impacts will be included in the environmental and social instruments explained below.

Component 2 “Data Production and Dissemination” will finance activities to improve data collection, analysis, and dissemination in: (i) Population and Housing Census; (ii) Household Budget/Living Condition Surveys; (iii) Labor Force Surveys (new ILO questionnaire); (iv) Labor Needs Surveys (labor demand); (v) Agricultural Census / Surveys; (vi) Enterprise Census / Surveys, (vii) Consumer Price Index; (viii) National Accounts (beyond just hotels and restaurants) to improve simulations of shocks to the tourism sector. The project activities are not expected to result in negative environmental impacts as activities are mostly of a technical assistance nature for the development of improved national statistical processes. The anticipated social risk from this component is considered as moderate based on the reasons outlined above regarding the social exclusion patterns, the invisibility of vulnerable groups: the poor, women, young girls, youth at risks, LGBT, people with disabilities in data collection and disaggregation, as well as weak community consultation and grassroots participation in decision-making processes. There may be other potential avenues of exclusion such as the lack of access to technology or understanding regarding participation in the survey implementation that will also be considered.

Component 3 “Regional Coordination (OECS Commission)” is focused on straightening regional technical capacity building activities through the OECS commission, Statistics Unit which has been coordinating harmonization of survey instruments and regional knowledge transfer to member states. This component of technical assistance nature is not expected to result in negative environmental impacts. The anticipated social risk from this component is considered as moderate since vulnerable groups are especially at risk of being unaccounted for in a regional statistical capacity-building project that focuses on data production and dissemination. Finally, Component 4 “Project Implementation” will finance project management activities including monitoring and supervision. No environmental or social risks or impacts are anticipated from this Component.

The Borrower will be asked to prepare, consult with main stakeholders, and disclose, a project-level generic Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) proportionate to the Environmental and Social risks and impacts of the project and in line with the Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards and the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. This ESMF will analyze the positive and negative, direct, and



indirect impacts of the project and will define appropriate generic mitigation and management measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy (anticipation and avoidance, minimization, mitigation, offset, or compensation). The ESMF will include: (i) a Screening Tool to assess the risks and impacts related to the electronic installation activities; and (ii) a project-level Waste Management Plan (WMP) that will include specific considerations for electronic waste; and, (iii) an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) which will include including COVID-19 prevention measures. These instruments will be in line with the ESSs and the World Bank Group (WBG) Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The Borrower will prepare, consult with main stakeholders, and disclose, a Social Assessment in line with the Bank's Environmental and Social Standards. The social assessment will conduct a rapid desk review of available sources of information to describe the sociocultural, institutional, historical and political context in which the project operates, that could further exacerbate the social exclusion of people in data collection processes in the different countries; examine social groups' characteristics, including the socially excluded and vulnerable populations, and the relationships of those groups with public and private (e.g. market) institutions (including the norms, values, and behavior that have been institutionalized through those relationships). Such an analysis will provide a detailed assessment of the formal and informal organizations likely to affect the project and the informal rules and behaviors among them. Possible institutional constraints and barriers to project success, as well as methods to overcome them, should be described.

The SA will help to make the project responsive to closing the data gap for decision making, which affects the lives of the most vulnerable. Besides being an opportunity to close the data gap, this project may also present an entry point for addressing the communication/citizen/stakeholder engagement gap around this data (e.g. through the dissemination of information through media channels, virtual and face-to-face discussion platforms around the results of data). In this context, SA will also look into the current laws and practices on the accessibility of information/ current and potential effective ways to engage vulnerable groups and the public in general (pre and post-COVID). The SA will analyze the positive and negative, direct, and indirect impacts of the project and will define appropriate generic mitigation and management measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy (anticipation and avoidance, minimization, mitigation, offset, or compensation).

The borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with its Grievance Redress Mechanism, a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) with its grievance redress mechanism for workers, and will establish an organizational structure with qualified staff to support the management of E&S risks. Each instrument will address, in relevant sections, the specific context of each country. The OHSP to be included in the ESMF will also include COVID-19 measures and key operational health and safety guidelines that must be adhered to during installation works will also be outlined in contracts. Due to the physical restrictions imposed on stakeholder consultations after the COVID19 pandemic, it is necessary to put in place efficient virtual mechanisms for consultations, especially with socially excluded and vulnerable groups. If possible, physical but socially distanced gatherings for stakeholder engagement will be organized. A draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will also be developed by each recipient country prior to Appraisal.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

None



ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The standard is relevant:

At this stage, the identified stakeholders are preliminary and will be refined during project preparation and implementation.

