

## Projeto São Tomé e Príncipe Digital

### Terms of Reference

#### **Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of a Submarine Cable Project for Sao Tome and Principe**

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#### **1. Background**

The Government of Sao Tome and Principe (the Government) is undertaking an investment program supported by the World Bank under the Digital STP project (the Project) to strengthen its ICT sector, including investment in telecommunications infrastructure, foundational digital government platforms, cybersecurity, and improvement of connectivity to schools.

A key component of the Digital STP project will be to improve connectivity between the islands of Sao Tome and Principe, which is currently connected via a microwave link. After conducting initial feasibility studies, the Government is evaluating an investment into a submarine cable system to connect the two islands. This will provide significant capacity and reliability over the long term in place of the current link, and help to close the digital divide between the two islands in service quality and performance.

The island of Sao Tome is currently connected to the Africa Coast to Europe (ACE) international submarine cable system, both via the ACE North system to North Africa and the separate ACE South system that connects to Southern Africa. The additional proposed connection to Principe will complete the submarine network between the islands and bring improved international connectivity to the population on Principe.

As part of the preparation for the submarine cable, a full Environment and Social Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) needs to be developed, including an associated Environmental and Social Management Plan to mitigate any risks raised by the ESIA. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed setting out the requirements for the ESIA. This assignment will be to undertake the development of the ESIA and ESMP, and potentially an associated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) if needed, and to support the Project team in attaining approval of the deliverables with both the Government and the World Bank.

Two landing sites have currently been proposed for the submarine cable; one in the North of Sao Tome island at Praia Melão, and one in the northeast of the island of Príncipe, in Bay de Santo Antonio (city). These will be included in the scope of the ESIA and ESMP.

On Sao Tome, the existing landing station will likely be utilized, with a new beach manhole required. In Bay de Antonio, no cable infrastructure exists and so a new beach manhole and landing station will be constructed; this will include provision for a backup generator and fuel tank.

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### **2. General Objective**

The objective of this assignment is to conduct the full ESIA of the proposed submarine cable to connect Sao Tome and Principe islands, including the development of the associated ESMP and a RAP (if needed).

### **3. Specific Objectives and Scope of Work**

The assignment will include all activities required to complete the ESIA, ESMP and RAP. This will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- 3.1 The ESIA will assess project sub-component 1.2 only; being the submarine cable connection between the two islands. This will include all works, infrastructure and buildings associated with the submarine cable, including the marine infrastructure, beach landing and beach manhole, land cable connecting the beach manhole with the cable landing station, and the cable landing station itself. It will not include terrestrial infrastructure beyond the cable landing station, such as local mobile telephony or fixed broadband networks. Such infrastructure, should they fall within scope of the broader Digital STP project, will be covered under a separate ESIA.
- 3.2 The ESIA will assess its environmental and social risks and impacts of the submarine cable project component throughout the project life cycle.<sup>1</sup> The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct,<sup>2</sup> indirect<sup>3</sup> and cumulative<sup>4</sup> environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) 2–10 of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

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<sup>1</sup>This may include preconstruction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and Reinstatement/restoration.

<sup>2</sup> A direct impact is an impact which is caused by the project and occurs contemporaneously in the location of the project.

<sup>3</sup> An indirect impact is an impact which is caused by the project and is later in time or farther removed in distance than a direct impact, but is still reasonably foreseeable, and will not include induced impacts.

<sup>4</sup> The cumulative impact of the project is the incremental impact of the project when added to impacts from other relevant past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments as well as unplanned but predictable activities enabled by the project that may occur later or at a different location. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant activities taking place over a period of time. The environmental and social assessment will consider cumulative impacts that are recognized as important on the basis of scientific concerns and/or reflect the concerns of project-affected parties. The potential cumulative impacts will be determined as early as possible, ideally as part of project scoping.

