



Environmental and Social Safeguards Analysis Report

Green Climate Fund

December 2021

Mott MacDonald
Victory House
Trafalgar Place
Brighton BN1 4FY
United Kingdom

T +44 (0)1273 365000
mottmac.com

Green Climate Fund
G-Tower, Songdo Business
District 175 Art center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Environmental and Social Safeguards Analysis Report

Green Climate Fund

December 2021

Contents

List of acronyms	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Scope of the assignment	1
1.3 Overview of the ESS Update Process	2
1.3.1 This Report	3
1.4 Report Structure	3
2 GCF-financed activities and E&S Safeguarding	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 The GCF's strategic vision: to promote a paradigm-shift	4
2.3 GCF interim ESS	5
2.4 Description of GCF-financed activities	5
2.5 E&S issues relevant to the GCF-financed activities, and challenges faced by implementing entities	6
2.5.1 Performance Standard 1	6
2.5.2 Performance Standard 2	9
2.5.3 Performance Standard 3	11
2.5.4 Performance Standard 4	14
2.5.5 Performance Standard 5	15
2.5.6 Performance Standard 6	17
2.5.7 Performance Standard 7	19
2.5.8 Performance Standard 8	21
3 GCF ESS Comparison with Other Institutions	24
3.1 Introduction	24
3.2 Identification of other institutions	24
3.3 Methodology for Benchmarking	26
3.4 Benchmarking Exercise and Gaps Identified	26
3.4.1 IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	26
3.4.2 IFC Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions	33
3.4.3 IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	36
3.4.4 IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	40
3.4.5 IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	42
3.4.6 IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity	48
3.4.7 IFC Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples	53
3.4.8 IFC Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage	58

3.4.9	Additional ESS. Stakeholder Engagement and information disclosure	60
3.4.10	Additional ESS: FIs	62
3.4.11	Additional ESS: Climate risk and disasters	63
3.4.12	Additional ESS: Gender	64
3.4.13	Additional ESS: Dam safety	65
3.5	Additional relevant guidance	65
3.5.1	Equator Principles	65
3.5.2	EU Taxonomy Regulation and the Technical Screening Criteria for Mitigation and Adaptation	66

Appendices 68

A. GCF Projects and Programmes 2

B. Additional Information on IFC Performance Standards 55

Tables

Table 1.1	Indicative timeline for updating the GCF ESS standards	2
Table 2.1	GCF-financed activities. Themes	5
Table 2.2	GCF-financed activities. Areas	6
Table 2.3:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	7
Table 2.4:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	9
Table 2.5:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	11
Table 2.6:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	14
Table 2.7:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	16
Table 2.8	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	18
Table 2.9:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	20
Table 2.10:	Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities	22
Table 3.1	Overview of GCF projects and programmes	2

Figures

Figure 2.1	Overall Structure of GCF 2020-2023 Updated Strategic Plan (GCF, 2020)	4
Figure 2.2	IFC Performance Standards	5

List of acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AE	Accredited Entities
AF	Adaptation Fund
AF	Associated facilities
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CDP	Community Development Plan
CED	Convention on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHA	Critical Habitat Assessment
CI	Conservation International
CMW	Convention on Migrant Workers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DAE	Direct Access Entities
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DNSH	Does not significantly harm
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EPIV	Equator Principles IV
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMPF	Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESPF	Environmental and Social Policy Framework
ESPS	Environmental and Social Performance Standard
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSS	Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards
EU	European Union
FI	Financial Intermediaries
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank

Acronym	Definition
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GET	Green Economy Transition
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
GIIP	Good international industry practice
GIP	Good Industry Practice
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IBAs	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
IFI	International financial institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IRM	Independent Redress Mechanism
IRMF	Integrated Risk Management Framework
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBAs	Key Biodiversity Areas
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer
LMOs	Living modified organisms
MDB	Multilateral development banks
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
OHS	Occupational health and safety
PBF	Priority Biodiversity Features
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PS	Performance Standards
PSG	Primate Specialist Group
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments
SGA	Section on Great Apes

Acronym	Definition
SSC	Species Survival Commission
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TSC	Technical Screening Criteria
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
V-RAP	Voluntary Resettlement Action Plan
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Heritage Sites

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The GCF's mandate is to promote sustainable development through a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development in developing countries.

As part of this mandate, the GCF is required to manage environmental and social issues that arise from its operations and funded activities. To this end, the GCF has adopted an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), which includes Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) that are applicable on all GCF funded activities. The role of the ESS is to outline the environmental and social (E&S) standards that need to be adhered in GCF-financed activities. The use of ESS systems for investments is standard practice for international financial institutions (IFIs).

The Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF, it should be noted, was revised in September 2021 (decision B.BM-2021/18). Through this revision, the GCF Board reaffirmed the Fund's commitment to addressing Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment¹.

The GCF does not currently have its own bespoke ESS, and instead uses the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) as its interim ESS, as adopted by the GCF board in 2014. This is until such a point when the GCF has an alternative ESS ready to be implemented.

Mott MacDonald has been instructed by the GCF on this assignment to support the institution in the development of its own ESS standards. This report comprises the first stage of this ESS update process, as outlined in Section 1.3.1.

1.2 Scope of the assignment

The focus of this assignment is to adapt the existing IFC PS, as the GCF's interim ESS, to have ESS standards that best reflect the GCF as a unique institution. Therefore, and following GCF's Board decision (B.23/02 paragraph (g)) to proceed with the development of the GCF environmental and social safeguards, the scope of this assignment focusses on the gaps and issues of the existing IFC PS in relation to the GCF operations and global trends to be able to develop appropriate ESS standards for the GCF.

To do this, the assignment is to enable the updated GCF ESS to do the following (among other aspects):

- Support GCF's mandate in promoting a paradigm shift towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways in a sustainable manner;
- Enable the GCF to achieve its commitments established by its policies, including its Environmental and Social Policy;
- Have due consideration to adequate and meaningful stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, and information disclosure;
- Aspire towards realising project *co-benefits* (i.e., positive environmental or social externalities);

¹ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/revised-environmental-and-social-policy>

- Have consideration to the ability for SIDS, LDCs and African States to be able to implement the ESS standards;
- Reflect GCF’s role in working with both private and public sectors;
- Allow for the building of capacity of Accredited Entities (AEs) (particularly DAEs) and executing entities;
- Incorporate good and innovate practice from other institutions; and
- Integrate recommendations from the GCF’s independent units.

To do this, the assignment’s scope is to follow a process that is outlined in Section 1.3 where further details on each stage of the process, including this report, is presented.

The focus of this assignment will be on the ESS standards themselves. There are guidance notes that form part of the IFC PS to provide further information on how to interpret the IFC PS, and sometimes add specific risks that need to be considered in addition to the PS itself (such as with PS6). However, the scope of work for this assignment does not include the development of updated or new guidance notes for the GCF. Such guidance notes may be developed separately under a separate scope of work once the updated GCF ESS standards have been adopted by the GCF Board.

