



**Terms of Reference for ESIA of the  
Point Container Terminal at the Port of Durban**

**November 2023**

## **ACRONYMS**

DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFI	Development Financial Institution
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESSS	Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards
EU	European Union
IFC	The International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
PoD	Port of Durban
RFP	Request for Proposals
SoW	Scope of Works
WB	The World Bank

## **CONTENTS**

ACRONYMS.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	4
DBSA'S ESIA REQUIREMENTS.....	5
OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY.....	7
STUDY DESCRIPTION.....	8
SCOPE OF THE CONSULTANCY SERVICES.....	8
5.1. TASK 1. DETAILED DESK-TOP REVIEW.....	8
5.2. TASK 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT.....	8
5.3. TASK 2: DIAGNOSIS OF THE PROJECT'S AREA OF INFLUENCE AND BENEFICIARIES.....	9
5.3. TASK 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	9
5.4. TASK 4: DETERMINATION OF IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIVITIES.....	10
5.5. TASK 5: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS.....	11
5.6: TASK 6: PREPARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (ESMP) .	11
5.7. TASK 7: DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING PLAN.....	12
5.8. TASK 8: ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT.....	12
5.9. TASK 9: STUDY REPORTS.....	12
5.10. TASK 10. ESIA AND ESMP ENGAGEMENT DISCLOSURE.....	12
5.11. TASK 11. APPROVAL.....	12
REPORTS/DELIVERABLES.....	13
TOTAL.....	16
ANNEXURES.....	17
ANNEX 1. WB ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.....	17
ANNEX 2: LIST OF SPECIALIST STUDIES AND METHODS.....	20

## INTRODUCTION

Transnet’s 2020 renewal program has classified the Port of Durban (PoD) as a Hub Port for handling container traffic, servicing both South Africa and the rest of Southern Africa. While developing the Port hub strategy, it is imperative that the environmental and social considerations form an integral part of the Port planning processes. Although the re-configuration of the PoD is critical for the creation of the capacity for containers, the PoD was and remain an important ecological system. Several sensitive habitats occur within the PoD which include amongst others, sandbanks, marine biodiversity (fauna and flora), mangroves, intertidal zones, etc., It is for this reason that the PoD renewal program must give due regard to the ecological system in the port before any developments are executed. Furthermore, over the years, Port infrastructure developments have attracted a lot of interest from various stakeholders and communities. It is against this background that the environmental and social risks in the PoD are identified, assessed, and managed to promote improved sustainable environment and social outcomes.

The PoD consists of several specialised terminals, namely, liquid bulk, container, automotive and cruise terminals. It also caters for dry bulk, break bulk and multipurpose cargo services as well as ship repair, naval, fishing, and recreational facilities. These various terminals are found in the five precincts at the Port, namely, Island View, Container Terminal, Point, Maydon Wharf and Bayhead. This bid is for the development of the container terminal within the Point precinct of the PoD (“the Project”), is shown on number 4 on Figure 1 below.



Fig.1. Proposed Durban Logistics Hub Projects (Source: TNPA)

In 2022 Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the services of a consultant to provide environmental screening and baseline studies for the PoD. In terms of that scope, the appointed consultant undertook a status quo assessment of the biophysical

and social attributes that may be impacted by the proposed developments at PoD (herein referred to as “baseline studies”). The baseline studies consist of the following deliverables:

- Screening and fatal flaw analysis
- Biodiversity and ecological assessment
- Offshore dumpsite capability analysis
- Biodiversity off-set plan
- Climate change impacts, and
- Social impact analysis.

These baseline studies are completed and will be made available to the preferred bidder of this RFP. However, bidders may **NOT** rely on the content of these studies as input towards any section of the scope of work of this RFP, nor assume the content are suitable for use or review the same for purpose of use. The baseline studies may be used for information purposes only and bidders should assume that no such information has been received when considering their costing. The baseline studies will be provided to the preferred bidder upon appointment.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) are prepared in pursuit of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study to be undertaken, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), inclusive of the Resettlement Action Plan/ Livelihood Restoration Plan for the proposed Project. The main objective of this ToR is to develop both the ESIA and ESMP utilizing the DBSA’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSS) and the IFC’s Environmental and Social Performance Standards, WB ESS as well as World Bank general and sector specific EHS guidelines (“ESIA Standards”).