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- 3.3 The ESIA will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS 10 and undertake consultations with relevant stakeholders including local communities, public agencies and organizations concerned in the decision-making process on the project;
- 3.4 The ESIA will set out and apply a mitigation hierarchy, which will:
- Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts;
  - Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels;
  - Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate;<sup>5</sup> and
  - Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.<sup>6</sup>
- 3.5 The ESIA, informed by the scoping of the issues, will take into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, including:
- 3.6 **Environmental risks and impacts, including:** (i) those defined by the EHSs; (ii) those related to community safety; (iii) those related to climate change and impacts; (iv) any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; and (v) those related to ecosystem services<sup>7</sup> and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries ~~and~~ [marine fauna observation tourism](#).<sup>-</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The requirement to mitigate impacts may include measures to assist project-affected parties to improve or at least restore their livelihoods as relevant in a particular project setting.

<sup>6</sup> The Government will make reasonable efforts to incorporate the costs of compensating and/or offsetting for the significant residual impacts as part of project costs. The environmental and social assessment will consider the significance of such residual impacts, the long-term effect of these on the environment and project-affected people, and the extent to which they are considered reasonable in the context of the project. Where it is determined that it is not technically or financially feasible to compensate or offset for such residual impacts, the rationale for this determination (including the options that were considered) will be set out in the environmental and social assessment.

<sup>7</sup> Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibers, and medicinal plants; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreations and aesthetic enjoyment; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.

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- 3.7 **Social risks and impacts, including:** (i) threats to human security through the escalation of personal or communal conflict, crime or violence<sup>8</sup>; (ii) risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals and groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable;<sup>9</sup> (iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; (iv) negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary resettlement aspects per ESS5, such as taking of land or restrictions on land use; (v) risks or impacts associated with <sup>10</sup>~~[[[O&]]]~~ including (as relevant) potential project impacts on livelihood assets and productive activities with temporary and/or permanent restrictions, local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources; (vi) impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; labor influx related risks and GBV/SEA/SH impacts resulted from the project's activities; and (vii) risks to cultural heritage.
- 3.8 Where the ESIA identifies specific individuals or groups as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the firm will propose differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing any development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.

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<sup>8</sup> This includes Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).

<sup>9</sup> Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

<sup>10</sup> Due to the complexity of tenure issues in many contexts, and the importance of secure tenure for livelihoods, careful assessment and design is needed to help ensure that projects do not inadvertently compromise existing legitimate rights (including collective rights, subsidiary rights and the rights of women) or have other unintended consequences, particularly where the project supports land titling and related issues. In such circumstances, the Government will at a minimum need to demonstrate to the Bank's satisfaction that applicable laws and procedures, along with project design features (a) provide clear and adequate rules for the recognition of relevant land tenure rights; (b) establish fair criteria and functioning, transparent and participatory processes for resolving competing tenure claims; and (c) include genuine efforts to inform affected people about their rights and provide access to impartial advice.

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- 3.9 The ESIA will also consider risks and impacts associated with the primary suppliers<sup>11</sup> as required by the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)<sup>12</sup> 2 and ESS 6, as laid out in the ESMF. The Government will address such risks and impacts in a manner proportionate to the Government's control or influence over its primary suppliers as set out in ESS2 and ESS6.
- 3.10 The ESIA will consider potentially significant project-related global risks and impacts, such as impacts from effluents and emissions, increased use or contamination of international waterways, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants,<sup>13</sup> climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience issues, and. impacts on vulnerable or threatened migratory species and their habitats.
- 3.11 The ESIA will include a description of how the Government will propose and implement a grievance mechanism to address concerns, receive complaints and facilitate their resolution. This description would be derived from the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The ESIA will clearly define roles, responsibilities and accountabilities and designate the persons who will be responsible for implementing and monitoring stakeholder engagement activities and ensuring compliance with national laws and regulations, as well as the requirements of the World Bank ESF.

#### *Specific Technical Environmental and Social Impact Factors for the submarine cable*

The ESIA will also take into account the following required technical assessments specific to the submarine cable and country context:

- 3.12 Assessment of the physical environment of the proposed on-land sites for landing submarine cables along the coastal zone of the two islands, including possible locations for installing the beach manhole on the beach of Ilha do Príncipe.
- 3.13 Assessment of any risk to this environment due to impacts associated with the installation and construction of the physical infrastructure necessary for the operation of the submarine cable, from the beach manhole up to and including the landing station.

