1. Project Background

In 2009, a Port Rationalisation and Development Study was commissioned by the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (GoSVG) to inform policy directives with regards to port development. Several recommendations were advanced from the Study, and the recommendation to construct new port facilities to the north of Kingstown was adopted by the GoSVG.

In 2018, the GoSVG with financing from the United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund (UKCIF), commenced a Feasibility Study via Technical Assistance (TA) for the Port Modernisation Project. The Project is being implemented by the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Port Authority (SVGPA) under the Ministry of National Security, Energy, Air and Sea Port Development. The Project Executing Agency is the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology.

Following a competitive tendering process, the GoSVG entered into a contract with JV Sellhorn-HPC of Germany on January 26, 2019. The Consultants were tasked with preparing a project Feasibility Report, Front End Engineering Designs (FEED) complete to 30% and the Pre-qualifications and Tender Documents to engage a Design and Build Contractor for the construction of the new Port facilities based on the Port Master Plan Concept – Option C as prepared by Mott MacDonald.

The Port Modernisation Project includes four (4) work packages:
   (a) Work package 1 – New Primary Cargo Port, Kingstown;
   (b) Work package 2 – New Intra-Regional Cargo Terminal, Kingstown;
(c) Work package 3 – New Inter-Island Ferry Terminal, Kingstown; and
(d) Work package 4 – Complementary Road Improvement, Kingstown.

As a result of the proposed plans for port modernisation, Residents and Fisher folk located on the bay front of Rose Place will be impacted and have to be relocated and resettled in order for the project site to be unencumbered. **Figure 1** illustrates the impacted section of the Rose Place community.

![Figure 1: Section of Rose Place community to be resettled](image)

Source: Project Implementation Unit
The GoSVG has identified and discussed with Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)\(^1\), resettlement sites as follows:

1. Lowmans (Leeward): Location for residents – six (6) acres of land.
2. Edinboro Waterfront: Location and support services for fisher folk.
3. Lowmans Bay: Location and support services for fisher folk.

Additionally, PAPs will have the following options:

i. Owned property/private plots or family residence (in this case, a general framework will be required to ensure permission, title and no encumbrances).
ii. Any other suitable locations assessed by the GoSVG as outcomes of consultations with PAPs.

This Consultancy therefore seeks to have a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken for the host communities as identified in 1, 2 and 3 above.

2. Objectives of the Consultancy Service

2.1 General
The ESIA Consultants shall prepare and present to the GoSVG an ESIA Report including all necessary documentation that will be needed to satisfy the requirements listed in this TOR.

The ESIA and related Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall be prepared at a level of detail sufficiently specific to allow their incorporation into a project-level Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and, final project implementation of the resettlement and relocation activities that are included in the Project Appraisal Report to

\(^1\) For the purpose of this Consultancy, Project Affected People (PAPs) refers to the residents of Rose Place and the Fisher folk who will be directly impacted in project-related resettlement activities, as well as the host communities in the locations identified for resettlement of the aforementioned stakeholders.
be completed by GOSVG and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in the during the fourth quarter of 2019.

The ESIA shall include all ancillary and off-site facilities and structures necessary for the implementation of the resettlement and relocation activities including, \textit{inter alia}, environmental and social impacts tied to the physical lands, construction, access to services (utilities, sanitary facilities, all levels of education, healthcare, shopping, etc). In addition, the ESIA shall also propose mitigation measures to address potential harmful environmental and/or social consequences of the relocation and resettlement activities including, \textit{inter alia}, land, air and water pollution; social disruption and negative cultural impacts associated with integration of new residents among established communities where applicable; etc.

The ESIA Consultants shall thoroughly study, summarise and present to the stakeholders and the GOSVG, the potential environmental and social impacts and associated management or mitigation measures, while demonstrating that the public has been properly consulted, and monitoring and accountability plans have been identified and agreed upon.

2.2 Institutional Arrangements

The ESIA Consultants shall closely cooperate with the Port Modernisation Project Steering Committee Chairperson, the Port Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Department of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Finance.