The main stakeholders are the following entities and parties:

1. Government Stakeholders: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Statistical Services Unit, National statistical institutes and Ministries from Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.
3. CSOs and international organizations including chambers of commerce, Washington Group on Disability Statistics; UN women, PAHO, UNICEF, ECLAC, ILO.
4. Users of government e-services or other groups that would be the beneficiaries of the project investments.
5. Vulnerable populations (the poor including the migrants, people living in high crime/slum areas, women, young girls, youth at risks, people with disabilities, and others)

The borrower will submit a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) by Appraisal. The SEP will be prepared in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, considering any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project. The SEP will outline a) who the key stakeholders are; b) how they are to be engaged; c) how often the engagement will occur throughout the project; d) how feedback will be solicited, recorded, and monitored over the project; e) who will be charged/responsible with this engagement; f) timeline for this engagement and budget. The process of stakeholder engagement will begin during preparation and continue into implementation.

Prior to Appraisal, the following measures will be implemented: i) stakeholder identification and analysis and ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place, iii) disclosure of information, and iv) consultation with stakeholders. The SEP is expected to be updated from time to time as/if necessary. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will also describe the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured. The Borrower will propose and implement a regional grievance mechanism (GM) and adapt it to the context of each participant country to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances. The GRMs will take into account good practices at the regional and country levels. A description of the project-level GRM – including how the GRM will be managed and complaints are handled - will be included in the SEP. If significant changes are made to the SEP after consultations, a revised SEP should be publicly disclosed prior to Appraisal.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

This standard is relevant given the potential for hiring specialized personnel and laborers for different aspects of project implementation. Worker categories under this standard that may be relevant in the project include direct, and contracted workers and primary supply workers providing goods and materials to the project. If government civil servants would work in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, they will remain subject to the



terms and conditions of their existing public-sector employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of Protecting the Workforce (paragraphs 17 to 20,) and Occupational Health and Safety (paragraphs 24 to 30), if these are involved in the project implementation or oversight.

The borrower will prepare project-level Labor Management Procedures (LMP) before board approval to identify the different types of project workers that are likely to be involved in the project and set out the way in which the different types of project workers will be managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law and ESS2. In addition, Labor Management Procedures will include a GRM for project workers, that will also address claims related to for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Sexual Harassment to ensure they have a mechanism in place for complaints and grievances. A code of conduct for project workers in interacting with community members and “those individuals/groups who have access to the data collected” will be included within the LMP as well as the independent GRM for project workers. At this point, the team does not foresee any potential risks and impacts that may arise from the interaction between project workers and local communities, and/or labor influx.

The borrower will also develop and implement an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) as part of the ESMF and in line with the WBG EHS Guidelines to ensure the health and safety of workers during project activities (potential retrofitting activities and electronic equipment installation). At this stage, key OHS hazards associated with the project include electric shocks, noise, and failure to use proper protective equipment. In addition, to mitigate the risk of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the OHSP will also include measures for infection control and prevention during the implementation phase of the project, as well as during trainings, workshops, and meetings.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The Standard is relevant given that the possible installation of electronics and retrofitting activities (to the extent know at this stage) may generate non-hazardous and hazardous waste. The project will not finance construction activities; however, some minor retrofitting activities may be possible. These are expected to be minor and mostly related to drilling holes in walls and re-wiring; furthermore and are expected to take place within existing footprints (already functioning government offices). Retrofitting activities may incur in waste generation that could potentially contain asbestos or any other dangerous materials. In addition, given that the project will finance the procurement of electronics, the project may also result in electronic waste (e-waste) generation, which could cause soil and water pollution if handled incorrectly. The procurement and installation of electronics may replace already existing servers, computers, and other equipment; thus, all e-waste generated as part of the project will need to be managed and disposed following specific guidelines, national regulations, and international best practices. As part of the ESMF, a project-level Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be developed to provide specific measures for managing non-hazardous and hazardous waste, including e-waste and hazardous construction materials. The WMP will be required to be implemented throughout project implementation as necessary.

