



# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Electrification of the East-West  
Region and Rural Electrification

CONSULTANT: J. NIEUWENDAM

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## Abstract

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides a framework for managing the environmental and social risks associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the 110 kV transmission line from Peperpot to Albina and the rural electrification of Wanhatti. The ESMP aligns with the IDB Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and national regulatory frameworks, ensuring sustainable implementation.

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## Introduction

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides a structured approach to managing environmental and social risks related to the Electrification of the East-West Region and Rural Electrification Project. The plan ensures compliance with national regulations, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS), and international best practices.

The project includes the construction of a **127 km, 110 kV transmission line** from Peperpot to Albina and the rural electrification of Wanhatti and surrounding villages. This ESMP outlines necessary mitigation measures, monitoring strategies, and stakeholder engagement approaches to promote sustainable project implementation.

The ESMP is intended to be a living document, evolving as new information becomes available and as project conditions change. It incorporates feedback from stakeholders and integrates adaptive management strategies to ensure the sustainability and social acceptability of the project.

This ESMP follows best practices in environmental and social governance, aligning with IDB's Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS), the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS) guidelines, and other relevant frameworks. It covers all phases of the project: planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning.

The document details the responsibilities of project stakeholders, the monitoring framework, mitigation measures, emergency response plans, and stakeholder engagement strategies to ensure that the project is executed in an environmentally responsible and socially inclusive manner.

## Scope and Objectives

### 2.1 Scope

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the necessary environmental and social management measures for the Electrification of the East-West Region and Rural Electrification Project, ensuring compliance with national and international environmental standards, including the IDB Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

This ESMP applies to all project phases: design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of:

- A 127 km 110 kV overhead transmission line from Peperpot to Albina.
- Three new substations (Moengo, Wanhatti, and Albina) and upgrading of Peperpot substation.
- Connection of Wanhatti (including the surrounding villages) to the grid, including distribution and low-voltage (LV) networks per EBS standards.

This plan serves as a guideline for minimizing environmental and social risks while maximizing project benefits for local communities.

### 2.2 Objective

The primary objective of this ESMP is to:

- Ensure environmental and social sustainability by integrating impact mitigation and monitoring measures into the project implementation.
- Minimize negative environmental and social impacts, such as habitat loss, noise pollution, and community disruption, while maximizing project benefits.
- Enhance stakeholder engagement and ensure transparency.
- Develop risk mitigation strategies for biodiversity, land acquisition, and community relations.
- Enhance positive project outcomes, including improved electricity access and socio-economic development.
- Provide a framework for compliance with IDB's Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS), NIMOS regulations, and other applicable guidelines.
- Engage stakeholders and ensure transparency in project execution, addressing community concerns and grievances effectively.



## 3. Program Description

### 3.1 Project Components

The Energy Transition and Integration Program for Suriname (SU-L1074) aims to support the Government of Suriname in promoting clean, reliable, and equitable energy services, especially for underserved and rural populations. The project consists of two main components:

#### Component 1: Infrastructure Investments

This component finances critical infrastructure to upgrade and expand the transmission and distribution network in the EBS system, with emphasis on rural electrification and renewable energy integration. It includes the following subcomponents:

- Subcomponent 1.1: Transmission Line and Substations (EPAR–Moengo–Albina)
  - Construction of a new 110 kV, 127 km transmission line with 50 MW capacity, linking Peperpot (EPAR system) to Albina.
  - Upgrade of the Peperpot substation and construction of two new substations in Moengo and Albina.
  - Installation of a 33 kV, 34 km distribution line between Moengo and Perica.
  - Implementation of network digitalization measures, including supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), cybersecurity features, and remote monitoring capabilities.
- Subcomponent 1.2: Last-Mile Rural Electrification – Wanhatti
  - Installation of distribution infrastructure to connect Wanhatti and surrounding rural communities to the national grid.
  - Upgrading of low-voltage (LV) networks to meet EBS technical standards, supporting growing demand and ensuring reliable service delivery.
- Subcomponent 1.3: Renewable Energy Integration – Moengo Solar PV
  - Construction of a 1.6 MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant in Moengo.
  - Integration with the Moengo substation and EPAR system via the existing 12 kV line.
  - Inclusion of a modern SCADA system for real-time performance tracking and fault detection.

#### Component 2: Institutional Capacity Strengthening

This component enhances EBS's ability to plan, implement, and manage the transition to a modern and sustainable electricity sector. It includes:

- Technical training in renewable energy systems, power transmission planning, and innovative technologies.
- Support for the design, coordination, and supervision of infrastructure works.
- Strengthening EBS's environmental and social management systems, including safeguards.
- Implementation of EBS's Gender and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Action Plan.

### 3.2 Project Area

The project focuses on the eastern region of Suriname, spanning both urban and rural areas along the East-West Corridor. Key geographic focus points include:

- Peperpot, Moengo, Albina – major hubs for transmission and substation infrastructure.
- Wanhatti and nearby communities – target areas for rural electrification under Component 1.2.



### 3.3 Expected Benefits

- Reliable Electricity Access: 24/7 power for both urban and remote rural communities.
- Renewable Energy Integration: Increased clean energy generation via the Moengo solar PV plant, reducing dependence on diesel and lowering GHG emissions.
- Economic Empowerment: Enabling business growth, job creation, and industrial development in the eastern region.
- Social Upliftment: Improved health, education, and overall quality of life due to better access to energy.
- Institutional Transformation: Enhanced planning, technical capabilities, and inclusivity within EBS.

## 4. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Requirements

This ESMP is structured to meet the requirements of IDB's Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS) and covers:

- Impact Identification and Mitigation Measures
- Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting Procedures
- Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan
- Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
- Biodiversity and Habitat Protection Measures
- Labor and Working Conditions Framework

## 5. ESPS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

### 5.1 Overview

The ESMP ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 1, which focuses on assessing and managing environmental and social risks and impacts. This ESMP ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 1, integrating socio-environmental insights from villages including Wanhatti, Pikin Santi, Lantiwee, Amolokondre, Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe 1 & 2, and Pina Tyari Mi. The plan systematically addresses risks, impacts, and community priorities through participatory project design, implementation, and monitoring.

### 5.2 Key Requirements and Implementation Measures

#### 5.2.1 Identification of Environmental and Social Risks

- Community-specific assessments identified risks such as contaminated water (Pikin Santi, Lantiwee, Amolokondre), health vulnerabilities, reliance on diesel power, unsafe lighting conditions, poor telecom access, and waste mismanagement.
- Biodiversity and sacred site risks were noted in Amolokondre (e.g., Fraga Tiki) and concerns over deforestation were raised in Langa Hoekoe and Tamarin.
- Economic vulnerability and migration trends were flagged in Wanhatti and Langa Hoekoe 1.

#### 5.2.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- Water purification systems (rainwater tanks, filtration) prioritized health and crop yield benefits.
- Household solar kits preferred over centralized power, responding to safety, autonomy, and extended productivity needs.
- Telecom reinforcement in isolated villages to improve emergency access and digital inclusion.
- Environmental protocols for biodiversity (wildlife monitoring, reforestation buffers) and cultural heritage (avoidance of sacred sites).
- Waste handling training and hazardous material disposal systems.

#### 5.2.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Community Relations

- Each community uses traditional leadership (captain/basja) for conflict resolution and decision-making.
- FPIC principles are practiced, with full community consultations held in all villages.
- Grievance channels reinforced through local leadership with added tools (e.g., visuals, WhatsApp updates).
- Inclusive planning and gender-sensitive approaches fostered dialogue across diverse groups.

#### 5.2.4 Compliance and Monitoring Framework

- Quarterly audits aligned with community feedback loops.
- Baseline village profiles created; follow-up metrics include water quality, energy reliability, and satisfaction scores.
- Visual communication strategies (e.g., radio updates, visual aids) preferred in areas like Lantiwee and Tamarin.

### 5.3 Organizational Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
General Manager (EBS)	Overall accountability for ESMP implementation.
Operations Manager	Ensures compliance with environmental and social performance standards.
HSEQ Supervisor	Conducts regular audits and risk assessments and monitoring performance.
Community Relations Coordinator	Leads stakeholder engagement and grievance resolution. Facilitates stakeholder dialogue and conflict resolution
Local Rangers/Field Teams	Trained in maintenance, reporting, and awareness raising.
Contractors and Subcontractors	Implement ESMP measures during construction and operation. Must comply with localized mitigation plans

### 5.4 Adaptive Management and Continuous Improvement

- The ESMP will be updated annually based on monitoring results, community sentiment, and environmental feedback.
- Gender, health, and environmental metrics will be refined with each review.
- Emergency plans will be tested and revised to match evolving risks (e.g., flooding, snake threats, health outbreaks).

