

OFFICE OF SAFEGUARDS

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)



ESS4 Health, Safety, and Security

OFFICE OF SAFEGUARDS

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)



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Welcome and Session Overview

Session Objective

Understanding ESS4's structure and policy requirements.

What we will cover today

- ✓ Overview of Requirements
- ✓ Hazards and Risks - Operationalize
- ✓ Hierarchy of Risk Controls
- ✓ Health and Safety Management Plan

INTRODUCTION ADB's Environmental and Social Policy Standards (ESS)

1



Assessment and Management
of Environmental and Social
Risks and Impacts

2



Labor and Working
Conditions

3



Resource Conservation
and Pollution Prevention

4



Health, Safety,
and Security

5



Land Acquisition and
Land Use Restriction

6



Biodiversity Conservation
and Sustainable Natural
Resources Management

7



Indigenous Peoples

8



Cultural Heritage

9



Climate Change

10



Stakeholder Engagement
and Information Disclosure

4



Health, Safety and Security

New Standard and Improved Requirements

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The **applicability of ESS4** is established during the environmental and social assessment process described in ESS1. The potential risks to **project workers** and **project-affected persons** may vary depending on the nature, scope, and stage of a project. ESS4 establishes the requirements for ensuring the health, safety, and security of project workers and project-affected persons.

Objectives:

- a. Protect and promote the health, safety, and security of **project workers** by promoting a culture of safety, ensuring safe, healthy, and secure working conditions, and implementing protective measures proportionate to the nature and scale of the potential risks and impacts of a project.
- b. Anticipate and avoid and, where avoidance is not possible, establish measures and procedures to minimize, mitigate and respond to adverse impacts on the health, safety, and security, including **SEAH**-related issues, of **project workers** and **project affected persons**.
- c. Consider potential geophysical and physical climate risks and impacts in the design and construction of infrastructure.
- d. Avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate the exposure of persons and communities to project-related traffic and road safety hazards, diseases, and **hazardous chemicals, substances, and materials and wastes**.
- e. Ensure that the safeguarding personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to project workers and project-affected persons.



Health, Safety and Security

New Standard and Improved Requirements

REQUIREMENTS



General Requirements

- Designate a person responsible to implement the HSMP.
- Monitor and Report on Performance – **HSMP +ESCP**.
- Worker Right to refuse to work in unsafe environments.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

- General and Sector Specific OHS risk assessment and management planning.
- Health and Safety Management Plan – **HSMP + ESCP**.

Community Health and Safety (CHS)

- General and Sector Specific CHS risk assessment and management planning.
- Health and Safety Management Plan – **HSMP +ESCP**.

General requirements of ESS4

A borrower/client must meet **all requirements of ESS4 that are applicable** to a project:

- Adopt measures to **prevent fatality, accident, injury, and ill-health** among project workers and project-affected persons, arising from or associated with a project.
- Develop a project-specific **health and safety management plan (HSMP)** that may be a stand-alone plan or may be integrated into any relevant E&S assessment and management document
- Provide **information, guidance, instruction, and training** relating to health and safety hazards, risks, and emergency arrangements.
- **Meaningfully consult** with project workers and project-affected persons on how to mitigate these risks and impacts and on any additional mitigation measures that may be required.
- Project involves the provision of health services and/or involves the production, distribution and use of antimicrobials that may have significant health and safety risks, the borrower/client will incorporate **antimicrobial stewardship** in accordance with **World Health Organization requirements** to minimize antimicrobial resistance.



Health, Safety and Security

Specific Requirements

1. **Safety and security of communities and project workers:**

Assessment, planning, management and monitoring of safety and security related risks and impacts, including risks to community and project workers, traffic and road safety, and natural hazards.

2. **Incident reporting and management**

3. **Sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH):** requires that the borrower identifies, addresses and manage project related SEAH risks for workers and affected communities.

4. **Emergency preparedness and response:** risk hazard assessment for projects that could potentially cause an emergency and prepare an emergency response plan.

5. **Responsible security personnel:** where security personnel are hired to protect workers or property, they should not become a threat to the communities and workers.

6. **Product Safety** : ensure product safety through good design and manufacturing processes, as well as adequate storage, handling, and transportation for product distribution.

