



Republic of Suriname

Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture

Department of Culture and the

Built Heritage Foundation Suriname



“URBAN REHABILITATIONPROGRAM OF PARAMARIBO”

SU-L1046

Environmental and Social Management Manual

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By the

Program Implementing Unit (PIU)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOP	Annual Operating Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DRMAP	Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety Specialist
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMM	Environmental and Social Management Manual
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
ESMR	Environmental and Social Management Report
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOS	Government of Suriname
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICOMOS	International Charter for Conservation and Restoration
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
MESC	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
MIGLIS	Management Inst. Ground Registration and Land Information System
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MSP	Ministry of Spatial Planning, Land and Forest Management
MR	Risk Matrix
MTIT	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NIMOS	National Institute for Environment and Development
OC	Ordinary Capital
PA	Procurement Plan
PCR	Project Completion Report
PEP	Pluriannual Execution Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMR	Progress Monitoring Report
POM	Program Operating Manual
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWHS	Paramaribo World Heritage Site
PWHSMP	Paramaribo World Heritage Site Management Plan 2011-2015
PWTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication
RM	Results Matrix
SBD	Standard Bidding Documents
SBHF	Suriname Built Heritage Foundation
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

USD	United States of America Dollar
WHS	World Heritage Site

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program (PURP) will contribute to the revitalization of the historic inner city of Paramaribo, which is a United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site (WHS), by means of: a) renovation of urban spaces and of key heritage buildings; b) improvement in urban mobility (i.e., reducing motorized traffic in the WHS, and promoting non-motorized transportation); c) promotion of economic and residential activities (including the renovation of historic buildings for mixed use housing and commercial uses, as well as tourism planning and identification of soft interventions); and d) strengthening the institutional framework for managing the area's development. The Project will be financed with a US\$20 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through Loan Contract No. 3905/OC-SU, which will be executed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MESC) through the Suriname Built Heritage Foundation (SBHF).

The Paramaribo WHS is considered to have Outstanding Universal Value as an example of the gradual fusion between Dutch and other European Architectural and later North American influences, as well as elements of Creole culture and South American and indigenous materials and crafts, creating a new architectural idiom. To date, the urban core of Paramaribo has been considered virtually intact, although the socio-economic situation has resulted in intensive neglect of properties, resulting in destruction by fire and collapse. The urban core is also at risk as a result of floods, both due to heavy rains and an over-burdened sewage system.

This Environmental and Social Management Manual (ESMM) is an appendix to the "Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program, SU-L1046, Program Operating Manual" (POM). The purpose of the ESMM is to provide guidance for the implementation of the Program's environmental and social requirements, plans, and procedures. If Program activities change over time, the ESMM should be updated and amended to reflect these changes. The ESMM should therefore be considered a "living document."

In that regard, the ESMM has been updated with the findings of the ESIA's for the Reconstruction of the Parliament Building and the Restoration of the Historic Buildings, which were conducted by ILACO and finalized respectively in January and February 2019.

2.0 *OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE*

This ESMM is designed to serve as a set of written instructions and tools to systematically guide the MESC, via the SBHF, in the management of environmental and social issues associated with the Program. It includes an overarching policy statement, procedures, performance indicators, responsibilities, training, and periodic audits and inspections to be implemented by projects carried out under the Program. The ESMM is a companion management tool to the “Paramaribo World Heritage Site Management Plan 2011-2015” (PWHSMP), and cross references accordingly so as not to be repetitive. It takes as a point of departure the “Environmental and Social Assessment for the Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program” (ESA) undertaken during Program preparation, building on the recommendations and draft plans. Put simply, the ESMM is a document that sets out who does what and when with respect to environmental and social management, including the staff of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the SBHF.

The ESMM establishes the environmental and social terms and conditions that will govern the implementation of the Program, and serves as a supplement to the POM. It contains policies and procedures relevant to the implementation of the POM, as well as guidance on how to address exceptions if and when they arise.

3.0 *SBHF SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT*

The Historic Inner City of Paramaribo is valued as a vital part of Suriname's heritage. In order to protect this exceptional heritage, the SBHF affirms that careful management of the changes required for modern life is essential. This vision includes to:

- Protect and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the site, while promoting its harmonious adaptation to the needs of today's life in a modern city;
- Ensure that Paramaribo becomes a thriving, living, and contemporary city with balanced services and facilities that meet the needs of its users, while maintaining its historical and cultural significance;
- Ensure that its unique qualities and global significance are understood with the intention of to conserve the inherited historical and cultural assets;
- Build strong partnerships with local, regional, and international communities and organizations in order to transmit the vision;
- Foster awareness, pride, and understanding, and make it accessible for all; and
- Develop Paramaribo to become a model in the region for urban heritage management and conservation, using the highest standards of design and materials.
- Utilize sustainable methods to ensure protection of the natural environment.

4.0 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

4.1 COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL APPRAISAL AND PERMITTING PROCESS

There are a number of relevant national laws and regulations that apply to the Program and the anticipated urban interventions, including but not limited to regulations governing noise, air pollution, labor, safety, land use, and allowed interventions within the boundaries of the WHS. Restoration of official monuments or listed heritage buildings requires approval from the Monuments Commission within the Department of Culture of the MESC. Notwithstanding this, Suriname does not have an approved Environmental Act requiring environmental and/or social assessment of planned development projects.

Suriname has a number of laws and resolutions that protect and regulate cultural heritage and the Paramaribo WHS. These laws and resolutions are briefly described below.

- **Monuments Act (1963, revised 2002):** This was the first legislation that focused on the protection of cultural heritage, including unique monuments and archaeological resources. The act was revised in 2002. In the revision, the act established the Monuments Committee. It also provides general guidance to maintain both designated historic monuments as well as city and town views.
- **Building Act (1958):** This act oversees licenses for new constructions and residential areas in Suriname.
- **Town Planning Act (1972):** This act established that the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for the execution of spatial planning and development of urban areas.
- **Planning Act (1973):** Established that the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation is responsible for a comprehensive and sustainable policy for spatial, ecological, and socioeconomic issues.
- **State Resolution for Monuments Registration (2000):** This registered all designated monuments as officially protected. The Monuments Committee maintains the register.
- **State Resolution for establishing an Aesthetic Building Committee (2001):** This resolution formally designated the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo as a conservation zone with two additional buffer zones and defined boundaries. It also created the Building Committee. The Building Committee supervises building plans and was provided authority to evaluate building plans according to a special set of building criteria (building codes). These building codes were published in 2003 to control new constructions within the WHS and buffer zones.
- **State Resolution on the implementation of Article 4, Section 2 of the Building Code of 1956:** This resolution was approved by the President of the Republic of Suriname in 2011 (S.B. 31 October 2011 No. 74). The resolution established an Expert Building Committee (Special Advisory Committee) to review new building plans within the site according to aesthetic criteria for modern architecture, which were published in the Gazette.

4.2 COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL EHS REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Given the location of the project in a UNESCO WHS, any interventions undertaken must be done in accordance with the UNESCO standards and guidelines listed below.