### 5.5 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

- Complete village-level biodiversity studies and finalize resettlement documentation.
- Advance cultural mapping for Fraga Tiki and other sacred areas.
- Integrate digital literacy and mobile safety awareness in telecom planning.
- Expand gender impact analysis based on evolving household roles.
- Design community-based waste and climate awareness campaigns.

## 6. ESPS 2: Labor and Working Conditions

### 6.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 2, promoting fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity for workers, while establishing and maintaining safe and healthy working conditions. Based on findings from communities including Pikin Santi, Pina Tyari Mi, Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe 1 & 2, Lantiwee, Tamarin, and Wanhatti, this section has been adapted to incorporate local preferences and readiness for labor participation and workplace safety.

### 6.2 Occupational Health and Safety Plan

The objective of this OHS Plan is to prevent work-related injuries and illnesses and to ensure a safe, respectful, and inclusive working environment for all individuals employed directly or indirectly under the SU-L1074 Project. This includes community members participating in construction, operation, and maintenance of energy, water, and telecom systems.

#### **A. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)**

Systematic risk assessments will be conducted for each project phase. Identified key risks include:

- Fire hazards: from candles, kerosene, and diesel use (notably in Amolokondre, Wanhatti, Lantiwee).
- Manual labor risks: lifting injuries, falling objects, cuts, or strains during construction and installation of systems.
- Electrical hazards: shock or burns from unshielded systems or improper handling.
- Heat exposure: especially noted in Langa Hoekoe, requiring work adaptation.
- Insect bites, wildlife encounters (snakes, scorpions) and vector-borne diseases in jungle areas.
- Exposure to hazardous waste: such as discarded batteries or fuel containers (noted in Tamarin and Pina Tyari Mi).

A village-specific hazard log will be maintained and updated by the local EBS Safety Officer.

#### **B. Elimination, substitution, and modification of Hazards**

Preventive measures will be prioritized using the hierarchy of controls:

- Substitution: Replacing diesel/kerosene lighting with solar-powered systems, thus eliminating fire and fume hazards.
- Engineering controls: Safe design of solar installations, grounding, and isolation of electric components.
- Administrative controls:
  - Work schedules adapted to local heat and climate patterns.
  - Establishment of exclusion zones around hazardous work areas.
  - Onsite signage in local languages (Aucaans, Sranan Tongo).

### C. Worker Training and Awareness

All project workers, including community participants, will undergo:

1. Mandatory Safety Induction Training prior to deployment.
2. Refresher courses every 6 months on:
  - Equipment handling
  - Emergency procedures
  - Electrical safety
  - Wildlife safety
3. Specialized Training Modules for:
  - Safe installation and maintenance of solar, water, and telecom systems
  - Waste management (e.g., old batteries, diesel drums)
  - Gender sensitivity and non-discrimination
  - Basic first aid and emergency response

Training features:

- Delivered in local languages (Aucaans, Sranan Tongo)
- Designed to be gender-sensitive and inclusive
- Scheduled flexibly to accommodate local rhythms and social responsibilities

### D. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All workers (including local residents) will be provided with and required to use appropriate PPE:

PPE Required	Use Context
Helmets	General construction areas
Gloves	Manual handling, electrical work
Steel-toed boots	Any construction or installation site
High-visibility vests	Roadside or low-visibility conditions
Respirators	Areas with dust or smoke
Safety goggles	Drilling or dust-producing activities

Notes:

- PPE will be provided free of charge
- Frequent replacements required due to harsh jungle conditions
- Local PPE storage and distribution centers will be established in key villages (e.g., Wanhatti, Moengo)

### E. Health Monitoring and Emergency Preparedness

- Each worksite will have a first aid kit and at least one trained first aider present.
- Local clinic collaboration will be established (e.g., Lantiwee Mission Clinic, Moengo hospital).
- Emergency evacuation plans will be developed for all villages.
- Workers exposed to hazardous conditions will undergo routine health monitoring.

## F. Community-specific adjustments

Village	Specific OHS Consideration
Amolokondre	High reliance on candles; strong fire hazard awareness campaigns needed
Pikin Santi	Willingness to train and participate in construction and maintenance
Pina Tyari Mi	Strong interest in tailored, flexible training and maintenance capacity building
Langa Hoekoe I/II	Work/rest schedules must be adjusted for extreme heat; hydration stations required
Tamarin	Community open to training, but structured support and follow-up needed
Lantiwee	Dependence on diesel—immediate risk reduction priority with solar transition
Wanhatti	Strategic location for PPE depot and safety coordination point

## G. Grievance Redress and Incident Reporting

- Establish anonymous and confidential reporting channels for workers to voice safety concerns.
- Assign village-based OHS focal points, reporting to the central EBS safety manager.
- All accidents and near-misses will be logged into and investigated within 48 hours.

## H. Monitoring and Reporting

- Monthly safety audits by EBS and local supervisors.
- Safety performance indicators (e.g., training completion, incidents reported, PPE distributed) reported quarterly.
- Community feedback loops (e.g., via Krutu) will be used to adapt OHS procedures.

## 6.3 Emergency Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

### A. Overview

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) outlines the measures, roles, and procedures for preventing, preparing for, and responding to emergencies that may occur during the implementation of infrastructure activities under the Electrification and Renewable Energy Integration Program. It applies to all construction and operational sites, especially those in rural, riverine, and forested areas.

### B. Site-specific Emergency Response Plans (ERPs)

Each project site must develop a Site-specific ERP prior to the commencement of construction or installation activities. These ERPs must be tailored to the specific hazards present and include the following elements:

#### 1. Natural Hazards and Environmental Risks

- River Proximity (e.g., Langa Hoekoe, Wanhatti):
  - Implement drowning risk protocols, including:
    - Mandatory life jackets for any river-related work.
    - Clear signage near rivers warning of deep water or strong currents.
    - Emergency flotation devices at river crossing points.

#### 2. Wildlife Encounters

- Snake and insect encounters:
  - Daily vegetation clearance in work zones.
  - Workers wear snake-proof boots in high-risk areas.
  - Provision of anti-venom kits at field sites.
  - First aiders trained in bite response protocols.



### 3. Fire Hazards

- Safe storage of diesel and kerosene.
- Clear no-smoking zones.
- Portable fire extinguishers at all campsites and work zones.
- Evacuation drills conducted every 3 months.
- Fire watch assignments for hot work (e.g., welding, cutting).

### 4. Medical Emergencies

- Establishment of first aid stations at each worksite with:
  - At least 1 trained first aider per 25 workers.
  - Adequate first aid supplies (including snake bite kits and burn care).
  - Communication plan for contacting nearest clinics/hospitals.
  - Designated emergency transport vehicles or boats.

### 5. Hazardous Materials and Spill Response

- Fuel, oil, battery acid containment kits available on-site.
- Workers trained in spill response procedures.
- Any spills must be reported immediately and documented using the Incident Reporting System (IRS).
- Secure storage for hazardous materials and daily inspection of containers.

## C. Incident Reporting and Investigation

### 1. Incident Reporting System (IRS)

All worksites must maintain an accessible Incident Reporting System (IRS) for workers to report:

- Injuries and accidents
- Near-miss events
- Unsafe work conditions
- Environmental hazards

Key features:

- Visual symbols and oral formats available for workers with limited literacy.
- Reporting forms placed in a secure but accessible location (e.g., site office or community center).
- A confidentiality policy to protect whistleblowers.
- Option to report via local captain or OHS focal point (trained in documentation).

### 2. Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Site Supervisor	Initial response and notification
First Aider	Provide medical support
OHS Officer	Investigate and report incidents within 48 hours
Local Captain	Support verbal or translated reporting
Project Safety Manager	Final incident review and reporting to IDB and EBS HQ

### 3. Investigation and Follow-up

- All incidents to be logged within 24 hours.
- Serious incidents (e.g., fatalities, severe injuries) to be reported to EBS and relevant authorities immediately.
- Investigations to identify root causes and determine corrective and preventive actions (CAPAs).
- Weekly and monthly OHS reports to include incident trends and improvement measures.

#### **D. Emergency Drills and Community involvement**

- Quarterly drills for:
  - Fire evacuation
  - River rescue
  - Medical emergencies
- Drills must be documented, evaluated, and improved each cycle.
- Community members (e.g., in Wanhatti, Tamarin, Lantiwee) to be involved in drills if infrastructure is near households.
- Community leaders to receive basic first aid orientation and contact numbers for emergencies.

#### **E. Documentation and Performance Monitoring**

- Each incident must include:
  - Incident report form (visual/oral-supported if needed)
  - Witness statements (oral or written)
  - Photo evidence (if applicable)
  - Corrective measures taken
- Monthly and quarterly OHS performance reviews to include:
  - Number of incidents/near misses
  - Response time
  - Results of drills
  - PPE availability and usage rates

#### **F. Communication and Review**

- Posters, local radio messages, and oral briefings will be used to explain emergency procedures.
- Plans will be reviewed bi-annually, or immediately after a major incident.