It is envisaged that the update to the GCF ESS standards will take place over the 16-month period, as shown in Table 1.1, based on the three stages outlined in Section 1.3.

Table 1.1 Indicative timeline for updating the GCF ESS standards

Stage	Activities	Deliverable	Period
Stage 1 Review and scoping stage	Scoping and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft ESS Analysis report • Draft ESS Scoping report 	Up to end of September 2021
	Stakeholder consultation (call for inputs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrix of comments received during consultation • Final ESS Scoping report 	November 2021
Stage 2 Initial draft of the ESS	Initial draft ESS (outline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft ESS report 	By end of February 2022
	Stakeholder consultation (call for inputs and expert consultation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrix of comments received during consultation 	February 2022
Stage 3 Final ESS draft	Final draft ESS (initial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final (pre-consultation) ESS report 	June 2022
	Stakeholder consultation (call for inputs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrix of comments received during consultation 	July 2022
Final	Preparation of Board document with final draft ESS (final) for Board decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final (post-consultation) ESS report 	August 2022

1.3 Overview of the ESS Update Process

In order to meet the scope outlined in Section 1.2, a process has been developed by GCF to ensure that appropriate aspects are considered, including undertaking stakeholder consultation.

The ESS update process is presented below:

- **Review and scoping stage:** This can be broken down as follows:
 - Review (current stage): This comprises an initial analysis of the GCF’s funding activities, an understanding of the components of the ESS standards of other selected IFIs, and any emerging global trends that can be considered as part of changes to ESS standards. This will enable issues to be identified that can be taken forward for consideration at the next stage to inform the future development of the updated GCF ESS. This stage is presented in the Analysis Report (this report).

Discussions with GCF's Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) and the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) will be held, in order to discuss valuable experiences, lessons learned, as well as perspectives and expectations for the development of GCF's new ESS.

- Scoping: Using the conclusions of the analysis review, a Scoping Report will propose the method and process for updating the GCF ESS. There will then be a 30-day period with stakeholders invited to comment on the content and structure of the report.
- **Initial ESS draft:** Using the scoping study as its basis, an updated GCF ESS outline is proposed, using the structure of the existing interim GCF ESS as its basis. Once drafted, consultation with stakeholders will be undertaken as part of a call for inputs and expert consultation to gather opinions on the proposed updated GCF ESS.
- **Final ESS draft:** Following consultation on the initial ESS draft, responses will be gathered and considered for incorporation. As a result, a final draft of the updated GCF ESS will be presented for final stakeholder consultation as part of a call for inputs. Once these inputs have been gathered and incorporated where possible, the final draft ESS will be presented to the GCF Board for consideration.

1.3.1 This Report

The purpose of this report is to present an analysis of factors that should be considered when determining the structure and content of the updated GCF ESS. This report doesn't make recommendations of what is to be included in the updated ESS, but instead it is an informal background document that provides findings that can be used for the Scoping Report.

Therefore, the aim of this report is to provide sufficient information to enable an understanding of the key E&S issues relevant for the GCF mandate that would go beyond the existing interim GCF ESS. To achieve that, this report focusses on the following key areas:

- The GCF's funding activities and remit, including the types of projects it invests in and their typical associated E&S risks;
- Benchmarking the interim GCF ESS standards against the ESS standards of other selected institutions; and
- Whether there are any wider E&S trends not covered by the above that are emerging and should be considered for inclusion.

This information can be used to establish gaps in the interim ESS, and the Scoping Report will use this to propose the terms of reference and structure of the updated GCF ESS standards.

1.4 Report Structure

This report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1 - Introduction** (This chapter). An introduction to the Analysis Report and the overarching GCF ESS update process.
- **Chapter 2 - GCF activities and E&S safeguarding:** An introduction is given to the GCF activities to which the ESS standards are applicable, including the typical types of E&S risk that occur on the projects that GCF invests in. Typical risks that GCF-financed activities would potentially encounter are provided against each IFC PS. Emerging trends are also presented, alongside a description of the interactions between each IFC PS and climate change.
- **Chapter 3 - GCF comparisons with other institutions:** Eight institutions with their own ESS were selected to benchmark against the GCF interim ESS. Areas where these IFI's ESS standards go beyond the interim GCF ESS have been identified.

2 GCF-financed activities and E&S Safeguarding

2.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to introduce the key aspects in GCF and its operations, and how these relate to its ESS standards. By understanding these key and unique characteristics, the future updated ESS standards can be more bespoke to the GCF and be more effective at supporting the GCF’s mandate than its interim ESS standards.

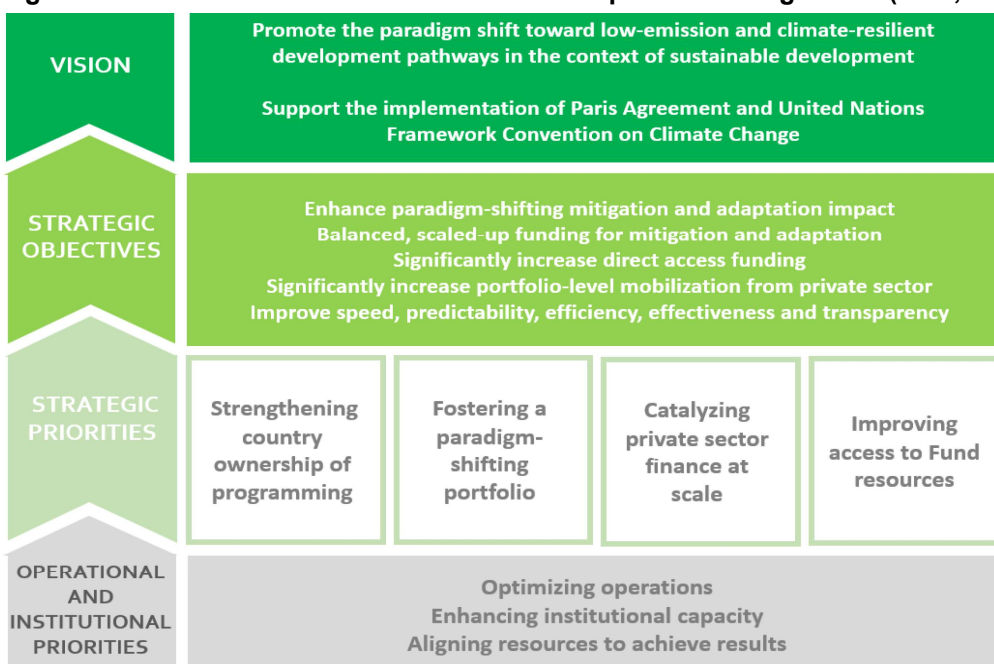
A summary of the GCF’s operations is presented by introducing the GCF’s mandate and the nature of GCF-funded projects. The chapter then considers the current E&S safeguarding structure, the types of E&S risks that typically apply to GCF funding activities, and some of the challenges many projects face in the implementation and enforcement of the interim GCF safeguards.