- Paramaribo World Heritage Site Management Plan 2011-2015 (http://sges.heritagesuriname.org/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=10&Itemid=36) and subsequent updated and approved versions;
- UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>); and
- Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns, and Urban Areas (http://www.icomos.org.tr/Dosyalar/ICOMOSTR_0209751001353671440.pdf).
- 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention

Suriname is also a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2015 Paris Agreement, which is particularly relevant given that the WHS is located along the low lying coastal zone of the country and is particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.

4.3 COMPLIANCE WITH IDB EHS REQUIREMENTS

The IDB has classified the Program as a Category B project due to the nature of the Program's proposed interventions in a WHS. It is anticipated that the Program will cause mostly localized and short-term negative environmental and social impacts for which effective mitigation measures are available. In addition, the Program's Disaster Risk Category is high due to the risks of flooding and extreme winds. Because the Program is being financed by the IDB, it must align with the IDB Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (2006) and, by extension, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012).

Given that the Program was assessed to be a Category B project, the IDB requested that an Environmental and Social Assessment, including consultation, be conducted. The results of these assessments are reported in the ESA (including a Livelihood Restoration Plan), which is dated December 2016. The IDB will also require that a number of the projects conducted as part of the Program undertake more detailed assessments at the appropriate time in their development. A detailed Environmental and Social Assessment has been conducted for the Reconstruction of the Parliament Building and the Restoration of Historic buildings. For the Waterfront development a specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will also be carried outⁱ.

ⁱ The National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) has issued guidance on ESIA (but not in the area of urban developments) and has been tasked with the screening decision, scope, and review of ESIA's, when requested. While there is no obligation for developers to consult with NIMOS, the IDB will establish a collaborative approach between the Executing Agency (MESG) and NIMOS, so that the former solicit the advice of the latter on the proposed project to ensure that best practices in environmental and social assessment and management is followed (including IDB requirements), particularly for the Waterfront development. As a result, it is hoped that NIMOS will be able to add to their collection of guidance for ESIA, using the Waterfront as a model for future urban development projects.

4.3.1 *Special Contractual Conditions of Execution*

The special contractual conditions of execution are listed below. These requirements were detailed in the Loan Agreement for the Program, as a series of special conditions to be complied with prior to the implementation of any of the Program components.

Throughout the execution of the Program:

- Carry out, and cause, inter alia, all contractors, operators and subcontractors to carry out, all Program activities in accordance with the ESMM.

Prior to the bidding of each of the infrastructure works under Component 1, provide evidence that:

- The design plans for each of the works include the disaster and climate change mitigation as well as heritage preservation measures specified in the ESMM.
- The design plans related to the redevelopment of the waterfront and the National Assembly Building have been submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and/or their Advisory Bodies, and that such plans have not received any objections, after a period of thirty (30) days from the date of their submission, or after any other period agreed between the Bank and the Borrower.
- A specific environmental and social management plan for each of the infrastructure works has been completed, according to the terms and conditions of the ESMM.

Prior to the bidding of each of the infrastructure works of the pilot projects under Component 2, provide evidence that:

- The design plans for each of the works of the pilot projects include the disaster and climate change mitigation as well as heritage preservation measures specified in the ESMM.
- A specific environmental and social management plan for each of the infrastructure works has been completed, according to the term and conditions of the ESMM.

Prior to the commencement of each of the infrastructure works of the pilot projects under Component 2, provide evidence that:

- All relevant environmental, social, cultural heritage, health and safety permits necessary for the works have been obtained by the Borrower's appropriate entities.

Prior to the commencement of each of the infrastructure works under Component 1, provide evidence that:

- All relevant environmental, social, cultural heritage, health and safety permits necessary for the works have been obtained by the Borrower's appropriate entities;

- The businesses and persons that may be temporarily adversely affected by the works, if any, have been relocated and/or compensated, as applicable, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, within the ESMM.

Reporting and Supervision Conditions:

- Incorporate into the semiannual progress reports of the program: (i) a description of the status of compliance of the environmental and social obligations; and (ii) the budget and the human resources required for the execution the environmental and social obligations; all according to the terms and conditions of the ESMM and the loan contract.

4.3.2 Project Standards and Requirements

The Program will also align with the IDB standards and requirements listed below.

- IDB Guidelines on Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in IDB Projects (<https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/5801>); and
- Managing the Impacts of IDB Projects on Cultural Heritage (<https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7319?locale-attribute=en&locale-attribute=pt>).

5.0 BUDGET, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 PROGRAM BUDGET

For the purposes of the Program, the PIU will start with a strategic planning process as a basis for the annual budgeting. It will prepare and implement an operational plan, which will include the budget plan, procurement plan, and financial and communications plan, consistent with a 12-month financial plan that will be required from the PIU annually. In addition, the PIU will report on a semi-annual basis on implementation matters via a comprehensive report that covers actual versus planned operational, financial, and procurement matters.

The PIU has an agreed-to budget of US\$20,000,000, which is broken down into three components: 1) Urban Interventions; 2) Residential and Business Development; and 3) Institutional Development. The Urban Intervention component has a total budget of US\$15,000,000, earmarked for redevelopment of public spaces, rehabilitation of heritage buildings, and urban mobility (including transit corridors and pedestrian streets). The Residential and Business Development component has a budget of US\$2,200,000, addressing financial instruments, pilot housing projects, and pilot business development projects. Finally, the Institutional Development component has a budget of US\$1,250,000 to support the development of a management framework, planning instruments, and communication and social engagement.

Each aspect of this budget has baselines and final goals, yearly Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and means of verification, as well as assigned budgets. There is also a specific budget of US\$1,550,000 to address Project Administration Costs. A complete breakdown of this budget is provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Environmental and Social Budget

There are two relevant components for the environmental and social management budget. The subjects of the components, as well as their budget and a brief description of what they should cover, are provided below.

- **Communication and Social Engagement**
US\$500,000 (part of Component 3)
Communication and Engagement Plan (Publications, workshops, seminars to promote awareness of the cultural heritage of the historic center)
Implementation of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan Assessment
Community Liaison Officer (funds to manage and implement the grievance mechanism and community and social outreach programs)
- **Environmental Management**
US\$300,000 (part of Project Administration Costs)
Environmental and social impact assessments
Environmental and social mitigation plans
EHS Specialist (funds for localized monitoring, if needed to address complaints (e.g., noise, dust, water), execution of resettlement and livelihood assessment and

implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plan and livelihood restoration plan.