## 6.4 Special Measures in Case of Pandemics or Epidemics

- Awareness campaigns in collaboration with regional health providers.
- Emphasis on hygiene during rainy seasons (linked to higher infection rates in Amolokondre and Lantiwee).
- Backup community-based quarantine plans where clinics are absent (e.g., Pikin Santi).

## 6.5 Labor Rights and Worker Welfare

- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity:
  - Gender-neutral hiring practices encouraged as more women engage in utility planning (Wanhatti, Lantiwee).
  - Respect for traditional leadership's role in labor negotiations.
- Worker Contracts and Conditions:
  - Contracts to be written in plain Dutch or explained orally to ensure full understanding.
  - Transparent remuneration standards shared with captains for community trust.
  - Compliance with Suriname's labor laws and IDB requirements regarding working hours, wages, and benefits.
- Worker Grievance Mechanism:
  - Confidential reporting lines through community leaders and WhatsApp group options.
  - Dedicated liaison will coordinate labor complaints, supported by a rotating community oversight group.

### 6.5.1 Labor Management Procedure (LMP)

#### **A. Objective**

This Labor Management Procedure (LMP) establishes clear protocols to ensure fair, transparent, and lawful treatment of all workers under the SU-L1074 project. It covers direct workers, contracted workers, and community labor, ensuring protection of rights and compliance with ESPS 2 and Surinamese labor law.

#### **B. Recruitment and Selection**

##### 1. Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

- Gender-neutral hiring practices are encouraged, especially as more women in Wanhatti and Lantiwee express interest in utility-related work.
- Recruitment will prioritize local hiring to maximize community benefit.
- No discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, marital status, religion, age, or disability.
- Traditional leadership (captains and basjas) will be consulted and respected during recruitment, while ensuring open competition and fair selection.

##### 2. Recruitment Transparency

- All job opportunities will be publicly announced, using:
  - Village notice boards
  - Local Krutu (community gatherings)
  - Radio announcements
- Eligibility and requirements will be explained in plain Dutch and/or local languages (Aucaans, Sranan Tongo) when necessary.
- No recruitment fees shall be charged to workers.

#### **C. Worker contracting and Terms of Employment**

##### 1. Written Contracts

- All workers will receive written employment contracts in plain Dutch, and content will be orally explained for those with limited literacy.
- Contracts must include:
  - Job description and responsibilities
  - Duration and working hours
  - Payment terms (rate, frequency)
  - Leave and benefits
  - Safety and health expectations
  - Dispute resolution options

## 2. Working Conditions

- Working hours, breaks, overtime, and rest days will comply with Suriname's labor code and IDB's requirements.
- All workers will be covered by:
  - Fair wages (equal pay for equal work)
  - Social protections (if applicable under Surinamese law)
  - Safe working conditions and access to PPE
- Transparent remuneration policies will be communicated to traditional leaders to foster trust.

## D. Grievance Mechanism for Workers

An accessible and confidential Worker Grievance Mechanism (WGM) will be established, including:

### 1. Reporting Channels

- Confidential options include:
  - Community captains and basjas (trained in confidentiality)
  - Dedicated WhatsApp line managed by EBS/contractor liaison
  - On-site complaint boxes (lockable, checked weekly)
  - Direct reporting to the Labor Liaison Officer (LLO)

### 2. Grievance Handling Procedure

Step	Action
Step 1	Complaint submitted via any channel
Step 2	Acknowledgment within 2 working days
Step 3	Review and investigation by the LLO + Community Oversight Group
Step 4	Resolution or proposed corrective action within 10 working days
Step 5	If unresolved, escalate to EBS HR Department or external mediator

- Monthly review meetings between labor liaisons, community oversight reps, and EBS will ensure trend monitoring and resolution effectiveness.
- Workers will be protected from retaliation for raising grievances.

## **E. Prevention of Child Labor and Forced Labor**

Strict zero-tolerance policy enforced for:

- Child labor:
  - Minimum employment age: 16 years (per Suriname labor law).
  - No hazardous work for persons under 18.
- Forced labor:
  - All employment must be voluntary, and workers may leave freely upon contract expiration or notice.

Monitoring Measures:

- Age verification during recruitment
- Random compliance checks at project sites
- Awareness sessions on labor rights and legal working age

## **F. Monitoring and Enforcement**

- A Labor Compliance Checklist will be used by EBS and contractors.
- Contractors will be contractually obligated to comply with this LMP.
- Quarterly audits of labor practices will be conducted by the Project Environmental and Social Unit.
- All worker records (contracts, training logs, grievance logbooks) will be securely maintained and reviewed during audits.

## **G. Communication and Capacity Building**

- Training for workers and captains on labor rights, contracts, and the grievance mechanism.
- Translated visual aids and verbal explanations during onboarding to ensure full understanding.
- Regular labor rights refresher sessions (every 6 months).

## **6.6 Monitoring and Compliance**

- Health and safety audits every quarter, with visual summaries shared during village meetings.
- Worker satisfaction surveys via informal interviews and group discussions.
- Partnerships with regional trainers and unions for education rights.

## **6.7 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated**

To enhance compliance with ESPS 2, additional research and policy integration will include:

- Develop training-of-trainers modules within villages like Pina Tyari Mi and Tamarin.
- Finalize localized safety handbooks with visual aids.
- Conduct cultural sensitivity assessments to better align workplace roles with traditional norms.
- Benchmark fair wages and integrate flexible work schemes in areas with strong agricultural dependencies.

## 7. ESPS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

### 7.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 3, focusing on promoting resource efficiency, reducing pollution, and minimizing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The approach integrates findings from Wanhatti, Tamarin, Amolokondre, Pina Tyari Mi, Lantiwee, and other villages, tailoring pollution prevention and sustainable resource practices to the local context.

### 7.2 Resource Efficiency Measures

- **Energy Efficiency:**
  - Solar energy favored in all villages as a cleaner alternative to diesel (notably Amolokondre, Lantiwee, and Pina Tyari Mi).
  - Communities expressed interest in efficient appliances (e.g., low-energy lighting, solar-powered fridges).
  - Night lighting is seen as vital for safety and productivity (Wanhatti, Langa Hoekoe).
- **Water Conservation:**
  - Use of rainwater tanks already practiced; additional filtration requested (Amolokondre, Pikin Santi).
  - Promotion of household-level water storage to reduce overuse.
- **Material and Resource Management:**
  - Strong preference for local materials in construction (Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe 2).
  - Waste reduction via reuse of wood and metal emphasized in Pina Tyari Mi and Wanhatti.

### 7.3 Pollution Prevention and Control Measures

- **Air Emissions and GHG Reduction:**
  - Diesel use recognized as a risk; solar systems preferred to mitigate emissions.
  - Dust and smoke from kerosene and cooking fires noted in several villages.
  - Villagers support transition to electric stoves if costs and training are accessible.
- **Water and Soil Pollution Prevention:**
  - Fuel and battery burial noted in Tamarin, Amolokondre, and Langa Hoekoe—posing significant soil risks.
  - Waste pits needed with lined barriers to avoid groundwater contamination.
  - Community education campaigns required to build awareness.
- **Noise and Vibration Control:**
  - Villagers requested daytime-only construction to avoid nighttime disturbance (Tamarin, Wanhatti).
  - Concerns over animal disturbance and peace during rituals raised in Langa Hoekoe 2.
  -

## 7.4 Waste Management Strategies

- Waste Reduction, Recovery, and Reuse:
  - Recycling encouraged in Pina Tyari Mi and Wanhatti.
  - Local reuse of fuel containers observed but unregulated.
  - Centralized collection points needed at construction sites.
- Safe Disposal of Waste:
  - Hazardous Waste Management:
    - Improper battery and motor disposal in Tamarin and Amolokondre must be addressed urgently.
    - Villages willing to receive training and work with licensed facilities.
  - Non-Hazardous Waste:
    - Composting not widely practiced but accepted as a future option.
    - Interest in plastic and metal recycling partnerships expressed.

## 7.5 Hazardous Materials Management

- Chemical and Pesticide Handling:
  - Batteries and old fuel drums often stored or buried; no labeling or safety protocols in place.
  - Community awareness on chemical safety is minimal.
  - Dedicated training modules and posters needed in local languages.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response:
  - No spill plans exist; most villages rely on informal guidance.
  - Fraga Tiki and other sacred sites must be designated as "No Spill Zones."
  - Kits and drills should be introduced to village field teams.

## 7.6 Monitoring and Compliance

- Permanent Monitoring Measures:
  - Community-based monitoring teams can oversee visual inspections.
  - Reporting via WhatsApp and radio for incidents (Wanhatti, Lantiwee).
  - Baseline mapping of pollution hotspots to be integrated into GIS tools.
- Compliance with Environmental Regulations:
  - Training in NIMOS regulations recommended for village liaisons.
  - Third-party audits welcomed by communities if inclusive.
  - Community leaders to participate in environmental walk-throughs.

