Environmental and Social Lab

RECAP OF COURSE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

MAIA C ROSSI

Meet The Trainer

MAIA C ROSSI

Maia is a sustainability professional with extensive technical expertise, a wide experience and a focus on climate change and climate finance. With a long track record in managing high-profile projects from initiation to final delivery, she is recognised for assessing climate change, environmental, socio-economic and gender impacts of large-scale development projects, design and carry out stakeholder engagement activities and managing and mentoring cross-functional teams across industries and geographies.

During her career, Maia has worked with numerous governments and companies from a variety of sectors including government agencies, intergovernmental organisations, financial services, development institutions and IFC bank, mining, oil and gas and construction across the world and in very diverse country contexts such as the UK, US, UE, the middle East and in most of the African countries.

She is currently a PhD candidate at the Business School of the University of Bath (UK). Her research project studies the intersection between the effect of climate change on organisations and careers and focuses on risks and opportunities of transition to lower carbon economy

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Agenda

Quiz time!

Takeaways and recap last session

Module 7
GCF Environmental and Social Framework: ES Policy and ESS
Project classification
GCF Requirement for accreditation
ES Project screening
Armenian Banks ESMP

Test your knowledge! 1/10

Can you name at least six IFC Performance Standards without using google?

Test your knowledge! 2/10

What does these acronyms could stand for?

- ESMS
- ESS
- IFC PSs
- SDG
- ESG

Test your knowledge! 3/10

What are the two main components of the GCF environmental and social framework?

A. Environmental and Social policy and Environmental and Social Safeguards

B. Environmental and Social policy and Environmental and Social Management System

C. Environmental and Social Management System and Environmental and Social Safeguards

Test your knowledge! 4/10

What are the characteristics of projects which fall under Category A for their environmental and social risks?

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

B. Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts.

C. None of the above

Test your knowledge! 5/10

What is a climate projection?

A. The temporal evolution of natural and/or *human systems* towards a future state. It typically focus on biophysical, techno-economic, and/or socio-behavioural trajectories and involve various dynamics, goals and actors across different scale.

B. The occurrence of a value of a weather or *climate* variable above (or below) a threshold value near the upper (or lower) ends of the range of observed values of the variable.

C. It is the simulated response of the *climate system* to a *scenario* of future emission or concentration of *greenhouse gases (GHGs)* and *aerosols*, generally derived using *climate models*.

Test your knowledge! 6/10

Which ones of these projects could fall under Category C of the GCF ES risk screening?

A. A project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing carbon sequestration through the introduction of sustainable forest management

B. A Small-scale rural and urban community-based projects, rural energy.

C. This project aims to install an 85 km double-track, electric light rail transit system which will be powered by more than 98 percent renewable electricity.

D. A project which aims to increase water security and strengthen communities' resilience to climate change. It will involve integrated water resources management and investment in water supply infrastructure in four vulnerable counties

Test your knowledge! 7/10

What elements of a candidate organisation are verified during the GCF accreditation process?

A. Risk assessment, capacity, track record, management system

B. Project categorisation, capacity, track record, policies

C. Capacity, track record, management system adequate for the risk categories the organisation has applied for

D. Roles and responsibilities and procedure adequate for the risk categories the organisation has applied for

Test your knowledge! 8/10

What SDGs Armenia government decided to focus on in 2020?

A. SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 5 Gender, SDG 13 Climate Change and SDG 16 Peace and Justice

B. SDG 7 Clean Energy, SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 12 Sustainable use of resources, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 16 Peace and Justice.

C. SDG 3 Good Health, SDG 4 Education; SDG 7 Clean Energy, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 16 Peace and Justice.

D. SDG5 Gender, SDG 8 Economic Growth, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 15 Life on Land, SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 16 Peace and Justice

Test your knowledge! 9/10

Could you name the environmental and social requirements for each phase?