Retention of a cultural heritage specialist to consult regarding chance finds

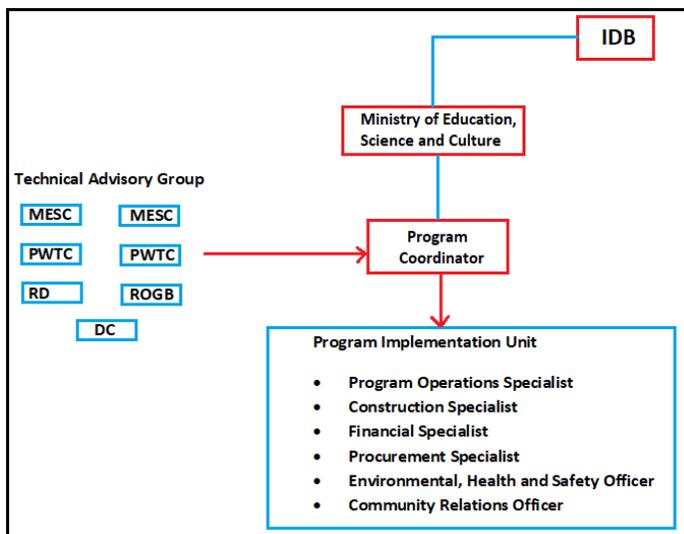
One of the first tasks of the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Specialist and the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) of the PIU will be to develop a detailed action plan and budget for these two items, in order to meet with the stated objectives and requirements for each, updating this section of the ESMM accordingly.

5.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The governmental entity responsible for implementing the Program is the MESC through the SBHF. A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with representatives of the main public entities involved in the Program has been established to advise and guide the execution. A Program Implementation Unit (PIU) established within the SBHF is responsible for overall Program implementation, directed by a Program Coordinator. These organizational relationships are depicted in Figure 4-1.

The Program Coordinator is ultimately responsible for the PIU's activities, but the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Specialist and Community Liaison Officer (CLO) are responsible for day-to-day environmental and social management, respectively. The actual PIU consists of a Program Coordinator, EHS Specialist, CLO, Program Operations Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist, and Construction Specialist. Given the specialized nature of some of the construction works to be implemented, the Procurement Specialist and Construction Specialist were selected jointly with the Ministry of Public Works and financed with Program resources.

Figure 4-1: Organizational chart.



5.2.1 *Program Coordinator*

The Program Coordinator is ultimately responsible for compliance with Suriname environmental and social laws, regulations, and permits, as well as the Program's other environmental and social commitments. He or she is designated by the MESC, reports to the Director of the Department of Culture, and manages the PIU. The Program Coordinator's main responsibilities with respect to environment and social management are to:

- Ensure that project implementation is in compliance with the stipulations of the Loan Proposal, Contract, and POM (including the environmental and social requirements);
- Supervise the EHS Specialist and CLO;
- Ensure that environmental and social issues and concerns are raised to the TAG as necessary, and responses passed to the EHS Specialist and CLO for subsequent action;
- Ensure inputs from the EHS Specialist and CLO are incorporated, as necessary, into the Program-level Plans, Monitoring, and Progress Reports
- Ensure overall coordination between the Procurement Specialist and the EHS Specialist and CLO with respect to ensuring the relevant environmental and social information is included into procurement notices.

5.2.2 *Environment, Health, and Safety Specialist*

The Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Specialist will assist the Program Coordinator to oversee the development and implementation of this ESMM, reflecting the system, plans, and procedures for all design and construction activities undertaken as part of the Program. The EHS Specialist's responsibilities include to:

- Oversee the implementation of the ESMM, reflecting the system, plans, and procedures for all design and construction activities undertaken as part of the Program;
- Refine, finalize, and implement the Program's Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Plan;
- Liaise with government authorities, the IDB, project architects, developers, and other relevant stakeholders to determine if additional environmental and social assessment is required for infrastructure projects in the Program;
- Coordinate and review subsequent environmental and social assessments/plans to ensure compliance with international best practice;
- Liaise with government authorities, project architects, and developers to ensure that environmental, health, and safety requirements are integrated into final designs;
- Revise the ESMPs developed by contractors to ensure compliance with national laws and IDB policies;
- Supervise the implementation of contractor ESMPs;
- Supervise EHS processes ensuring compliance with local and national legislation, international best practice, and contractual commitments with the IDB;
- Visit project sites to maintain relationships with contractors to ensure compliance with IDB policies and applicable EHS laws;
- Develop and implement a site behavior safety program and a health and safety training program for all employees/contractors, including management;
- Foster climate change considerations in every project and activity of the Program;

- Investigate injury reports and follow-up to ensure corrective action is taken;
- Identify and track appropriate EHS KPIs;
- Maintain records and prepare various EHS reports;
- Conduct periodic audits to pinpoint unsafe working conditions, behaviors, and practices; develop sound recommendations for corrective actions;
- Conduct and/or coordinate environmental monitoring quality tests periodically at sites, as required, and analyze data; and
- Periodically review, and update as necessary, the ESMM and plans contained therein.

The EHS Specialist must have experience with safety hazard recognition, behavioral-based safety, job hazard analysis, process hazards analysis, environmental site assessment based on international standards, and detailed knowledge of relevant EHS national legislation and international standards.

5.2.3 *Community Liaison Officer*

The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will act as a liaison between various community groups and the SBHF. Specifically, the CLO will be responsible for finalizing and implementing the Program's Livelihoods Restoration Plan and the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan during the construction of urban works in Paramaribo. The position requires close coordination with community actors as well as different levels of government and with international development partners. The responsibilities of the CLO include to:

- Refine, finalize, and implement the Program's Livelihoods Restoration Plan;
- Refine, finalize, and implement the Program's Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan;
- Design and maintain a grievance mechanism to receive, record, and resolve complaints that the community may have about the Program;
- Revise the Communication Plan developed by consultants to ensure its effectiveness;
- Supervise the implementation of the Communication Plan, in accordance with the final version approved by the Program Coordinator;
- Communicate Program information to a diverse set of community actors;
- Develop and maintain relationships with community groups and the general public;
- Design, facilitate, and moderate innovative community relations activities and participatory projects in the context of the Program, as needed;
- Prepare reports on the results of social aspects of the Program to the IDB;
- Apply knowledge of specific innovations in community relations planning;
- Develop and write community updates and briefs;
- Attend community meetings in Paramaribo;
- Report progress on the implementation of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan and any difficulties that may arise;
- Revise the ESMPs developed by contractors to ensure compliance with national laws and IDB policies;
- Supervise the implementation of the contractor ESMPs;
- Support the elaboration of Terms of Reference (TORs) and bidding documents for the Program to ensure the integration of social and gender considerations; and
- Produce progress reports according to the requirements of the PIU and the IDB.

6.0 THE SURINAME BUILT HERITAGE FOUNDATION AND THE PROGRAM

6.1 SURINAME BUILT HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The Suriname Built Heritage Foundation (*Stichting Gebouwd Erfgoed Suriname* in Dutch) was established on August 1, 1997, by the Minister of Education with the mission to preserve and manage historical built heritage in Suriname. Its first duty was to prepare the paperwork to nominate the historic inner city of Paramaribo as a UNESCO WHS. The Director of SBHF also serves as the Site Manager of the Paramaribo WHS.