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<sup>11</sup> Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide directly to the project goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. Core functions of a project constitute those production and/or service processes essential for a specific project activity without which the project cannot continue.

<sup>12</sup> <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>

<sup>13</sup> This includes all greenhouse gases (GHGs) and black carbon (BC).

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- 3.14 Assessment of short-term and long-term environmental risks to marine life in coastal landing zones, with particular importance given to any risks to turtle, shark and dolphin feeding sites, and their migratory routes around these sites. This assessment should take into account the results of an upcoming study of migratory routes and feeding sites of turtles, which will be provided.
- 3.15 Assessment of marine physical environment and ecology of coastal aspects and landing sites, up to 25 meters in depth, where appropriate. This will include a thorough assessment of the entire coastal ecology, such as reefs or feeding grounds, and any risks to these Project areas.
- 3.16 Assessment of the estimated marine cable route between the two islands, focusing on special and fragile marine reserves that need to be considered in the final design of the cable route. This should also include an analysis of any risk to migratory animals such as cetaceans and whales that need to be accounted for during the marine survey and cable laying phases of the Project.
- 3.17 Assessment of social impact to any affected communities in marine areas, including artisanal fishing in and around the proposed cable landing zones; this should assess both impact during project operations and following completion of the cable due to any required cable protection corridors in existing artisanal fishing zones. This assessment should look at the impact in the fishermen's productive activity and its livelihood dependence at household level.

#### **4. Applicable Standards, Key Legislation, Guidelines and GIIP**

- 3.1 The firm will ensure that the ESIA takes into account in an appropriate manner all issues relevant to the project, including:
- Sao Tome and Principe's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to environment and social issues; variations in country conditions and project context; country environmental or social studies; national environmental or social action plans; and obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements;
  - Applicable requirements under the ESSs;
  - World Bank Environmental and Health Safety Guidelines (EHSGs);
  - Relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)<sup>14</sup>;

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<sup>14</sup> Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the project employs the most appropriate technologies in the project-specific circumstances.

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- International conventions and agreements ratified and signed by the country, such as the climate change convention, the biodiversity convention, the IMO convention on cable laying regulations, the SOLAS convention, the UNCLOS obligations, the MARPOL convention or the OSPAR Convention Guidelines for Dredged Material Management.

### **5. Structure of the ESIA**

Please refer to Annex One for an indicative structure for the ESIA.

### **6. Deliverables**

In line with the specific objectives and scope of work, the following deliverables are expected of the consultant:

- 4.1 Inception report describing the approach and methodology that will be used for the environmental assessment and development of the ESIA and ESMP.
- 4.2 Mission report, including overview of activities and initial findings, difficulties encountered, and lessons learned.
- 4.3 Draft ESIA and ESMP Report that includes tables descriptive of the collected data, maps, photographic and auditory material produced during the study. If the ESIA indicates the need for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), a draft should also be submitted.
- 4.4 Hold a workshop in country to discuss findings and feedback with stakeholders.
- 4.5 Submission of final ESIA, ESMP and RAP (if needed) Report for approval by Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and the Environment.

Further detail on the landing sites, marine cable route and requirements for the ESIA and ESMP can be found in the ESMF document included with this procurement.

It is expected that an in-country visit of up to two (2) weeks is undertaken to complete the technical assessment activities required on both Sao Tome and Principe islands. Organization of technical equipment, logistics, including diving equipment, will be the responsibility of the successful firm.

### **5. Reporting, Time Schedule and Payment**

The following milestones are anticipated for the assignment and paid as per respective deliverables. Analysis and approval of deliverables shall be done in cooperation between the Project Implementation

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Unit (PIU) and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment (MIRNMA), specifically in coordination with the General Environment Directorate in MIRNMA.

| Item | Deliverable  | Timing                        | Payment |
|------|--|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1    | Inception report describing the approach and methodology that will be used for the environmental assessment and the development of the ESIA, ESMP (and RAP if needed). | Contract Signature + 2 weeks  | 10%     |
| 2    | Completion of Technical Assessment Visit to Sao Tome and Principe. Submission and approval of Mission report   | Contract signature + 8 weeks  | 20%     |
| 3    | Completion of Draft ESIA, ESMP and RAP Report (if needed)  | Contract signature + 10 weeks | 20%     |
| 4    | In-country workshop to discuss findings and feedback with stakeholders   | Contract signature + 12 weeks | 20%     |
| 5    | Submission and approval of final ESIA ESMP and RAP Report (if needed)  | Contract signature + 14 weeks | 30%     |