## **DBSA’S ESIA REQUIREMENTS**

All the projects financed by the DBSA (“the Bank”) are subject to a comprehensive and systematic assessment of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects as well as other relevant development aspects. In line with the overall objective of promoting sustainability and avoiding adverse environmental, social and climate impacts and risks, the Bank aligns its projects to the following principles:

- avoid, reduce, or limit environmental damage including climate-damaging emissions and pollution,
- preserve and protect biodiversity and tropical rainforests and to sustainably manage natural resources,
- consider probable and foreseeable impacts of climate change including utilizing the potential to adapt to climate change. In this context climate change is understood as climate variability and long-term climate change,
- avoid adverse impacts on the living conditions of communities, in particular indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure the rights, living conditions and values of indigenous peoples,
- avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement and forced eviction of people and their living space as well as to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts through changes in land use by reinstating the previous living conditions of the affected population,

- ensure and support occupational health and safety as well as health protection in the workplace,
- avoid all forms of discrimination,
- avoid negatively influencing existing conflict dynamics, and
- condemn forced labor and child labor, ban discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and support the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

### **Climate risk management**

The Consultant will be expected to prepare ESIA and ESMP and climate risk assessment to meet the ESIA Standards. All Projects are classified into the categories - “1” (high risk), “2” (medium risk), “3” (low risk), or FI (final intermediary), according to the relevance of their potentially adverse environmental and social impacts and risks. For both high and medium risks projects, it is mandatory to analyze and appraise any adverse environmental and social effects as part of an independent ESIA study including an ESMP. The ESMP should describe all measures that need to be taken to avoid, mitigate, offset, and monitor any adverse impacts and risks that have been identified by the ESIA. It should also assign responsibilities for implementing such measures and list the costs involved. For both Category 1 and 2 projects, the Bank requires the executing agency/client to operate an appropriate monitoring system.

All funding activities of the Bank must be subject to climate change risk assessment. The objective of climate mainstreaming is to consistently consider climate change from the early start of all projects and therewith align the Bank’s portfolio with the challenges posed by climate change wherever it is reasonable and needed. These challenges relate to climate change mitigation (reducing green-house gas emissions) and adapting to climate change (increasing the resilience of people, countries and economic systems, infrastructure, and ecosystems to the negative impacts of climate change). The aim is to achieve positive climate-related effects, leverage potentials associated with climate change and reduce climate-related risks to the sustainability of projects whenever possible. Therefore, for each project, possible opportunities for climate mitigation and adaptation aspects are evaluated in the early project planning phase to identify all climate-related aspects at an early stage and consider them in the feasibility studies.

For climate change mitigation, the focus of the approach is on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. and avoiding excessive GHG emissions. To slow down global climate change and to limit the increase of the average temperature in accordance with the Paris Agreement to well below 2°C – if possible 1.5°C – the emission of greenhouse gases needs to be reduced continuously until a net-zero greenhouse gas neutrality has been achieved. Therefore, climate protection focuses on the reduction, avoidance, and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions. Based on these early findings, the aspects that are relevant to climate change mitigation are incorporated into the feasibility study for the project. The feasibility study then describes and lays out how GHG emissions are expected to evolve in the Project area/sector, whether the Project will contribute to higher or lower GHG emissions, whether it is compatible with the country’s climate strategy, e.g., the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and whether there are any potentials to reduce GHG even further.

The Bank has committed to support the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through systematically reviewing its portfolio and seeking opportunities that support mainstreaming

biodiversity into finance decisions to ensure nature-positive portfolios. In supporting the implementation of various biodiversity mechanisms, the Bank consider biodiversity in all its credit practices and actively implement and report on nature mitigation and adaptation interventions in infrastructure financing. To achieve these objectives the Bank has developed an Integrated Biodiversity Strategic Framework (IBSF) which guide all operational and decision-making activities within the Bank.

To implement an effective monitoring of any adverse environmental, social and climate impacts and risks, Transnet must agree to certain reporting and notification requirements and implement appropriate monitoring tools. Attention should be paid to the enforceability and practicability of the monitoring tools during construction, commissioning, and operation and, if relevant, also during decommissioning. To monitor the environmental, social and climate impacts and risks of the Project, it is particularly important to track the implementation of the agreed mitigation measures and monitoring procedures. The envisaged ESMP and issued Authorizations will be used as a basis for monitoring.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY**

The general objective of the consultancy is to ensure compliance with national environmental legislation (e.g., NEMA), as well as with the Project Standards in the context of the operation. Further, it serves to identify social and environmental impacts (positive and negative) and risks and to design respective measures to prevent, reduce, mitigate and/or offset/compensate (for) them.