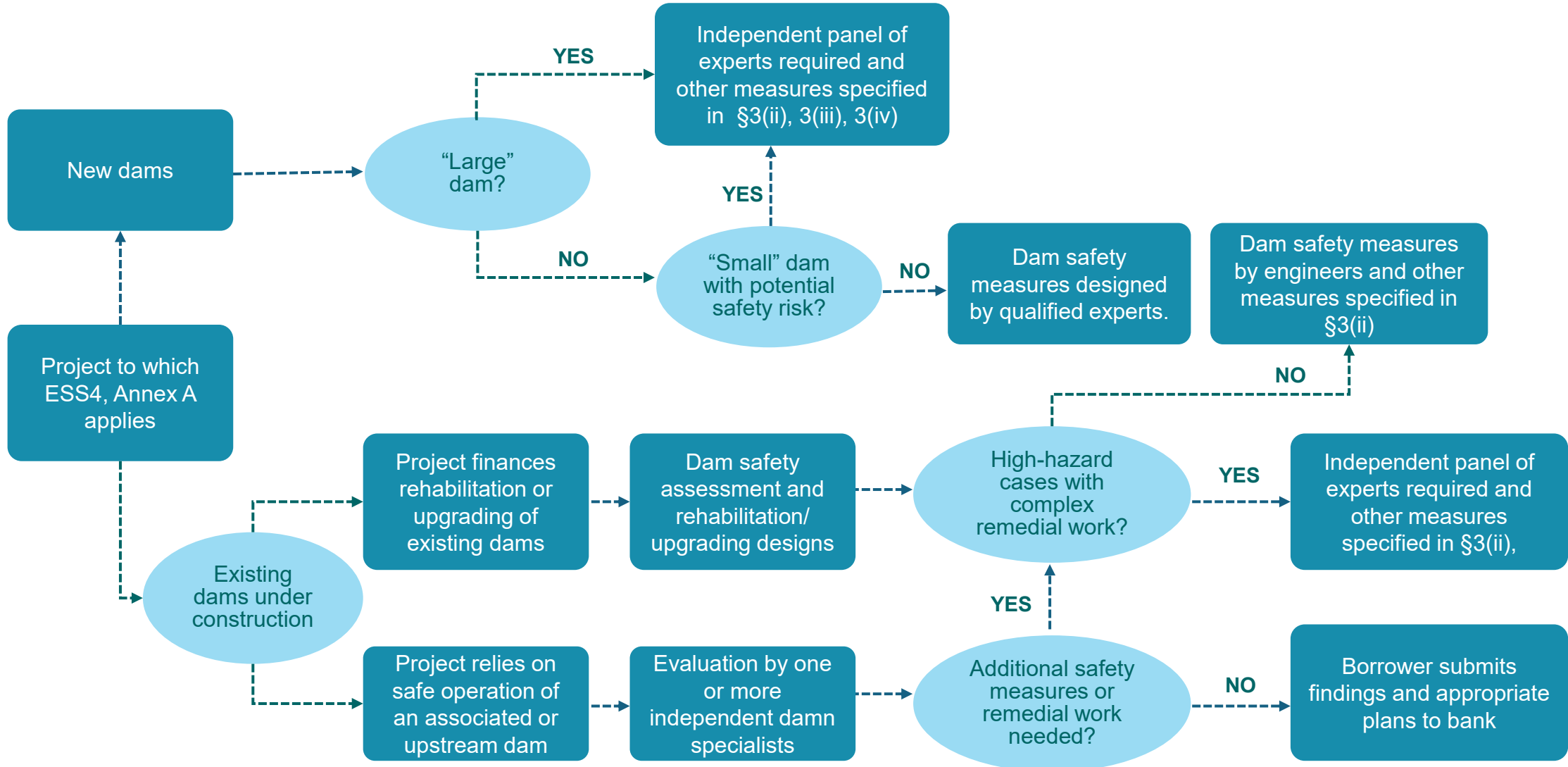
7. Infrastructure design and safety: ensure structural elements of a project comply with host country safety requirements, or good industry practice, and consider appropriate features for users age, ability or disability. Example of application is **Dam safety** indicates requirements for new and existing dam.

8. Natural Hazards: identify and assess the potential risks and impacts from extreme weather and geophysical hazards, as these relate to a project and will design and implement measures to avoid and/or minimize their impact

❖ **Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP):** Will set out a systematic approach to the management of health, safety and security risks in projects. Could include **OHS**, **Community H&S**, **SEAH Risk management plan** and/or **Security Management plan** base on the type of project; the type, size, and location of the workforce and risks to surrounding communities.

Infrastructure, Building and Equipment Design and Safety

Example of application of Infrastructure, Building and Equipment Design and Safety is Dam Safety.



Worksite Safety

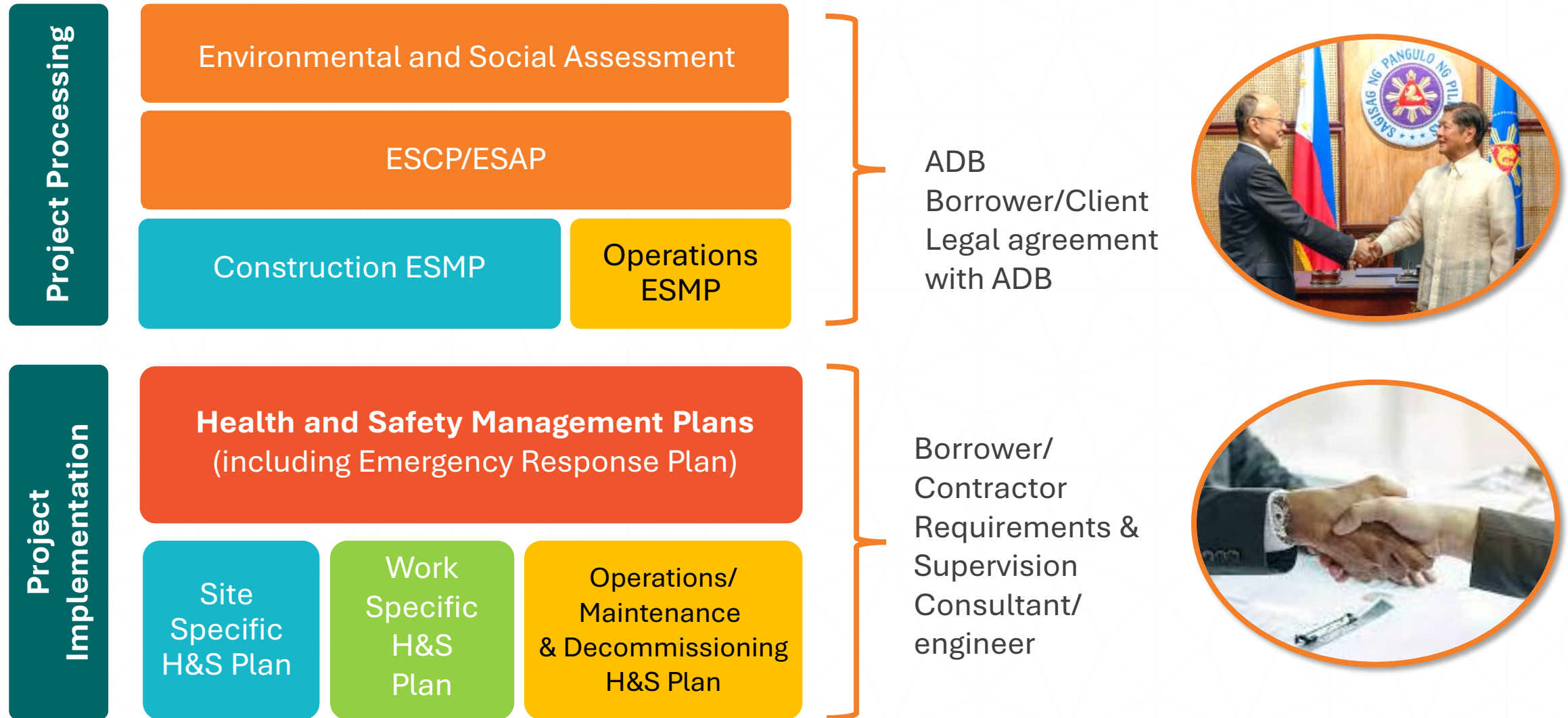


Every ADB-supported project is unique and has a different range of hazards and risks.