ACCREDITATION

PROPOSAL CONCEPT NOTE

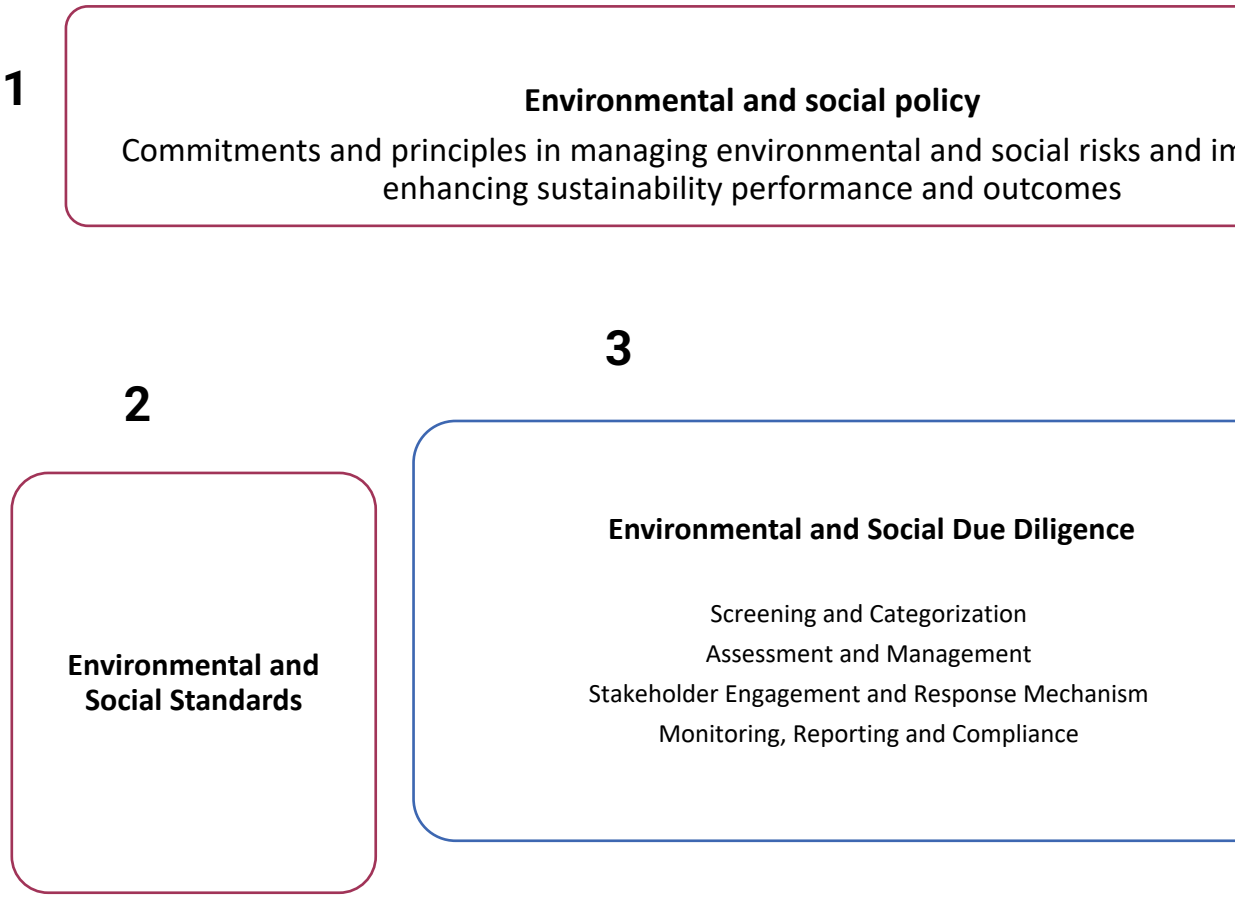
PROJECT OPERATIONS

Test your knowledge! 10/10

A. These lay out specific thematic requirements for the design and implementation of projects, and provide guidance to both bank staff involved in project design, and a bank's clients/loan recipients who are responsible for the implementation of a project.

B. Set of operational procedures and requirements that enable due diligence to be undertaken

C. This exists to elaborate a bank's commitment to integrate environmental and social issues into its decision-making and outcomes, and establish the principles, requirements, and responsibilities to deliver on these commitments. High-level environmental and social policies tend to cover objectives and principles; scope of application; and, institutional and implementation arrangements. They also tend to be passed at management-level, and become binding requirements for any project/programme activities.



Answers and Recap

Test your knowledge! 1/10

The interim (*temporary*) Environmental and Social Safeguards of the GCF are the International Finance Corporation's Environmental and Social Performance Standards.

UPDATE

As part of the process to develop its own Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), the GCF has disseminated a Call for Public Inputs, with the deadline of 2 December 2021.

https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards/ess

The IFC PSs

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/Performance-Standards

PS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

(a) Identify funding proposal's environmental and social risks and impacts;
(b) Adopt mitigation hierarchy: anticipate, avoid; minimize; compensate or offset;
(c) Improve performance through an environmental and social management system;
(d) Engagement with affected communities or other stakeholders throughout funding proposal cycle. This includes communications and grievance mechanisms.

ESHIA + ESMS

ES Policy
Identification risks & impacts
Management Program
Organizational Capacity
Monitoring & Review
External communication

Screening
ESHIA
ESMP
Information disclosure

ESMP
Monitoring
Grievance mechanism
Stakeholder engagement

PS2: Labour and working conditions

(a) Fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity;
(b) Good worker–management relationship;
(c) Comply with national employment and labour laws;
(d) Protect workers, in particular those in vulnerable categories;
(e) Promote safety and health;
(f) Avoid use of forced labour or child labour.

- *Human Resources Policies and Procedures*
- *Working Conditions and Terms of Employment*
- *Grievance Mechanism*

PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

(a) Avoid, minimize or reduce project-related pollution;
(b) More sustainable use of resources, including energy and water;
(c) Reduced project-related greenhouse gas emissions.

- *Greenhouse Gases*
- *Water Consumption*
- *Wastes*
- *Hazardous Materials Management*
- *Pesticide Use and Management*

PS4: Community health, safety and security

a) To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community;
b) To safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles.

- *Emergency Preparedness and Response*

PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

a) Avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use:
   I. Avoid/minimize displacement;
   II. Provide alternative project designs;
   III. Avoid forced eviction.
b) Improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living;
c) Improve living conditions among displaced persons by providing:
   I. Adequate housing;
   II. Security of tenure.

- *Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation*

PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

a) Protection and conservation of biodiversity;
b) Maintenance of benefits from ecosystem services;
c) Promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources;
d) Integration of conservation needs and development priorities.

- *Legally Protected and Internationally Recognized Areas*

PS7: Indigenous peoples

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

- *Avoidance of Adverse Impacts*
- *Participation and Consent*

PS8: Cultural heritage

(a) Protection and preservation of cultural heritage;

(b) Promotion of equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits.