### Specific Objectives:

- To establish the prevailing baseline environmental and socioeconomic condition of the areas within and abutting the proposed Project within a suitably defined Area of Influence (Aoi).
- To prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and its respective Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Project to ensure the socio-environmental sustainability of its different components.
- To analyze, evaluate, and propose measures to prevent, control, mitigate, restore and/or compensate the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project so that the project complies with Project Standards and national legislation.
- The ESIA must include management plans and other instruments detailing environmental and social requirements, to guide the final design of the project and its components, including recommendations for changes to the project design as well as specific actions to be taken by contractors and subcontractors.
- Undertake the necessary physical modelling studies to support the assessment of impacts;
- To assess the Project's climate change physical and transition risks and prepare a suitable decarbonization plan in line with Transnet's energy policy and Just Transition Strategy and the Disaster Management Plan.
- To assess the Project's impact on biodiversity and develop a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the Project.
- To assess Human Rights risks and impacts in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles ("UNGPs") on Business and Human Rights, as required by the fourth version of the Equator Principles ("EP4").

- Identify potential/actual project adverse Human Rights risks by assessing which stakeholders could potentially be affected by which risks, and how they should be avoided, mitigated and or remediated.
- To develop a consultation/stakeholder engagement plan, including an analysis and mapping of interested and affected parties and their interests, defining the strategic engagement approach as well as detailing engagement actions, documentation requirements, and dissemination of information about the Project.
- To support TNPA in carrying out meaningful consultations

## **STUDY DESCRIPTION**

This being a Category 1 project, the Consultant will conduct a full ESIA and prepare an ESMP in accordance with the ESIA Standards. The Consultant will be responsible for gathering, reviewing, and analysing all necessary data and information. Where these are insufficient, the Consultant shall make all practical efforts to produce the missing information/data including professional estimates and predictions based on the most likely conditions at the Project area, reliable information and data from similar situations and conditions and primary baseline data collection.

The Consultant shall characterize the extent and quality of available data and describe the key data gaps and the uncertainties associated with estimates, predictions, and data used from similar situations. The methods of accommodating these gaps and uncertainties in the ESIA should be well stated and presented by the Consultant. When estimated values are used in place of data, the Consultant will be required to provide the uncertainty limits associated with these values and perform an appropriate sensitivity analysis. The work will also include thorough consultations and meetings with all parties concerned (affected population or their representatives; local, regional, and national authorities; representatives of the scientific community; traditional leadership, NGOs; etc.); in strict accordance with the ESIA Standards.

## **SCOPE OF THE CONSULTANCY SERVICES**

The scope of services to be undertaken by the Consultant shall include the following tasks:

### **5.1. Task 1. Detailed Desk-top Review**

#### ***Screening and Scoping***

- Undertake screening to determine local process.
- Undertake scoping assessment to confirm TOR for ESIA
- Prepare Draft and final Scoping Report
- Submissions to relevant authorities

### **5.2. Task 2: Description of the baseline environment**

The Consultant is required to collect, collate, and present baseline information on the environmental and social characteristics of the existing situation around the Project. This description should involve but not limited to:



- Physical environment (topography, land cover, geology, climate and meteorology, air quality, hydrology, etc.).
- Biological environment (i.e., flora and fauna types and diversity, endangered species, sensitive habitats, etc.).
- Social and cultural environment, including present and projected, where appropriate (i.e., population, land use, planned development activities, community social structure, employment and labour market, sources and distribution of income, tourism and leisure activities, cultural/religious sites and properties, vulnerable groups, and indigenous populations, etc.).
- Economic activities, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, small scale industries, etc.,

### **5.3. Task 3: Diagnosis of the Project's Area of Influence and Beneficiaries**

Data collection, analysis and interpretation of all data identified from reviewing existing documentation and initial scoping should be gathered to describe the existing environmental and social conditions including for the biophysical and socio-economic and cultural context.

Characterization of the area of direct impacts, describing the current environmental and social conditions in the area where the Project is intended to intervene or implement.