H&S Management Planning

Roles and Responsibilities



Environment and Social Policy

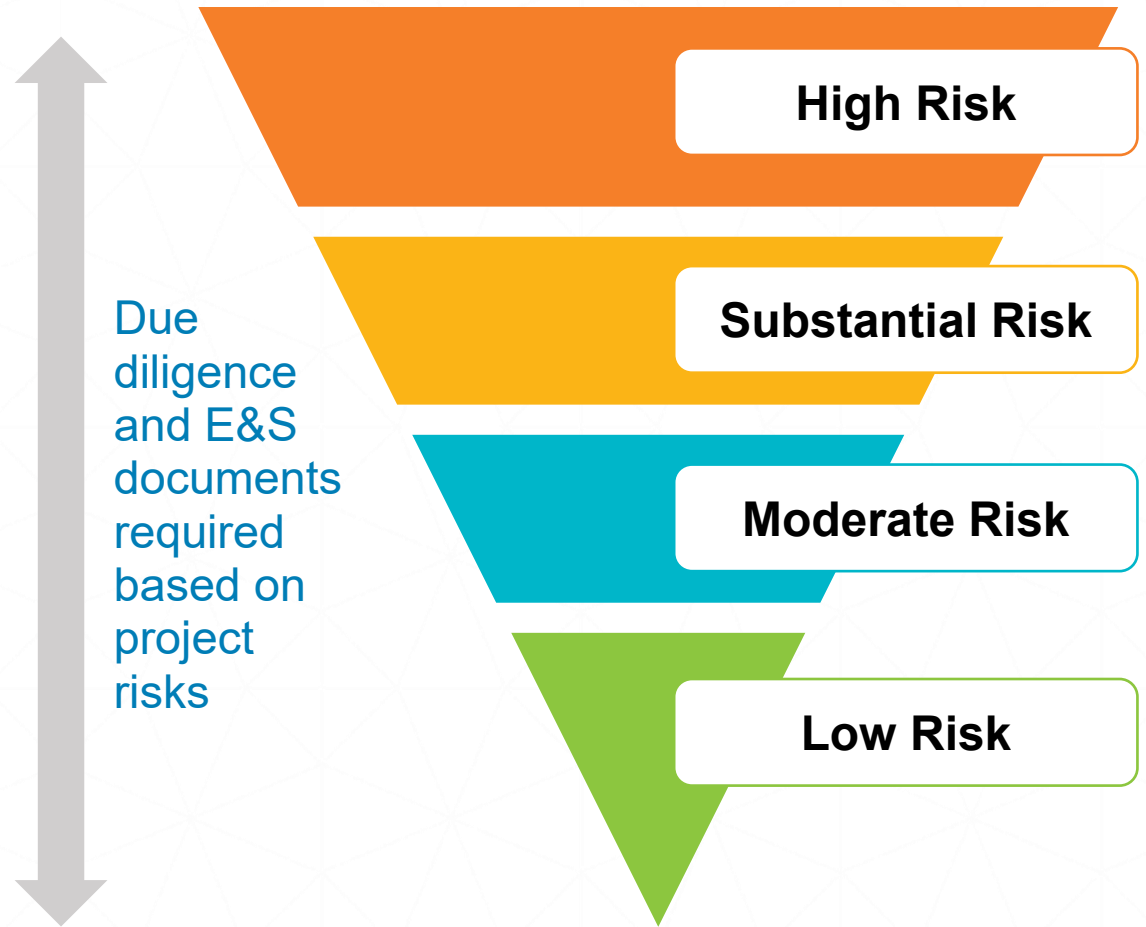
A New Approach to Risk Classification

Integrated environmental and social risk screening and classification:

- **Direct, indirect and cumulative** impacts
- **Inherent** risk factors in different sectors
- **Vulnerability and sensitivity** of people and environment

Additional considerations (new)

- **Contextual risk factors**
- **Capacity and past performance** of the borrower.



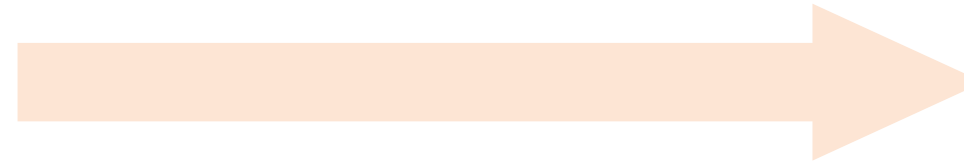
Simplified comparison to current policy (SPS, 2009)
Cat A (=High); Cat B (=Substantial or Moderate); Cat C (= Low)

Environment and Social Policy

A New Approach to Risk Classification

Guiding questions for the Risk classification

- Is there a risk that the project will result in health, safety and/or security impacts to project workers and project affected persons?
- Is there a risk that the project will result in sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH)?]
- Is there a risk of geophysical and physical climate impacts?
- Is there a risk of product safety as a result of project involving production of and/or trade in consumer products and related storage, handling and distribution (transportation)?
- Is there a risk of the project towards persons and communities as a result of traffic and road safety hazards, diseases, hazardous substances, and wastes?