#### 6. Qualification, Experience and Language

The selected firm should display the following capabilities:

- Extensive experience (at least 5 years) conducting ESIA assignments within an international development context, with strong preference for experience of World Bank funded projects and the requirements set within the World Bank ESMF approach;
- Team members working as environmental specialists must have an academic background in areas related to environmental assessment and engineering, such as biology, oceanography, geology, environmental engineering, environmental management, among others;
- Team members working as social impact specialists must have an academic background in areas related to social impact assessment;
- Team members must be aware of the rules and regulations applicable to the installation and operation of submarine cables, both nationally and internationally;

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- Team members should have skills in data analysis and environmental modeling to assess potential environmental impacts and develop mitigation measures;
- Experience of ESIA assessments of complex infrastructure projects, particularly submarine cable projects; experience of conducting these assessments within a small island environment context is highly desirable;
- Experience on assessments on involuntary resettlement risks and economic displacement;
- The team should be able to communicate clearly and effectively (in Portuguese or utilizing an interpreter) with other team members, the project team and stakeholders, including the local community and regulatory authorities.

The proposed team should include, but is not limited to, the following key personnel:

*Team Leader*

- At least ten (10) years experience leading similar assignments within an international development context, with experience of World Bank funded projects and the ESMF approach highly desirable;
- Experience of conducting ESIA assessments for submarine cable projects, with small island experience desirable.
- Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Sao Tome and Principe, is desirable.

*Environmental Assessment Specialist*

- At least five (5) years experience conducting the environmental assessment aspects of ESIA assignments, with experience of World Bank funded projects desirable;
- Experience of conducting primary assessments in near-shore marine and on-shore island environments, preferably within the context of submarine cable infrastructure projects.
- Knowledge of Portuguese language (spoken and written) is an advantage.

*Social Impact Assessment Specialist*

- At least five (5) years experience conducting the social impact assessment aspects of ESIA assignments, with experience on involuntary resettlement and/or economic displacement and livelihood restoration processes;
- Knowledge on ESF and experience on World Bank funded projects will be desirable;
- Experience of conducting primary assessments in relation to complex infrastructure projects, preferably within the context of submarine cable infrastructure projects.
- Experience of conducting social impact public consultations and facilitation in small island environments desirable.

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- Knowledge of Portuguese language (spoken and written).

The firm may appoint further team members as necessary for the assignment. CVs of the proposed non-key professional staff should be provided, and a good knowledge of Portuguese is an advantage.

The language requirement is Portuguese in Sao Tome and Principe. English is suitable, but the successful firm must provide interpretation services for meetings and translation services for documents obtained locally. All deliverables and respective documents must be in Portuguese.

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**Annex One – Indicative Outline of ESIA and ESMP**

**ESIA**

*(a) Executive Summary*

- Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

*(b) Legal and Institutional Framework*

- Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out.

- Compares the Government's existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs

and identifies the gaps between them.

- Identifies and assesses the environmental and social requirements of any co-financiers.

*(c) Project Description*

- Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power supply, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities), as well as the project's primary suppliers.

- Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of national law and the ESF.

- Includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

*(d) Baseline Data*

- Sets out in detail the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include a discussion of the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data as well as information about dates surrounding project identification, planning and implementation.

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- Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.
- Based on current information, assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
- Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.

#### *(e) Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*

- Takes into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in the ESF and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project.

#### *(f) Mitigation Measures*

- Identifies mitigation measures and significant residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assesses the acceptability of those residual negative impacts.
- Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable.
- Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures.
- Specifies issues that do not require further attention, providing the basis for this determination.

#### *(g) Analysis of Alternatives*

- Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the “without project” situation—in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts.

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- Assesses the alternatives' feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of alternative mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the alternative mitigation measures.
- For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible.