## 7.7 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further enhance compliance with ESPS 3, additional actions include:

- Develop village-specific pollution risk profiles.
- Introduce community education kits for waste and fuel management.
- Engage environmental NGOs for waste audits and biodiversity monitoring.
- Plan regional carbon offset projects such as tree planting near water bodies.



## 8. ESPS 4: Community Health and Safety

### 8.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 4, focusing on minimizing risks and negative impacts on the health, safety, and well-being of local communities affected by the project. Updates reflect site-specific risks and community-based mitigation needs identified in villages such as Wanhatti, Lantiwee, Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe, Tamarin, and Pikin Santi.

### 8.2 Community Health and Safety Measures

#### 8.2.1 Prevention of Risks and Impacts on Community Health and Safety

- Villages requested designated paths and slow zones for construction vehicles to protect children and pedestrians (Tamarin, Wanhatti).
- Dust from project activity and movement poses a concern, especially near schools and river bathing areas (Langa Hoekoe 1).
- Community meetings and visuals (e.g., posters, WhatsApp alerts) are preferred to inform people about risks and buffer zones.

#### 8.2.2 Avoiding Exposure to Hazardous Materials

- Informal disposal of batteries and oil barrels in Amolokondre and Tamarin presents environmental and health risks.
- Communities requested training on spill containment and handling of fuel containers.
- Secure community-access-restricted fuel storage points to be established near project sites.

#### 8.2.3 Minimizing Exposure to Polluted Water and Disease Prevention

- Frequent diarrhea outbreaks (Amolokondre, Pikin Santi) highlight need for filtered rainwater and sanitation campaigns.
- River water used for bathing in Lantiwee and Wanhatti poses sanitation risks.
- Need for seasonal mosquito prevention strategies and health awareness outreach via radio and visuals.

#### 8.2.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans

A more detailed Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Response Plan is available under Chapter 6.1.5.3 (Disaster Risk Assessment) of the ESA.

- No existing emergency protocols in most villages; communities depend on captains for coordination.
- Snakebite risks and fire outbreaks (candles, kerosene) cited in Wanhatti and Amolokondre.
- Emergency drills to be designed in collaboration with traditional leadership and health partners.
- Community radio and mobile alerts to be integrated into early warning systems.

#### 8.2.5 Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change and Natural Disasters

A more detailed Disaster Risk Management Plan is available under Chapter 6.1.5.3 (Disaster Risk Assessment) of the ESA.

- Villages reported seasonal flooding, particularly near riverbanks (Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe).
- Elevated solar panel installations and raised water tanks to be prioritized.
- Use of sandbags and local vegetation buffers encouraged as low-tech climate resilience tools.
- Mapping of flood-prone homes and inclusion in evacuation route planning.

#### 8.2.6 Community Health and Safety Plan (CHSP)

This plan outlines proactive measures to prevent, minimize, and manage health and safety risks to community members arising from project activities. It ensures informed participation, protection of vulnerable populations (especially children and elderly), and resilience to climate and environmental stressors.

##### 8.2.6.1 Prevention of Risks and Impacts on Community Health and Safety

###### Key Measures:

- Designated paths and slow zones:
  - Mark and enforce safe pedestrian zones and vehicle speed limits near homes, schools, and public areas (Tamarin, Wanhatti).
  - Use flag personnel or community monitors during heavy equipment movement.
- Dust and Air Quality Management:
  - Implement dust suppression (e.g., water spraying) near sensitive areas such as schools and riverbanks (Langa Hoekoe 1).
  - Cover trucks carrying debris or material.
- Community Communication Tools:
  - Disseminate information on construction schedules, risks, and safety tips through:
    - Posters (visual-based, multilingual)
    - Community WhatsApp groups
    - Village meetings (krutus)
    - Mobile speakers/radio announcements

##### 8.2.6.2 Avoiding Exposure to Hazardous Materials

###### Key Measures:

- Secure Hazardous Material storage:
  - All fuel, oil, and batteries to be stored in locked, ventilated areas not accessible to the public.
  - Storage zones to be clearly marked with hazard symbols.
- Community training on Hazard Management:
  - Conduct spill response and safe handling workshops in Amolokondre and Tamarin.
  - Use visual tools and demonstrations for non-literate participants.
- Hazardous Waste Management:
  - Prohibit burial or informal disposal of batteries, fuel drums, and oil containers.
  - Arrange safe collection points and periodic pickup by licensed disposal services.

##### 8.2.6.3 Minimizing Exposure to Polluted Water and Disease Prevention

###### Key Measures:

- Water Safety and Sanitation:
  - Distribute and promote filtered rainwater systems in diarrhea-prone villages (e.g., Pikin Santi, Amolokondre).

- Identify and protect bathing areas from construction runoff and contamination (Lantiwee, Wanhatti).
- Health Awareness and Hygiene Campaigns:
  - Implement seasonal sanitation drives and handwashing campaigns using storytelling, radio messages, and community theater.
- Vector-Borne Disease Prevention:
  - Distribute mosquito nets and implement village clean-up campaigns before rainy seasons.
  - Train local youth to serve as “health scouts” for mosquito breeding site identification.

#### **8.2.6.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans**

##### **Key Measures:**

- Community-Based Emergency Protocols:
  - Work with traditional leaders to develop emergency action plans covering:
    - Snake bites
    - Fires (from kerosene/candles)
    - Medical emergencies
    - Floods
- Community Drills and Health Partner Involvement:
  - Conduct biannual emergency drills with support from health centers and NGOs.
  - Designate safe assembly points, particularly in flood-prone zones.
- Emergency Communications:
  - Use mobile alerts, community radio, and village messengers to activate warning systems.

#### **8.2.6.5 Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change and Natural Disasters**

##### **Key Measures:**

- Infrastructure Resilience:
  - Install elevated solar systems and water tanks in flood-prone areas (Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe).
  - Use local vegetation buffers and sandbags to reduce erosion and water intrusion.
- Community Mapping and Risk Reduction:
  - Map high-risk homes and paths, and include them in:
    - Evacuation route planning
    - Relocation contingency plans
  - Promote climate awareness through community theater, murals, and participatory mapping.

### **8.3 Monitoring and Compliance**

- Baseline Health Tracking:
  - Partner with village health posts to collect pre- and post-project health data.
  - Track illness trends (e.g., diarrhea, respiratory complaints, injury).
- Visual Reporting and Feedback Tools:
  - Use storytelling, drawing, stickers, and photos to gather health concerns and feedback.
  - Maintain health and safety incident logs by trained village liaisons.
- Oversight and Adaptive Measures:

- Regular audits of construction sites and community feedback sessions.
- Adjust mitigation measures based on community-reported issues and health trends.

#### 8.4. Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To ensure continued alignment with ESPS 4:

1. Deploy Mobile Health Toolkit:
  - First aid kits, oral rehydration, mosquito repellents, and sanitation kits.
  - Available at key project sites and in high-risk villages.
2. Complete Risk Mapping:
  - Continue identifying sanitation gaps, flood zones, and hazardous exposure points.
3. Formalize Health Partnerships:
  - Secure collaboration agreements with regional clinics, RGD, Medische Zending, NGOs.
4. Pilot Household Safety Kits:
  - Include flashlights, water filters, fire blankets, and safety instructions in local languages.
  - Target high-risk zones like Amolokondre and Langa Hoekoe.

## 9. ESPS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

### 9.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 5, which focuses on minimizing displacement, ensuring fair compensation, and supporting livelihood restoration for affected communities. Based on consultations in Wanhatti, Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe, and Amolokondre, there are currently no known cases of involuntary resettlement. However, cultural and spiritual land use must be considered in all land planning.

### 9.2 Avoiding or Minimizing Displacement

- Project infrastructure will avoid sacred and ecologically sensitive areas like Fraga Tiki (Amolokondre) and traditional ritual zones (Langa Hoekoe).
- Where energy or telecom structures must be placed near inhabited land, participatory mapping will be conducted.
- Community leaders emphasized that consultation before land allocation is non-negotiable (Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe).
- Preference for using already cleared areas to avoid forest loss and displacement of hunting/farming activity.

### 9.3 Compensation Measures

- Although no displacement is currently foreseen, villagers expressed concern about potential disruption to farming zones and sacred areas.
- Compensation models to respect customary land tenure systems and collective rights (Wanhatti, Langa Hoekoe).
- For loss of access (e.g., farming trails), temporary compensation or alternative access routes must be provided.
- Skills training and employment access favored as part of livelihood improvement rather than monetary-only compensation (Tamarin, Pina Tyari Mi).

### 9.4 Resettlement or Livelihood Restoration Action Plan

- Resettlement or Livelihood Restoration Action Plan •
- No RAPs are currently required; however, Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) may be needed for communities losing access to resources due to project footprint.  
If implemented, LRPs will:
  - Document indirect impact zones like hunting areas or forest collection paths.
  - Ensure participation of captains and affected families.
  - Include cultural sensitivity protocols to avoid unintended disrespect.
  - Monitor restoration outcomes using both economic and social well-being indicators.