Severity of adverse impact

Risk Rating Weighted Scores

High	SUBSTANTIAL	HIGH	HIGH	UNACCEPTABLE
Substantial	MODERATE	SUBSTANTIAL	HIGH	HIGH
Moderate	MODERATE	MODERATE	SUBSTANTIAL	SUBSTANTIAL
Low	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE
	Low	Moderate	Substantial	High

Likelihood of adverse impact



Simplified comparison to current policy (SPS, 2009)
Cat A (=High); Cat B (=Substantial or Moderate); Cat C (= Low)

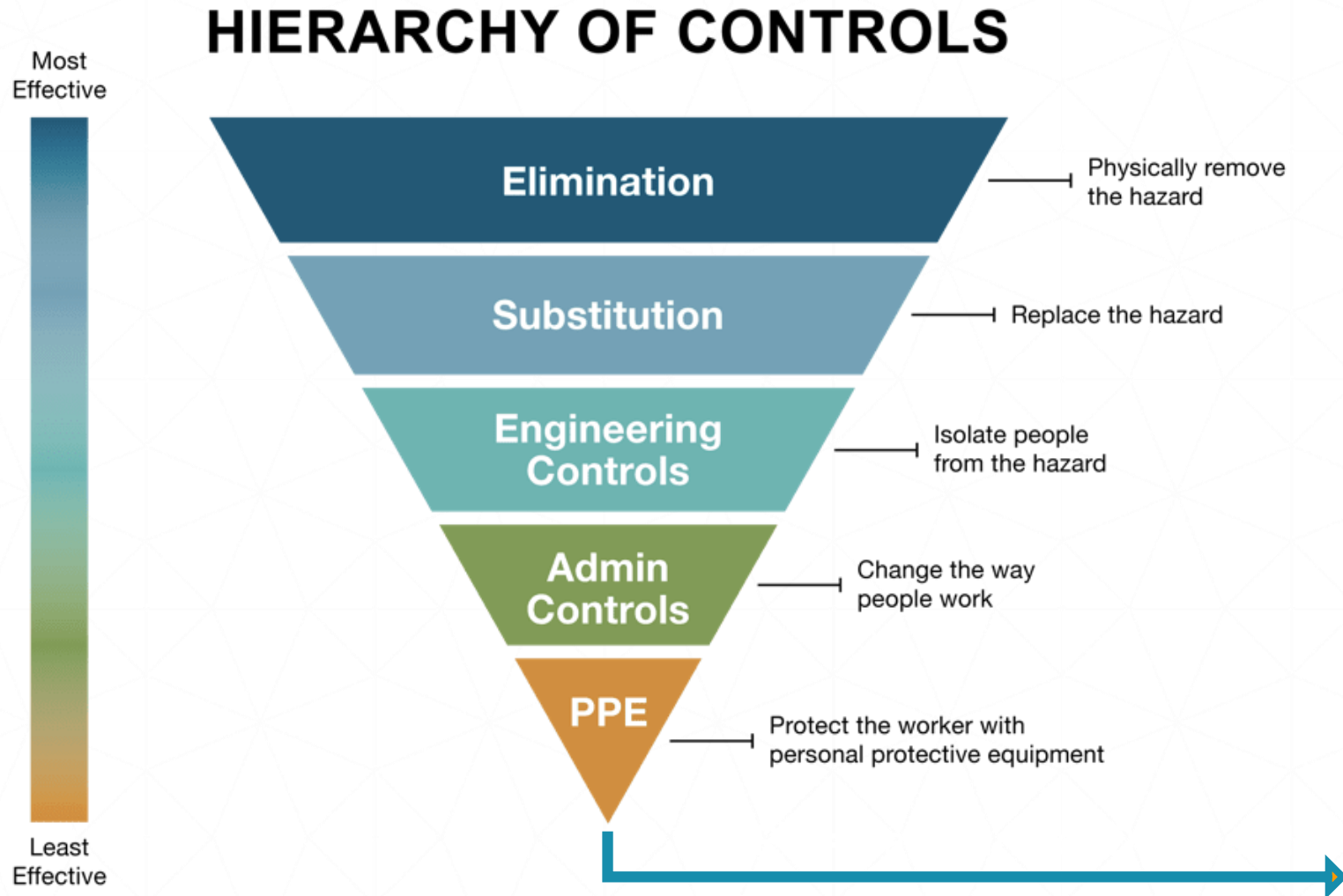
High – significant impact, high in magnitude and has the probability to result to fatalities or community wide impact

Substantial – some adverse impact are significant but not as complex as High.

Moderate – site specific, low in magnitude and probability, risk mitigation using SOP + specialist support.

Low - minimal risks to human population, risks mitigation using SOP.

ESS4 Hierarchy of Controls



Defining “Hazard” vs “Risk”



HAZARD



RISK

Hazard Identification

Menti code: 6547 9718



Identify the hazards during work at heights activity.





Safe Work Practice Work at Heights

SAFE WORK PRACTICE WORK AT HEIGHT

ADB

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1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This SWP outlines the proper practices to follow while working at height. Hazards associated with working at height include risk of falls, dropped objects, and associated injuries. Minimum control measures to reduce these risks are documented within this SWP. A work-specific task risk assessment (TRA) should be conducted prior to working at height.

This SWP informs worksite personnel about the hazards associated with working at height, along with the safety requirements and control measures required to safely work at height.

The scope of this SWP covers all ADB-funded worksites where working at height is required, including the proper use of ladders, aerial platforms, manlifts and the safe use of fall protection systems.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The **Project/Site Manager** is responsible for:

- ensuring that employees and contractors use and comply with this SWP at worksites under their supervision, and that work conducted meets the requirements of any applicable national legislation at all times;
- ensuring that work at height hazards are assessed, and controls (e.g., engineering, administrative and PPE) are implemented; and
- conducting routine safety checks, inspections or audits to ensure procedures and other control measures are being followed.

