

2023

Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy



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1. Introduction

The Caribbean Export Development Agency's (Caribbean Export) Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy serves to assess environmental and social impact and effectively advance environmental and social sustainability of projects and programmes implemented by the Agency and its partners. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy details how Caribbean Export, within its mandate, anticipates, assesses, manages and safeguards the associated risks and adverse impacts of its projects and related activities for optimized outcomes.

2. Objectives

In keeping with its mandate to support regional private sector development, Caribbean Export remains committed to the imperatives articulated by the global agenda for sustainable development.

Consideration will be given to three main objectives:

- enhance the Agency's decision-making processes regarding environmental and social impacts and risks and its ability to mitigate unintended adverse impacts on people and the environment;
- ensure equal access to benefits from international trade and investment opportunities;
- increase focus on the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups including women, youth and indigenous people and manage the impact of projects on these groups.

3. Scope

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy applies to all programmes and associated projects developed, executed or implemented by Caribbean Export and entities contracted to implement projects or parts thereof. It is an integral component of the Agency's management system and decision-making process throughout project planning and implementation.

4. Systematic Approach

The following details the Agency's approach to successfully manage the process of safeguarding the environment and people against unintended adverse impacts of interventions.

A. Risk assessment

Screening and categorizing of the potential environmental and social risks posed by the project will be conducted prior to its approval. In its analysis, Caribbean Export aims to systematically identify and assess potential impacts and risks, evaluate alternative options and provide mitigation measures to manage potential environmental and social impacts.

Categories range from Category A to C.

A – significant, irreversible risks for environment and people

B – limited adverse impacts with readily available mitigation measures

C – little or no negative environmental and social impact

Category A projects will require in-depth analysis to evaluate whether providing any type of assistance (funding, in-kind cooperation, etc.) to the project can be considered. Suitable measures to avoid or mitigate risks should be included in the analysis. Caribbean Export's leadership may opt not to implement projects in this category.

B. Risk management

Throughout the project cycle, a management/implementation plan will identify potential risks, responsibilities, mitigation measures and monitoring tools to continuously assess the environmental and social impact of the intervention. The primary objective of the plan is to supervise the implementation of projects and to identify predicted and/or unanticipated effects on the environment or people and the adequacy of mitigation measures.

The preferred mitigation hierarchy for adverse risks and impacts is anticipation and avoidance before minimization and ultimately compensation.

C. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism is part of the management plan and provides the opportunity for adversely affected stakeholders to file complaints, report problems and make queries that arise during the lifecycle of the project. The internal grievance mechanism relies on the accessibility of an internal focal point for project beneficiaries, secondary stakeholders and affected parties. Caribbean Export does not tolerate retaliation, such as threats, intimidation, harassment, or violence against those who voice their opinion.

D. Reporting

Following the completion of the project, an in-depth review will be conducted to advance management practices and strengthen accountability and good governance. The report will consider the effectiveness of mitigation measures, the environmental and social performance of the project and any other issues emerging throughout the implementation phase, as well as the achieved results.

5. Guiding Principles

In meeting Caribbean Export's standards, sustainable goods and services are produced or procured using gender empowering practices that consider Human Rights and do not discriminate. They employ environmentally friendly processes and support the equitable distribution of value among vulnerable groups and are based on transparency, participation and consultation.

The below principles will guide the implementation of the policy:

- **Consideration of Human Rights**
All programmes implemented by Caribbean Export will observe Human Rights as adopted by the United Nations.
- **Gender equality**
In keeping with its Gender Policy, the Agency seeks to avoid disproportionate adverse impacts on women and girls and promotes gender equality throughout its programmes.
- **Non-discrimination**
Caribbean Export will ensure that projects do not discriminate or deny vulnerable or marginalized groups or peoples access to resources and benefits based on their race, ethnicity, gender identity, language, religion, political or other opinion.
- **Participation and consultation**
A multi-stakeholder approach will facilitate the expression and incorporation of the opinions and views of affected people and stakeholders in project design and decision-making.
- **Transparency and disclosure of information**
Caribbean Export is committed to operating under the principles of transparency and accountability. All data, including information relating to environmental and social issues, will be made available to participants, partners and stakeholders throughout the project cycle.