You must have a chance find procedure in place if there is a construction phase

Chance Find Procedure - examples

CORPORATE LEVEL
https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/cultural-heritage/guidance/do/task-6-develop-a-chance-find-procedure

PROJECT LEVEL
https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12320610_03.pdf

Grievance Mechanism - examples

Employee grievance mechanism
file:///Users/maiarossi/Downloads/PR2-guidance-notes-employee-grievance-mechanism.pdf

Corporate example
https://www.nestle.com/csv/impact/respecting-human-rights/grievance-mechanisms

Example of a form
https://ca-climate.org/eng/about/3_GRM%20Complaint%20Form%20last.docx

MECHANISM SHOULD CONSIDER LANGUAGE BARRIER (English and native language of the workers/communities); form (not only online) and inclusion (people who can not read/see).

Test your knowledge! 2/10

What does these acronyms could stand for?

- ESMS = Environmental and Social Management System
- ESS = Environmental and Social Safeguards for the GCF. It could also be Standards in other context.
- IFC PSs = International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
- SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals
- ESG = Environmental Social Governance

Test your knowledge! 2/10

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Definition:

Serves ‘to integrate the rules and objectives into core business operations, through a set of clearly defined, repeatable processes.’ The World Bank

‘ISO 14001 sets out the criteria for an environmental management system and can be certified to. It maps out a framework that a company or organization can follow to set up an effective environmental management system. Designed for any type of organization, regardless of its activity or sector, it can provide assurance to company management and employees as well as external stakeholders that environmental impact is being measured and improved’. ISO 14001

“Environmental and social management system (ESMS)” refers to a set of management processes and procedures that allow an organization to identify, analyse, control and reduce the environmental and social impacts of its activities including transboundary risks and impacts, in a consistent way and to improve performance in this regard over time. GCF

Test your knowledge! 3/10

What are the two main components of the GCF environmental and social framework/system?

A. Environmental and Social policy and Environmental and Social Safeguards

B. Environmental and Social policy and Environmental and Social Management System

C. Environmental and Social Management System and Environmental and Social Safeguards

GCF Environmental and Social Framework

1. Environmental and Social Policy https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/environment-social-policy.pdf
2. Interim environmental and social safeguards of the Fund [Performance standards of the International Finance Corporation] https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards/ess

GCF ES policy

1. Intro & Definitions
2. Objectives and Scope
3. Guiding Principles
4. Roles and Responsibilities
5. General requirements for environmental and social risk management
    - Environmental and social management system
    - **Screening and risk categories**
    - Environmental and social due diligence
    - Environmental and social assessment
    - Environmental and social management plan
    - Operational changes
    - Monitoring and reporting
6. Information disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress

Test your knowledge! 4/10

What are the characteristics of projects which fall under Category A for their environmental and social risks?

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

B. Activities with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts.

C. None of the above

GCF ES risk categorisation

The GCF environmental and social safeguards system is based on project ESS risk categorisation.

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; and

Category C. Activities **with minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts**.

https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/environment-social-policy.pdf

Test your knowledge! 4/10

‘The GCF applies a principle called **Scaled risk-based approach.**
The ESS standards will be implemented in a risk-based manner and not in a blunt, one-size-fits-all approach. This approach will require that environmental and social requirements and processes are commensurate with the level of risk and meeting the relevant ESS standards.’ GCF

If a programme, composed of **several component subprojects**, is being submitted for consideration of GCF funding, GCF will require that **the highest risk category of the component subproject will be considered as the overall risk category of the programme.**

Definitions

Transboundary impacts

'Any significant adverse effect on the environment resulting from human activity, the physical origin of which is situated wholly or in part within an area under the jurisdiction of another State.'

Cumulative impacts

'The impacts (positive or negative, direct and indirect, long-term and short-term impacts) arising from a range of activities throughout an area or region, where each individual effect may not be significant if taken in isolation. Such impacts can arise from the growing volume of traffic, the combined effect of a number of agriculture measures leading to more intensive production and use of chemicals, etc. Cumulative impacts include a time dimension, since they should calculate the impact on environmental resources resulting from changes brought about by past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions.'

Source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/help/glossary/eea-glossary/cumulative-impacts

Test your knowledge! 5/10

What is a Climate projection?

A climate *projection* is the simulated response of the *climate system* to a *scenario* of future emission or concentration of *greenhouse gases (GHGs)* and *aerosols*, generally derived using *climate models*. Climate projections are distinguished from climate predictions by their dependence on the emission/concentration/*radiative forcing* scenario used, which is in turn based on assumptions concerning, for example, future socioeconomic and technological developments that may or may not be realized.

https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/

Test your knowledge! 6/10

Which ones of these projects could fall under Category C of the GCF ES risk screening?

A. A project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing carbon sequestration through the introduction of sustainable forest management

B. A Small-scale rural and urban community-based projects, rural energy.

C. This project aims to install an 85 km double-track, electric light rail transit system which will be powered by more than 98 percent renewable electricity.

D. A project which aims to increase water security and strengthen communities' resilience to climate change. It will involve integrated water resources management and investment in water supply infrastructure in four vulnerable counties

Test your knowledge! 7/10

What elements of a candidate organisation are verified during the GCF accreditation process?