The **Worksite Supervisor** is responsible for:

- ensuring that daily operations are conducted in accordance with this SWP by reviewing/Updating the TRA prior to commencing work, and through daily monitoring and compliance checks;
- ensuring that all equipment used in working at height (fall protection equipment, ladders, manlifts, aerial platforms) is inspected, stored, and maintained as outlined in this SWP;
- ensuring a work platform (e.g., scaffold, scissor lift, etc.) is used when work cannot be done from a ladder without a hazard to workers; and
- ensuring all workers are trained in this SWP.

Employees and contractors on the worksite are responsible for:

- following this SWP and other site-specific requirements to ensure their own safety and the safety of others;
- inspecting their fall protection equipment prior to use;
- tagging expired, defective, or unsafe equipment and reporting it to the worksite supervisor; and
- reporting to the worksite supervisor any incident and/or unusual conditions which may occur during the work, and stopping the work if necessary.

APPENDIX A: WORK AT HEIGHT CHECKLIST

Name:	Signature:	Date:	YES	NO
Determine whether a permit to work is required, and if so, obtain it.				
Complete a written fall protection and rescue plan when working over 7.3 metres or 21 feet.				
Are all workers competent and trained for work at height?				
Is the equipment positioned on a level, stable surface?				
Has proper barricading been put in place?				
Is the equipment in good condition with a suitable load rating, and made from acceptable material?				
Is the work being conducted at a safe distance from high voltage cables?				
Ladders				
The ladder is tied off or a co-worker is holding the ladder.				
The top of the ladder extends 1 metre above the edge of the work.				
The ladder is at a suitable angle (3-4:1 ratio)				
There is a minimum overlap of 1 metre for extended sections.				
Power Elevated Platforms				
The platform annual inspection certificate is available and current.				
The man basket has been inspected for safety.				
A daily inspection is completed prior to use.				
In a bucket lift, workers are tied off at all times to an engineered point with a lanyard and shock absorber. In other lifts, workers are tied off with a maximum 2-metre lanyard without a shock absorber when in motion.				
Scaffolds				
Fall protection is used when erecting or dismantling scaffold at heights over 1.8m.				
Proper top guardrails, mid rails, and toe boards are installed.				
The working platform is fully decked, properly secured, and/or cleated.				
Each level is locked in place before installing the next level.				
Tie-ins are installed when the total height to base ratio exceeds 3:1.				
Scaffolds are erected by competent personnel and are tagged prior to use.				
Access to the scaffold is only made using a properly installed ladder or stairs.				
No work is permitted under the scaffold - only authorized workers in the work area.				
Equipment is lifted and lowered by rope, hoist, or worker-to-worker.				
Work Within 2.0 Metres of an Unguarded Edge				
Approved safety harnesses, lanyards, and/or lifelines are being used with suitable anchor points.				
All workers are wearing harnesses and are tied off at all times.				
The fully extended lanyard will prevent the worker from striking the ground (fall arrest).				
Lanyards are used to prevent workers from reaching the unguarded edge (fall restraint)				
Installing proper top guardrails, midrails, and toe boards has been considered.				

Safe Work Practice Excavation, Trenching and Backfilling

SAFE WORK PRACTICE EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, AND BACKFILLING

ADB

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1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This SWP outlines the proper practices to follow when excavating, trenching, and backfilling. This SWP informs workers about the hazards associated with these activities, along with the safety requirements and control measures required to safely do this work. The scope of this document covers all ADB-funded worksites.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES

The **Project/Site Manager** is responsible for:

- ensuring that employees and contractors use and comply with this practice at worksites under their supervision, and that work conducted meets the requirements of any applicable national legislation at all times;
- ensuring that hazards associated with excavation, trenching, and backfilling are assessed, and controls (i.e., engineering, administrative or personal protective equipment) are implemented where necessary; and
- conducting routine safety checks, inspections or audits to ensure procedures and other control measures are being followed.

The **Worksite Supervisor** is responsible for:

- ensuring that daily operations are conducted in accordance with this SWP by monitoring and compliance checks;
- advising workers of any potential or actual danger posed by the excavation, trenching, or backfilling activities at the worksite;
- inspecting the shoring and bracing of an excavation or trench on a daily basis;
- assisting workers with questions about excavation, trenching, and backfilling; and
- ensuring all workers have training that meets the requirements of this SWP and addresses safe work procedures for excavation, trenching, and backfilling.

Employees and contractors on the worksite are responsible for:

- following this practice and other site-specific requirements to ensure their own safety and the safety of others;
- attending and participating in pre-task safety meetings;
- wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE);
- being competent in the use of equipment and processes to be followed in excavation, trenching, and backfilling activities;
- being aware of changing weather conditions that could affect site stability; and
- reporting to the worksite supervisor any concerns, incidents, or other unusual conditions which may occur during the work, and stopping the work if necessary.

3 TRAINING

All workers at ADB-financed worksites who are responsible for excavation, trenching, or backfilling tasks must be trained before they are permitted to do the work. Training should be conducted by a qualified person.

5.1 PRE-WORK PROCEDURES

Before work commences, the designated worksite supervisor must complete the following:

- Ensure all structures (including power poles) close to the excavation will remain properly supported.
- Monitor for excavation or trenching work being carried out within 1 metre (3 feet) of any underground utilities and ensure it is carried out under the direction and supervision of a designated responsible person.
- Ensure all spoil piles are sloped 45° or less from the horizontal and are located a minimum of 1.2 metres (4 feet) from the edge of the excavation or trench.
- Ensure machinery or heavy objects are not placed or working within a distance equal to the depth of the trench. Ensure if the trench is adjacent to or abutting a building or structure, additional shoring, certified by a professional engineer, is implemented.
- Ensure that sufficient work space is available so equipment and materials are kept a minimum of 1.2 metres (4 feet) from the edge of an excavation or trench.
- Ensure trees, utility poles, rocks and similar objects adjacent to the excavation are removed or secured if they could endanger workers.
- Ensure excavations or trenches are guarded by substantial railings or barriers to prevent workers, the public, wildlife and livestock from falling into them.
- The accumulation of water or the presence of standing water must be controlled, as it can weaken excavation walls which may result in slope failure or cave-in and can create poor under-foot conditions for workers resulting in possible slips, trips, and falls. In the worst case, accumulated water presents a drowning hazard.
- Ensure shoring and bracing is constructed and installed in accordance with national or international shoring and bracing requirements.