### 9.5 Monitoring and Compliance

- Visual land use monitoring by trained rangers and community liaisons.
- Traditional leaders will co-sign access maps and validate loss of access.
- Grievance redress must include both verbal and written pathways.
- Spot checks in sensitive zones to avoid encroachment or cultural damage.

## 9.6 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To enhance compliance with ESPS 5, additional actions include:

- Full participatory mapping with all 8 communities and shared village land use overlays.
- Agreement templates to be developed with clear opt-out clauses.
- Training for communities on land rights and negotiation tactics.
- Engagement with cultural heritage experts to classify spiritual-use lands.

## 9.7 Economic Displacement Framework and Contingency Plan (aligned with ESPS 5)

### 9.7.1 Objective

To ensure that if unanticipated economic displacement occurs—such as temporary or permanent loss of access to farming areas, hunting zones, forest products, spiritual sites, or communal land—impacted persons or groups are fairly compensated and supported in restoring or improving their pre-project livelihoods.

### 9.7.2 Procedure for Identifying and Managing Economic Displacement

Even without foreseen displacement, the following procedure will be applied in case of changes due to rerouting, infrastructure expansion, or field construction realities:

Step 1: Early Warning and Screening

- Construction supervision teams and community liaisons will flag any activity that:
  - Limits access to land or forest paths
  - Restricts resource use (e.g., trees, water sources, game trails)
  - Damages sacred or cultural-use lands
- Weekly site walkthroughs and verbal community reports (including from captains) will feed into screening.

Step 2: Impact Assessment and Verification

- Rapid social assessment to determine:
  - Households using the land
  - Cultural significance of the land or access path
  - Type and frequency of use (farming, collection, rituals)
- Community leaders will co-sign validation forms of use or impact.

Step 3: Classification of Impact

- Temporary Impacts (e.g., blocked trail for construction): require access restoration and/or temporary assistance.
- Permanent Impacts (e.g., loss of farming plot or collection forest): require compensation or livelihood restoration measures.

### 9.7.3 Compensation Principles

Compensation for economic displacement will be guided by the following principles:

1. Respect for Customary Tenure and Collective Rights

- Customary and communal land use (e.g., clan-managed hunting zones or farm plots) will be recognized even if undocumented.
- All compensation or replacement will be negotiated with affected families and village captains.

## 2. Compensation Types

Impact Type	Compensation Options
Temporary access loss	Alternative access route + food/security support during impact period
Permanent livelihood loss	Skills training, employment prioritization, or support to relocate activity
Loss of forest/cultural use	Access to equivalent area + cultural preservation assistance (if applicable)

## 3. Non-Monetary Preferences

- Communities like Tamarin and Pina Tyari Mi favor skills development, tools, or employment over cash compensation.

## 4. Cultural Sensitivity

- Sacred sites (e.g., Fraga Tiki in Amolokondre) or ritual zones (Langa Hoekoe) cannot be replaced and must be avoided entirely.
- If access to such areas is unintentionally blocked, ceremonial restitution will be designed in collaboration with elders and spiritual leaders.

### 9.7.4 Livelihood Restoration Procedure (if needed)

If economic displacement affects 5 or more households in a location, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be triggered, with the following components:

- Baseline socioeconomic profile of affected households
- Inventory of losses (land access, forest resources, income sources)
- Restoration activities:
  - Agriculture: seeds, tools, land preparation
  - Hunting/gathering: new access paths, agreements for shared use
  - Small business: equipment, technical support
- Participation of captains and female-headed households in planning and oversight
- Monitoring of outcomes for 12–24 months

### 9.7.5 Monitoring and Compliance

#### 1. Land and Access Monitoring

- Monthly visual monitoring by community liaisons and project rangers.
- Participatory mapping overlays updated to reflect new paths, cleared areas, or construction zones.
- Traditional leaders will co-sign updates to access maps and validate land use claims.

#### 2. Indicators for Livelihood Monitoring

Indicator	Frequency	Responsible Party
% of affected persons with restored access	Quarterly	Community liaison + EBS
% of households reporting income recovery	Bi-annually	Livelihood support team
# of grievances related to land/access	Monthly log	Grievance redress team
Inclusion of women and youth in LRP	Project-level	LRP coordinator
Number of compensation agreements signed	Ongoing	Legal/land officer + captain



### **3. Grievance Mechanism**

- Verbal and written complaints accepted.
- Reports can be made:
  - To the captain or basja
  - Via grievance WhatsApp line
  - At monthly village feedback meetings
- Cases resolved in 10–15 working days with feedback provided.

#### **9.7.6 Next Steps and Strengthening of ESPS 5 Compliance**

- Complete participatory land mapping for all 8 villages with layered use zones (e.g., farming, sacred, hunting).
- Develop land access agreement templates with clear opt-out or renegotiation clauses.
- Deliver community training on land rights, negotiation, and grievance handling.
- Engage with cultural heritage experts to codify and protect spiritual lands before final site design.
- Develop early warning field forms to track land conflicts or pre-displacement risks.

## 10. ESPS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

### 10.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 6, focusing on minimizing impacts on biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources. Community observations from Tamarin, Amolokondre, Wanhatti, and Langa Hoekoe have been used to tailor the project's biodiversity management to the ecological and cultural realities of each area.

### 10.2 Biodiversity Conservation and Impact Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts:
  - Villages raised concerns about the impact of construction and noise on wildlife (Langa Hoekoe 2, Tamarin).
  - Fraga Tiki and surrounding sacred forest areas identified as non-negotiable no-go zones (Amolokondre).
  - Deforestation for solar fields must avoid ecologically or spiritually sensitive locations.
- Adaptive Management for Long-Term Restoration:
  - Restoration of forest edges and riparian zones encouraged by communities using native species.
  - Ecological monitoring will include community-led observations and wildlife reporting.
  - Flexibility in conservation strategies based on seasonal changes (e.g., migration, flooding).

### 10.3 Biodiversity Compensation and Offset Measures

- Net Positive Impact Approach:
  - Reforestation and enrichment planting along degraded corridors (e.g., abandoned trails) proposed as offsets.
  - Local species nurseries to be developed in collaboration with interested villages (Pina Tyari Mi).
- Critical Habitat Considerations:
  - Fraga Tiki and similar areas are culturally designated as critical habitats; no construction is permitted.
  - Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to include cultural and ecological significance ranking.

## 10.4 Habitat and Ecosystem Protection Measures

- Non-Critical Habitat Conservation:
  - Wanhatti and Amolokondre residents identified forest and water sources critical for livelihood and heritage.
  - Wildlife corridors to be preserved, especially near forest edges where hunting and harvesting occur.
- Protection of Ecosystem Services:
  - Rainwater catchment zones and community farming areas to be protected from runoff.
  - Local practices like selective logging and medicinal plant collection to be integrated into conservation planning.

## 10.5 Management of Living Natural Resources

- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:
  - Training villagers in sustainable harvesting techniques (e.g., honey, oils, herbs).
  - Documentation of traditional ecological knowledge to be supported and shared with consent.
  - Villagers open to partnerships for conservation-linked businesses, including medicinal plant products.

## 10.6 Monitoring and Compliance

- Biodiversity Monitoring Program:
  - Community rangers to receive training in ecological survey techniques.
  - Key indicators to include wildlife sightings, forest cover change, and river clarity.
  - Remote sensing supported by ground-level observations (e.g., via WhatsApp group or captain reports).
- Regulatory Compliance and Reporting:
  - Visual biodiversity scorecards to be shared quarterly with each community.
  - Youth groups and school clubs encouraged to support biodiversity tracking.

## 10.7 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further strengthen compliance with ESPS 6, additional actions include:

- Develop GIS maps with overlay of critical habitats and land use.
- Host training in species identification and community monitoring tools.
- Establish incentive programs for conservation (e.g., carbon credits, eco-certification).
- Strengthen partnerships with NGOs and research institutions for long-term conservation gains.

## 11. ESPS 7: Indigenous Peoples

### 11.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 7, which focuses on protecting Indigenous peoples' rights, ensuring meaningful consultation, and promoting culturally appropriate mitigation measures. All project-affected communities—Wanhatti, Amolokondre, Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe, and Pikin Santi—are either Indigenous or Tribal Peoples (ITPs), predominantly Maroon (Saramaccan and Aukan). Project activities have been informed by local governance structures, cultural heritage, and FPIC-aligned engagement practices.

### 11.2 Avoiding and Mitigating Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

- Traditional land-use zones, such as Fraga Tiki (Amolokondre), are excluded from project infrastructure.
- Project layouts are adapted to avoid disrupting sacred forests and spiritual areas.
- Customary farming, hunting, and water-use zones are being preserved and mapped collaboratively.
- Compensation measures (training, eco-business development) are culturally aligned and non-monetary when preferred.
- Economic support linked to traditional practices like medicinal plant collection and agroforestry.