A. Risk assessment, capacity, track record, management system

B. Project categorisation, capacity, track record, policies

C. Capacity, track record, management system adequate for the risk categories the organisation has applied for

D. Roles and responsibilities and procedure adequate for the risk categories the organisation has applied for

ES requirements, different levels

Strategic level (entity level):
ES requirements for Accreditation
A ES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MUST EXIST
CAPACITY – TRACK RECORD – MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PEOPLE - EXPERIENCE - DOCUMENTATION

Screening level (entity, project level, design phase):
ES requirement for project screening
A ES SCREENING MUST BE IN APPLIED

Operative (entity w/third party, project level, operative phase):
ES requirement for managing the projects
A MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MUST BE APPLIED

Test your knowledge! 8/10

What SDGs Armenia government decided to focus on in 2020?

A. SDG 1 No Povery, SDG 5 Gender, SDG 13 Climate Change and SDG 16 Peace and Justice

B. SDG 7 Clean Energy, SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 12 Sustainable use of resources, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 16 Peace and Justice. CORRECT ANSWER

C. SDG 3 Good Health, SDG 4 Education; SDG 7 Clean Energy, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 16 Peace and Justice.

D. SDG5 Gender, SDG 8 Economic Growth, SDG 13 Climate Change; SDG 15 Life on Land, SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 16 Peace and Justice

UN SDGs

IFC History (late 1980 - from 2006 in the version we know today)

UN SDGs (2015)

Test your knowledge! 9/10

ACCREDITATION

Corporate/strategic

ESMS

ES Policy
Identification risks & impacts
Management Program
Organizational Capacity
Monitoring & Review
External communication

PROPOSAL CONCEPT NOTE

Screening
ESHIA
ESMP
Information disclosure

Project Specific

PROJECT OPERATIONS

ESMP
Monitoring
Grievance mechanism
Stakeholder engagement

GCF Requirements: Accreditation

VI. General requirements for environmental and social risk management (GCF ES Policy)

6.1 Accreditation

GCF operates through accredited entities, including those functioning as financial intermediaries. These entities are tasked to deliver upon the objectives of GCF through the supported activities while ensuring that the fiduciary, environmental and social standards of the GCF are met. **Accredited entities will have in place environmental and social management systems that specify their capacities, standards and processes for screening, identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring the potential environmental and social risks and impacts pursuant to the ESS standards of GCF and this policy.**

The accreditation of entities will be conducted pursuant to the accreditation framework. Under the accreditation framework, GCF examines, in line with the ESS standards and all relevant GCF policies, the adequacy of the applicant's environmental and social management system and the track record of implementing such a system. The accreditation process will also allow the entities to access GCF support at a level commensurate to their institutional capacity to undertake the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

GCF Requirements: Accreditation

#	Content of Accreditation Section
1	Background and contact information of the applicant entity
2	Information on the ways in which the institution and its intended projects/programs will contribute to furthering the objectives of the Green Climate Fund
3	Information on the scope of intended projects/programs and estimated contribution requested for an individual project or activity within a program
4	Basic fiduciary criteria
5	Applicable specialized fiduciary criteria (project management; grant award)
6	**Environmental and social safeguards (ESS)**
7	**Gender**

https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/accreditation-application-form

GCF Requirements: Accreditation

6. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) CORPORATE - STRATEGIC LEVEL
6.1 Policy
6.2 Identification of Risks and Impacts
6.3 Management Program
6.4 Organizational Capacity and Competency
6.5 Monitoring and Review
6.6 External Communications

https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/accreditation-application-form

ES Requirements: Project Screening

VI. General requirements for environmental and social risk management (GCF ES Policy)

6.3 Screening and risk categories (CORPORATE AND PROJECT LEVEL)
GCF, pursuant to the ESS standards, requires accredited entities – whether their role is as an implementing entity or an intermediary entity – to screen activities that include programmes, projects and subprojects, and following the result of the screening, to assign appropriate risk categories consistent with their environmental and social management systems and the GCF ESS standards.

GCF Guidelines
Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities Proposed under the Simplified Approval Process

Sustainability guidance note: screening and categorizing GCF-financed activities

Project Screening (SAP)

The environmental and social screening report form consists of two parts:

(a) **Part A is a screening against a set of exclusion criteria.** The exclusion criteria describe the activities that have specific risk factors that would

(i) raise the overall environmental and social risks of the proposed activities (for example raising to Category B or A) and

(ii) would require more detailed and specific assessments and management plans. The proposed activities will be deemed not eligible for SAP if these will likely generate any of the risk factors.

b) **Part B is a screening checklist organized according to the GCF interim ESS standards (or correspondingly, the IFC Performance Standards).** The result of the Part B screening will be the basis of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) or management plan.

ES Requirements: Project Operations

1. General requirements for environmental and social risk management (**GCF ES Policy**)

2. Interim environmental and social safeguards of the Fund [Performance standards of the International Finance Corporation] https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards/ess

If the accredited entities are acting in an intermediary function, GCF will require the accredited entity to undertake all necessary measures to ensure that the executing entities fulfil the requirements

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VI. General requirements for environmental and social risk management (GCF ES Policy)

6.2 Environmental and social management system (CORPORATE LEVEL – APPLICATION)
The AEs will put in place an effective environmental and social management system to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the activities and the means to subsequently manage these effectively and equitably.