2.2 The GCF’s strategic vision: to promote a paradigm-shift

The GCF’s strategic vision is to promote a paradigm-shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways in the context of sustainable development. The GCF is guided by the GCF Governing Instrument, the objectives of the UNFCCC and of the Paris Agreement, and supports developing countries to implement them within the evolving climate finance landscape. The updated Strategic Plan (2020-2023, GCF) upholds this vision along with the associated Strategic Objectives, as shown in Figure 2.1 below.

The GCF’s paradigm shift mandate extends throughout all levels of the current Strategic Plan and carries forward the historical challenge in evidencing the delivery of this ambition. The GCF acknowledges the complexity, long term and contextual difficulties of this, and avoids defining paradigm shift as an outcome.

Figure 2.1 Overall Structure of GCF 2020-2023 Updated Strategic Plan (GCF, 2020)



Source: Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020-2023, GCF, November 2020

2.3 GCF interim ESS

The GCF board adopted the IFC PS as GCF's interim ESS in 2014. Last updated in 2012, the IFC PS are structured over eight standards, shown in Figure 2.2. In addition to the ESS, there are accompanying guidance notes for each standard, and updates to these can be more regular. The IFC PS also refer to the World Bank Group (WBG)'s Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines which provide further sector-specific guidance. Appendix B provides further information on the IFC PS.

Figure 2.2 IFC Performance Standards



Source: IFC (2021)

2.4 Description of GCF-financed activities

As at 2nd of December 2021, GCF has committed \$10 billion (USD) to 190 projects, with \$6.1 billion invested into projects that are currently under implementation. These activities are expected to avoid 2 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, and boost the climate resilience of over 613 million people. A full list of these projects can be found in Appendix A.

The GCF invests in projects that align with its paradigm-shift vision, with GCF-financed activities being categorised as one of the three themes shown in Table 2.1. GCF investments are in four global regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America & the Caribbean. and seek results in the eight areas outlined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 GCF-financed activities. Themes

Theme	Aims	Number of GCF-financed activities
Mitigation	Reduce the release of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) or increase the capacity of carbon sinks	60
Adaptation	Address the adaptation needs of developing areas to face the effects of climate change	82
Cross-cutting	A combination of mitigation and adaptation work	48

Table 2.2 GCF-financed activities. Areas²

Project Areas	Number of GCF-financed activities
Health, food, and water security	83
Livelihoods of people and communities	121
Energy generation and access	52
Transport	9
Infrastructure and build environment	50
Ecosystems and ecosystem services	62
Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	31
Forest and land use	52

GCF implement projects through partnerships with AEs, which comprise the core of GCF’s funding proposal cycle. AEs can be private or public, and comprise two types of institutions:

- International AE, which include multilateral development banks.
- Direct Access AE including sub-national, national or regional organisations.

The characteristics of GCF investments, as well as the risks, impacts and opportunities associated with such investments, will inform the development of GCF’s new ESS. To support this, the following section considers the types of E&S issues typically associated with the projects included in GCF’s portfolio.

2.5 E&S issues relevant to the GCF-financed activities, and challenges faced by implementing entities

By considering the types of projects outlined in Section 2.4, this section describes the typical E&S risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities. The purpose of this appraisal is that the development of the updated GCF ESS can draw upon this information to ensure relevance to GCF activities and consider any challenges that are currently known regarding the implementation and enforcement of the IFC PS on projects.

To do this, each PS is introduced, and then some E&S issues relevant to GCF-financed activities are presented. Following this, consideration is given to challenges faced by implementing entities (Accredited Entities and Execution Entities in GCF’s project and programme implementation mechanism) in implementing the PS on projects (including any emerging trends associated with the topic but not covered by the PS). Furthermore, the link between the PS and climate change is also considered.

2.5.1 Performance Standard 1

Performance Standard 1 (PS1) considers the “Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”. It identifies the importance of management environmental and social performance throughout the life of a project. PS1 is more process oriented than the other PS which are more subject oriented.

PS1 considers how environmental and social risks are to be identified on a project, mitigated, managed, and reported. In addition, PS1 also considers community and stakeholder engagement and the management of grievances from these groups.

² Some of the GCF-finance activities involve more than one area.

2.5.1.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS1

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS1 primarily relate to the effectiveness of processes and appropriate capability to enable effective E&S identification and management, including the need for stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms. PS1 is more process oriented than the other performance standards which are more subject oriented.

Table 2.3 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS1.

Table 2.3: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Identification and management of E&S issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adequacy of baseline data, which undermines appropriate identification and evaluation of E&S risks on a project. ● Implementing a mitigation hierarchy which actively avoids identified E&S risks before minimisation, compensation and offset. ● Effective transition from ESMS development to ESMS implementation ● The effectiveness of E&S programmes, measured through monitoring and review initiatives. ● Produce effective and well-communicated management plans which are adequately coordinated ● The organisational capacity of the project and associated organisations to manage E&S issues in line with the IFC PS standards. ● Lack of robust climate assessment due to clear requirements ● Identification and management of E&S risks of associated facilities where third party responsibilities exist.
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle. ● Disclosure of project E&S issues that enables all stakeholders to have the opportunity to review and be able to feed back. ● Effective grievance mechanisms and the effective management and response to communication from stakeholders.

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.1.2 Challenges with Implementing PS1 and Emerging Trends

While PS1 focuses on the identification and management of E&S risks and impacts, ensuring that the right capacity to identify, manage and monitor such risks and impacts is available at the project level remains a key challenge for PS1 implementation. Furthermore, while the scope and requirements of IFC PS1 are based on private sector business, responsibilities for E&S management are often held by both private sector and public sector agencies, over which the project and the borrower might have different levels of control or influence. Clear requirements for business or borrowers to collaborate with such agencies and third parties to establish E&S management mechanisms and monitor E&S compliance is not available in PS1.

Unlike other more recent E&S standards, IFC PS1 does not describe the mechanisms to monitor and enforce project's compliance with the IFC PS during project preparation, construction and operation (E&S Action Plans or E&S Commitment Plans), and how those mechanisms are to be integrated in loan agreements. The strong focus of IFC PS in project preparation, and less clear guidance on the management, monitoring and reporting on E&S performance and PS compliance to the bank through the entire project life cycle, reduces the capacity to enforce the implementation of ESMS and management plans during construction and operation.