### 11.3 Consultation and Indigenous Peoples' Plan

- All consultations were held with village captains, basjas, and councils, as well as informal leaders and youth.
- Villagers preferred oral storytelling, visuals, and community meetings over written formats.
- While no IPP is currently triggered, a Community Cultural Protocol will be developed per site.
- FPIC is an ongoing process; communities reserve the right to halt or delay implementation if not satisfied.

### 11.4 Addressing Cross-Border and Voluntarily Isolated Indigenous Peoples

- Addressing Cross-Border and Voluntarily Isolated Indigenous Peoples
- No voluntarily isolated groups identified in project zones.
- Coordination with regional Indigenous organizations to ensure alignment with cross-border networks and migratory practices.

### 11.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Interaction with Indigenous Peoples

- A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) is being identified from each village where possible.
- Each CLO will serve as the bridge between the project team and village authority.
- Traditional leaders are included in project oversight and periodic progress evaluations.
- Community radio and WhatsApp are the preferred communication platforms.

### 11.6 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- FPIC protocols are embedded in all project stages and adapted to each village's cultural structure.
- Communities require project teams to announce their arrival, request permission, and respect community protocols.
- Disclosure tools include drawings, short videos, and oral summaries in local languages.
- Decisions are made through family cluster discussions and formal village meetings.

### 11.7 Monitoring and Compliance

- Social impact tracking includes perceived well-being, satisfaction with participation, and respect for protocols.
- Monitoring will be co-led by traditional leadership and community youth.
- Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) will inform biodiversity conservation and adaptive strategies.
- Villages expect bi-annual reporting and performance feedback in non-technical formats.

### 11.8 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further strengthen compliance with ESPS 7, additional actions include:

- Finalize community maps showing cultural sites, land use, and no-go zones.
- Develop training on FPIC principles and negotiation for youth and elderly.
- Formalize agreements using culturally valid signatures or symbols.
- Translate key documents into Saramaccan, Aukan, and other local dialects as needed.

### 11.9 Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) – Electrification Project SU-L1074

#### 11.9.1 Purpose and Scope

This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) ensures that project development is culturally appropriate, participatory, and aligned with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). It applies to all directly and indirectly affected Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ITPs), including Maroon (Saramaccan and Aukan) communities in Wanhatti, Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe 1 & 2, Tamarin, Pikin Santi, Pina Tyari Mi, and Lantiwee.

#### 11.9.2 Legal and Policy Framework

This IPP aligns with:

- IDB Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF) – ESPS 7: Indigenous Peoples
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Suriname's draft legal frameworks for land rights and Indigenous/Tribal autonomy
- The Suriname FPIC Protocol under review by the Ministry of Regional Development and Sport (ROGS)
- Community protocols shared through the Cultural Community Protocol Mapping Exercise (ref: *Documented in Participatory Mapping 2025 Report, ACT Guianas*)

#### 11.9.3 Key Objectives

- Respect customary land rights and sacred sites
- Guarantee meaningful participation and culturally appropriate communication
- Minimize and mitigate adverse impacts
- Strengthen local capacities for negotiation and benefit-sharing
- Ensure FPIC as an ongoing, iterative process

#### **11.9.4 Key Components**

##### **A. Culturally Appropriate Engagement**

- All consultations held in local languages using oral storytelling, visuals, and group dialogues.
- Each village designated a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to bridge communication.
- Traditional authority (captains, basjas, elders) lead decisions with support from youth and women's groups.

##### **B. Land and Cultural Heritage Protection**

- Fraga Tiki (Amolokondre) and other ritual zones excluded from project design.
- Participatory maps include:
  - Spiritual-use areas
  - Hunting/farming zones
  - Water access points
- Mapping data stored securely and shared back with communities.

##### **C. Mitigation and Livelihood Support**

- No physical relocation is planned.
- Where access to resources is impacted, Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) will be co-developed.
- Preference for non-monetary compensation: training, solar repair kits, support for traditional livelihoods (e.g., herbal medicine collection, agroforestry).

##### **D. FPIC Implementation and Recording**

FPIC is defined here as:

*A collective decision-making process by ITPs, undertaken free from coercion, with full disclosure, and before project approval or implementation.*

##### **FPIC Steps Implemented:**

1. Initial Outreach – through regional Indigenous networks and village authority
2. Disclosure Tools – Drawings, videos, and oral sessions shared before site visits
3. Permission Protocols – Teams announce visits and request ceremonial approval to enter
4. Consent Recording – Consent is:
  - Verbally agreed in krutu (formal meeting)
  - Recorded in minutes, video, or audio, and co-signed with symbols or captain's mark
5. Updated FPIC Logs – Updates and re-consents are triggered:
  - Before each major project phase
  - If infrastructure locations are revised
  - If new risks are identified

FPIC documentation is stored by Project CLOs and the implementing agency, with copies provided to each village.

##### **E. Capacity Building**

- Training for youth and elderly people in:
  - FPIC principles
  - Negotiation and land rights
  - Participatory monitoring tools
- Partner organizations (e.g., ACT, VIDS, ROGS) to provide ongoing support.

### 11.9.5 Monitoring and Reporting

Indicator	Frequency	Method	Responsible Party
FPIC compliance log updated	Quarterly	CLO reports + community meetings	Social Safeguards Officer
% of communities reporting satisfaction with participation	Bi-annually	Surveys + storytelling sessions	Community Liaisons
# of traditional leaders in project oversight	Ongoing	Participation rosters	Project PMU
Cultural site encroachments	Ongoing	Mapping + audits	Field Teams + Villagers
FPIC-related grievances	Monthly	CLO log + WhatsApp line	CLO + Grievance Team

### 11.9.6 Grievance Redress

- Communities may report grievances orally, via WhatsApp, or through traditional leaders.
- A dedicated Indigenous Grievance Focal Point will ensure culturally appropriate resolution.
- A 15-day response window is guaranteed with feedback in oral or visual formats.

### 11.9.7 Reference Documents and Integration

This IPP is informed by:

- Participatory Mapping Report 2025, ACT Guianas
- Village Chapter Reports (uploaded: Pikin Santi, Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe, Tamarin, etc.)
- 24 March 2025 ESA Consultation Summary, including FPIC verification statements
- Socio-Economic Baseline Report, March 2025 (File: *B9011799 Socio-Economic Report Rev1.docx*)

This IPP is a standalone annex to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and will be updated annually based on:

- Field monitoring
- New FPIC agreements
- Grievance trends and cultural feedback



## 12. ESPS 8: Cultural Heritage

### 12.1 Overview

This section ensures full compliance with the IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 8, which aims to protect cultural heritage from adverse project impacts and promote its respectful integration into project planning. Consultations held in Amolokondre, Langa Hoekoe, Wanhatti, and other communities revealed the presence of culturally significant sites such as Fraga Tiki, sacred forest zones, burial grounds, and ceremonial spaces. These findings have guided the formulation of culturally appropriate management measures.

### 12.2 Chance Finds Procedure

A Chance Finds Procedure will be implemented at all project sites to manage unexpected discoveries of cultural or historical value. The procedure includes:

- Immediate Work Suspension upon discovery of cultural materials (e.g., artifacts, human remains, sacred symbols).
- Notification Protocol:
  - Alert the village captain, designated cultural representatives, and EBS environmental safeguards team.
  - Notify the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture – Directorate of Culture / Division of Archaeology and Monuments (DCM) within 24 hours.
- Expert Evaluation:
  - Engage national heritage experts and anthropologists in coordination with traditional leaders.
- Decision-Making:
  - Any action related to the preservation, documentation, or respectful relocation of items must be approved by both the traditional authority and DCM, in line with Surinamese law and local customs.
- Resumption of Work only after formal clearance from national and local stakeholders.

### 12.3 Mitigation Measures for Non-Critical Cultural Heritage

Some communities have flagged informal or undocumented cultural assets (e.g., family shrines, old footpaths, tree totems). Mitigation strategies follow the ESPS 8 mitigation hierarchy:

- Avoidance: All currently known sacred areas are excluded from planning footprints.
- Minimization:
  - Construction schedules will avoid high-impact activities during ritual times.
  - Worker access routes will be shifted away from informal cultural spaces.
- Restoration:
  - Minor disruptions (e.g., vegetation near ritual paths) will be visually restored.
  - Visual storytelling via murals, signage, or community art projects may be sponsored.
- Relocation: Only with explicit consent of affected families and oversight by the Ministry of Culture.

## 12.4 Protection of Critical and Irreproducible Cultural Heritage

The project classifies spiritual forests, burial grounds, and ancestral ritual zones as *critical cultural heritage*.