The Consultants for this assignment, shall work under the direct supervision of the Port Modernisation Project Coordinator, and shall report on all activities and submit all reports as required under this TOR. As appropriate, the Consultants will schedule consultations and coordinate with the Project Community Liaison Officer to maximize stakeholder engagement.
2.3 Consultancy Scope

2.3.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to be conducted in accordance with the CDB’s “Environmental and Social Review Procedures (December 2014)”.

The ESIA should be undertaken using differential participatory and gender-sensitive methodologies and involve broad stakeholder consultations and small group interaction, including with men and women, separately, or as appropriate. It should also include:

1. Review of the CDB’s requirement for relocation and resettlement with respect to host communities and the rights of all PAPs.

2. Review applicable social, gender and environmental legislative and regulatory framework and certifications.

3. Identification of Stakeholders among the host communities who will be directly impacted by the resettlement and relocation activities. In cases where issues or negative impacts are identified, propose remedial actions.

4. Detailed description of the relocation and resettlement activities and locations as identified in the context of the Port Modernisation Project, including a thorough presentation of the environmental and social elements such as setting, activities, duration, stakeholders, etc.

5. Baseline description of the relocation sites to include but not limited to: physical environment; biological environment; socio-economic; socio-cultural dynamics; gender; natural and man-made hazards relevant to the host communities and PAPs.
6. Description of the existing social and economic conditions relevant to the host communities, to include baseline demographic information, workforce, community health services, infrastructures, etc. disaggregated by age, sex, occupation and socio-economic status.

7. Assessment of the host communities' capacity to absorb the PAPs (residents and fisher folk). This assessment should include the availability and access to services and other facilities that would contribute to the PAPs’ social and economic well-being. It should also outline a comprehensive plan for supporting integration of PAPs into host/receiving communities for a minimum of twelve (12) calendar months.

8. Analysis of direct and indirect social, gender and environmental impacts, risks and associated mitigation measures, to cover, inter alia, planned and unplanned events such as flooding and other natural hazards, oil spills, and emergency events as relevant, potential community conflict, livelihood impacts, etc.

9. Analysis of both qualitative and quantitative socio-economic benefits. Among the potential social benefits identified should be opportunities for new/expanded income-generating opportunities for women and men (e.g. training of persons within vulnerable groups, i.e. poor, unskilled women and men, youth, and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) who may benefit from available job opportunities).

10. An ESMP that should address but not necessarily be limited to the following: traffic management; waste disposal; management of construction materials (transport, storage, and waste disposal); mitigation of dust and noise nuisance; community relations; job opportunities and ensuring that the resettlement and relocation activities do not exacerbate the vulnerability of host communities to natural hazard impacts, or to socio-economic issues.
Preparation of the ESMP to include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) A summary of potential impacts.
(b) Recommended mitigation measures to prevent or reduce adverse effects of the relocation and resettlement activities on the PAPs and host communities.
(c) Recommended measures to facilitate or maximize possible social and environmental benefits, allocation of both financial and human resources and responsibilities for planned implementation.
(d) Institutional arrangements proposed for effective implementation of environmental and social measures proposed in the ESIA, including clear monitoring and accountability framework as a component of the Port Modernisation Project.
(e) Identification of the critical issues that require monitoring, to ensure compliance to risk mitigation and benefit promotion measures. This should include the technical aspects of monitoring and the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures (measurement methodologies, data analysis, reporting schedules, emergency procedures, and detailed budget).
(f) Estimated ESMP budget and timeline for implementation.

11. Institutional arrangements of the ESMP should identify an appropriate Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure that the voices of all relevant stakeholders are heard. The SEP shall incorporate as much as practically possible, structures previously recommended or approved.

2.4 Consultations
The ESIA Consultants should conduct at least one (1) public consultation with each host community and one (1) public consultation with the project-affected community.

3. Consultancy Duration
This Consultancy should be implemented over a period of nine (9) weeks.
4. Comments by the Consultants
The Consultants are requested to make comments on, and suggestions for, improvements to this TOR.