6 SHORING, BRACING, AND TRENCH BOXES

The following information provides guidance, but is always superseded by more stringent national or international standards.

6.1 SLOPING

Sloping the walls is one way to keep a trench from collapsing. A common recommendation is that the trench or excavation must be sloped or benched to within 1.2 m (4 feet) of the bottom, with the slope or bench not exceeding 1 m (3.3 feet) vertical rise to each 1 m (3.3 feet) of horizontal run. If the

trench or excavation is cut in solid rock that is not stable, the walls and crests must be supported by rock bolts, wire mesh, shoring or another method that provides equivalent support.

6.2 SHORING

Shoring is a system that shores up, or supports, walls to prevent soil movement. It also helps to support underground utilities, roadways and foundations. The two types of shoring most commonly used are timber and hydraulic. Both consist of posts, wales, struts and sheathing. One major advantage of hydraulic shoring is that you don't have to enter the trench to install the system. Installation can be done from the top of the trench. Whenever possible, shoring should be installed as excavation proceeds. If there's any delay between digging and shoring, no one should enter the unprotected trench.

6.3 TRENCH BOXES

Trench boxes are not meant to shore up or support trench walls. They are only meant to protect workers in case of a cave-in. Boxes are capable of supporting trench walls if the space between the box and the trench wall is backfilled. Otherwise, a cave-in or collapse may cause the trench box to tilt or turn over. It's also easier to enter the box if soil comes right up next to it. Trench boxes are commonly used in open areas away from utilities, roadways and foundations. As long as workers are in the trench, they must stay inside the box and leave only when the box has to be moved.

7 ENTERING EXCAVATIONS OR TRENCHES

Whenever a worker is required to enter an excavation or trench which is more than 1.2 metres (4 feet) deep, the walls must be cut back, shored or braced, as follows:

- In hard compact soil, cut back to not less than 30°.
- In all other soils, cut back to not less than 45° from the vertical.
- Shoring and brace design must be constructed and installed in accordance with national or international standards or by a professional engineer.

When workers are required to be in trenches 1.2 metres (4 feet) or deeper, an adequate means of exit such as a ladder or steps must be provided and located so that no more than 7.6 metres (25 feet) of lateral travel is required. If ladders are used, their tips should extend 0.9 metres (3 feet) above ground level. Ladders must be securely tied off at the top and must be inspected regularly for damage.

When a trench is more than 1.2 metres (4 feet) in depth and entry by workers is required, the excavation is considered a confined space and applicable confined space entry procedures must be followed.

ADB's Focus on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment

SEAH risks that may be related to ADB-assisted projects.

ADB-assisted projects are not the source of harm, but Projects may increase the risks for sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

**Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment by
someone working on the Project may occur**

**in the workplace,
worker-to-worker nexus**

**in the community,
worker –to community member**

SEAH in the ADB ESF

Environmental
and Social Policy
Standards (ESS)



1
**Assessment and
Management of
E&S Risks and
Impacts**

E&S Assessment will consider potential risks of SEAH: borrowers will assess SEAH risks to project workers and project-affected persons to prevent and mitigate such risks



2
**Labor
and Working
Conditions**

Prevent and address any forms of violence, harassment, bullying, intimidation and exploitation against project workers, including SEAH: borrowers will take appropriate measures to prevent and address in a project context any forms of violence



4
**Health, Safety,
and Security**

Sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH): requires that the borrower identifies, addresses, and manages project related SEAH risks for workers and affected communities



10
**Stakeholder
Engagement
and
Information
Disclosure**

Project workers Grievance Mechanism is separate under ESS2. However, this will not impede their access to GM under ESS10 **SEAH GM** under ESS4 and ESS2 requires separate procedures

TEMPLATE OF HSMP

Depending on the nature and complexity of the project, HSMP may contain the following:

- 1) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHSP)
- 2) Community Health and Safety Plan (CHSP)
- 3) SEAH Action Plan (SAP)
- 4) Security Management Plan (SMP)

ANNEX 2 HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN – TEMPLATE OUTLINE

This is presented as general guidance and will be adapted to the specificities of the project context.

1. Introduction

- What is the scope of the project? What is the client/borrower aiming to achieve with this plan?
- Provide a description of the project and key dates.
- What are the key roles and responsibilities?

2. Local laws, regulations and other compliance requirements

- What health and safety legislation does the client need to abide by under the host country's applicable laws, including those laws implementing the host country obligations under international laws?
- What other requirements – that is, besides ESS4 – also need to be considered?
- How will legal compliance be checked?
- The client will consider compiling a complete listing of applicable laws, regulations, and compliance requirements (i.e., a legal register) and ensuring that this listing is checked periodically to take into account any new or upcoming legislation.

3. Communication

- What internal and external communication channels will be used, how will information be communicated and in what language?
- Internal – H&S committees, H&S weekly meetings, monthly H&S reports, notice boards, and so on.
- External – emergency responders, local communities, press, local and national government officials, and so on.

4. Hazard identification and risk control

- How are hazards to be identified? Who will be responsible for this?
- Hierarchy of control to be used.
- Hazards are to be prioritized by their magnitude (high, medium, low).
- Suitable control measures are to be documented.
- How will identified hazards and their risk controls be communicated to project workers and how will the client document the records of this communication?
- How often will the identified hazards and their risk controls be reviewed?
- Make clear that hazard identification and subsequent risk assessment will be an ongoing process throughout the life of the project. How are contractor risk assessments to be managed?
- Develop a stop-work process.