A relevant challenge arises when the funding provided is "programmatic" in nature (unlike IFC's typical funding where it is mostly focused on a single investment (infrastructure) unless through FIs which can be implemented as a portfolio). In this case, specific ESIA/ESMPs will not be

available at the time of funding approval by lenders' respective boards, but rather will be developed during implementation. The borrowers might be required to prepare Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) for programmes or Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMSs) for FIs prior to the Board. This distinction is not quite clear in IFC's PS.

Although not exclusively related to IFC PS, establishing cumulative effects on projects is a known challenge. Whilst guidance is available (such as from IFC³), little is described in the PS. More detailed requirements would reduce the different approaches followed by companies in addressing cumulative effects.

IFC PS1 discusses primary supply chains, and their integration into project management plans. However, project supply chain structures vary widely between projects and there can be confusion for lenders or auditors understanding the extent to which supply chains and contractors are used. Furthermore, there can be confusion regarding the extent to which E&S standards apply to which suppliers.

PS1 includes references on emergency preparedness and IPs which are topics covered in other performance standards (namely PS4 and PS7). The duplication is not useful as there are various others that could also be cross-cutting. Furthermore, there are challenges often with the ability to liaise with local organisations (such as local Government agencies) on preparing and implementing such plans.

Stakeholder engagement is an issue which IFC PS1 covers, but which many other institutions have as a separate standard (see Chapter 3 for the benchmarking exercise where this is explored in more detail). Lack of access by stakeholders to sufficient information to understand the project initially can lead to grievances once development works have commenced. Oversight by technical expertise is often required to ensure correct processes are followed, and that communities and stakeholders have fair access to information and be able to provide comments and grievances as they wish. However, stakeholder consultation can be a complex process, and even well-intended consultation can fail to meet the needs of IFC PS1 due to inadequate capability within the E&S management team of the AE, or due to open interpretation of the requirements in the PS.

Human rights is an emerging trend that links to the topics discussed in PS1, and is not adequately covered in this PS. Lenders are placing much more emphasis on human rights, and the specific requirement to undertake human rights impact assessment and due diligence, since the IFC PS 2012 were produced. Worldwide, lenders frequently request companies to undertake human rights assessment and due diligence in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The Equator Principles IV (EPIV) (July 2020) which embed the IFC PS, requires a human rights assessment which is made accessible and available online, typically on the project's website.

Another emerging trend, related to design (and operation decisions) as well as early warning systems, is adaptive management. Projects benefit from having an adaptive management procedure to support not only optimal performance, but help protect community well-being, including biophysical and human health. Taking a systems approach means recognising the biophysical and human context (season, status, etc.) and having the project functioning accordingly in terms of sustainability objectives. Poor women are more likely to suffer injury or death when a natural disaster occurs, so specific attention to ensure their inclusion and informed participation in consultation processes is required. Unlike other institutions, adaptive management is not mentioned in PS1.

³ IFC (International Finance Corporation). 2013. "Good Practice Handbook. Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets". August.

2.5.1.3 Climate Change and PS1

The management plans, processes and systems that PS1 outlines may be impacted in their effectiveness by climate change if it is not taken into account appropriately. For example, the measures that plans, processes or systems outline may be vulnerable to climate change or be ineffective if project impacts are exacerbated by climate change. Plans, processes and systems that fail to consider the resilience of the project to climate change may also mean that project failures may increase. This also applies to effective consideration of emissions minimisation (as consider as part of IFC PS3).

PS1 outlines the need for projects to identify E&S risks, and climate change would form part of this. E&S risks may change over time with climate change, and new ones may occur. Therefore, medium and long-term impacts which don't consider climate change will not necessarily provide an accurate or reliable indication of such impacts, meaning project mitigation and preparedness diminishes.

PS1 specifies the need to identify mitigation for the project, and to do so following the mitigation hierarchy. However, the effectiveness of mitigation may reduce due to climate change, and the sustainability of it may reduce if climate change alters the environment. Where mitigation development considers the impacts of climate change, then its resilience will increase.

When considering project and organisational E&S capacity and capability, if this doesn't include an understanding of climate change and how it relates to that project or organisation's activities, then risks and opportunities won't be effectively realised.

PS1 discusses emergency preparedness and response. The nature of emergencies may change with climate change, such as an increased or reduced threat from natural disasters that can be affected by climate change (such as flooding).

Finally, PS1 also considers consultation, disclosure and grievance mechanisms. Projects that are open about the potential impacts of climate change on the project and Affected Communities can mean that feedback from communities can be more responsive to the risks posed and effective mitigation can be developed which considers Affected Community impacts from climate change as well.

2.5.2 Performance Standard 2

Performance Standard 2 (PS2) addresses "Labour and Working Conditions". It recognises that economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be accompanied by protection of the fundamental rights of workers. To this end, PS2 considers the treatment of workers on projects (including non-discrimination), the relationship between workers and management, compliance with applicable labour laws, protecting vulnerable categories of workers, the health and safety of workers, and avoiding the use of forced labour.

2.5.2.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS2

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS2 primarily relate to worker rights (showing adherence to a human rights agenda), and worker influx effects, especially pressures on natural resources from the presence of workers. Table 2.4 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS2.

Table 2.4: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Upholding of labour rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with national employment and labour laws especially contracting, working hour management and timely payment of wages

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The risk of discrimination of workers or applicants such as by race, gender, sexual orientation or other aspects unrelated to inherent job requirements. ● Presence of vulnerable workers, such as children or migrant workers, measures for protecting them ● Use of child and forced labour ● Recognition of and interaction with labour representatives and worker representatives ● Health, safety or wellbeing hazards and appropriate implementation of good international industry practice ● Implementation of an effective worker grievance mechanism, allowing anonymity and protecting against reprisals. ● Compliance of sub-contractors and third parties with project labour rights commitments (managing risks through the supply chain)
Welfare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accommodation design and management of water and electricity supply, waste management, drainage, etc. ● Freedom of movement and access to goods and social services ● Food provision (caloric intake, tastiness, temperature), sourcing and use of local suppliers ● Drinking water quality and quantity, sourcing ● Temperature control for construction work in the elements (e.g. shade and heat)
Transportation of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Passenger safety ● Managing and organising transportation to control emissions
Code of conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preventing poaching and hunting of wood, animals, natural resources ● Food sourcing rules that help protect natural resources

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.2.2 Challenges with Implementing PS2 and Emerging Trends

PS2 aims to have projects provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment. However, construction monitoring experience indicates that workers are often required to work excessive overtime and do not always get paid in a timely manner, which can lead to worker fatigue and greater risk of occupational health and safety (OHS) incidents, and worker protests respectively. These key risks are not directly referenced in PS2.

A further issue relates to supply chain management, which is a complex and often underestimated risk involving child and forced labour, dangerous working conditions, and environmental degradation. Project sponsors may lack awareness and understanding of suppliers' working conditions, assume that local labour is only required, or consider supply chain issues as too onerous. Environmental degradation impacts in the supply chain are not referenced in the PS. The concept of "primary supply chain" is often vague; project equipment may be constructed from specialised technology requiring base minerals and manufacturing in countries with less human rights protection than the country in which the supplier is based.