ES Requirements: Project Operations

VI. General requirements for environmental and social risk management (GCF ES Policy)

6.5 Environmental and social assessment (PROJECT LEVEL)
GCF will require the AEs to undertake assessment of environmental and social, including transboundary risks and impacts to ensure that the activities proposed for GCF financing meet their environmental and social safeguards pursuant to the ESS standards of GCF and this policy.

6.6 Environmental and social management plan (PROJECT LEVEL)
GCF will require and ensure that the accredited entities develop ESMPs that contain the measures to manage and mitigate the identified risks and impacts, pursuant to the ESS standards of the GCF and this policy.

- **For Category A** a full and comprehensive ESIA and ESMP will be required.
- **For Category B** a fit-for-purpose ESIA and an ESMP, with a more limited focus as may be appropriate, that describes the potential impacts, as well as appropriate mitigation, monitoring and reporting measures will be required.
- **Category C activities** should have no expected significant environmental and social impacts and therefore may not require any assessments, although a pre-assessment or screening should confirm that the activities are indeed in Category C.

6.8 Monitoring and reporting (*participatory monitoring approach*) (PROJECT LEVEL)
The AEs are responsible for monitoring and reporting to GCF on the GCF financed activities. In monitoring the environmental and social performance of activities, GCF shall require the accredited entities to undertake all necessary measures to ensure participatory monitoring through the involvement of communities, local stakeholders, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations in all the stages of the life cycle of activities.

ES Requirements: Project Operations

VII. Information disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress (GCF ES Policy)

7.1 Information disclosure

GCF will require that all additional environmental and social safeguards documents be disclosed. These documents will include a suite of assessment and management instruments, such as resettlement action plans and policy frameworks, indigenous peoples plans and planning frameworks, gender assessments and gender action plans, and environmental and social due diligence and audit reports. These documents will complement the environmental and social reports or core safeguards instruments required in all cases – ESIA, ESMP and/or operational environmental and social management system or frameworks – and will be disclosed in the same manner and time frame as the core instruments.

7.2 Stakeholder engagement

GCF will require AEs, including intermediaries, to ensure the effective engagement of communities and individuals, including transboundary, vulnerable and marginalised groups and individuals that affected or potentially affected by the activities proposed for GCF financing.

7.3 Grievance redress mechanisms

It is the responsibility of the AEs to require and ensure that their grievance mechanisms and the activities' grievance mechanisms are functioning effectively, efficiently, legitimately, and independently in a manner that is accessible, equitable, predictable, transparent, , and that allows for continuous learning.

Test your knowledge! 10/10

2A. These lay out specific thematic requirements for the design and implementation of projects, and provide guidance to both bank staff involved in project design, and a bank's clients/loan recipients who are responsible for the implementation of a project.

3B. Set of operational procedures and requirements that enable due diligence to be undertaken

1C. This exists to elaborate a bank's commitment to integrate environmental and social issues into its decision-making and outcomes, and establish the principles, requirements, and responsibilities to deliver on these commitments. High-level environmental and social policies tend to cover objectives and principles; scope of application; and, institutional and implementation arrangements. They also tend to be passed at management-level, and become binding requirements for any project/programme activities.

Some more key takeaways!

When doing initial ES screening look for…

- Long construction phase (e.g. more than 6 months)?
- Project area (big, small, medium, transboundary?)
- Pollution/emissions?
- Use of resources (e.g. water/energy?)
- Conversion of land (e.g. roads, green fields)?
- Modification/movement of water bodies or forestry?
- Production of waste/wastewater (different from recycling and office like)
- Protected areas (nationally, regionally, area of interest etc)?
- Archeological areas (known)?
- Nearby communities? Increase of traffic/dust/noise/smell? Past experiences and relationship?
- Gender?
- Indigenous people?

Practical Applications

Group exercise n1!
Accreditation requirements

1. Open the accreditation form
2. Open the ESMS Template for Armenian banks
3. Check that all requirements under section 6 (6.1 to 6.6) are covered
4. What is missing?
5. Which ES risk category would you assign to this AE and why?

6. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) **CORPORATE - STRATEGIC LEVEL**
6.1 Policy
6.2 Identification of Risks and Impacts
6.3 Management Program
6.4 Organizational Capacity and Competency
6.5 Monitoring and Review
6.6 External Communications

Group exercise n2!
Screening and ESS

Could you determine which Category this project belong to by reading its ESIA?

1) Open project link
2) Skim through sections:
    1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
    5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
1) Determine if the project is category A, B or C
2) Discuss in plenary

Group exercise n2!
Screening and ESS SOLUTION

Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - "MI COSTA"

Category B

Reference: https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp157

Group exercise n3!
Screening and ESS

1. Read the project description,

2. What category you think this project belongs to?

Project: Green BRT Karachi The Karachi Red Line bus rapid transit (BRT) project is one of the six priority projects identified under the Karachi Transportation Improvement Plan. The project entails a 26.6-kilometer long BRT corridor with associated facilities directly benefitting 1.5 million people. The project is expected to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and improve climate resiliency of the urban transport system. The project was prepared using the safeguard policy of the accredited entity, which is materially equivalent to the GCF environmental and social safeguards standards.