5. Documents/information to be provided by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
   I. Port Modernisation Project Final ESIA prepared by Consultants JV Sellhorn-HPC.
   II. Processed field data on the impacted section of the Rose Place community.
   III. Rose Place Social Assessment 2018 prepared by the Ministry of National Mobilisation.
   V. The DFID Socio-economic and Livelihood Impacts Study.
   VI. Details and locations of the proposed resettlement sites or communities to be studied under this TOR.
   VII. CWSA Outfall Sewer Realignment ESIA.
   VIII. Any other relevant documents or information as available.

6. Client Support & Consultants Responsibility
   • The Consultants are responsible for transport, office, and scheduling of consultations under this Consultancy, including venue selection.
   • The Client will provide the Consultants with all relevant background data and information.

7. Reports and Reporting
The Consultants shall issue three (3) hard copies and one (1) soft copy (Word format) of the following reports to the Port Modernisation Project Coordinator:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
<th>Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inception Report</td>
<td>Two (2) weeks from commencement of Contract</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft Final Report</td>
<td>Four (4) weeks from submission of Inception Report</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>Three (3) weeks from submission of Draft Final Report</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Client will provide feedback within one (1) week of receipt of each report. The expected duration of this assignment is nine (9) weeks. The Consultants shall begin work upon the agreed commencement date after the signing of the Contract. This time reflects the actual calendar working time of the assignment and foresees minimum intermediate time for comments, consultations, etc. In case of delays related to these activities, additional time may be added respectively, if justified and approved by the Client.

8. Consultants Profiles

Procurement will be for a two (2) member team of individual consultants. The following qualifications are applicable:

**Consultant Team Member 1:**
- Master’s Degree in Environmental Engineering or Sciences, with broad range of experience in ESIsAs and host community assessments and a minimum of seven (7) years relevant experience.

**Consultant Team Member 2:**
- Master’s Degree in Social Sciences, Development Studies, Community Development or related fields with demonstrated experience in environmental and related studies and a minimum of seven (7) years relevant experience.
Both consultants should also demonstrate:

- Fluency in the English language, good written and oral communication skills, particularly with women, men and vulnerable groups.

**9. Selection and evaluation criteria**

Selection under this Consultancy will be Quality Based Selection. The Consultants shall prepare and submit a technical proposal and a financial proposal, each to be sealed in separate envelopes and delivered to the address as included in the letter of Request for Proposal (RFP) by the specified deadline.

If submitting online, the document should be in a secured PDF format.

The Technical Proposals will be evaluated on the qualification of the Consultants, experience of the Consultants and the methodology and approach to the TOR.

**10. Contract Details**

- The Contract will be lump-sum as per the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)’s Harmonised Form of Contract for Consultancy Services.
- Payment under this Contract will be by the GoSVG.

**11. Ownership of material**

Documents developed under this Consultancy shall be the property of the GoSVG.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Annex

The ESIA will deliver the following information:

1. Overview of the Project and its Alternatives
   1.1 The Consultants must describe the nature of the resettlement and relocation activities upon the new sites or host communities (to complement the analysis of the PAPs and the RAP studies already undertaken). The Consultants will undertake an analysis of how best to integrate the ESMP findings for the relocation sites and resettlement communities into the broader Project. An indication of the severity and/or likely negative implications of the sites upon the overall Project objectives must be clearly presented and alternatives proposed.

2. Review Legislative and Institutional Framework
   2.1 From the Feasibility Study, ESIA and RAP work already well advanced, the Consultants must identify any additional institutional and/or legislative frameworks that might affect their resettlement and relocation activities and the ESIA to be undertaken through this Consultancy. This analysis should include, inter alia, an indication of the key applicable legislation, planning processes (e.g. land use planning), standards and norms that will be addressed in the ESIA. Reference should be made to any existing supporting material (e.g. Country Environmental Profile or similar analysis and to any existing Strategic Environmental Assessment, if relevant).

3. Description of the key Stakeholders and their Concerns
   3.1 The Consultants should identify key stakeholders e.g. key groups and institutions, environmental agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), representatives of the public and others, including those groups potentially affected by the likely significant environmental, social, gender and cultural impacts of the Project.