➤ **Environmental and Social Sustainability Standards**

The results of the assessment of projects should reflect the standards defined by Caribbean Export (Appendix 1) and consider international health and safety as well as labour standards.

6. Responsibilities

The Leadership of the Agency is responsible for ensuring that this policy is effectively implemented and complied with. The Leadership will appoint a designated ESS officer who will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the policy and ensuring compliance with the ESS standards.

During the development of its programmes, whether under direct management or in intermediary function, Caribbean Export will ensure that

- a) the Agency's programme management system controls the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the projects;
- b) all projects are properly screened, assigned to appropriate environmental and social risk categories and that the risks and impacts are adequately assessed;
- c) measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts and to compensate for permanent impacts are in place and adequately supported in the project's implementation plan;
- d) the performance and progress of all activities are continuously monitored and reported.

The assessment presented to the Agency's management for project approval will include

- a) the assigned project category;
- b) an assessment of the compliance with applicable local law and regulatory frameworks;
- c) significant sustainability issues, predicted significant environment and social impacts and appropriate mitigation measures, and/or environmental and social management plan (ESMP);
- d) environmental and social performance and monitoring indicators.

The table below details the responsibilities of Agency staff within the project cycle:

Project Phase	Activity	Responsibility	Description
<i>Project Design</i>	Development of Concept Note	Partnerships Unit	Develops Concept Note including project goals, objectives, scope and stakeholders.
	Development of Project Proposal	Partnerships Unit	Designs full proposal detailing goals, scope and objectives, identifying tasks, estimating resources and timelines and providing key activities, main stakeholders, main beneficiaries and impact and outputs
<i>Appraisal</i>	Review by leadership team	Executive Director	Reviews Proposal
<i>Approval</i>		Executive Director	Approves Project Proposal
<i>Project Management</i>	Development of full project documentation	Project Coordinator	Develops project documents including intervention brief, risk register, ESS assessment and categorization, stakeholder engagement plan, logistical framework, ESMP and Implementation Plan
	Approval of Documents / ESMP	Manager - Technical Programmes	Approves documents developed
<i>Appraisal</i>	Review by leadership team	Executive Director	Reviews project documentation
<i>Approval</i>		Executive Director	Approves project implementation
<i>Implementation and Monitoring</i>	Implementation	Project Coordinator	Supervises environment and social performance during project implementation; assesses unanticipated impacts; reports on implementation status
	Monitoring	RBM Officer	Monitors environmental and social performance indicators, achievement of milestones, impacts and outcomes
<i>Project Completion</i>	Reporting	Project Coordinator	Completes project completion report including all environmental and social aspects

7. Environmental and Social Sustainability Standards

7.1. ESSS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Underscoring the importance of effectively managing environmental and social performance throughout the project cycle, Caribbean Export and its implementing partners will manage risks and impacts in a systematic and structured manner.

Objectives

- To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project;
- To implement a mitigation hierarchy and a precautionary approach to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate for impacts on affected people and the environment;
- To promote improved environmental and social performance of implementing partners through the effective use of management systems;
- To ensure that grievances from affected people and communication from stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately;
- To promote stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.

Scope

This standard applies to all projects, where Caribbean Export is in an intermediary role. Components include aspects from the early developmental stages through the entire life cycle (design, conception, implementation, closure) of a project.

Requirements

The implementing partner will ensure that an Environmental and Social Management System is in place to cover the areas of identification of risks and impacts, management of the project, emergency preparedness, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring and review. The implementing partner will conduct due diligence and consider risks and impacts as they relate to human rights, gender, natural hazards and climate change as well as unique cultural sensitivities.