5. Objectives and targets

- What H&S objectives and targets have been set for this project?
- How will they be presented and measured?
- Develop a process to ensure actions are completed and a process for when they go over the target date.

6. Health and safety management

- The client will develop a management system.
- What welfare facilities will be provided?
- How will well-being be managed, including shifts, rest periods and stop-work arrangements (e.g. during high temperatures)?
- What activities will be undertaken on site? How will these be carried out safely? What arrangements will be in place?
- How will information and instructions be communicated and what are the supervision and training requirements?
- How will the client coordinate with the supply chain and contractors?
- How will consultation with project workers and other stakeholders be carried out?
- How will work equipment be selected?
- Stakeholder engagement – how will this be done and who will be responsible?
- Overview of the security situation.
- How will security be managed and what level of vetting will take place?
- What level of security supervision will be required?

7. Operational control – design

- Process for appointment of coordinators to manage H&S on site.
- Process for appointing suitably qualified and experienced personnel.
- Third-party contractor engagement in high-risk areas.
- Development of construction phase plan.
- Life and fire safety audits – when and how will these be carried out?
- What is the client's approach to universal access?

8. Operational control – construction

- What are the site rules, for example, with regard to speed, reversing vehicles, and so on?
- What plans are in place for access to site and access to key areas within the site? What site security measures will be in place?
- Who will carry out site inductions?

- Identify activities on site that require a permit to work (PTW). Develop a PTW system. How will this be communicated to key project workers?
- How will contractors and sub-contractors be managed? How will key H&S information be communicated?
- How will hazardous material be managed on site? Where will material safety data sheets be stored? How will these be communicated to project workers?
- Develop a traffic management plan and a journey management plan.
- Develop emergency and evacuation procedures. How often will drills be held?
- Develop an emergency plan for a range of scenarios, indicating key responsible persons and contact numbers. How will this information be communicated to key project workers?

9. Hazardous material management

- The client will follow classification labelling in accordance with the host country's applicable laws.
- How will hazards be depicted – through signal words or pictograms?
- Who will carry out risk assessments? When will they be carried out? How will information be communicated to project workers?
- PPE requirements – where will project workers go to request PPE?
- Where will SDSs be stored?
- Who is responsible for housekeeping?
- Hazardous materials, handling, storage transport and disposal – how will this be carried out?

10. Monitoring

- What leading and lagging indicators will be measured?
- How will this information be reported and to whom?
- How will incidents be investigated?
- Who be responsible for this?
- Will lessons learned be shared? Who will they be shared with? How will this be done?

11. Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)

- What oversight mechanisms will the implementing agency put in place to regularly monitor and enforce contractor and subcontractor compliance with SEAH-related commitments?
- What support services are available as part of the referral pathway for SEAH-reported incidents?
- How will the contractors' code of conduct and SEAH-related policies be communicated effectively to all workers and project-affected?

- What grievance mechanisms, incidents management and case handling, and investigation procedures will be in place to address SEAH allegations confidentially, safely, gender-responsiveness and in a survivor-centered manner?
- What SEAH prevention and response training will be required for all workers, including contractors and subcontractors?
- How will the client ensure buy-in and compliance from contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers regarding SEAH policies and expectations?

12. Budget and Resourcing

- Has adequate budget including contingencies been provisioned within the HSMP or the ESMP to ensure effective implementation
- Has the ~~JoR~~ of the Health and Safety specialist been developed to ensure a competent specialist (suitably qualified with sufficient working experience) will be mobilized when needed during the project cycle?

ADB HSS Good Practice Note (GPN)

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ESS4

GPN
Manual

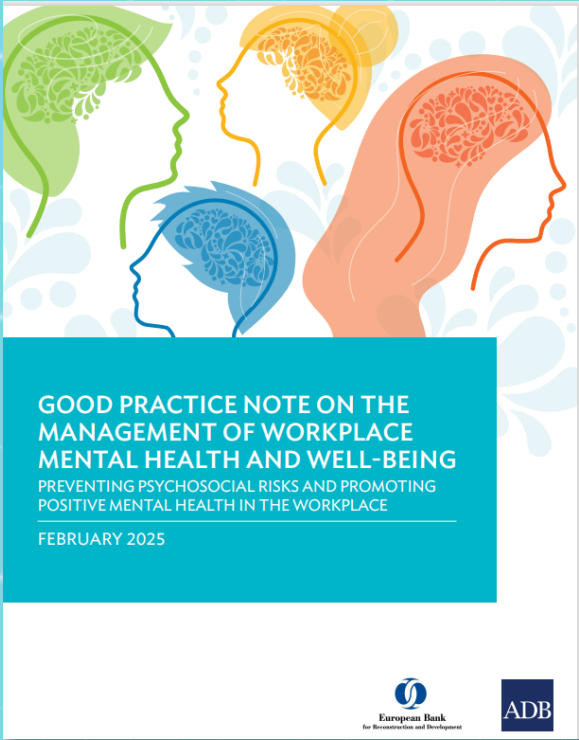
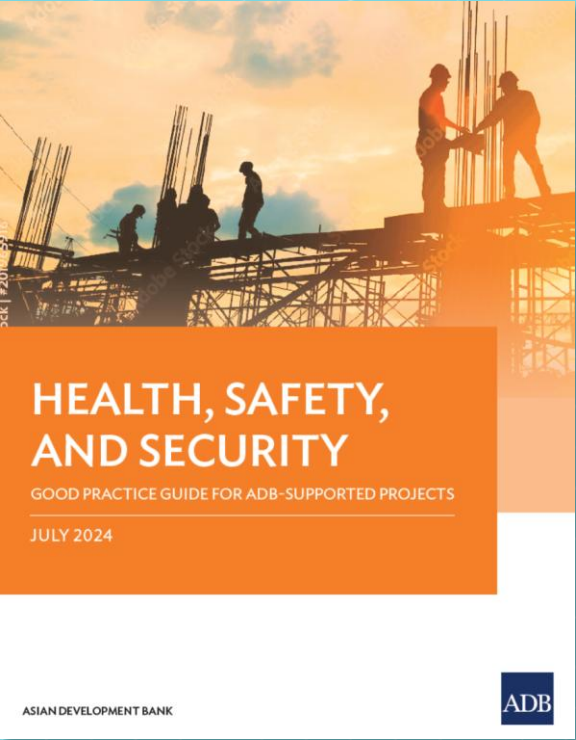
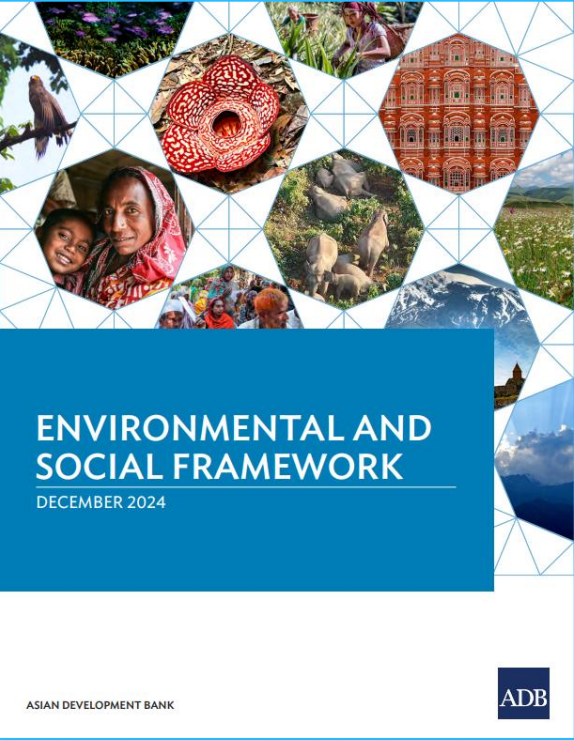
Safe Work
Practices (SWPs)