- Map of sufficient detail showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project's direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts (i.e., area of influence).
- Socio-economic and environmental characterization, which includes presenting concise information on the main socio-environmental factors that will be affected by the Project. This information, whenever possible, should be based on qualitative and quantitative data. Factors will include:
  - On the environmental side: land use, meteorology, air quality, noise, geology, soil, natural disaster risks, water resources, flora, and fauna, protected areas, environmental legacies from previous projects, pollution levels, (hazardous and non-hazardous) waste generation.
  - On the socio-economic side: population, social composition, levels of urbanization, income indicators, levels of health and education, current land and amenities uses, social organization systems, sanitation infrastructure (water, sewage, solid waste), energy and transport, media (newspapers, radio, TV), cultural, historical and archaeological sites or monuments in the vicinity, potential for an influx of workers from other parts of the country and negative social impacts, indigenous peoples and communities, gender patterns, vulnerability assessment.

### **5.4. Task 4: Institutional and Legal Framework**

The Consultant shall identify and describe the pertinent regulations and standards - both local and international, governing the environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, land use control at the national and local levels and ecological and socioeconomic issues. Thereafter, the Consultant shall identify the project activities that should comply with the identified regulations. The process should include:

- Description of the regulations, system, and requirements for environmental licensing, permitting and land ownership, and other authorizations necessary for the implementation

of the project components and works; identification of the need to complement the rules governing project implementation.

- State applicable international obligations and agreements (e.g., Multilateral Environmental Agreements) that must be complied with.
- Environmental social safeguard policies and procedures of other donors and project partners.
- Identify any gaps between national legislation and ESIA Standards, while acknowledging that higher standards will be used. Emphasis should be given to stipulations in national or local law that may impede compliance with ESIA Standards and respective guidance or vice versa. In these cases, practical solutions need to be found in collaboration with the implementing partner and included in the ESMP.
- Identify the environmental and social studies required according to the level of socio-environmental risk, to comply with both national and local environmental legislation.
- Compliance with ESIA Standards:
  - State and describe each of the ESIA Standards
  - Be specific about which of these requirements would be triggered/required in the context of this operation.
- Describe the environmental management instruments for use by the Project, to ensure the incorporation of environmental and social variables throughout the Project cycle.
- Identification of the institutions responsible for the execution and environmental and social management of the program, at the respective levels of government; roles and functions of each of the institutions, identifying the needs for institutional strengthening.

#### **5.4. Task 4: Determination of impacts of the Project and its activities**

From the detailed field study, the Consultant shall analyse and describe all significant changes brought about by the development of the Project. These would encompass environmental, ecological, and social impacts, both positive and negative, because of each activity intervention that are likely to bring about changes in the baseline environmental and social conditions discussed in Task 2. The Consultant will make a prioritization of all concerns identified and differentiate between short, medium, long-term, and cumulative impacts during construction, operation, and decommissioning. The Consultant shall also identify both temporary and permanent impacts. The significance of E&S impacts prior to and following mitigation should be provided. A detailed outline and discussion of specific mitigation measures that should be implemented to deal with the identified risks and impacts should then be provided in the form of the ESMP.

#### **Physical Modelling studies**

These should include but not limited to the following:

- Dredge dispersion modelling.
- Sediment transport.
- Traffic.
- MHI Updates.
- Noise (including underwear)

### **5.5. Task 5: Occupational health and safety concerns**

The Consultant shall analyse and describe all occupational health and safety concerns brought about by activities during all the phases of the Project's development. The Consultant shall make recommendations on corrective and remedial measures to be implemented under the ESMP.

### **5.6: Task 6: Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)**

The Consultant shall develop a comprehensive ESMP which should consist of a set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures, including policies, procedures, and practices – as well as the actions needed to implement these measures – to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. The ESMP may range from a brief description of routine mitigation and monitoring measures to a series of specific plans as required by the ESIA Standards (refer to specific requirements of applicable standards), including, for example, Resettlement Action Plans/Livelihood Restoration Plans, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Biodiversity Action Plans, and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans. The level of detail and complexity of an ESMP and priority of the identified measures and actions will be commensurate with the proposed Project's risks and impacts. All plans will contain specific monitoring measures.