Another emerging issue receiving more attention is retaliation for workers who protest or oppose management decisions. IFC defines retaliation as any form of threat, harassment, violence, or punitive action taken against an individual, group, or organisation (such as a worker, contractor, community member, activist, human rights defender, or civil society organisation) who has lodged a complaint or voiced criticism or concerns about a company or a development project. While IFC produced (with IDB Invest) 2020 guidance with steps project companies should take, IFC PS2 does not cover this topic.

Job protection from temporary layoffs emerged as an important repercussion of the Covid-19 pandemic.

2.5.2.3 Climate Change and PS2

With changes in weather patterns from climate change, changes in personal protective equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities or workers may be required to be appropriate to different conditions on site. Appetite, fatigue and stress levels are affected by extreme temperatures and weather events which have repercussions on productivity and project schedules.

Project induced in-migration impacts and risks may increase or become more severe for large infrastructure projects, especially in more remote or rural based locations if agricultural livelihoods become less tenable due to climate changes. This may increase influx migration for projects of people from outside the local area which would need careful management by projects.

More emphasis on local content, providing local community members with the required skills, and managing influx effects will be indirect measures for climate adaptation. Codes of conduct sometimes address issues regarding interaction between workers and the physical environment (for instance no poaching⁴ or use of firewood). More explicit reflection of the need for a custodian approach related to natural resources would be useful.

2.5.3 Performance Standard 3

Performance Standard 3 (PS3) considers “Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention”. It concerns pollution to air, water, and land, and the consumption of finite resources. PS3 outlines approaches to resource efficiency and pollution prevention in line with internationally disseminated technologies and practices.

IFC PS3 specifies the use of the WBG’s EHS Guidelines. The Guidelines contain the performance level and measures that are normally acceptable to the WB Group, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. They act as industry specific examples of international good practice.

2.5.3.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS3

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS3 relate both the impacts from resource use, and the impact of waste and/or pollution. Therefore, key issues concern the sustainability of resource use, and impacts to land, air and water quality from project activities (including people who are receptors to such pollution). Consideration to minimising resource demands, emissions and pollution production, the generation of waste, and the need to use hazardous or dangerous chemicals, including pesticides.

Table 2.5 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS3.

Table 2.5: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Natural resource use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The depletion of resources required for raw materials in the specified designs for the project and the effective consideration of alternatives (including the source locations of materials and their viability). • The sustainability of the consumption of energy, water and other resources for the project. Consideration of alternatives or use of conservation measures to reduce demand. • Managing natural resource use through the supply chain.
Pollution and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of GHG, and consideration for how to minimise or avoid GHG emissions. • Pollution to land, air, or water due to project activities.

⁴ I.e. hunting, fishing, timber extraction, medical plant collection

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to the environment and human health due to the storage and management of materials on site, in particular hazardous materials. • The presence of historical ground contamination and the understanding or agreement of the responsible party for remediation. • The production and storage of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste from the project. • The use of appropriate of waste disposal sites and their legal compliance. • The use of pesticides (or similar) and their storage and the effectiveness of any pesticide programme proposed. • Managing the above issues through the supply chain.

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.3.2 Challenges with Implementing PS3 and Emerging Trends

Although IFC PS seeks to avoid or minimise emissions or pollution, emissions targets or requirements do not form part of the standard. Instead, reference is made to the WB EHS guidelines for any further details on industry-specific performance measures or requirements, and compliance with those is expected. However, if there is an over-riding justification, then the IFC PS does allow projects to not meet these EHS guidelines; therefore, with justification, relatively large levels of pollution would technically be allowable under IFC PS and there isn't an exclusion list.

Regarding resource use, PS3 promotes measures for projects to improve resource use efficiency where it is cost-effective to do so as well as financially and technically feasible. However, it does not exclude projects which have particular resource requirements, nor place targets or expectations for resource use levels. In particular, management and minimisation of raw materials required as part of construction by designs are not explicitly mentioned. This creates a gap in the ESS for how to manage materials demand.

With specific regard to water consumption, an assessment of sustainable water demand and supply is not a requirement of PS3. Although this may be a consideration as part of the EHS guidance for each sector, there is no overarching expectation or requirement from PS3 on when an assessment is needed for sustainable water demand and supply, and when water demand and supply can be considered unsustainable.

Furthermore, although PS3 does discuss pollution to water, there can be considerable impacts to downstream users and environment which can be affected well-beyond the immediate project area. Explicit mention of these could provide clarity on the expectation of E&S considerations when a project potentially affects a waterbody.

Whilst PS3 considers GHG emissions, there isn't a reference to embodied carbon for the materials used as part of a project's design and construction. Instead, GHG emissions are focussed on project activities which release emissions directly.

With regards to waste management, targets or expectations for avoiding landfill are not given beyond the need to minimise waste sent to landfill. Although projects may develop their own targets, there is a challenge for managing project expectations for landfill and how to deal with situations when there is limited landfill or waste management capacity in the region. Furthermore, management of illegal dumping and problems with the informal nature of employment and organisation in the waste management sector is not considered.

Finally, IFC PS3 does not explicitly detail the supply chain impacts as well. This can be a concern as aspects of the supply chain have the potential to have high E&S risks related to resource use and pollution. This can be a challenge on projects where there is a desire to bring

supply chains into the PS3 requirements, but often a lack of capacity, capability, or guidance to be able to do so.

Two key emerging trends have been identified that are of relevance to PS3 but are not currently included in the standard; these are *Circular Economy Principles* and *Embodied Carbon Calculations*.

Circular economy principles are an emerging trend that concern reducing resource requirements and minimising waste. Circular economy principles focus on designs to maximise use of reused or recycled materials instead of raw materials (including exploring innovative ways to re-purpose waste materials from other projects or industries), and to consider more efficient designs or specifications which minimise raw material use or specify alternative materials with lower impacts. Furthermore, designs should ensure that they can be easily re-used, re-purposed or recycled for other uses when no longer required for the project (such as through use of modular designs), and that operational maintenance works minimise the need for new materials. This helps minimise materials sent to landfill and instils a culture of resource use minimisation as an inherent part of designs.

Embodied carbon within the design specification of a project is a key issue for managing the indirect emissions from a project and an emerging trend which is already established in many parts of the world. This process means that the carbon required to produce all materials specified in the design is understood. This information is shown to designers and then used to inform the design optioneering process. Designs which require fewer materials (or which feature standardisation and modularisation), and those materials which use materials with less embodied carbon, can therefore be prioritised.

2.5.3.3 Climate Change and PS3

As PS3 considers GHGs, there is a direct link with climate change mitigation as careful management of this issue corresponds with GCF's mandate.