Group exercise n3!
Screening and ESS SOLUTION

1. Read the project description,

2. What category you think this project belongs to?

Project: Green BRT Karachi The Karachi Red Line bus rapid transit (BRT) project is one of the six priority projects identified under the Karachi Transportation Improvement Plan. The project entails a 26.6-kilometer long BRT corridor with associated facilities directly benefitting 1.5 million people. The project is expected to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions reductions and improve climate resiliency of the urban transport system. The project was prepared using the safeguard policy of the accredited entity, which is materially equivalent to the GCF environmental and social safeguards standards. The project was designated as category A for Environment due to its diverse impacts noting that while the long-term negative environmental impacts are few and minor, the short-term risks and impacts of the construction involved would be numerous and significant. This categorization also appropriately reflects the project's social risks due to potential displacement of structures and loss of livelihoods of affected people. A comprehensive environmental impact assessment with an environmental management plan and a resettlement plan were prepared. Reference: https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/pak-47279-002-eia

Group exercise n4!

1) **Open** the screening checklist that was sent to you

Reference:
Part A is a screening against a set of exclusion criteria.
Part B is a screening checklist organized according to the GCF interim ESS standards

2) Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Areas of Intervention	Cod.	Action	Practical example	Advantages of the way in which this is currently done
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A1	Climate-adapted agriculture and soil protection	Permaculture applied in a cottage garden or communal gardens with small-scale manual mechanization. Promote specific fertilizers and other organic inputs for sustainable soil fertility management.	The predominant agricultural system eliminates soil cover because it considers all plants as competitors of the one that is to be grown. Plant cover limits erosion and evaporation, improves organic content and therefore allows for better productivity: 1- allows production on small plots close to residential areas; 2- saves time because less technical work is required, and there is therefore more time available for other tasks
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A2	Ensuring irrigation capacity	Adaptation interventions would be like installation of gravity-fed irrigation systems, at small-scale and village level and smallholder farm irrigation such as drip irrigation and shallow wells.	Some of the current crops would simply not be viable without additional water. Gravity-fed irrigation systems can be designed very simply with low-cost or even recycled materials
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A3	Testing climate change-adapted farming practices	Off-season crops Resistant, short-cycle and less water-intensive seeds. Implementation of these measures will affect source categories such as rice paddies, agricultural fields, the burning of agricultural waste and the controlled burning of savannahs.	The advantage is that it increases productivity by using genotypes already adapted to local conditions, often lost in the rise of commercial varieties that enable more productivity under good conditions but which lack this adaptation/resilience.

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Areas of Intervention	Cod.	Action	Practical example	Advantages of the way in which this is currently done
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A1	Climate-adapted agriculture and soil protection C	Permaculture applied in a cottage garden or communal gardens with small-scale manual mechanization. Promote specific fertilizers and other organic inputs for sustainable soil fertility management.	The predominant agricultural system eliminates soil cover because it considers all plants as competitors of the one that is to be grown. Plant cover limits erosion and evaporation, improves organic content and therefore allows for better productivity: 1- allows production on small plots close to residential areas; 2- saves time because less technical work is required, and there is therefore more time available for other tasks
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A2	Ensuring irrigation capacity C	Adaptation interventions would be like installation of gravity-fed irrigation systems, at small-scale and village level and smallholder farm irrigation such as drip irrigation and shallow wells.	Some of the current crops would simply not be viable without additional water. Gravity-fed irrigation systems can be designed very simply with low-cost or even recycled materials
Climate-adaptive agriculture	A3	Testing climate change-adapted farming practices C	Off-season crops Resistant, short-cycle and less water-intensive seeds. Implementation of these measures will affect source categories such as rice paddies, agricultural fields, the burning of agricultural waste and the controlled burning of savannahs.	The advantage is that it increases productivity by using genotypes already adapted to local conditions, often lost in the rise of commercial varieties that enable more productivity under good conditions but which lack this adaptation/resilience.

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Water and sanitation	ES1	Development of community water points	Development of community water points for the watering of animals (non-human use).	Water availability is one of the constraints of climate change. The creation of community-managed water points benefits the community by avoiding private ownership of a resource.
Water and sanitation	ES2	Development of shallows, water points and over-excavation of wells	Reforestation of river banks and shallows to provide shade and reduce wind-related water losses.	Riparian vegetation is often lost at the expense of arable land, thus losing the ecosystem benefits it offers as a provider of shade, and as a refuge for birds that control pests. The tree roots also maintain the soil, limiting erosion and providing a spawning ground for fish, which is another resource that can be exploited.
Water and sanitation	ES3	House modifications to optimize water intake	Adaptation of roofs for water catchment and the construction or creation of underground reservoirs	This results in greater autonomy of water supply, thereby reducing uncertainty

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Water and sanitation	ES1	Development of community water points C	Development of community water points for the watering of animals (non-human use).	Water availability is one of the constraints of climate change. The creation of community-managed water points benefits the community by avoiding private ownership of a resource.
Water and sanitation	ES2	Development of shallows, water points and over-excavation of wells C	Reforestation of river banks and shallows to provide shade and reduce wind-related water losses.	Riparian vegetation is often lost at the expense of arable land, thus losing the ecosystem benefits it offers as a provider of shade, and as a refuge for birds that control pests. The tree roots also maintain the soil, limiting erosion and providing a spawning ground for fish, which is another resource that can be exploited.
Water and sanitation	ES3	House modifications to optimize water intake C	Adaptation of roofs for water catchment and the construction or creation of underground reservoirs	This results in greater autonomy of water supply, thereby reducing uncertainty