### *(h) Design Measures*

- Sets out the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and specifies the applicable ESHGs or if the ESHGs are determined to be inapplicable, justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement that are consistent with GIIP.

### *(i) Key Measures and Actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)*

- Summarizes key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will be used in developing the (ESCP).

### *(j) Appendices*

- List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment.
- References—setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used.
- Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties. The record specifies the means of such stakeholder engagement that were used to obtain the views of affected people and other interested parties.
- Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- List of associated reports or plans.

## **ESMP**

An ESMP consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of a project to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP also includes the measures and actions needed to implement these measures. The ESMP will:

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- (i) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts;
- (ii) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and
- (iii) describe the means for meeting those requirements.

Depending on the project, an ESMP may be prepared as a stand-alone document<sup>15</sup> or the content may be incorporated directly into the ESCP. The content of the ESMP will include the following:

*(a) Mitigation*

- The ESMP identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels.
- The plan will include compensatory measures, if applicable. Specifically, the ESMP:
  - (i) identifies and summarizes all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving Indigenous Peoples, involuntary resettlement, labor and working conditions, SEA/SH, stakeholder engagement and grievance redress, etc.);
  - (ii) describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
  - (iii) estimates any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures; and
  - (iv) takes into account, and is consistent with, other mitigation plans required for the project (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural heritage).

*(b) Monitoring*

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<sup>15</sup> This may be particularly relevant where the Government is engaging contractors, and the ESMP sets out the requirements to be followed by contractors. In this case, the ESMP should be incorporated as part of the contract between the Government and the contractor, together with appropriate monitoring and enforcement provisions.

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- The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP.<sup>16</sup>
- Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to: (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

*(c) Capacity Development and Training*

- To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties on site or at the agency and ministry level.
- Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).
- To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

*(d) Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates*

- For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent

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<sup>16</sup> Monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental and social aspects of the project, particularly the environmental and social impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the Government and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed.

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cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

### **RAP**

A RAP provides a description of socio-economic conditions in the project area:

- Based on surveys and consultation with PAPs, identify and confirm major issues that could impact PAPs.
- Make a brief analysis of the socio-economic situation of PAPs and their situation on each site: social structure, demographic, land use, inventories of capital assets, income, vulnerable groups, etc.
- Study the issue of physical and/or economic displacement, expropriation of land, restrictions on the access to natural resources, risk of conflict and propose solutions in perfect harmony with the proposals resulting from the consultations taking into account the opinions of the PAPs.
- Take into account the concerns of vulnerable groups including women, children, disabled people, elderly and the poor to integrate them into development potential.

Census of affected persons, physically and/or at their livelihoods:

- Conduct a census covering the current occupants or economic dependent of the impact zone of the work, to establish the impact mitigation program in order to limit the cases of those who would arrive after the census of eligibility for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) benefits. Calculation of the amount on the livelihood restoration This census will have to be carried out in a relatively short period of time and its closure is the deadline for recognition of the rights (Cut-off date). This date will then have to be disseminated to the populations in the impact zone of each investment, both to guard against future complaints and to prevent "opportunistic invasions and installations" once mitigation measures are met.
- Describe the characteristics of those affected: a description of social, cultural and economic/subsistence activities, including income levels from formal and informal activities in the work area.
- Define the criteria for the identification and eligibility of PAPs.
- Take inventory of economic impact at household level and vulnerable groups affected. For each type of property or livelihood assigned, define the methodology used to assign a value (have in mind that the assessment of the assets assigned to provide equitable compensation to displaced persons, while granting special attention to vulnerable groups).

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- For absent PAPs, describe the monitoring mechanism, assessment of their assets/potential assets and validation mechanism with other PAPs as well as their legal process including disclosure.
- Supports for PAPs (provide a detailed description of the types of assistance (e.g., compensation, resettlement assistance, compensation or compensation related to access restrictions or decrease in income during the work) to be provided to persons/ affected groups. Also describe the terms of agreements with those affected and how they are prepared to accommodate the support and timing discussed.

The report of the RAP will be the subject of a separate report. The consultation/ validation process realized should be described in the final report.