Measures include:

- Buffer Zones: Minimum 100-meter no-go buffer around all flagged sacred sites.
- Cultural Mapping: Confirmed with FPIC and documented in Community Maps (see reference: *Participatory Mapping Report – ACT Guianas, 2025*).
- Cultural Sensitivity Training for all contractors, covering:
  - Local customs and taboos
  - Forbidden behaviors (e.g., whistling near sacred trees, crossing burial mounds)
  - Dress code and behavior in ceremonial zones

No project materials, machinery, or personnel will enter these areas without documented community and national approval.

## 12.5 Coordination with National Heritage Authorities

The project will maintain active coordination with the following national bodies:

- Directorate of Culture / Division of Archaeology and Monuments (DCM) under the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
- National Archives of Suriname (for oral history and site verification)
- Anton de Kom University – Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
- Heritage NGOs such as the Surinaams Museum Foundation and Kulja Foundation

Coordination actions include:

- Signing an MoU for emergency response and oversight during construction
- Joint review of cultural maps and no-go zones
- Periodic joint inspections and technical review meetings
- Mobilizing university students for cultural documentation under community guidance

## 12.6 Monitoring and Compliance

Activity	Frequency	Responsible Parties
Cultural monitoring walks	Monthly	Community leaders, CLOs, heritage focal points
National heritage site audits	Bi-annually	Ministry of Culture + Safeguards Team
Chance Finds documentation and response	As needed	Contractors + Ministry + Traditional Authorities
Training delivery for workers	Prior to site mobilization and refreshers every 6 months	Cultural Heritage Consultant + CLOs

Cultural compliance will be reviewed during quarterly community audits and shared at village meetings via visual formats.

## 12.7 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further strengthen ESPS 8 compliance, the project will:

- Expand community-led cultural mapping with elders and youth
- Collaborate with the Ministry of Culture to develop heritage preservation kits for schools
- Translate cultural protocols into Saramaccan, Aukan, and Dutch
- Develop educational materials (e.g., posters, films, songbooks) for intergenerational knowledge transfer
- Share findings with national databases for cultural heritage protection and promote regional alignment with cross-border heritage sites if relevant

## 13. ESPS 9: Gender Equality

### 13.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 9, focusing on promoting gender equality, preventing gender-based violence (GBV), and ensuring equitable access to project benefits. Across project villages such as Lantiwee, Wanhatti, and Langa Hoekoe, shifts in gender roles and expectations were observed, particularly regarding access to energy, communication tools, and time-saving infrastructure.

### 13.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Measures

- Women in multiple villages (e.g., Wanhatti, Lantiwee) are increasingly managing household utilities and financial decisions, signaling readiness for active project roles.
- Equal access to training and maintenance jobs to be ensured through community-led recruitment.
- Leadership training modules will include gender balance targets and cultural sensitivity.
- Inclusive economic initiatives such as the production and sale of medicinal products will be co-designed with women.
- Equal pay and flexible scheduling are priorities voiced by women during consultations.

### 13.3 Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation

Some concern about outside workers entering villages was raised by women in Tamarin and Langa Hoekoe. GBV prevention will include:

- Strict codes of conduct signed by all contractors and workers.
- Mandatory orientation in local gender norms for visiting workers.
- Visual and oral campaigns in native languages on respect, consent, and reporting options.
- Clear reporting options through female elders, basjas, or designated officers.

### 13.4 Gender-Sensitive Grievance Mechanism

- Reporting options will include women-only channels and the possibility to report through female liaison officers.
- Confidential spaces for reporting harassment and discrimination will be established.
- Communities will be consulted to co-design GBV support pathways that align with local customs and protections.
- Retaliation protection and survivor-centered approaches will be emphasized.

### 13.5 Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Minors

- Youth safety protocols will be developed in collaboration with community leadership and health services.
- Background checks and SEA training will be required for all staff engaging in with children.
- Visual storytelling and school visits will be used to educate young people about their rights.
- Integration with child protection authorities for emergency response pathways.

## 13.6 Monitoring and Compliance

- Gender participation tracking in meetings, trainings, and employment.
- Regular gender audits and informal village feedback sessions.
- Female representation required in community monitoring groups.
- Periodic reflection sessions on project impact on household dynamics and role-sharing.

## 13.7 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further strengthen compliance with ESPS 9, additional actions include:

- Develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP) informed by findings in Lantiwee and Pina Tyari Mi.
- Organize women-led innovation circles to pilot community technologies.
- Expand gender equality training to include youth groups and men.
- Coordinate with national gender agencies and NGOs for broader support.

## 13.8 Gender Action Plan (GAP)

This Gender Action Plan (GAP) outlines concrete, culturally appropriate measures to promote gender equality, prevent gender-based violence (GBV), and ensure equitable access to the benefits of the project for women, men, and youth in communities such as Lantiwee, Wanhatti, Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe, Amolokondre, and Pina Tyari Mi.

### 13.8.1 Objectives of the GAP

1. Ensure equal participation of women and men in training, employment, and decision-making.
2. Prevent GBV, SEA, and harassment, particularly with the entry of external workers.
3. Increase economic opportunities for women linked to the project.
4. Ensure gender-responsive grievance and protection mechanisms.
5. Monitor and evaluate gender impacts and adapt interventions accordingly.

### 13.8.2 Key GAP Measures

Category	Activities/Measures	Responsible Parties	Timeline
Gender-Responsive Employment & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ensure equal access to technical and maintenance jobs via community-led selection.</li><li>- Prioritize training for women in solar, water, and IT systems.</li><li>- Leadership training modules to include 50% female participation targets.</li></ul>	EBS HR team, Community Liaisons, CLOs	Starting Q1 2026
Inclusive Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Support women-led ventures such as medicinal plant processing, food vending, or mobile solar services.</li><li>- Provide seed grants and capacity-building in finance, marketing, and cooperative structuring.</li></ul>	Ministry of Social Affairs, NGOs, ACT Guianas	Q2 2026 – onward

Category	Activities/Measures	Responsible Parties	Timeline
GBV Prevention & Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sign Code of Conduct by all contractors and staff.</li> <li>- GBV orientation for all visiting workers.</li> <li>- Visual/aural campaigns on consent and respectful behavior.</li> </ul>	Contractors, CLOs, GBV Consultant	Prior to site mobilization
Child and Youth Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop Youth Safety Protocols with schools and clinics.</li> <li>- Mandatory background checks and SEA training for staff.</li> <li>- Visual campaigns and school visits using storytelling.</li> </ul>	MoE, MoH, Local Clinics	Q2 2026
Grievance Mechanism (GM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish women-only GM channels via female elders or liaison officers.</li> <li>- Design confidential reporting spaces.</li> <li>- Engage women in co-design of GM procedures.</li> </ul>	EBS Safeguards Unit, Village Captains, Women Leaders	Starting Q1 2026
Community Dialogue & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate women-led community innovation circles.</li> <li>- Host sessions on shifting gender roles, equality, and shared decision-making.</li> <li>- Involve men and youth in dialogues to promote allyship.</li> </ul>	Community Facilitators, Gender Experts	Ongoing
Capacity Building & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner with national gender agencies, NGOs, and ACT Guianas.</li> <li>- Build capacity of local gender focal points.</li> <li>- Develop training content in Saramaccan, Aukan, and Dutch.</li> </ul>	Gender Affairs Bureau, NGOs, Ministry of Regional Development	Q1–Q3 2026

### 13.8.3 Monitoring & Indicators

Indicator	Target	Frequency	Responsible
% of women in technical trainings	≥ 40%	Quarterly	Project M&E Officer
% of women in leadership or paid roles	≥ 30%	Bi-Annually	EBS HR/Contractor
GBV incidents reported and resolved via GM	100% resolved within 30 days	Monthly	Safeguards Officer
Community awareness sessions held	At least 1 per village/quarter	Quarterly	CLOs, NGOs
Youth and child protection complaints	Zero tolerance for SEA	Real-time tracking	Gender Focal Point

#### **13.8.4. Coordination & Accountability**

- The GAP will be coordinated through a Gender Working Group (GWG) including:
  - Community women representatives
  - EBS HR and Social Safeguards teams
  - National gender agencies
  - NGO and health sector partners
- Gender Focal Points in each village will lead the implementation at the local level.
- The GAP will be updated annually based on participatory gender audits and community feedback loops.

#### **13.8.5 Next Steps**

- Finalize GAP with community validation meetings by Q1 2026.
- Translate GAP summaries into Saramaccan and Aukan for dissemination.
- Launch training-of-trainers (ToT) for local female leaders to carry out awareness-raising.
- Develop a one-page illustrated GAP poster for village bulletin boards and WhatsApp groups.

## 14. ESPS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure of Information

### 14.1 Overview

This section ensures compliance with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard (ESPS) 10, emphasizing meaningful engagement, transparency, and informed participation. In communities like Wanhatti, Pikin Santi, Langa Hoekoe, and Tamarin, stakeholder engagement is rooted in respect for traditional leadership and accessible, culturally relevant communication methods.