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Water and sanitation	ES4	Active land management to optimize water intake	Construction of field water catchment and reservoirs at small-scale and village level with no additional footprint; where no activities will be carried out within protected areas or areas with high ecological or archeological added value and where waste and wastewater will not be an issue. These interventions involve capturing rainwater in the fields by modifying the way in which the soil is used, following contour lines, underground water courses and underground pipes and reservoirs using adobe. 1-Construction of longitudinal trenches to promote water infiltration on sloping land 2-Use of stone barriers 3-Construction of terraces	Traditional agriculture makes use of all available land and renders it the same everywhere. When this happens, surface runoff speeds up and water is lost, taking some of the soil with it. Changing the way the soil is treated in areas with moderate slopes (or terracing in steeply sloping areas) significantly limits erosion and improves water infiltration into the groundwater layers. By constructing field water traps and underground tanks of adobe, water can be stored for times of shortage.
Water and sanitation	ES5	Creation of resilient water points	Drilling of boreholes to prospect for new layers of water available for agriculture	Although this is not a new measure, the foreseeable shortage of water will probably mean that the search for aquifer resources will have to be intensified in order to meet social and agricultural needs.
Water and sanitation	ES6	Wastewater management	Construction of community latrines and development of a controlled dumping ground. Recycling of wastewater in gardens	Climate change will exacerbate some infectious diseases and their transmission. To adapt to this, hygiene measures and the treatment of human waste will need to be increased.

Group exercise n4!

Could you associate a E&S risk category to each of these project activities?

Water and sanitation	ES4	Active land management to optimize water intake C	Construction of field water catchment and reservoirs at small-scale and village level with no additional footprint; where no activities will be carried out within protected areas or areas with high ecological or archeological added value and where waste and wastewater will not be an issue. These interventions involve capturing rainwater in the fields by modifying the way in which the soil is used, following contour lines, underground water courses and underground pipes and reservoirs using adobe. 1-Construction of longitudinal trenches to promote water infiltration on sloping land 2-Use of stone barriers 3-Construction of terraces	Traditional agriculture makes use of all available land and renders it the same everywhere. When this happens, surface runoff speeds up and water is lost, taking some of the soil with it. Changing the way the soil is treated in areas with moderate slopes (or terracing in steeply sloping areas) significantly limits erosion and improves water infiltration into the groundwater layers. By constructing field water traps and underground tanks of adobe, water can be stored for times of shortage.
Water and sanitation	ES5	Creation of resilient water points C	Drilling of boreholes to prospect for new layers of water available for agriculture	Although this is not a new measure, the foreseeable shortage of water will probably mean that the search for aquifer resources will have to be intensified in order to meet social and agricultural needs.
Water and sanitation	ES6	Wastewater management B or A	Construction of community latrines and development of a controlled dumping ground. Recycling of wastewater in gardens	Climate change will exacerbate some infectious diseases and their transmission. To adapt to this, hygiene measures and the treatment of human waste will need to be increased.

Group exercise n5!

How could you modify the following activity so it will be categorized under Category C?

1. Open exclusion checklist (reference in SAP procedure Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening)
2. How could these activities could be modified to be categorised under Category C?

Infrastructure	I1	Rehabilitation of road transport (rural roads) and sanitation infrastructure to make them resilient	Construction of crossings to adapt them to rainfall conditions in already existing rural roads, with no additional footprint, within an already built-up area far from protected areas or areas with high ecological or archeological added value, where waste and wastewater will not be an issue. Appropriate mitigation measure to control dust management must alwyas be applied if necessary.

Group exercise n5! SOLUTION

How could you modify the following activity so it will be categorized under Category C?

1. Open exclusion checklist (reference in SAP procedure Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening)
2. How could these activities could be modified to be categorised under Category C?

Infrastructure	I1	Rehabilitation of road transport (rural roads) and ~~sanitation infrastructure~~ to make them resilient	Construction of crossings to adapt them to rainfall conditions in already existing rural roads, with no additional footprint, within an already built-up area far from protected areas or areas with high ecological or archeological added value, where waste and wastewater will not be an issue. Appropriate mitigation measure to control dust management must alwyas be applied if necessary.

Group exercise n6!

Could you associate the following E&S risk management activities to the phase of loan application?

1

Development of management measures/plans (Sections 5.4 and 5.5)

Categorization of the project (Sections 5.2-5.5)