SBHF as managing authority is challenged by weak institutional capacities such as funding sources and human resources. The SBHF has six employees, but only the Director and his assistant have academic backgrounds. The SBHF is regularly supported by outsiders, however, who voluntarily contribute in filling important gaps. Despite these challenges, SBHF has accomplished some important goals, including: inscribing the historic inner city of Paramaribo as a UNESCO WHS; designating the monuments of Paramaribo and drafting of a new Monuments Act (both in cooperation with the Monuments Committee); drafting of special building guidelines and a fire safety survey within the Paramaribo WHS (the latter in cooperation with the Fire Department); issuing a Monuments Calendar; and organizing a photo exhibition on Paramaribo's past and present.

6.2 PARAMARIBO URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program (Program) is a multi-sectoral and multi-phase operation that seeks to establish a management structure for conducting the city center's revitalization process. The first phase of the Program is to consolidate the management structure that will conduct the revitalization process and to begin financing key emblematic projects. The second phase will continue to support the institutional structure strengthened in the first phase and expand the renovation of buildings and upgrading of public spaces that constitute the core of the rehabilitation process. The first phase was anticipated to start in 2017. However, the Program Implementing Unit (PIU), that is responsible for the implementation of the program was installed only 7 months after the contract signing in April 2017.

The objective of the Program is to contribute to the revitalization of the Paramaribo WHS by means of:

- Renovation of urban spaces and key heritage buildings;
- Improvement in urban mobility (i.e., reducing motorized traffic in the WHS and promoting non-motorized transportation);
- Promotion of economic and residential activities (including the renovation of historic buildings for mixed use housing and commercial uses, as well as tourism planning and identification of soft interventions); and
- Strengthening the institutional framework for managing the WHS's development.

The planned interventions are mostly located within the WHS core zone. The subsections below briefly described the largest of the expected urban projects.

6.2.1 Redevelopment of Public Spaces: The Waterfront Development

The proposed project would finance the first phase of a larger redevelopment project along the waterfront stretching from the bus station on Dr. Sophie Redmond Straat beyond Fort Zeelandia. It is expected to be implemented as three phases. Phase 1 will entail a series of public space interventions along a 400 meter stretch (with a varied width of 10-20 meters) of the waterfront from De Waag to Fort Zeelandia, including recreational areas, public furniture, gardens, and paving, as well as a bike and walking path stretching from the bus station to Fort Zeelandia (800 linear meters). This is expected to require earth works, construction, alterations, and improvements to the structures (including the existing sea wall) directly along the water's edge.

6.2.2 Reconstruction of National Assembly Building and Restoration of Heritage Buildings

The proposed project finances a 4,000 m² new building on a vacant lot inside the core zone of the WHS. The original assembly building that occupied this location was destroyed by fire in 1996, and the remains were subsequently demolished. The project plans to rebuild this structure. The final design of the building has been approved by UNESCO in April 2019. The Procurement process is initiated and the construction activities are expected to commence in August 2019 and will take about 18 months to deliver the building.

In addition, it is anticipated that between four and six heritage buildings currently in a state of decay and with a high risk of collapse will be selected for renovation, putting them back into residential and/or commercial use. Building selection is based on the following criteria: a) degree of deterioration; b) preference for non-occupied buildings; c) agreement by the building's owner (governmental entity) on its renovation, posterior alternative use (other than public offices), and subsequent maintenance; and d) location within areas prioritized by the Program (i.e., waterfront, pedestrian streets). For now, 4 Governmental buildings have been selected for renovation:

1. Waterkant 32, building of Ministry of Social Affairs,
2. Mr.J.C. Mirandastraat 10, building owned by Ministry of Justice and Police;
3. Henck Arronstraat 1, building of the Ministry of Justice and Police;
4. Grote Combéweg 3, former department of Immigration of the Ministry of Justice and Police.

6.2.3 Urban Mobility

The Program will implement traffic management and infrastructure solutions to improve mobility within the historic center and its connection with the rest of the city. The interventions will include the upgrading of transit corridors to divert traffic from the historical center, creation of bicycle lanes, and improvement of pedestrian infrastructure. All interventions will be based on a strategic mobility plan for the historic center, to be undertaken with IDB grant financing and the loan agreement. The development of this plan will involve a consideration of environmental and social factors, including impacts on livelihoods, access to businesses and residences, and archeological chance finds.

6.2.4 WHS Management Plan Update

The Program is updating the PWSMMP 2011-2015 and ensure there is adequate budget and personnel for its implementation.

7.0 SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

7.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND RISKS

At the request of the IDB, an “Environmental and Social Assessment for the Paramaribo Urban Revitalization Program” (ESA) was completed in December 2016. The ESA identified potential environmental and social risks associated with Program activities. Although it provides detailed guidance on how to appropriately manage the risks identified, it should be noted that as Program activities change or expand, these risks, and therefore their management, may need to be reassessed by means of a new environmental and social impact assessment.

The methodology utilized in the ESA conducted in 2016, considered the following actions.

- Document Review:
 - Paramaribo World Heritage Site Management 2011-2015;
 - Paramaribo Urban Development Plan;
 - Study on Preventive Conservation, Maintenance and Monitoring in the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo;
 - Restaureren met respect (Restoring with respect: A technical guide for restoring and expanding monuments in the historic inner city of Paramaribo); and
 - Secondary data and information was also obtained from relevant national bodies and publically available databases.
- Site Reconnaissance:
 - Informal interviews with area users;
 - Route walks;
 - Visual recognition to help lay out an initial overview of site context; and
 - Field assessment of likely key environmental and social issues
- Stakeholder Interviews and Consultations:
 - Land/homeowners;
 - Local business owners/artisans;
 - Houses of worship;
 - Users of public spaces;
 - Transportation users or providers; and
 - Government representatives.

In addition to the Program ESA, two specific ESA’s were concluded in January/February 2019:

- One for the Reconstruction of the assembly building; and,
- One for the Renovation of Historic buildings

These two specific ESA's were conducted by the engineering firm ILACO and used the Program ESA as starting point. The final ESA's reports are available for the public through the website of the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS):

<https://sites.google.com/view/nimos-eia-repository/recent-studies>

The subsections below briefly describe the principal environmental and social risks identified in the ESA's and flagged by the IDB and PIU as requiring management during the Program.

7.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE RISKS

According to the Paramaribo WHS nomination form and the State of Conservation Reports, factors currently affecting the historic inner city of Paramaribo include the following:

- Development pressures (i.e., urban renewal, especially the replacement of wooden buildings by concrete ones);
- Environmental pressures (e.g., building and sewer maintenance);
- Natural disasters (especially fires) and preparedness;
- Visitor/tourism pressures; and
- Number of inhabitants within the site.

According to the ESA, potential negative impacts from the Program include the following:

- Alteration of historic buildings that diminishes their historic characteristics and value to stakeholders;
- Reconstruction and/or construction of structures that may diminish the authenticity of the site, without due consultation with UNESCO and its advisory bodies;
- Construction of structures that diminish the view of or from historic buildings (i.e., visual impacts), and therefore their value to stakeholders; and
- Changes to the historic landscape that affect the context of individual historic buildings and/or the World Heritage Site as a whole, and thus their value to stakeholders.