7.2. ESSS2 - Labour and Working Conditions

Caribbean Export recognizes the workforce as an asset in the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation. Establishing a good worker-employer relationship will foster commitment and productivity.

Objectives

- To respect and protect the fundamental rights of workers;
- To promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for workers;
- To ensure compliance with national employment and labour laws;
- To protect vulnerable groups such as women, people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, persons with disabilities, children (of working age) and seasonal and migrant workers;
- To promote safe and healthy working conditions;
- To prohibit the use of child labor and forced labor (as defined by the ILO);
- To support the freedom of association;
- To ensure that workers are aware of effective means to raise and address workplace concerns and that these means are readily available to them.

Scope

The ESSS2 is managed through Caribbean Export’s Environmental and Social Management System and applies to persons working directly on the project as well as workers employed by implementing partners. The applicability of this standard is established during the identification process for environmental and social risks and impacts.

Requirements

Labour management policies and procedures guide Caribbean Export’s relationship with its employees. Compliance with national labour laws and international standards are key to providing a healthy, safe and fair work environment. All parties who employ or engage project workers will develop and implement procedures to protect the fundamental rights of workers and provide them with a work environment as laid out in the Objectives.

7.3. ESSS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

The present and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threaten public health and the welfare of current and future generations. Caused by heightened

economic activity and urbanization, pollution of air, water and land has increased and jeopardizes people's lives and the environment globally.

Objectives

- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution;
- To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water;
- To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of GHG;
- To avoid or minimize generation of waste;
- To avoid or minimize the risks and impacts associated with the use of pesticides.

Scope

The ESSS3 is managed through Caribbean Export's Environmental and Social Management System and applies to projects implemented by the Agency as well as projects executed in intermediary function. The applicability of this standard is established during the identification process for environmental and social risks and impacts.

Requirements

Resource efficiency and pollution prevention principles and techniques will be applied during the project life cycle best suited to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment. They will be tailored to the hazards and risks associated with the nature of the project and consistent with good international industry practice. Feasible and cost-effective measures for improving efficiency in consumption of energy, water, and other resources towards a circular economy are part of the implementation plan as well as the management of the release of GHGs and pollutants.

7.4. ESSS4 - Community Health, Safety and Security

Generally, project activities can increase community exposure to risks and impacts, including natural hazards and climate change. Additionally, communities that are already subjected to adverse impacts from natural hazards and climate change may experience an intensification of the impacts due to project activities. Natural hazards and climate change may also affect the project itself, which may trigger more adverse impacts on the health and safety of people.

Objectives

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on health and safety of people during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances;
- To ensure safeguarding of personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles to avoid or minimize risks and impacts to affected communities;
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the project itself from natural hazards and climate change during the project life cycle.

Scope

The ESSS4 addresses potential risks and impacts to affected communities from project activities implemented by Caribbean Export or its implementing partners. It also addresses potential risks and impacts to the project itself that may result from natural hazards and climate change. The standard is managed through Caribbean Export's Environmental and Social Management System and its applicability is established during the identification process for environmental and social risks and impacts.

Requirements

Infrastructure and equipment safety, management of hazardous materials, community exposure to disease, resilience to climate change and emergency preparedness and response are areas to be assessed at the design stage of the project and monitored during project implementation. Established preventative and control measures are to be consistent with international industry practice.

7.5. ESSS5 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard addresses land acquisition including restriction to land use and resources which may result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or restrictions on land use, assets, and natural resources) which in turn may lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.

Objectives

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by

- (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and transitional hardships;
 - (ii) minimizing disruption to their social networks and other intangible assets; and
 - (iii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;
- To improve or restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons;
 - To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing.

Scope

The ESSS5 applies to physical, and/or economic displacement resulting from land-related transactions and non-land-related economic displacement. It is managed through Caribbean Export's Environmental and Social Management System and its applicability is established during the identification process for environmental and social risks and impacts.