The ESMP will define desired social and environmental management outcomes and specify social and environmental indicators, targets, or acceptance (threshold) criteria to track ESMP implementation and effectiveness. It will also provide estimates of the human and financial resources required for implementation and monitoring and identify organizational structure and processes for implementation. Recognizing the dynamic nature of the Project's development and the implementation process, the implementation of an ESMP will be responsive to changes in project circumstances, unforeseen events, and the results of monitoring (adaptive management). The Consultant should provide cost outlays for the proposed mitigation measures as well as their institutional and financial support, time frame and responsibility. This shall be provided for all the Project phases.

#### *Essential components of an ESMP*

- Measures to mitigate negative impacts during operations, and evaluation of their effectiveness. Mitigation measures must be identified for each impact/risk identified during the ESIA process.
- Flow chart of the project's actions, identifying the stages and times of execution of the environmental and social management actions.
- Description of the environmental monitoring plan in the construction and operation stages of the Project, identifying the parameters to be measured, the places of measurement, the methods used and the periods/frequencies in which the measurements will be made, the costs, and the institutions responsible (see separate section).
- Identification of a set of sensible, readily measurable quantitative and qualitative indicators of the mitigation measures proposed for the main impacts and risks that accompany the implementation of the Project (see separate section).
- Contingency and Emergency Response Plan, such as for accidents, fires, floods, earthquakes (among those that apply).
- Reporting template for the implementing partner (and/or responsible party) that include said indicators and provide clear guidance on how to measure them.

### **5.7. Task 7: Development of a monitoring plan**

The Consultant is required to give a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures for both the ESMP including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions as well as deliver a monitoring and reporting procedure. The level of detail and complexity of an ESMP and priority of the identified measures and actions will be commensurate with the proposed Project's risks and impacts and contain specific monitoring measures. The Consultant should provide a timeframe and implementation mechanism, staffing requirements, training, and cost outlays.

### **5.8. Task 8: Alternatives Assessment**

The Consultant shall undertake a comparison of any other project alternatives that have been considered and studied. These other alternatives shall be compared to the proposed final concept; and pros and cons in relation to E&S and climate factors of each proposed alternative shall be detailed and compared to identify the preferred alternative.

### **5.9. Task 9: Study Reports**

The output will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared in accordance with NEMA and the ESIA Standards. The report shall be in a format acceptable to local and national regulatory authorities, international environmental standards, and development partners. The Consultant shall submit and present the reports to relevant environmental authorities for the purpose of securing an Environmental Authorization, including the management of the appeal process (where applicable) and all environmental licenses and permits applicable to the Project.

### **5.10. Task 10. ESIA and ESMP engagement disclosure**

The consultant is expected to lead the engagement with stakeholders regarding the inputs for the preparation of and disclosure of the E&S studies in line with ESIA Standards. The consultant is expected to design an engagement strategy/ stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) specifically considering the historical and ongoing stakeholder issues and exchanges between Transnet/ Port of Durban and its stakeholders in the South Durban area, including (where applicable), but not limited to:

- Notifications of ESIA process and project info.
- Scoping workshops(s).
- ESIA workshop(s).
- Key Informant interviews/ focus group discussions.
- ESIA disclosure activities.

### **5.11. Task 11. Approval**

The Consultant shall present the report prepared under Task 9 for approval by the relevant authorities. The Consultant shall be responsible for making any modifications, inputs, addressing

comments that the authorities may demand before approval of the report, inclusive of any appeals deemed necessary.

## REPORTS/DELIVERABLES

The following reports must be submitted by the Consultant:

- First Report: Work plan 30 days after signing the contract.
- Second Report: Environmental and Social Scoping report with environmental and social sensitivity analysis.
- Third Report: Environmental and Social Assessment that includes the requirements outlined in this plan as well as the stakeholder analysis and consultation plan.
- Fourth report: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment with its respective Environmental and Social Management Plans for construction, operation, and monitoring of the Project, and that includes the results of the public consultation and disclosure process.
- Final Report: ESIA Report (including Specialist Studies) updated.