While the Program has the potential to adversely affect the historic character or authenticity of individual listed monuments and/or the historic landscape as a whole, it is intended to mitigate many of the factors listed above that are already negatively impacting the site. It is also intended to positively impact the physical integrity of individual monuments. While completion of the Program without any negative impacts is an unrealistic goal as individual monuments and/or the historic landscapes will likely be affected (e.g., alteration of historic buildings in a way that adversely affects their historic character or authenticity, and changes to the urban landscape that affect the view of or from individual historic buildings), potential negative impacts could be minimized by the implementation of mitigation measures developed in consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders. These measures should include instituting measures to protect historic buildings from inadvertent damage, following standards for the restoration and/or rehabilitation of historic buildings that maintain their historic character or authenticity, and limiting visual impacts to individual historic buildings. Residual impacts could then be offset by implementing management measures that result in the positive impacts described above

7.3 TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS

The Waterfront project has the potential to create temporary and/or permanent impacts on street vendors, business owners, shopkeepers, and water taxis. Under Component I, there is the potential for permanent or temporary economic displacement as a result of the proposed works. A Livelihoods Assessment was conducted as part of the ESA. The results of the study show that the Waterfront Phase 1 Project and the bicycle/walking lanes will temporarily impact as many as 200 businesses during construction, including about 42 indigenous crafters (mostly women). The impact to indigenous crafters triggers OP-765 on Indigenous Peoples, which means that additional activities with this group will be required, including specific consultations. The numbers of impacted individuals will be confirmed or updated when the designs are finalized and once the Program's Livelihood Restoration Plan is updated by the CLO.

A Social Assessment was also conducted as part of the ESA for the reconstruction of the Parliament building and for the rehabilitation of Historic buildings. The results of the study show that the Reconstruction of the Parliament building will permanently impact one man that is living at the project site for more than 26 years. This impact triggers the Bank's OP-710 on Involuntary Resettlement. Therefore, a specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for this person had been prepared. In addition to that, a general Framework for Resettlement also has been developed in case any resettlement case arises for other activities within the program. The CLO will manage and monitor all actions related to resettlement and livelihood restoration. All reports (ESA's for the Reconstruction of the Parliament Building and for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings as well as the specific resettlement action plan and livelihood restoration plan, and the general framework for resettlement will be available through the website of the program and MESC.

7.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Director of Culture from the MESC, in conjunction with, the Director of SBHF and Site Manager of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, presented the Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program in a public consultation event hosted at De Waag on Waterkant on 27 October 2016. Further details on the event are provided in the ESA. The aim of the meeting was to provide attendees with an overview of the Program and to solicit feedback in relation to the Program and associated environmental and social concerns.

Some of the key themes with respect to environmental and social concerns raised include:

- Noise is a key issue, particularly from users of the bars and also the impacts due to construction noise;
- The number of homeless people living on Waterkant and sleep on the steps of the monumental buildings was another issue that needs to be addressed;
- The merchants of the Craft Stand complain that rain is a major problem due to the lack of protection afforded by their stalls;
- General hygiene including lack of ownership of cleanliness of the area and also the lack of local toilet facilities;
- The underground sewage urgently needs to be repaired, with concerns regarding local flooding due to blockages; and

- The issue of compensation was also raised with some subjects wanted to be compensated for a decline in business volume as a result of construction activities. However, some informants said that construction activities will always negatively impact the restaurant business, and that it always takes time to recover. Some of the craft sellers requested another temporary location. Several informants suggested that the revitalization efforts should be carried out efficiently and as quickly as possible in order to prevent a significant decline in business volume.

As part of the ESA's for the Reconstruction of the National Assembly Building and the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings two stakeholders' meetings were organized. The first one was held on 24th August 2018 to inform stakeholders about the scope of the studies and to identify any concern from the stakeholders. The second stakeholders' meeting was held on 27th February 2019 to present the findings of the environmental and social assessments.

Complete reports from the stakeholders' meeting, potential risks and impacts due to the reconstruction and operation of the National Assembly Building and rehabilitation of historic buildings are described in the ESIA reports.

Specific ESMM's for the reconstruction and operation of the National Assembly Building and rehabilitation of historic buildings were developed and will be made available at the website of PURP and MESC.

The EHS officer and the CLO will be responsible for the updating, implementation and monitoring of the ESMM's.

7.5 NATURAL DISASTERS

A natural hazard and risk assessment was performed as part of the ESA, which found that the Program area is currently vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly flooding but also including riverine erosion, salt intrusion, and extreme wind. The Program is not anticipated to worsen or intensify the natural risks, however it will introduce more visitors and residents into the areas of higher risk, as well as bring new infrastructure and construction, thereby increasing the exposure profile.

7.6 OTHER POTENTIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

7.6.1 Traffic and Transportation

The urban mobility component is expected to have long term positive impacts on traffic; however, there may be short term disruption as a result of the measures implemented. Since the individual interventions will be based on a strategic mobility plan for the historic center that has not yet been undertaken, the details of the impacts will be assessed as part of the plan development. In addition, as a result of the Waterfront project, there may be temporary traffic disruption as a result of construction works. Considering the existing conditions of heavy traffic during peak hours, car parking issues, and bus routes and terminals representing a limiting factor in the center of Paramaribo, traffic in the Program area is likely to increase during construction, as materials are transported in, construction vehicles mobilize, and construction activities temporarily close

road segments changing traffic patterns and concentrating vehicular traffic on alternative routes. This would increase the potential for traffic congestion.

The ESA also identified the potential for social tension and safety issues due to downtown construction activities which may hinder or prevent access to public and important community facilities, which could also impact the ability of households to access income and basic services.

7.6.2 *Standard Construction Impacts*

As a result of the Waterfront Project, as well as the reconstruction/renovation projects, there will be a series of standard construction impacts, including:

- Short term and minor air emission impacts as a result of diesel and gasoline powered construction equipment;
- Noise and vibration resulting from construction area and heavy equipment use;
- Generation of solid (non-hazardous) wastes from construction/demolition; and
- Occupational health and safety in construction.

7.6.3 *Biodiversity*

Given the urban focus of the Program, no assessment of potential biodiversity impacts has been performed. If the evolving plans or future projects involve the potential for biodiversity impacts, however, such as the felling of trees or dredging/construction within the Paramaribo River, appropriate levels of assessment will be required to be undertaken.

7.6.4 *Health and Safety*

The health and safety of workers is a standard risk for any construction project. The Program will involve the utilization of heavy machinery for construction works. Implementation recommendations for this impact are detailed in Section 8.5.

7.7 *POSITIVE CHANGES TO THE URBAN LANDSCAPE*

The Waterfront project is expected to have an overall positive impact on the urban landscape, including more green spaces and recreational grounds for local residents and tourists.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROCEDURE DURING DESIGN AND PLANNING

This chapter briefly describes how the Program will address each of the environmental and social impacts and risks described in Chapter 7 of this ESMM. The final responsibility for the implementation of the management plans and procedures described herein lies with the Government of Suriname, specifically the MESC through the SBHF. These two organizations will provide guidance and supervision to the PIU and any relevant consultants and contractors involved in the appropriate implementation of the actions contained in this ESMM and the POM.