Requirements

Community engagement is a vital component during the project design phase. While the preference is on avoidance of impacts on people, mitigation and compensation should be considered early during project development and a grievance mechanism must be in place to receive and address concerns about compensation in a timely manner.

7.6. ESSS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The Conservation of biodiversity, maintenance of ecosystem services, and sustainable management of living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development.

Biodiversity is defined as “the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat”.

Ecosystem services are the benefits people derive from ecosystems including provisioning and cultural or non-material services.

Objectives

- To protect and conserve terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity;
- To maintain the ecosystem functions to safeguard the benefits from ecosystem services;
- To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.

Scope

This standard applies to projects located in modified, natural and critical habitats, which potentially impact or depend on ecosystem services that are directly managed or significantly influenced by the project; or which include the production of living natural resources (e.g., agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry).

Requirements

The risk and impact identification process will consider threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a special focus on habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, hydrological changes, nutrient loading, and pollution. The use of external experts may be required to assess risks and determine appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures.

7.7. ESS7 - Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable groups of the population. They are particularly vulnerable to transformation or encroachment of their lands and resources, which may lead to loss of identity, culture and resource-based livelihoods, as well as impoverishment and disease.

While Indigenous Peoples are susceptible to threats, they may also benefit from project activities which may help them achieve their aspirations for economic and social development through inclusion and participation.

Objectives

- To respect the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples;
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples;
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner;

- To establish an inclusive approach through consultation and participation of Indigenous Peoples;
- To respect and preserve the culture, traditional knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples;
- To motivate the hiring of indigenous peoples and their inclusion into workplace environments.

Scope

This standard applies to projects which may affect the livelihoods of members of distinct indigenous cultural groups who may be attached to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to their natural resources.

Requirements

An environmental and social risks and impacts assessment will determine the nature and degree of the expected direct, indirect, and cumulative economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts. Adverse impacts should be avoided where possible, and culturally appropriate mitigation measures should be considered early in the project development phase.

7.8. ESS8 – Cultural Heritage

The preservation of cultural heritage is important for current and future generations. Cultural heritage includes artefacts, monuments, buildings and sites with a diversity of values including symbolic, historic, artistic, ethnological or anthropological, scientific and social significance.

Objectives

- To protect cultural heritage from adverse impacts and support its preservation;
- To promote appreciation and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Scope

This standard refers to tangible forms of cultural heritage such as movable or immovable objects, properties or structures with archaeological, paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious value, and natural features such as rocks, lakes or waterfalls which

embody cultural values. It also applies to intangible forms such as cultural knowledge and practices representing traditional lifestyles.

Requirements

During the project design phase, compliance with applicable national law on the protection of cultural heritage will be assessed. In cases where the risk and impact assessment determine that cultural heritage may be impacted, external experts will be consulted to ensure its protection.

7.9. ESSS9 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A key element to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of development projects is the open and transparent engagement of stakeholders. This inclusive process will contribute significantly to the project's successful development and implementation. The disclosure and public sharing of information provides access to environmental data and ensures public participation in the decision-making process.

Objectives

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement;
- To promote and provide the means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected people throughout the project's life cycle;
- To ensure that appropriate information on environmental and social risks and impacts of the project is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, accessible and appropriate manner;
- To provide stakeholders with accessible means to raise questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances.

Scope

This standard is managed through Caribbean Export's Environmental and Social Management System and may apply to projects implemented by the Agency as well as projects executed in intermediary function. Its applicability is established during the identification process for environmental and social risks and impacts.

Requirements

Stakeholder engagement will commence early in the project development process to enable meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design and development. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project.