In addition, procurement bidding documents will specify the need to meet certified energy standards and this will also be outlined in the Project Operations Manual. The specific energy standards to meet will be based on the availability, cost, and utility of the item to be procured. In terms of efficiency, the project will ensure that the



equipment is energy-efficient to the extent possible. For servers and computer equipment, lower energy models will be sourced.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The Standard is relevant as some project activities such as the potential retrofitting and installation of electronics — expected to take place in existing government office buildings—may cause some minor inconveniences or disturbances to the staff performing their normal day to day duties. These activities are expected to be small and are not expected to result in major impacts; however, it will be important to ensure that the public does not enter the spaces where this retrofitting is ongoing. Thus, the ESMF and OHSP to be prepared will contain specific measures to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place, including signage and fencing, where appropriate. Where viable, universal access will be considered. When consulting with communities, the project will also follow the guidance of the “Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings March 20, 2020” as well as, the national requirements on COVID linked to public gatherings, social distancing, etc. During the preparation phase of the project, the Team will consult with the World Bank’s global lead on gender identity/protection issues, on how to incorporate confidentiality of data collected, and safety of services, including identity protection; into the project design.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The Standard is not currently relevant at this stage. Project activities do not require land acquisition physical and economic displacement, such as loss of lands, loss of income source, or other means of livelihood. If necessary, this may be revisited during Appraisal stage.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The Standard is not currently relevant. The project does not involve risks or potential impacts on biodiversity or natural habitats. All project activities will take place within existing footprints; thus, there will be no impact on living natural resources.

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

The Standard is not currently relevant, as there are no reports of indigenous people present in the participant countries.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The Standard is relevant. At this stage and based on available project information, the project is not expected to have negative impacts on cultural heritage, whether it is tangible or intangible. However, during the ESMF and SEP preparation and implementation, it will be important to include all stakeholders from participating countries that are related to cultural heritage sectors involved in the management and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This will be necessary to guarantee that cultural heritage aspects are being considered in the statistical



systems of the countries. This has increasingly become an important aspect for the community and cultural tourism development, especially in OECS countries, which rely heavily on tourism as their main economic activity.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is not relevant. FI's are not part of this project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

There are no financing partners.

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

- Preparation of a Draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (by Appraisal), as it is expected to contribute to informing the formulation of the project, this is also relevant to the other documents that will be prepared by Appraisal. The ESMF will be finalized within 30 days after project effectiveness
- Draft Social Assessment (by Appraisal). The SA will be finalized within 30 days after project effectiveness.
- Preparation and disclosure of a Screening Tool as part of the ESMF (by Appraisal)
- Preparation and disclosure of project-level Waste Management Plan (WMP) as part of the ESMF (by Appraisal)
- Preparation and disclosure of an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP) including COVID-19 prevention measures as part of the ESMF (by Board Approval)
- Consultation and formulation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (by Appraisal)
- Preparation and disclosure of a draft Labor Management Procedure (LMP) (by Appraisal) and final LMP within 30 days after project effectiveness
- Preparation and disclosure of Environmental and Social Commitment Plans (ESCPs) one for each participating country (by Appraisal)

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

- Organization structure to manage the E&S risks of the project

Public Disclosure



- Incidents and accidents notifications
- Monitoring and reporting
- - Finalization and implementation of the ESMF
- Formulation of a Social Assessment and implementation of identified measures
- Management of waste and hazardous waste (electronic waste)
- Formulation and implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Formulation and implementation of a Labor Management Procedure, including the OHSP
- Capacity building of the implementing agency on E&S aspects of the project, including specific timeframes

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

09-Mar-2021

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower:	St Lucia
Borrower:	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Borrower:	Grenada
Borrower:	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: St Lucia Central Statistics Office

Implementing Agency: St Vincent and the Grenadines Central Statistics Office

Implementing Agency: Grenada Central Statistics Office

Implementing Agency: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Public Disclosure



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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Roy Shuji Katayama
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Maria Gonzalez de Asis Recommended on 09-Dec-2020 at 09:46:6 GMT-05:00
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Marco Antonio Zambrano Chavez (SAESSA) Cleared on 09-Dec-2020 at 13:43:13 GMT-05:00