8.1 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The PIU is responsible for the implementation of this ESMM and all Program-wide plans, procedures, and requirements. The EHS Specialist is responsible for disseminating the ESMM and ensuring that its requirements are understood across the Program and by all contractors. The EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for the implementation of the individual Program plans, procedures, and requirements described in the subsections below.

8.1.1 Consultation with World Heritage Bodies

Stakeholder Engagement (see Section 9.5) will include consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders, including:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee;
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), which is an advisory body that offers advice to UNESCO on World Heritage Sites;
- Expert Building Committee or Special Advisory Committee (*Bouwcommissie*), which reviews new building plans within the Paramaribo WHS according to aesthetic criteria for modern architecture;
- Suriname Built Heritage Foundation, which was formed to implement the PWHSMP;
- Suriname Conservation Ltd. (*Stadsherstel Suriname N.V.*), which purchases dilapidated historic monuments and restores them for reuse in order to preserve the historic character of the Paramaribo WHS; and
- Other interested cultural heritage stakeholders, as appropriate.

The objectives of the consultation will be to develop plans and procedures to:

- Develop specific mitigation and management measures for Program activities, including review as needed by UNESCO on final designs for works under the Program;
- Ensure appropriate use of national standards and internationally recognized standards, specifically the ICOMOS “International Charters for Conservation and Restoration” for the restoration and/or rehabilitation of listed monuments; and
- Ensure avoidance of changes to the historic landscape of the World Heritage Site, such as building in spaces that have been historically open and/or green, or constructing structures that will visually impact listed monuments.

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee and/or its Advisory Body (ICOMOS) will have to provide approval and/or non-objection for development projects in World Heritage sites. The PIU is encouraged to maintain an open channel of dialogue with these entities providing them with an opportunity to provide inputs into the design.

As such, they should be informed of, and invited to, public consultation events regarding projects under Component 1 (Urban Interventions) and the design plans related to the redevelopment of the waterfront and the National Assembly Building should be submitted to the UNESCO and ICOMOS for their information, and any final comment.

The CLO is responsible for consultation with world heritage bodies.

8.1.2 Chance Find Procedure

A base Chance Find Procedure has been included in Appendix F. The Chance Find Procedure requires further development to align with international standards, specifically IFC Performance Standard 8 (Cultural Heritage). PS 8 defines chance finds as “tangible cultural heritage encountered unexpectedly during project construction or operation,” and a Chance Find Procedure as “a project-specific procedure that outlines the actions to be taken if previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered.” The requirement is a recognition of the fact that no survey, regardless of methodology, is sufficient to ensure that all archaeological resources are identified in a project area, and that there is therefore always the potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural heritage during ground-disturbing construction or operational activities.

According to the IFC Guidance Note 8, the Chance Find Procedure should “include record keeping and expert verification procedures, chain of custody instructions for movable finds, and clear criteria for potential temporary work stoppages that could be required for rapid disposition of issues related to the finds. It is important that this procedure outlines the roles and responsibilities and the response times required from both project staff, and any relevant heritage authority, as well as any agreed consultation procedures. The procedure should be incorporated into the Management Program and implemented through the client’s Environmental and Social Management System.”

The Chance Find Procedure in Appendix F will be further developed by the PIU to meet these requirements and finalized before the initiation of any ground-disturbing construction activities. The EHS Specialist is responsible for developing and implementing the Chance Find Procedure.

8.1.3 Livelihood Restoration Plan

A draft Livelihoods Restoration Plan and Program was prepared as part of the ESA for the program (Appendix C), which was more focused to the redevelopment of the Waterfront. This Livelihoods Restoration Plan proposes a series of mitigation measures based on the suggestions provided by the business owners and traders, including cash compensation, provision of temporary alternative locations (most preferred option), capacity-building and technical training, among others. Prior to commencement of construction, the Bank will require evidence that the businesses to be physically and/or economically displaced by the works, if any, have been relocated and/or compensated in accordance with the Livelihood Restoration Plan approved by the Bank. However, it is foreseen that the Environmental and Social Budget of the Program

budget (5.1.1) is not sufficient in case multiple compensations occurred. A specific ESA for the redevelopment of the Waterfront will be conducted when the designs are finalized. During this ESA, the Livelihood Restoration Plan will be updated.

As mentioned in chapter 7.3, a specific Restoration Plan for the person affected by the project (PAP), in this case the reconstruction of the National Assembly Building, has also been prepared.

The CLO is responsible for developing and implementing the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

8.1.4 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Activities

A draft Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan has been developed in the ESA (Appendix D). A broad stakeholder engagement plan was developed for the ESA process by which key informant interviews and public consultations were held, and a new Program Communication Plan will be developed under Component 3. In order to ensure that the policies and procedures developed for this Program are achieving their desired goals, ongoing engagement by means of a dedicated Communication and Engagement Plan, developed and implemented by the CLO will continue dialogue with all affected parties throughout the Program implementation process.

The CLO's task will be to review and update and finalize the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan, which focuses on affected stakeholders, and develop the Communication Plan, which will address interested stakeholders, Paramaribo residents, and visitors as well as affected stakeholders.

The final Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan will specifically include instructions on consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders as described in Section 8.1.1.

As the positions and perspectives collected through the consultation process speak to issues associated with the Paramaribo area as it currently stands, as the interventions take place, it will be critical that engagement and communication activities continue so that the Program has clarity as to how concerns and issues develop and change over time. Engagement activities will take place continuously throughout the life and implementation of this Program, with a strong focus on communicating actions, risks and impacts, and receiving feedback from impacted individuals and groups.

The CLO is responsible for stakeholder engagement and communication activities, including developing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan.

8.1.5 Program Grievance Mechanism

It is critical that the Program has a procedure to receive, address, and respond to community grievances—especially during construction. To that end, a draft Grievance Mechanism was developed as part of the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan in the ESA (Appendix D), which will be further tailored to the Program by the CLO. The priorities of a viable, accessible and effective Grievance Mechanism include: Accessibility (a user's ability to access and use the process as intended, considering language, culture and ensuring it is free of any cost); Transparency (a user's understanding of how the process works, and what they can expect from

it); Legitimate (a user's understanding that this will be fair, based on equal considerations, without any retribution); Anonymous (a user's capacity to submit concerns without being targeted or identified, while understanding the limitations associated with incomplete information). Moreover, the Grievance Mechanism should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The Grievance Mechanism will be fully compliant with the *IDB Guidelines on Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in IDB Projects*.

At a minimum, the following measures will be put into place. The CLO will directly receive and respond to community complaints. In addition, the PIU open a dedicated email address and telephone number for the Program—especially for individuals who are unwilling, unable or afraid of interacting directly with the community liaison officer. The Borrower shall disseminate information of these mechanisms and how to access them within the Program's area of influence via numerous modes (i.e., television, radio, news media outlets including newspapers and radios, etc.). Dissemination of information should be done in Dutch and English.