### 14.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed as a stand-alone document: *“Stakeholder Engagement Plan – SU-L1074 Electrification of the East-West Region and Rural Electrification Project” (Version 7.4.25)*. This SEP should be consulted alongside the ESMP for full procedural and reporting details.

In alignment with the SEP, community engagement for this project will reflect the following preferences and practices:

- Use of storytelling, visual materials, and oral updates in local languages.
- WhatsApp groups, community radio, and village meetings as the main engagement tools.
- Inclusive involvement of captains, basjas, youth, and informal leaders in all engagement activities.
- Dedicated liaison roles for local engagement and tracking village sentiment.

Cross-Reference:

For specific procedures on stakeholder identification, consultation timelines, feedback integration, and grievance redress mechanisms, refer to Sections 4–8 of the SEP (stand-alone document).

### 14.3 Consultation and Informed Participation

Informed participation will be guided by:

- FPIC-aligned consultation methods already in place in Pina Tyari Mi and Amolokondre.
- Use of visual schedules, maps, and prototypes to facilitate dialogue.
- Adjustments to project design based on feedback (e.g., solar preferences, household lighting).

Documentation will include audio/video records with community consent and summaries in local dialects.

### 14.4 Grievance Mechanism

- Communities voiced the need for clear, fast, and safe ways to raise concerns.

The mechanism will:

- Operate through local captains and also via anonymous reporting lines (e.g., phone, voice note).
- Include gender-sensitive and youth-accessible options.
- Provide visual explanation posters in public spaces.
- Be reviewed quarterly with feedback from users.

### 14.5 Worker Grievance Mechanism

A separate system will support community workers and contractors involved in solar, water, and telecom installations.

This system will address labor grievances, safety concerns, and equity in pay.



#### 14.6 Disclosure of Information

- Key documents will be translated into Saramaccan, Aukan, and plain Dutch where needed.
- Regular updates will be shared through:
  - WhatsApp voice notes and PDF infographics.
  - Monthly radio segments (e.g., Tareno Radio).
  - Community display boards updated by the CLO.

#### 14.7 Monitoring and Compliance

Monitoring tools include:

- Community scorecards to measure satisfaction.
- Periodic “village walk-throughs” for visual feedback.
- Engagement logbooks maintained by CLOs.
- Annual review meetings with leadership.

#### 14.8 Next Steps and Information to be Integrated

To further enhance compliance with ESPS 10, additional actions include:

- Develop templates for visual engagement tracking.
- Host training for captains and basjas on inclusive decision-making.
- Ensure regular community voice documentation in reports.
- Map information gaps and preferences in each village.

## 15. ESMP Reporting and Update Procedures

### 15.1 Purpose

This section defines the procedures for tracking, reporting, and updating the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) throughout the lifecycle of the Electrification of the East-West Region and Rural Electrification Project (SU-L1074). These procedures align with IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS) and incorporate community-specific risks, as outlined in the socio-economic reports and site-specific chapters submitted by field teams.

*Cross-reference: See “B9011799 Socio-Economic Report Rev1.docx” and site-specific chapters (e.g., “Concept hoofdstuk 4 Dorp Amolokondre”, “Pina Tyari Mi”, etc.) for community-level input that informs ESMP monitoring.*

### 15.2 Reporting Responsibilities

Actor	Responsibility
EBS Safeguards Officer	Oversee ESMP implementation, consolidate monthly data, and maintain compliance logs.
Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)	Gather and report feedback, grievances, and safety concerns in culturally appropriate formats.
Contractors/Site Managers	Submit Monthly E&S Compliance Reports based on activities outlined in the Work Plan.
Independent M&E Consultant (if engaged)	Conduct third-party compliance audits and mid-term evaluations.

*Refer to the Terms of Reference for CLOs and EBS Safeguards Officer in the HR implementation plan (if applicable).*

### 15.3 Reporting Mechanisms

- Monthly E&S Implementation Report (by contractors/site teams):
  - Status of mitigation actions (dust control, fuel storage, PPE use).
  - Health and Safety incidents (linked to Section 6.2 of this ESMP).
  - Labor grievances (linked to Section 6.5).
  - Community complaints and follow-up actions.
- Quarterly Community Feedback Summary:
  - Distributed in audio-visual formats (WhatsApp, posters).
  - Presented during village meetings by CLOs and captains.
- Annual ESMP Performance Review:
  - Consolidates findings from monitoring tools, incident logs, and CLO reports.
  - Shared with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the IDB.

*Refer to the “24 maart ESA studie mw. Josta Wanhattie ea 21mrt 2025” for field data collection methods and reporting styles preferred by communities.*

## 15.4 Triggers and Frequency for ESMP Updates

Trigger	Required Action	Deadline
Design revisions (e.g., rerouting, new substation site)	Partial or full ESMP revision	Within 30 days
Discovery of unexpected environmental/social impact	Addendum to ESMP	Within 15 days
New FPIC outcome or community protocol	Cultural Protocol or FPIC log update	Within 10 days
Annual scheduled review	Comprehensive update or confirmation of validity	Annually

See Section 11.6 of this ESMP on FPIC, and “Concept hoofdstuk 4 Dorp Langa Hoekoe 2” for specific cultural risk triggers.

## 15.5 Documentation and Archiving

- Digital Storage: All ESMP-related reports will be archived in the EBS Environmental Compliance Database with backup to cloud storage.
- Village Access: Simplified ESMP updates will be kept with traditional leaders or in village bulletin boxes.
- Metadata: Each report will include the date, location, authorship, verification status, and photo documentation where applicable.

Templates for safety, cultural, and health monitoring are included in Section 8.3 (Monitoring and Compliance).

## 15.6 Disclosure and Communication

- Major ESMP updates (e.g., shift in routing, updated health protocols) will be communicated through:
  - Village meetings and FPIC channels (with CLOs and captains).
  - WhatsApp voice messages and printed leaflets in local languages.
  - Updates to EBS’s project webpage.

FPIC communication practices described in Section 11.6 and Gender-Sensitive Reporting Protocols in Section 13.4.

## 15.7 Monitoring Indicators for Reporting

Indicator	Source Document
% of mitigation measures implemented on time	ESMP Workplan Checklist
# of safety incidents (monthly)	Section 6.2 – Occupational Health and Safety
# of cultural conflicts or chance finds	Section 12 – Cultural Heritage
# of grievances resolved within 14 days	Section 6.5 – Labor Rights
Gender-disaggregated participation rate	Section 13 – Gender Equality
FPIC status per village	Section 11 – Indigenous Peoples Plan

## 16. Conclusion

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides a comprehensive, community-informed, and standards-based framework for the environmentally and socially responsible implementation of the *Electrification of the East-West Region and Rural Electrification Project*. Rooted in the IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standards (ESPS 1–10), and strengthened by direct participatory field research in Wanhatti, Amolokondre, Pikin Santi, Tamarin, Langa Hoekoe, Lantiwee, Pina Tyari Mi, and other villages, this ESMP bridges technical safeguards with the cultural, social, and environmental realities of the project area.

The ESMP integrates specific mitigation measures and operational procedures to address environmental and social risks identified by communities, including:

- Contaminated water sources and sanitation-related illnesses.
- Unsafe lighting, fuel-related fire hazards, and manual labor risks.
- Biodiversity disruption and habitat loss.
- Protection of cultural heritage sites and sacred sites.
- Evolving gender roles, with measures to promote equality and prevent GBV/SEA.
- Pollution from hazardous waste and unsafe disposal of batteries and oil.

It also incorporates detailed thematic management plans—including the Occupational Health and Safety Plan, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, Labor Management Procedures, Community Health and Safety Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Cultural Heritage Protection Plan, Gender Action Plan, and a framework for unexpected economic displacement—each aligned with national law and IDB safeguards.

Key commitments under this ESMP include:

- Adaptive management that responds to seasonal changes, emerging risks, and cultural feedback.
- Strengthened stakeholder engagement, as detailed in the stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), using culturally relevant tools such as storytelling, WhatsApp, community radio, and visual aids.
- Full compliance with IDB safeguards and Suriname’s environmental, labor, heritage, and health protection laws.
- Sustainability measures that integrate traditional knowledge into climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and livelihood development.
- Fair and confidential grievance mechanisms aligned with local communication preferences and trust structures.
- Cross-referencing and integration with the SEP, IPP framework, and land management procedures to ensure traceability and consistency across all safeguard instruments.

This ESMP is a living document, updated through quarterly monitoring, regular feedback from community leaders and members, independent audits, and alignment with evolving national regulations and donor requirements. Reporting and update procedures (Section 15) ensure that lessons learned are promptly integrated into implementation.

Through this integrated, participatory, and culturally sensitive approach, the project is positioned to meet its development objectives while safeguarding the environmental, social, and cultural integrity of the territories it serves—delivering sustainable, equitable, and community-driven benefits across Suriname’s interior.