2

4

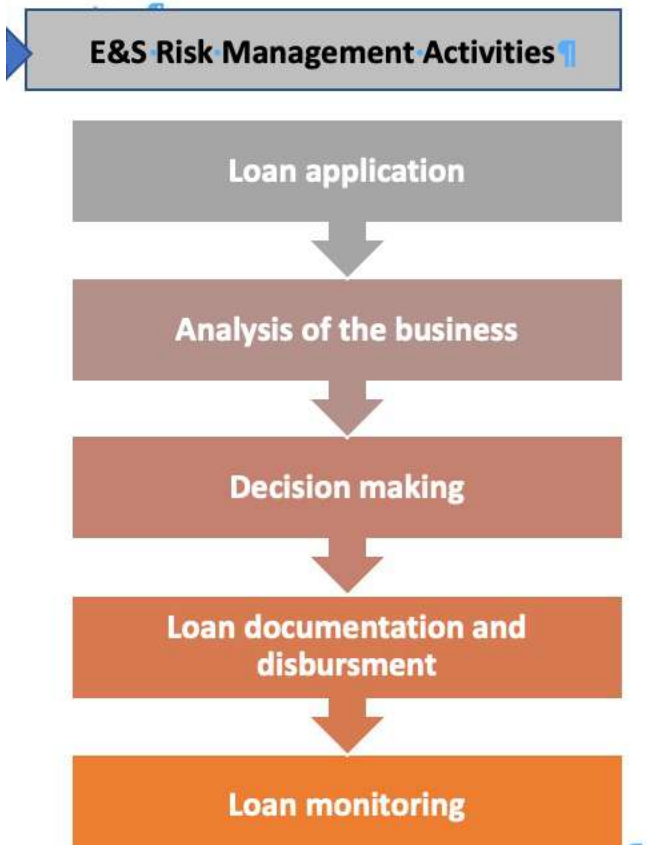
Introduction of initial screening questionnaire (Section 5.2)

Monitoring of E&S requirements (Section 5.7)

3

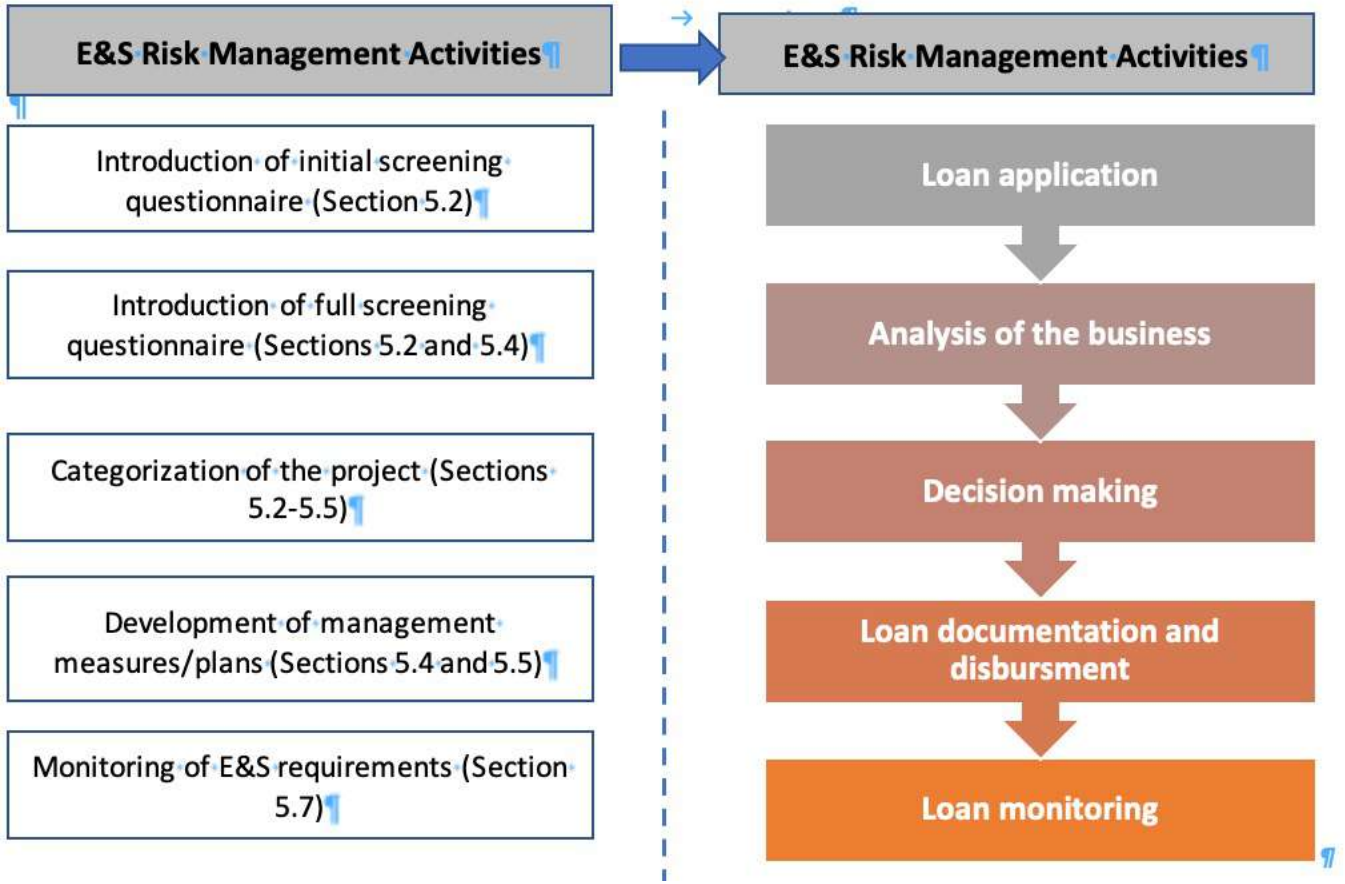
5

Introduction of full screening questionnaire (Sections 5.2 and 5.4)



Group exercise n6! SOLUTION

Could you associate the following E&S risk management activities to the phase of loan application?



Course feedback

Tell us how we did and what you would like to do next!

SURVEY

SHNORHAKALUT’YUN!