   3.2 Particular attention should be paid to under-represented groups such as women, youth and PWDs. The stakeholder engagement will be complementary to that already
undertaken via other Project activities and focus on the needs, concerns, experiences and realities of the host communities in the relocation and resettlement areas. This will contribute to the identification of key project environmental, social, gender and cultural considerations that will need to be addressed in the ESIA. The approach to developing and the proposed orientation of the SEP should be clearly explained in the Consultants proposal. Records must be kept of all consultations and comments received².

4. Description of the Project Key Environmental Aspects

4.1 Particular attention should be paid to the impacts (direct or indirect) that are likely to be the most significant, considering the sensitivity of the environment, the pressures resulting from the Project and the expectations of the stakeholders. Based on these considerations and on background information of the local context, the Consultants should identify environmental issues to be specifically considered under the following categories:

(a) **Physical Environment**: including microclimate, air quality, water resources (surface and groundwater), marine, geology, geomorphology, soil quality, land use drainage and risk of natural and man-made hazard impacts.

(b) **Biological Conditions**: biodiversity (including rare, endangered and endemic biodiversity components), and biological resources of cultural, social, or economic importance.

(c) **Environment-related Socioeconomic Conditions**: consider the aspects that depend on environmental changes such as but not limited to public health, vulnerability and access to natural resources, resettlement, potential loss of property/land acquisition, loss of agricultural land, loss of right of use, easement/access arrangements, loss of income, property damage to nearby Project Affected Persons (PAPs), etc.

(d) **Description of the Scope of the Environmental Baseline**: on the basis of the information obtained above and on an appreciation of the areas of resettlement

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² Stakeholder fatigue is a concern as the PAPs from the Kingstown area have been heavily consulted to date. Their involvement in further consultations should be with the objective of drawing them in to dialogue with the host communities and proactively addressing common concerns via participatory processes and solutions.
and relocation influence, the Consultants must provide indications on the scope of the environmental baseline needed for the ESIA (part of the inception report).

(e) Impact Identification and Evaluation Methodologies to be used in the ESIA: The Consultants should provide an indication of the most appropriate impact identification and evaluation methodologies to be used in the ESIA. Special attention should be given to those environmental interactions that require quantitative analysis and those for which qualitative analysis should be carried out.

5. Environmental Baseline Study

5.1 Existing Environment: The environmental baseline includes a description of the initial state of the environment in the selected communities, focusing on those aspects that may be influenced by the resettlement and relocation activities. If appropriate, the Consultants should also consider those conditions that could influence efficiency or sustainability.

5.2 As far as possible, indicators (e.g. environmental quality indices) should be identified for all key environmental variables to be studied and their state (environmental quality) established as a baseline for impact identification and future monitoring. All indicators must be adequately explained and justified. If location alternatives are considered, the study should focus on the differences in the appropriateness and sensitivity of the environment to the pressures resulting from the resettlement and relocation activities.

5.3 Expected Future Situation without the Project (i.e. resettlement and relocation activities): The Consultants should describe the expected trends and situation of environmental variables on the short- medium- and long-term, assuming that the resettlement and relocation activities will not be implemented. This ‘no project’ scenario will be considered as a benchmark for predicting the future environmental impacts. Nevertheless, if the situation without resettlement and relocation seems
unrealistic, the most probable alternative should be used as a reference. Assumptions used to predict the future situation and trends should be discussed.

6. Social, Gender and Cultural Baseline Study

6.1 Existing Social, Gender Cultural Realities: The social, gender and cultural baseline should include a description of the initial state of the proposed host communities, focusing on those aspects that may be influenced by the resettlement and relocation activities. If appropriate, the Consultants should also consider those conditions that could influence efficiency or sustainability with respect to newcomer absorption and equitable community dynamics.

6.2 As far as possible, indicators (e.g. age, race, sex, religion, socio-economic status, employed/unemployed, PWDs, etc) should be identified in order to develop a clear understanding of the readiness and appropriateness of proposed host communities for the relocation and/or resettlement activities. Establishing this baseline is essential for impact identification, monitoring and mitigation measures. All indicators must be adequately explained and justified. If location alternatives are considered, the study should focus on the differences in and the appropriateness of the differing locations with respect to their capacity to absorb relocated and/or resettled PAPs.