Supplemental Toolkit
/ Checklists



Peer reviewed by the UK based:
“Institution of Occupational
Safety & Health”
- IOSH

Resources

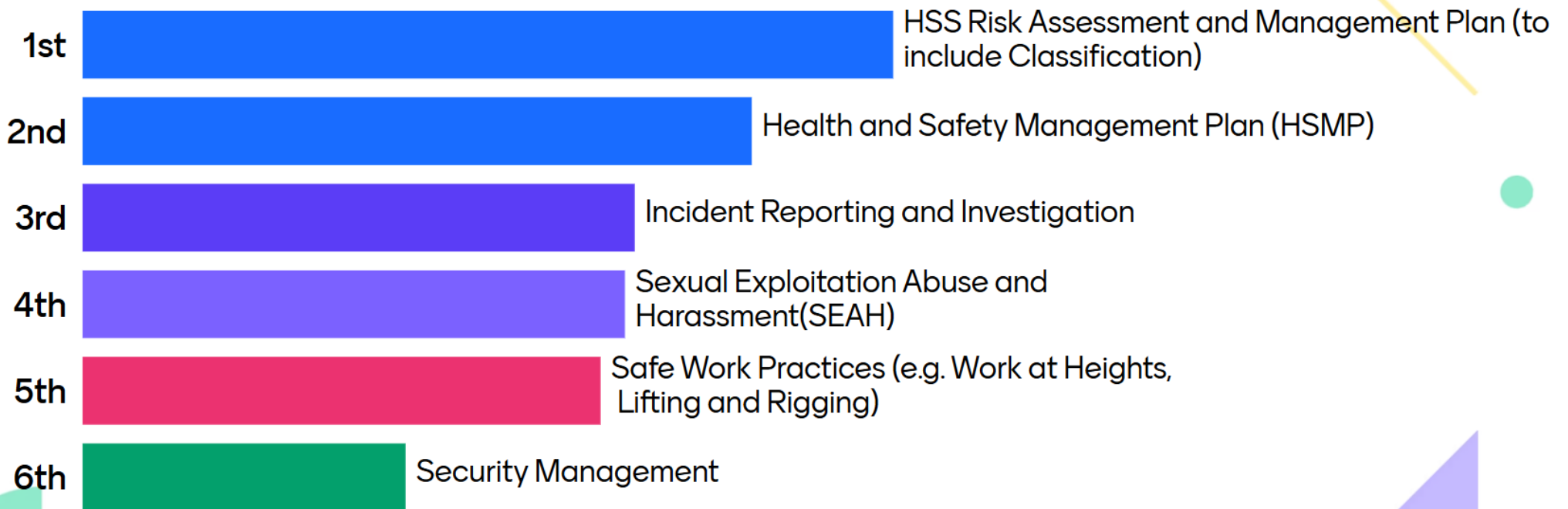


Which of the following topics should be prioritized for future deep dive sessions?

- 1st | HSS Risk Assessment and Management Plan
(to include Classification)
- 2nd | Sexual Exploitation Abuse and
Harassment(SEAH)
- 3rd | Safe Work Practices (e.g. Work at Heights,
Lifting and Rigging)
- 4th | Security Management
- 5th | Incident Reporting and Investigation
- 6th | Health and Safety Management Plan
(HSMP)



Which of the following topics should be prioritized for future deep dive sessions?



Open Q&A

***Questions and
discussions from the
participants***

Pre-identified Questions (from ESF Masterclass, ESF Orientation)

1. What is the difference between ESS2 and ESS4 with regards to project workers?
2. What are the internal capacity building program to ensure that Safeguards is fully equipped to support ESS4 – Security? What constitutes appropriate conduct or use of force in the context of ESS4 - Security?
3. Dam safety is highly technical and involves wide range of engineering issues, what is the role of Safeguards in Dam Safety? How are we going to ensure that Safeguards is fully equipped to support Dam Safety?
4. Could you please elaborate more on how gender is integrated into the policy and where is SEAH integrated?
5. What is the difference between SEAH in ESS2 and ESS4?