The grievance process will be well-defined internally. Upon receiving complaints, the PIU shall record appropriate information (if the respective stakeholder is comfortable), including:

- Name;
- Contact information; and
- Grievance.

Upon receiving each grievance, the CLO will communicate the subsequent process – specifically that the PIU will make contact with the affected party within 30 business days with an update and potentially mitigation measures.

The CLO is responsible for developing and implementing the Program's Grievance Mechanism.

8.1.6 Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Plan

The ESA proposes a program of adaptation measures to build future resilience to future natural hazards, including:

- Expansion and upgrade of the flood protection measures along the waterfront;
- Enhancement of the flood protection measures through integration of complementary green infrastructure measures such as the use of vegetation;
- Surface water and drainage maintenance and upgrades;
- Development and implementation of a drainage and stormwater management plan; and
- Integration into the Program design of various measures including wet flood-proofing techniques, design to account for salinity and use of building codes.

The ESA includes a draft Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (DRMAP), which includes an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (Appendix E). The DRMAP recommends measures to prevent and/or mitigate the identified impacts and risks, and provides guidance relative to emergency preparedness and response. The EHS Specialist is responsible for developing and implementing the DRMAP.

8.2 BIDDING/TENDER REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the bidding of each infrastructure works under Component 1, the EHS Specialist and the CLO must review documentation and submit a report to the Program Coordinator that confirms whether the actions listed below have been undertaken.

- The final engineering designs for each of the works have incorporated disaster and climate change mitigation measures.
- The final engineering designs meet the requirements of the ICOMOS (International Charters for Conservation and Restoration), at a minimum maintaining the historic character of buildings, maintaining the design, color, texture, visual qualities, and materials (when possible) of historic buildings, and avoiding physical treatments (e.g., sandblasting) that cause damage to historic materials.
- The final engineering design plans related to the redevelopment of the waterfront and the National Assembly Building have been submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and/or their Advisory Bodies, and that such plans have not received any objections, after a period of thirty (30) days from the date of their submission, or after in any other period agreed between the IDB and the PIU.
- All relevant environmental, social, cultural heritage, health and safety permits necessary for the works have been obtained from the GOS's appropriate entities;
- The businesses that may be temporarily adversely affected by the works, if any, have been relocated and/or compensated, as applicable, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the updated Livelihood Restoration Plan, included in Appendix C.
- Evidence that consultation and communication activities have been carried out and proper grievance mechanisms are in place in accordance with the Program's Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan and Communication and Engagement Plan.

Prior to approval by the IDB of each of the pilot projects under Component 2, the EHS Specialist and the CLO must review documentation and submit a report to the Program Coordinator that confirms whether the actions listed below have been undertaken.

- The design plans for each of the works of pilot projects have incorporated disaster and climate change mitigation measures, as well as heritage preservation principals, among other measures specified in the ESMM.
- The final engineering design plans for each of the works of the pilot projects include the applicable heritage preservation measures, including the requirements of the ICOMOS (International Charters for Conservation and Restoration).
- All applicable environmental, social, cultural heritage, health and safety permits necessary for works have been obtained from the appropriate entities of the GOS, including approval by the Monuments Commission
- Evidence that consultation and communication activities have been carried out and proper grievance mechanisms are in place in accordance with the Program's Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan and Communication and Engagement Plan (Appendix D).

- If additional businesses are temporarily adversely impacted by any of the pilot projects, a specific Livelihood Restoration Plan will be required. Household involuntary resettlement is not permitted under this Program.

8.3 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The Project Coordinator and the EHS Specialist will be responsible for ensuring that all project teams (i.e., teams delivering specific work packages under the larger Program) are made aware of this ESMM and its requirements. Once a project has been confirmed, design and contract proposals will be reviewed in terms of potential environmental and social impacts. A review meeting will be held with the EHS Specialist, CLO, and project contractor to discuss the impacts identified, agree on measures to mitigate these impacts, and discuss the need for a project-specific consultation event. The outcome of the review meeting will be documented and the document shared with the Program Coordinator and the IDB for comment. The Program Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that the agreed upon mitigation measures and consultation are included in the project contract.

The EHS Specialist and the CLO will update Program management plans based on project-specific requirements that come out of the project review. The contractor will then prepare an ESMP specific to the project (i.e., contractor ESMP) that reflects the requirements of this ESMM, Program management plans, and project-specific requirements. The contractor ESMP will be submitted to the PIU and IDB for review and comments will be addressed prior to the initiation of construction activities.

8.4 CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

The following clauses will be included in the contractual documents with all contractors:

- (i) The Construction Contractor will comply with local legislative requirements and international standards as defined in the ESMM (Sections 4.1 and 4.2, respectively), as well as any special environmental and social conditions included in any required permits, at all stages during construction. The applicable legal and other requirements are identified and described in the specific ESIA reports for the reconstruction of the National Assembly Building and Historic Buildings.
- (ii) The Construction Contractor will present the Noise Plan, Dust Plan, Waste Management Plan, Grievance Mechanism, and any other necessary Environmental and Social Management Plans, that meet with the ESMP framework established in the Environmental and Social Analysis dated December 2016 and the specific ESIA's for the respective projects. and with best management practices, for non-objection to the SBHF, prior to ground breaking.
- (iii) The Construction Contractor will implement the Chance Find Procedure presented in Appendix F of the ESMM.
- (iv) The Construction Contractor will present quarterly Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (EHS) Reports to be agreed in form and substance satisfactory to the PIU.

The ESMM and the ESA or redacted sections *[or any updated documents of reference determined by the EHS Specialist or CLO]*, along with referenced procedures, will be annexed to the Contract.

8.5 *CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT PLANS*

The plans and procedures described in the subsections below will be developed and implemented by contractors for specific projects under the Program. The plans and procedures will be provided to the EHS Specialist and/or CLO for review and comments will be addressed prior to construction activities.

Specific plans and procedures with regard to the reconstruction of the National Assembly Building and Historic Buildings are described in the respective ESIA reports.

8.5.1 *Traffic and Transportation*

Contractors will prepare a Traffic Management Plan, which will include early notification of road closures, detour signage, measures to limit congestion and parking and safety programs/measures for pedestrians and bicyclists especially for the most vulnerable populations. An Access Management Plan is also required in order to maintain continuous access for critical community's facilities for pedestrians and even vehicles if necessary through careful staging and sequencing of construction activities. The EHS Specialist is responsible for reviewing the plans developed by the contractors as well as monitoring contractor compliance.

8.5.2 *Standard Construction Impacts*

To mitigate standard construction impacts and risks, the ESA proposes a series of ESHS management and monitoring programs, which will be developed and implemented by contractors. These include but are not limited to a Noise Plan, Dust Plan, and Waste Management Plan. The EHS Specialist is responsible for reviewing the plans developed by the contractor as well as monitoring contractor compliance.

8.5.3 *Health and Safety*

All Program activities will comply with international standards regarding labor and working conditions and occupational health and safety throughout implementation. Although Contractors will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the three components, the EHS Specialist and the CLO will be responsible for receiving and reviewing all policies and procedures regarding worker health and safety, including safety, injury or damage incidents, near misses, and dangerous conditions reported, as well as how these have been addressed, to ensure that these meet with international best practice.