As discussed above, PS3 does not outline targets or requirements for GHG emissions, but instead emphasises the need to minimise emissions, and to quantify emissions where projects currently, or are expected to, produce over 25,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent annually.

In addition, as discussed in the emerging trends consideration above, minimising embodied carbon in design specifications is another aspect where PS3 links with climate change mitigation, given the standards considers raw materials use. As PS3 requires consideration for minimising the need to use raw materials, this can be used to consider GHGs as well, such as through emissions appraisals.

Finally, when considering climate change adaptation, the ability of environments and communities to absorb pollution may change over time with climate change. If an environment's absorptive capacity diminishes due to climate change, then the project impact may worsen if pollution levels remain unchanged. Therefore, assessments of the environmental impacts from pollution that don't consider a changing baseline environment due to climate change may fail to adequately assess impacts or may specify ineffective mitigation.

This challenge is also applicable for natural resource use as climate change may make natural resources used by projects scarcer in some regions (e.g. water). If the assessment to understand the capacity of the environment to provide resources for the project doesn't consider the potential climate change impacts, then resource use for the project may become unsustainable.

2.5.4 Performance Standard 4

Performance Standard 4 (PS4) addresses “Community Health, Safety and Security”. It recognises that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. It acknowledges that communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration and/or intensification of impacts due to project activities. PS4 aims to minimise the health and safety risks of the affected communities, and to ensure the appropriate safeguarding of personnel and property.

2.5.4.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS4

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS4 primarily relate to design and project elements that can affect community members use of public infrastructure and services as well as project activities that impact ecosystem services. Table 2.6 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS4.

Table 2.6: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Direct and indirect use of offsite infrastructure and locations affecting community members' well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence and distance of affected communities, and whether this includes vulnerable groups. • Project components or construction practices that may cause a safety risk to communities or users (including vehicle use). • Whether appropriate independent inspection of high risk structural or mechanical aspects occurs throughout the project lifecycle. • The presence and creation of hazardous materials and the consideration of community exposure in their management. • Direct and indirect impacts that affect the quality and quantity of ecosystem services • The potential for the project to contribute to the spread or exposure to disease for communities, and whether affected communities have increased sensitivity to new or existing diseases. • Involvement of local response services and equipment, and need for community awareness and engagement in developing and implementing projects' emergency preparedness and response systems, including for natural disasters in the project area • The potential for security personnel and project security systems to contribute positively or negatively to the maintenance of order and safeguarding of communities and property, with consideration of vetting, training, equipping and monitoring security personnel behaviour, and the need for grievance mechanisms to be responsive to such issues. • Recognising that communities are generally not homogenous, and people have different well-being determinant baselines meaning they may be affected different ways by project created stressors on their personal and communal living conditions
Project induced in-migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening up of new areas, including areas that may have previously been remote or that contain critical cultural habitat • Increased pressure on land use and common property natural resources • The potential for project benefit sharing with affected communities.

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.4.2 Challenges with Implementing PS4 and Emerging Trends

Currently PS4 makes it optional to address climate change⁵, for instance stating “Where appropriate and feasible, the client will identify those risks and potential impacts on priority ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change.”

⁵ The guidance note says “Climate-dependent projects (i.e. those projects whose operation is closely tied to local or regional hydrologic regimes) such as hydroelectric power, water and sanitation, irrigated and rain-fed agriculture and forestry; projects that make use of

At the same time, transparency of a project's climate data is receiving more emphasis in EPIV which embeds the IFC PS. The EPIV (but not the IFC PS) requires borrowers/project sponsors to report publicly on an annual basis GHG emission levels and are encouraged to share commercially non-sensitive project-specific biodiversity data with relevant repositories, as well as other climate related information (physical and transition risk).

Prior to 2020, community exposure to disease activities focused on project specific diseases (e.g. water related diseases for water and hydropower projects, pest diseases for agriculture, etc.) as well as sexually communicated diseases because of the presence of workforces. The Covid-19 pandemic has altered the way that large and complex projects think about how their staff and activities can affect communities, support or pressure local health services, and influence stakeholder perceptions as a good corporate neighbour.

2.5.4.3 Climate Change and PS4

PS4 framing of climate-dependent projects and the associated evaluation of impacts is focussed only on hydrological regimes so the full scope of climate-dependencies and impacts is not addressed. Direct dependencies and impacts of temperature change as well as the many indirect impacts to natural environment, human health, physical infrastructure, economic and social systems are not required to be considered.

PS4 includes a mandate to look at design and structural elements. Choices related to material and structural integrity need to become more focused on long term climate adaptation and resilience using the mitigation hierarchy leading to among others resource consumption effects as well as durability. Some examples include:

- Flood rates: most of the recorded extreme floods have been in the last 20 years meaning the 1% in a given year flood risk (i.e. a one in one-hundred-year flood rate) may not be adequate;
- Cement quality to withstand more extreme temperatures; and
- Structure design taking into account climate changes with regards to drainage (raised buildings), temperature control, ventilation, degradation rate.

Early warning systems are taking on greater importance, with relation to projects being informed and protected for flooding, drought, severe storms, pest invasions, and wildfires⁶. PS4 and its guidance note identify emergency preparedness through planning but do not reference early warning systems specifically.

With climate change, natural resources are likely to become a greater source of conflict and will require more project thought about security for access. Whilst PS4 addresses security issues, it says little about enforcement processes for buffer zones (land and water areas) or management of a project's habit resources or responsibilities.

2.5.5 Performance Standard 5

Performance Standard 5 (PS5) addresses "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement". It recognises that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and people that use the land. Unless properly managed, involuntary

freshwater resources in their manufacturing processes (i.e., for production or for cooling needs) and projects potentially subject to coastal or river flooding or landslides, should evaluate potential impacts due to predicted or observed changes in hydrology, including a review of reasonably accessible historical hydrologic information (including frequency and intensity of hydrologic events) and scientifically projected trends. The evaluation of climate-related risks should include a discussion of potential changes in hydrologic scenarios, and the resulting potential impacts and mitigation measures considered in the design and operation of the project. This evaluation shall be commensurate with the availability of data and with the scale of the potential impacts.

⁶ Projects following the IFC PS often have developed building related fire systems but may fail to address fire risks that begin off site and spread.

resettlement⁷ may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for affected people and communities as well as environmental damage and adverse socio-economic impacts in host areas. PS5 is applicable to, among others:

- Affected people and households who have formal land rights or land use rights for instance through a formal title or recognisable claim.
- Certain project situations which require eviction of people occupying land without formal, traditional or recognisable rights (for instance non-land assets need to be retained, replaced, or compensated for; security of tenure needs to be sought; and lost livelihoods are to be restored).
- Restriction on access to or use of other resources which are on communal or traditionally owned property and may be used for marine and aquatic resources, forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting, gathering, grazing, cropping.