Relevant information will be made accessible to stakeholders in a timely manner and concerns and grievances will be addressed openly and free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

Effective Date: October 26, 2023

Review Date: --

Approved By: Deodat Maharaj, Executive Director

Appendix 1

Environmental and Social Performance Standards – Overview

1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
 - To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts
 - Mitigation hierarchy and a precautionary approach
2. Labour and Working Conditions
 - Compliance with national labour laws and international standards
 - Sound health and safety regulations
 - Compliance with Sexual Exploitation and Harassment Policy
 - No child or forced labour
3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
 - Management of toxic materials and waste
 - Sustainable use of resources
 - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
4. Community Health, Safety and Security
 - Avoid adverse impacts on health and safety of people
 - Safeguarding of personnel and property
5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
 - Avoidance and/or adequate compensation in cases of involuntary resettlements
 - Application of grievance redress mechanisms
6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
 - Conservation and protection of natural resources
 - Sustainable management of living natural resources
 - Maintain the benefits of ecosystem services
7. Indigenous Peoples
 - Respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples
 - Promotion of sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples

8. Cultural heritage
 - Avoidance of damage or destruction of cultural property
 - Promotion of awareness and appreciation, protection and conservation of protected or internationally recognised cultural heritage

9. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
 - Engagement and consultation of affected groups and stakeholders
 - Development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
 - Transparency and public access to information

Appendix 2

Project Screening, Categorizing and Exclusion

Category A Projects:

Projects with significant, irreversible risks for environment and people including

- large-scale agriculture projects, livestock farming, agro-industries and aquaculture;
- fisheries;
- large-scale infrastructure;
- large-scale tourism developments (hotels and water parks);
- airports, ports and marinas;
- large scale forestry projects;
- waste management facilities;
- industrial plants and estates;
- storage facilities for petroleum or chemical products;
- large scale thermal power or hydro power;
- dams and reservoirs;
- mining and mineral processing;
- oil and gas developments including pipelines.

Category B Projects:

Projects which pose limited adverse impacts and where mitigation measures are readily available, such as

- small-scale modernisation or expansion projects for existing facilities;
- energy efficiency and energy conservation;
- Reduction of and protection from flooding;
- public facilities including schools and housing developments;
- adaptation of crop farming systems to climate change;
- small-scale agriculture;
- small-scale urban infrastructure such as water supply and sanitation projects;
- forest management activities and agroforestry;
- small scale low emission power generation;
- small enterprise development;
- telecommunications networks;

- tourism infrastructure development.

Category C Projects:

- educational and capacity building programmes;
- technical assistance;
- health programmes;
- feasibility studies;
- institutional development.

Project Exclusion list

- Polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs);
- Pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, and other hazardous substances subject to international phaseouts or bans;
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- Ozone-depleting substances subject to international phase-out;
- Wildlife or wildlife products regulated under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Transboundary trade in waste or waste products except for nonhazardous waste destined for recycling;
- Lead paint or coatings in the construction of structures and roads;
- Activities that are illegal under host country laws, regulations, or ratified international conventions and agreements relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural heritage;
- Weapons, ammunitions, and other military goods/technology.

Appendix 3

Environmental and Social Management System

Environmental and Social Management is embedded into the Agency's Programme Management System and consists of procedures and management processes that help the Agency to consistently identify, analyse, manage and reduce the environmental and social impacts of its activities and to improve performance. The objective is to integrate environmental and social aspects into all processes of the Agency's operations from project development and appraisal to implementation and reporting.

The development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for activities and projects implemented by the Agency is a core component of the system. The plan should include recommended mitigation measures and outline the actions and milestones during the implementation phase linking the ESMP to the overall project implementation plan.

The Agency is committed to constantly review, adjust and update procedures within its Programme Management System in order to improve systems, performance and outcomes.