## EVALUATION CRITERIA

### Experience of the Environmental Advisory team

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHTING
Company experience in the development of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports, for <b>seaports (container, bulk, break bulk, multi-purpose, etc.)</b> , in accordance with the IFC/World Bank, DBSA ESS or similar applicable international standards and applicable local legislation.	<p><b>Points 15</b> – At least one Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report, completed between the calendar years (2010 – 2023) that was submitted to an Environmental Authority (EA) and received an Environmental Authorization in accordance with local legislation and/or the project was implemented (financed and constructed).</p> <p><b>Points 10</b> – At least one Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report, completed between the calendar years (2010 – 2023) that was submitted to an Environmental Authority and no response was received from the EA.</p>	<b>15</b>
Company experience in the development of the Environmental and Social Impact	<b>Points 20</b> – At least two Environmental and Social Impact Assessment reports, for	

<p>Assessment Reports, for seaports in accordance with the IFC/World Bank, DBSA ESS or similar applicable international standards and applicable local legislation.</p>	<p>seaports (container, bulk, break bulk, multi-purpose, etc.), completed between the calendar years 2010 – 2023 that was submitted to an Environmental Authority (EA) and an Environmental Authorization was received in accordance with local legislation and/or the project was implemented (financed and constructed).</p> <p><b>Points 14</b> – At least two Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for large-scale infrastructure project (overall capex more than ZAR1 billion), completed between the calendar years 2010 – 2023, in the sectors Energy, Transport, ICT, and Bulk water that was submitted to an Environmental Authority and received no Environmental Authorization.</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>
---	--	------------------

**Advisor plan to execute the assignment.**

<p>Quality of the proposed detailed execution work plan, with technical support and design timetable for the Project.</p>	<p><b>Points 10</b> - Innovative and robust execution plan detailing all activities and timeframes in a logical sequence, incorporating reviews and time risk allowance, in parallel and demonstrating understanding of interdependencies between activities and deliverables.</p> <p><b>Points 7</b> - acceptable execution plan detailing all activities in a logical sequence and demonstrating understanding of interdependencies between activities, timeframes, and deliverables.</p> <p><b>Points 0</b> – unclear, average execution plan detailing all activities of the project, or no execution plan submitted.</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p>Skills Transfer to Transnet National Ports Authority team</p>	<p><b>Points 5</b> - Innovative approach to skills transfer to Transnet team by the bidder, the subcontracted entities and effectiveness thereof, providing evidence of previous projects</p>	

	<p>where such effective skills transfer programme was successfully implemented and the results thereof.</p> <p><b>Points 3</b> – Acceptable approach to skills transfer to Transnet team. References aligned with company experience in undertaking at least three studies in development and implementation of economic development strategies of mega projects</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
--	--	-----------------

**Experience of the Lead Advisor (Project Director/ ESIA team lead)**

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHTING
<p>Lead advisor experience in the development of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports, <b>for seaports</b> in accordance with the IFC/World Bank, DBSA ESS or similar applicable international standards and applicable local legislation.</p>	<p><b>Points 15</b> – At least one Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report, for seaports (container, bulk, break bulk, multi-purpose, etc.), completed between the calendar years (2010 – 2023) that was submitted to an Environmental Authority (EA) and received an Environmental Authorization in accordance with local legislation and/or the project was implemented (financed and constructed).</p> <p><b>Points 10</b> - At least two Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for an infrastructure project in the sectors energy, transport, ICT, and bulk water, completed between the calendar years 2010 – 2023 that was submitted to an Environmental Authority (EA) and received an Environmental Authorization.</p> <p><b>Points 5</b> - At least two Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for an infrastructure project in the sectors energy, transport, ICT, bulk water, and hospitals, completed between the calendar years 2010 – 2023 that was submitted to an Environmental Authority (EA).</p>	<p><b>15</b></p>

**Experience of the Lead Stakeholder Engagements Advisor**

<p>Lead Stakeholder Engagement Specialist with more than 10 years' experience in conducting Stakeholder Engagements for infrastructure projects in accordance with IFC/WB/DBSA standards.</p>	<p><b>Points 15</b> – At least one Stakeholder Engagement undertaken for maritime, coastal, seaports &amp; related projects in South Africa during the calendar years 2010 – 2023.</p> <p><b>Points 10</b> – At least two Stakeholder Engagements undertaken for infrastructure projects (in the sectors energy, transport, ICT, and bulk water), in South Africa, during the calendar years 2010 – 2023.</p>	<p><b>15</b></p>
---	---	------------------