There are direct linkages between PS5 and the performance standards for biodiversity (PS6) indigenous people (PS7), and cultural heritage (PS8); these specific themes are discussed in subsequent subsections for those standards.

2.5.5.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS5

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS5 primarily relate to people’s use of land for residency and natural resources for livelihoods, business and community purposes that projects require. Table 2.7 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS5.

Table 2.7: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Land acquisition and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferring ownership and use of land that was not previously the project company’s asset. • The loss of or restriction to land that was previously used by individuals and/or communities • Understanding who are eligible individuals or groups affected by involuntary resettlement or changing land use (including identifying vulnerable groups and/or the poor), and clarity on those who are ineligible (such as opportunistic settlers). • The need for effective disclosure, stakeholder consultation, and grievance mechanisms as part of community engagement for resettlement and livelihood restoration. • The need for transparent and consistent compensation and benefits, including a choice of alternative locations, security of tenure, quality of development or livelihood, and/or financial compensation that is equal to or higher their existing site or development. • Whether expropriation is required, and where it is, the identification of suitable government agencies to involve and the need to avoid forced eviction.
Improvements to stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges in valuing natural resources, including the cost of commercial use of biproducts under and above land and under water • Designing resettlement programs with sustainability in mind, and looking at ways to help people begin new livelihoods that help conserve and protect natural resources • The potential for project benefits sharing with affected communities.
Conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing conflicts that can arise related ownership and use of land and natural resources or be exacerbated by project negotiations and resettlement planning

⁷ Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.5.2 Challenges with Implementing PS5 and Emerging Trends

Projects can have challenges identifying users and addressing impacts on land and water users who are without formal title or recognisable claim, including community and traditionally owned property and resources. Fallow land rotation systems and seasonal uses of natural resources can be overlooked. Valuing resources that are under or over the land which projects may be exploiting (e.g. minerals and wind) is also another common source of conflict, often once a project is becoming or is operational and local communities perceive the economic income being accrued by the project sponsor.

Compensation must be provided at full replacement cost. PS5 requires helping people (and communities) import or restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Livelihood restoration, especially subsistence-based livelihoods, is challenging and requires project commitment and appropriate resources including technical and interpersonal skills. Finding the balance of supporting people and creating independence rather than dependence is tricky and changes over time.

2.5.5.3 Climate Change and PS5

For restoring livelihoods, projects may use or deplete resources that are less available in surrounding areas than the project area leading to new pressures for resettled communities and existing livelihoods may not be tenable over the long term in these resettled areas if climate change makes areas less usable. Therefore, this risk of climate change potentially reducing the capacity of alternative land may exacerbate the issues. Habitat reconstruction, drought resistant seeds, new or climate appropriate cropping methods, tree replanting and other activities can be used to fortify host locations.

Generally, household resilience is supported by diversity in livelihood sources and incomes. For households reliant on nature-based livelihoods, projects need to be future oriented looking as much as possible at providing support for livelihood diversification and for transitioning to new more climate-resilient or lower emission livelihoods.

PS5 provides an opportunity for physically displaced people and communities to build new houses and structures which are more climate resistant and resilience. For instance, design and materials can support temperature control, earthquake and flood resiliency, lower water and electricity consumption, land fertility and productiveness, and general well-being.

2.5.6 Performance Standard 6

Performance Standard 6 (PS6) concerns protecting and conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, and sustainably managing living natural resources.

The guidance note for IFC PS 6 was last updated in June 2019 explains all the terms referred to in PS6, together with the process and methodologies to follow. It is important to note that the latest IFC Guidance Note 6 includes some significant methodological changes (e.g. critical habitat assessment (CHA)), together with new requirements that are not in the actual PS6 (2012):

- Projects located in Natural and Mixed World Heritage Sites (WHS) and Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites will not be acceptable for financing, except for projects specifically designed to contribute to the conservation of the area.
- Where great apes may potentially occur, the IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC) Primate Specialist Group (PSG) Section on Great Apes (SGA) must be consulted. Any area where there are great apes is likely to be treated as critical habitat. Projects in such areas

will be acceptable only in exceptional circumstances, and the IUCN/SSC PSG SGA must be involved in the development of any mitigation strategy (GN73).

2.5.6.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS6

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS6 primarily relate to interactions with habitats and species as a result of GCF investments, including the management of natural resources and ecosystem services. Table 2.8 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS6.

Table 2.8 Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Project footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The loss, degradation, or fragmentation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Modified, natural and/or critical habitats. – Legally protected and/or internationally-recognised areas. ● A reduction in functional habitat.
Construction and operational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disturbance to biodiversity (such as through noise/air/light pollution or the presence of people). ● Direct death or injury of species (including through hunting). ● Project activities contributing to impacts from increased stochastic event risk, such as fire.
Managing invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The introduction, spread, or increase of alien invasive species.
Use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impacts to ecosystem services. ● The sustainable management of living natural resources, including where natural resources are used for carbon sequestration or for nature-based solutions (NbS).
Appropriate mitigation and/or enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The need to meet targets for 'not net loss' or 'net gain' of biodiversity (where applicable). ● The appropriateness and resilience of any habitat creation or enhancement (including offset).
Supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing biodiversity issues through the supply chain

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.6.2 Challenges with Implementing PS6 and Emerging Trends

IFC PS6 is considered to be the international benchmark and GIIP for managing the biodiversity risks and opportunities on projects around the world. Together with the clarification/updates in the latest IFC Guidance Note 6 (June 2019), IFC PS6 is considered to be the highest and most onerous biodiversity standard amongst the IFI standards. In addition to the Equator Principles Association members, PS6 is used voluntarily as GIIP by many projects and companies around the world. Nevertheless, PS6 has some challenges with implementation, including those identified below. Some of these challenges refer to recently evolved concepts given that PS6 has not been updated since 2012.

- Legally protected and internationally recognised areas: IFC PS6 requirements apply to projects located within these areas. There are no specific requirements regarding any indirect, induced or cumulative impacts on legally protected and internationally recognised areas.
- It is not clear what the requirements are for significant biodiversity values (e.g. threatened, endemic/restricted-range, migratory/congregatory species) that do not trigger critical habitat. Whilst there is typically an expectation for no net loss for these features (the same as for natural habitat), this is not stated in PS6.
- PS6 does not make the link between biodiversity and climate change and the need to tackle the biodiversity and climate crises simultaneously.