Appendix 4

Checklist for Project Assessment and Development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Project Title	
Sector	
Location	
Timeframe	
Sustainability Screening	<i>List potential sustainability issues</i>
Environmental Screening	<i>List potential environmental issues</i>
Social Screening	<i>List potential social issues</i>
Gender Screening	<i>List potential gender issues</i>
Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Screening	<i>List potential issues</i>
Laws and regulatory Frameworks	<i>Compliance y/n</i>
Categorizing	<i>Assigned category and rationale</i>
ESSS review	<i>Completed y/n (see appendix 5)</i>
Required Resources	<i>List resources/expertise/data/studies required for implementation of project</i>
Stakeholder Engagement	<i>y/n (if yes specify)</i>
Mitigation Measures developed	<i>y/n (if yes specify)</i>
Monitoring Indicators developed	<i>y/n (if yes specify)</i>

Appendix 5

Project Supervision

Project supervision aims at ensuring compliance throughout the project cycle, with the approved project design and terms and conditions of the agreement. The legal documentation (grant agreements, bidding documents and related contracts) provides the primary framework to support and enforce supervision. During supervision, the executing entity is responsible for undertaking performance monitoring in accordance with the ESMP and for reporting these to the Agency. The Project Manager has the oversight role in project supervision and reports project progress to the Leadership team or confirms the reports submitted by the executing entity and ensures that these are in keeping with the agreed supervision and implementation schedules.

Project Supervision Plan

When preparing a supervision plan for a project, consideration of the below is critical for its design:

- (a) Magnitude and significance of impact;
- (b) Uncertainties associated with predicted impacts;
- (c) Past experience of similar projects within sector, country or executing agency;
- (d) Institutional complexities and capacities that may be involved in project implementation;
- (e) Availability of specialist skills in the Agency, country or region.

For Category “A” projects, the assigned Environmental or Social Officer should ensure participation in at least one annual supervision field visit.

For Category “B” projects assigned staff will determine the frequency of field visits with the assigned supervising Project Coordinator.

For projects with multiple sub-projects, the environmental supervision report should consider the following:

- (a) Promotion of environmental and social enhancement project sub-components. Are there specific targets for these components?
- (b) The capacity and terms of reference for the staff required to support environmental and social issues.
- (c) The quality of reporting on environmental and social concerns in supervision reports.
- (d) Are appraisal forms and procedures relevant and appropriately used?
- (e) The use of practical indicators in sub-project appraisal and supervision.
- (f) Are there formal linkages with the project management and the national environmental and social institutions?

Implementation Progress Rating for a supervision report:

Highly Satisfactory

Environmental/social components are implemented in a timely and satisfactory manner.

Satisfactory

Implementation of the critical aspects of the environmental/social components is proceeding in a timely manner. There are some with certain aspects, (stating what these are), but these are not undermining the progress of implementing the other components, these are being addressed, (state how), by the Borrower and the implementing agency.

Unsatisfactory

There are major problems in implementing some or all of the environmental/social requirements of the project, including aspects critical to the success of the overall project. Provide recommendations on how these will be addressed.

Highly Unsatisfactory As in “Unsatisfactory”, but problems have not been addressed. State why and provide appropriate recommendations to the Project Manager.

Appropriate indicators for review may include the below:

Environmental	Social
Changes in air quality (Co _x , NO _x , SO _x , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁ , H ₂ S, CH ₄ , Humidity, Temperature)	Reported Grievances/Complaints
Changes in fresh or saltwater quality (biological, chemical, physical, thermal)	Number of persons hired
Changes in soil quality (biological, physical, chemical)	Number of people trained
Changes in noise/sound levels	Sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH)
Biodiversity (terrestrial, marine)	Gender equity, inclusion, justice in the workplace
Heat (water usage, heat stress, hospitalizations, productivity)	Health (day(s) off from work)
Ecosystem/Habitat health	Employment

Appendix 6

Review of Environmental and Social Standards

Standard	Applicable Y/N	Assessed Y/N	Additional requirements (Assessments, studies, ESMP)	Remarks
Labour and Working Conditions				
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention				
Community Health, Safety and Security				
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement				
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources				
Indigenous Peoples				
Cultural heritage				
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure				



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