Priorities regarding health and safety include, but are not limited to the following.

- The Program and Contractors associated with the Program will not employ children in any manner that is economically exploitative, or is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. The client will identify the presence of all persons under the age of 18. Where national laws have provisions for the employment of minors, the client will follow those laws applicable to the client. Children under the age of 18 will not be employed in hazardous work. All work of persons under the age of 18 will be

subject to an appropriate risk assessment and regular monitoring of health, working conditions, and hours of work

- The Program and Contractors associated with the Program will not employ forced labor, which consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. This covers any kind of involuntary or compulsory labor, such as indentured labor, bonded labor, or similar labor-contracting arrangements. The client will not employ trafficked persons.
- The Program and Contractors associated with the Program will provide a safe and healthy work environment, identifying inherent risks in its particular sector and specific classes of hazards in the client's work areas, including physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards, and specific threats to women.
- The Program and Contractors associated with the Program will take steps to prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by minimizing, as far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards.
- The Program and Contractors associated with the Program will address areas that include:
 - Identification of potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening;
 - Provision of preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances;
 - Training of workers;
 - Documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents; and
 - Emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements.

9.0 PROGRAM MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

9.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The EHS Specialist and CLO will undertake periodic monitoring of the projects in Component 1 and 2 during design and construction. The monitoring and evaluation will consist of the following activities:

- Weekly site walks;
- Participation in weekly construction meetings;
- Monthly review of the effectiveness of program management plan implementation; and
- Monthly environmental and social meeting with contractors to review progress and performance.

Contractors will be required to prepare quarterly Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Reports and submit them to the PIU within the SBHF. The Contractor ESHS Reports will include the following KPIs:

- Compliance with Contractor E&S requirements;
- Description of the Contractor's ESMP;
- List of grievances received from the public, including a description of how they were (or are being) addressed;
- List of grievances received from workers, including a description of how they were (or are being) addressed;
- Health and safety statistics, including number of employees, hours worked, accidents and injuries, lost person days, and frequency index;
- Data regarding the Contractor's health and safety training of workers;
- Data regarding the Contractor's use of water resources, fuel, and hazardous materials; and
- Data regarding the Contractor's production of wastewater, non-hazardous waste, and hazardous waste, including how and where it was disposed.

The EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for reviewing these reports, tailoring site visits, and monitoring to verify these periodically.

9.2 REPORTING

The EHS Specialist and CLO will prepare a semi-annual Program EHS Compliance Report (consolidating information from its monitoring activities, as well as contractor EHS reports). The Program ESHS Report will address the following topics.

- Compliance with EHS requirements in the IDB's Loan Agreement.
- Compliance with the cultural heritage requirements in the ESMM and PWHSMMP and implementation of the Chance Find Procedure, including a list of chance finds identified and a description of how impacts to them were (or are being) mitigated.

- Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and Program, including pictures and a list of all people and small business that have received, are being considered for, or have been denied requests for livelihood restoration.
- Implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan and the Communication and Engagement Plan, including a description of all public meeting and other stakeholder engagement meetings held during the reporting period.
- Implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Adaptation Plan, including a list of simulations and a description of coordination with local emergency service providers.
- Implementation of other Program plans and procedures, including the:
 - Traffic Management Plan;
 - Access Management Plan;
 - Noise Plan;
 - Dust Plan; and
 - Waste Management Plan.

The Program EHS Reports will be submitted to the following Program stakeholders:

- IDB as part of the Program semi-annual Report;
- MESAC;
- SBHF;
- Other interested parties, as appropriate.

10.0 CAPACITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS

Based on information and analysis provided by the IDB, management of the historical urban center falls under the responsibility of several agencies. Municipal affairs are handled by the national government, through the action of the different ministries. The most important ministry for the purposes of spatial issues, land use, and other affairs of the built environment is the Ministry of Public Works. The protection of the historical center is the responsibility of the MESC, particularly through the SBHF, and the Monuments Commission, and the Ministry of Public Works through the Building Committee. The Ministry of Transports, Communication, and Tourism is responsible for the regulation and management of the public transport sector and for the policy of development and monitoring of tourism. The Ministry of Regional Planning, in charge of overall national planning, appoints the two District Commissioners of Paramaribo. There are also local stakeholders involved, including a diverse array of Community Based Organizations and Non-Governmental Organization.

The current institutional structure in Suriname seems to be broadly disconnected, which hinders agreement on a common vision for the historic center, affects the quality of public services, and results in conflicting operational goals for these agencies.

The establishment and strengthening of a committee/institution in charge of the development, management, implementation, and monitoring of the Program is a key instrument to guide the historic center's revitalization process in a sustainable manner. The involvement of this main committee/institution will include technical training, consulting services, and a project management system, as well as an update of the Paramaribo World Heritage Site Management Plan, raising public awareness about the historic center's cultural heritage. In addition, environmental and social impact assessments and mitigation plans for construction works and urban interventions will be implemented.

As part of the overall capacity building and awareness activities, the EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for identifying opportunities to inform, educate, and build awareness around environmental and social issues related to urban regeneration activities. This could involve informative sessions on punctual topics of interest with different stakeholders.

11.0 DOCUMENT CONTROL, RECORDKEEPING, AND PERIODIC REVIEW

11.1 DOCUMENT CONTROL

The EHS Specialist is responsible for managing and updating this ESMM, the framework ESMP, the Disaster Risk Management Adaptation Plan (Appendix E), and the Chance Find Procedure (Appendix F).

The CLO is responsible for managing and updating the Livelihood Restoration Plan (Appendix C) and the Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan (Appendix D).

Contractors are responsible for managing and updating their contractor ESMPs and the individual contractor management plans described in Section 8.5 of this ESMM (e.g., Traffic Management Plan, Noise Plan, Dust Plan, Waste Management Plan, and health and safety plans).

11.2 RECORDKEEPING

The EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for maintaining the following documents at the PIU offices for the duration of the Program:

- Current versions of all Program and project management plans;
- Records of changes made to Program and project management plans;
- Records of communication of the changes to all Program management plans to all parties (i.e., the PIU and contractors).

11.2.1 Inspections and Reports

The EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for creating and maintaining the following documents:

- Weekly Inspection Sheets that document the results of site walks;
- Weekly EHS minutes that document EHS issues raised during weekly construction meetings;
- Monthly reports on the implementation of management plans; and
- Monthly EHS minutes that document monthly meetings with contractors; and
- Records of training delivered by the EHS Specialist and CLO.

11.2.2 KPIs

The EHS Specialist and CLO are responsible for maintaining data (e.g., charts and graphs) on contractor performance per the KPIs listed in Section 9.1.

11.3 PERIODIC REVIEW

The EHS Specialist will review this ESMM and the implementation of Program management plans every 6 months. The results of this review will be shared with the Program Coordinator and the IDB.