**Qualifications and certification of the Lead Advisor(s)**

<p>Lead Environmental Advisor with more than 10 years' experience in conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports for infrastructure projects.</p>	<p><b>Points 10</b> – Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner with EAPASA.</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p>Lead Stakeholder Engagement Specialist with more than 10 years' experience in conducting Stakeholder Engagements for infrastructure projects in accordance with IFC/WB/DBSA standards.</p>	<p><b>Points 10</b> – Bachelors' degree (NQF Level 7) in Engineering, Environmental Science, Development Studies and/or similar equivalent qualification.</p> <p><b>Points 7</b> – Appropriate diploma or Advanced Certificate (NQF Level 6) in Engineering, Environmental Science, Development Studies and/or similar equivalent qualification.</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>		<p><b>100</b></p>



## **ANNEXURES.**

### **Annex 1. WB Environmental Assessment**

1. The World Bank (WB) requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making.

2. EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The Bank prefers preventive measures over mitigatory or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

3. EA considers the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. It also considers the variations in project and country conditions; the findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The Bank does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project.

4. The borrower is responsible for carrying out the EA. For Category A projects, the borrower retains independent EA experts not affiliated with the project to carry out the EA. For Category A projects that are highly risky or contentious or that involve serious and multidimensional environmental concerns, the borrower should normally also engage an advisory panel of independent, internationally recognized environmental specialists to advise on all aspects of the project relevant to the EA. The role of the advisory panel depends on the degree to which the project has progressed, and on the extent and quality of any EA work completed, at the time the Bank begins to consider the project.

5. The Bank advises the borrower on the Bank's EA requirements. The Bank reviews the findings and recommendations of the EA to determine whether they provide an adequate basis for processing the project for Bank financing. When the borrower has completed or partially completed EA work prior to the Bank's involvement in a project, the Bank reviews the EA to ensure its consistency with this policy. The Bank may, if appropriate, require additional EA work, including public consultation and disclosure.

6. The Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook describes pollution prevention and abatement measures and emission levels that are normally acceptable to the Bank. However, considering borrower country legislation and local conditions, the EA may recommend alternative emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement for the project. The EA

report must provide full and detailed justification for the levels and approaches chosen for the project or site.

### **EA Instruments**

7. Depending on the project, a range of instruments can be used to satisfy the Bank's EA requirement: environmental impact assessment (EIA), regional or sectorial EA, environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, and environmental management plan (EMP). EA applies one or more of these instruments, or elements of them, as appropriate. When the project is likely to have sectoral or regional impacts, sectoral or regional EA is required.

### **Environmental Screening**

8. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

a. Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. EA for a Category A project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

For a Category A project, the borrower is responsible for preparing a report, normally an EIA (or a suitably comprehensive regional or sectorial EA) that includes, as necessary, elements of the other instruments referred to in para. 7.

b. Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas--including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats--are less adverse than those of Category A. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of Category B EA are described in the project documentation (Project Appraisal Document and Project Information Document).

c. Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

d. Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

### **Content of an Environmental Assessment Report for a Category A Project**

1. An environmental assessment (EA) reports for a Category A project focuses on the significant environmental issues of a project. The report's scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the project's potential impacts.

2. The EA report should include the following items (not necessarily in the order shown):

*a. Executive summary.* Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

*b. Policy, legal, and administrative framework.* Discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the EA is carried out. Explains the environmental requirements of any co-financiers. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.

*c. Project description.* Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Indicates the need for any resettlement plan or indigenous people's development plan (see also sub-para. (h)(v) below). Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.

*d. Baseline data.* Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socio-economic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also considers current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigatory measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data.

*e. Environmental impacts.* Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.

*f. Analysis of alternatives.* Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation--including the "without project" situation--in terms of their potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the project design proposed and justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.

*g. Environmental management plan (EMP).* Covers mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening; see outline in OP 4.01, Annex C.

*h. Appendixes:*

i. List of EA report preparers--individuals and organizations.

ii. References--written materials both published and unpublished, used in study preparation.

iii. Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.

- iv. Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- v. List of associated reports (e.g., resettlement plan or indigenous people's development plan).

## Annex 2: List of Specialist Studies and Methods.

### 1. Climate change risk assessment study Method



### 2. Community engagement



### 3. Fauna Impact Assessment



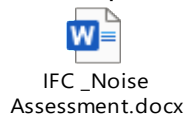
### 4. Flora Impact Assessment



### 5. Air Quality impact assessment



### 6. Noise impact assessment



### 7. Resettlement and livelihood impact assessment



### 8. Socio-economic impact assessment