6.3 Expected Future Situation without the Project (i.e. resettlement and relocation activities): The Consultants should describe the expected trends and socio-economic dynamics through a social, gender and cultural lens for the proposed communities both with, or without the Project, in the short- medium- and long-term. This 'no project' scenario will be considered as a benchmark for predicting the future socio-economic impacts for the Project. All assumptions used to predict the future situation and trends should be discussed.

7. Impact Identification and Evaluation

7.1 The Consultants will identify and describe the potential significant environmental, social, gender and/or cultural impacts of the resettlement and relocation activities on the
host communities (including a presentation of alternative scenarios based on the analysis undertaken in 5 and 6 above), making use of impact identification methodologies proposed. Impact identification should take into consideration factors such as the sensitivity of the environment, community and possible cultural artefacts, the associated legislative framework, the pressures resulting from the resettlement and relocation activities and the expectations of Stakeholders. Impact identification must address all the relevant environmental, social, gender and/or cultural aspects identified.

8. Proposed Mitigation Measures of Impacts

8.1 Measures must be proposed to enhance positive effects and to eliminate/mitigate/compensate undesired effects. These measures must be technically feasible, economically-sound and socially-acceptable (i.e. they must take into account the views of all key stakeholders). The Consultants must seek ways to optimise such measures, such that one mitigation measure does not reduce the effectiveness of another or, worse yet, cause an undesired significant impact itself.

8.2 The residual impacts (i.e. the final environmental impact after the application of the proposed mitigation measures) must be identified and assessed. Based on this assessment the alternatives must be compared and recommendations made on the best alternative. The comparison of alternatives must be summarised in tabular form.

9. Environmental and Social Management Plan

9.1 The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is a document that identifies the actions needed to implement the ESIA recommendations, including the environmental, social, gender and cultural monitoring required during the implementation phase of the resettlement and relocation activities. The ESMP should clearly translate the recommendations from the ESIA into an operational plan. The ESMP should include but not be limited to:

(a) A table (results framework) showing the objectives, expected results, objectively verifiable indicators, activities (mitigation/optimisation measures), and responsibilities for the implementation of those activities;
(b) Institutional arrangements for implementation including tracking indicators and monitoring results: responsibilities, role of the environmental, social and cultural authorities as appropriate, and the role and participation of stakeholders should be clearly presented;

(c) A monitoring and supervision plan (including appropriate indicators, frequency of monitoring, means to gather and analyse the data, reporting system);

(d) A response plan in case of accidents or unexpected results from resettlement and relocation activities;

(e) A proposed schedule for activities (monitoring and mitigation/optimisation measures);

(f) A costing (including personnel and vehicles) to effectively and sustainably implement this ESMP within the wider Project activities (alignment with broader Project ESMP should be optimised whenever possible).

10. Limitations of the ESIA

10.1 The Consultants should underline all the major limitations, weaknesses and uncertainties of the ESIA findings. The Consultants are required to state any assumptions made in the prediction and assessment of the potential environmental, social, gender and cultural impacts and risks, to highlight areas where information is deficient and to make clear how the assessment of significance has been determined, for example the use of established standards, quality objectives, stakeholder views and professional judgment.

11. Conclusions on Impacts

11.1 This section will summarise the key results of the ESIA, the recommendations and the assessment of the residual impacts. The Consultants are also required to provide any information relevant for further economic and financial analyses or for the general formulation study. The limitations of the ESIA and its key assumptions should be clearly articulated.
Figure 2: Location at Lowmans for Residents

Source: Google Maps

Size Plot: 6 acres

Plot Type: State land
Figure 3: Location at Edinboro for Fisher folk

Source: Google Maps

Number and size of plots to be determined.
Plot type: Private land (To be acquired)
Figure 4: Location at the Lowmans Bay for Fisher folk.

Source: Google Maps