ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS: IFC INTERIM SAFEGUARDS

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Outline

1. Objectives of Safeguard Policies

2. The Policies:
   a. Environmental Safeguards Policies
   b. Social Safeguards Policies

3. Concluding Remarks
Objectives of Environmental and Social Safeguards

- Protect people and environment from adverse impacts – Do no harm
- Enhance social equity and promote environmental sustainability – Do good
- Reduce, mitigate and manage risks

GCF Safeguards are largely derived from and mirror IFC Performance Standards (PS)
Risk Screening and Categorization

- **Category A.** Activities with potential significant adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that, individually or cumulatively, are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented

- **Category B.** Activities with potential limited adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts that individually or cumulatively, are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures

- **Category C.** Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts
GCF Interim Environmental and Social Safeguards

- PS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts
- PS2: Labor and working conditions
- PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- PS4: Community health, safety and security
- PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources
- PS7: Indigenous peoples
- PS8: Cultural heritage
Principles of Safeguards Policies

- Avoid negative impacts where possible; otherwise **anticipate, avoid; minimize; compensate or offset** (in that order)

- Match level of **review, mitigation and oversight to level of risk and impacts**

- Inform the public and enable people to participate in decisions which effect them

- Integrate environmental and social issues in **project identification, design and implementation**

- Strengthen capacity to manage risks
PS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

- Identify funding proposal’s environmental and social risks and impacts
- Adopt *mitigation hierarchy*: anticipate, avoid; minimize; compensate or offset
- Improve *performance through an environmental and social management system*
- Engagement with affected communities or other stakeholders throughout funding proposal cycle. This includes communications and grievance mechanisms
PS2: Labor and working conditions

- Fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity;
- Good worker–management relationship;
- Comply with national employment and labour laws, e.g. WIBA and OSHA for Kenya
- Protect workers, in particular those in vulnerable categories;
- Promote safety and health;
- Avoid use of forced labor or child labor
PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

- Avoid, minimize or reduce project-related pollution;
- More sustainable use of resources, including energy and water;
- Reduced project-related greenhouse gas emissions
PS4: Community health, safety and security

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community;
- To safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles.
PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

- Avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use:
  - Avoid/minimize displacement;
  - Provide alternative project designs;
  - Avoid forced eviction.
- Improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living;
- Improve living conditions among displaced persons by providing:
  - Adequate housing;
  - Security of tenure.
PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

- Protection and conservation of biodiversity;
- Maintenance of benefits from ecosystem services;
- Promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources;
- Integration of conservation needs and development priorities
PS7: Indigenous peoples

• Ensure full respect for indigenous peoples
  • Human rights, dignity, aspirations;
  • Livelihoods;
  • Culture, knowledge, practices;
• Avoid/minimize adverse impacts;
• Sustainable and culturally appropriate development benefits and opportunities;
• Free, prior and informed consent in certain circumstances.

Source: Kenya National Commission of Human Rights
PS8: Cultural heritage

• Protection and preservation of cultural heritage;
• Promotion of equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits

Source: National Museums of Kenya

TANZANIA
SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK
References

1. GCF. (2017) Environmental and social management system
2. IFC. (2012) IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
3. GCF. (n.d) Annex III: Interim environmental and social safeguards of the Fund
Thank You

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