- The requirement to collect a robust biodiversity baseline over multiple seasons can be found to be impractical given the timescale, budget, resource and skills limitations (depending on the nature of the project).
- The determination of critical habitat is complex, requires highly specialist skills (which environmental consultants do not normally have), and is time-consuming.
- It is not clear how the CHA should be integrated in the ESIA process. The CHA is a specialist study that is usually difficult to fit into the ESIA because of the skills required, timescale and budget. Some projects choose to undertake a CHA as a stand-alone document post-ESIA or to integrate this study into a BAP. There should be some consistency regarding this aspect.
- The difference between modified and natural habitat is vague (e.g. viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin) and uses complex concepts that are not practical in the context of ESIA (e.g. primary ecological functions).
- PS6 requirements regarding ecosystem services (assessment and mitigation) are open to much interpretation in terms of the methods (qualitative, quantitative) and level of detail required.

2.5.6.3 Climate Change and PS6

As mentioned above, PS6 does not make a link between biodiversity and climate change. The only mention of climate in PS6 is in a footnote as an example of regulating ecosystem service. IFC Guidance Note 6 specifies that 'sites of demonstrated importance to climate change adaptation for either species or ecosystems may qualify as critical habitat under the Key Evolutionary Processes Criterion 5. However, there is no further explanation.

The climate and biodiversity crises are strongly linked and cannot be analysed in separation. Primarily, climate change may modify the physical characteristics of a natural environment (such as temperate extremes, rainfall patterns, available water supplies etc) which may affect the ability of species to continue existing there. The changing climate conditions may change the habitat types present in long-term, and if protected species or critical habitat is present, then this effect would be even more significant. The impacts from climate change on biodiversity can exacerbate the project impacts and therefore more mitigation would be required to achieve goals such as no net loss or net gain. Climate change can also affect the effectiveness of the mitigation (on site and offsite) proposed by a project and hence the need for mitigation options to be resilient to these change.

In addition, the requirements to quantitatively assess biodiversity losses/gains are not currently effectively integrated with carbon sequestration and net zero assessments as necessary to maximise the benefits and quantify co-benefits. There is an opportunity for biodiversity standards to put more focus on NbS for climate mitigation/adaptation and other societal challenges rather than just for biodiversity benefits. Habitat creation or restoration for biodiversity can be designed to deliver multiple benefits (at least for climate adaptation and people wellbeing).

2.5.7 Performance Standard 7

Performance Standard 7 (PS7) addresses IPs. It recognises that IPs, as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalised segments of the population. Hence, they may be more vulnerable than non-indigenous communities to the adverse impacts associated with project development.

2.5.7.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS7

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS7 will broadly relate to the fact that IPs are groups who have traditional links among their identity, socio-cultural practices, and nature. IPs may have limited capacity to defend their rights to and interest in lands and resources, and to act effectively as stewards of the natural resources in their living areas. Table 2.9 presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS7.

Table 2.9: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Managing the stakeholder relationship with IP groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The presence of IPs that could be affected by the project (including where legal land titles for IPs are not present). ● The management of effective participation and engagement with IPs to meet their needs and decision-making systems. ● The confirmation of legitimate representatives to speak on behalf of IP constituents ● Obtaining of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in specific circumstances, and agreement on what the FPIC process and outcome involves ● Reconciling different interests or project acceptance levels within IP communities ● Managing equitably relationships with and among IPs and non-IP groups who live in the same areas impacted by a project ● The potential for project benefits sharing with IPs in a manner that is culturally appropriate and sustainable. ● The possible need to be statutorily required to work with appropriate government departments on IP issues, as IPs may have historical and legacy issues related to dealing with such departments ● Monitoring implementation of IP Plans and benefit-sharing agreements

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.7.2 Challenges with Implementing PS7 and Emerging Trends

Among the ESSs, there is divergence on terminology and sometimes approach. Some ESS require borrowers to take into account the rights of IPs within national legislation, applicable international law or indigenous legal systems. In some countries there are difficulties with recognising IPs as a special group, which means that applying an IP specific safeguard is challenging.

There are four main criteria used for determining if a group or peoples trigger the application of IP standards, namely self-identification, collective attachment to resources or territories in the project area, separate institutions and distinct language. Nonetheless, there can be challenges with identifying groups as IPs because of different cultural perceptions, legacy issues like movement, and evolution of groups of people. Within an IP group, there can be different needs and interests, which require directed attention to reflect in baseline studies and management measures. Understanding whether representatives are legitimate is important.

IFC PS7 identifies Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as both a process and an outcome. A key ongoing issue is what “consent” looks like, and whether consent is equivalent to right to veto a project. Obtaining consent often takes time, sometimes time that project sponsors want to speed up for financing reasons. Normally, if IPs are part of the project context and FPIC is required, having consent is a condition precedent. Consent (given at a point in time) should be closely linked to an ongoing process of social license to operate and broad community support, both which require maintenance of relationships.. Legacy issues can affect IPs’ trust and interest in consulting and negotiating with project sponsors.

The definition of critical cultural heritage differs between PS7 and PS8 (on cultural heritage). For IFC PS7, the definition includes natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred

groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks⁸. IFC PS7 also identifies natural areas with cultural as equivalent to priority ecosystem cultural services.

IFC PS7 requires development of an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) or in some circumstances similar content in a community development plan (CDP). Depending on the sector and country, some national legislation requires project sponsors to produce a benefit sharing plan for sharing project income or royalties. In rare circumstances, some project sponsors decide to voluntarily produce a benefit sharing plan. These plans (along with CDPs for non-IP communities) take time to produce and are subject to the normal negotiations of agreements that affect people and households. Benefit sharing agreements are generally not publicly disclosed whereas IPPs and CDPs are.

Social impact assessments are of critical importance to properly understand the project context, the presence of IPs, the impact that project activities may have on IPs, and activities to support IPs. One of the newer ESSs makes explicit reference to developing the SIA in consultation with IP communities.

GCF has an IP Policy⁹ with a broad scope of application. It is detailed, comprehensive and up to date, connecting IP issues with human rights and requiring documentation of FPIC. The Policy explicitly requires FPIC throughout the project life which other ESSs do not. It will make sense for GCF's revised ESS to be consistent with its policy.

2.5.7.3 Climate Change and PS7

Many IP groups live in rural areas and depend on land and natural resources for livelihoods, employments, and subsistence. Climate change effects and damage can affect IPs' natural resources which they use for food supply, cultural and spiritual practices. There can be close connections between the abundance or paucity of natural resources and personal and community IP health and well-being. Depletion of resources can affect safety nets needed for addressing shocks that affect livelihoods and well-being determinants.

Traditional and sustainability knowledge and practices by IPs are vital contributions to climate change adaptation and resilience. There can be tensions among different world views related to traditional knowledge and modern science findings¹⁰. Stewardship and custodian type strategies or approaches are not currently explicitly referenced in IFC PS7.

2.5.8 Performance Standard 8

Performance Standard 8 (PS8) concerns cultural heritage. It recognises the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. Requirements of IFC PS8 are based in part on the standards set by the Convention of Biological Diversity.

2.5.8.1 Typical risks on GCF-financed activities relating to PS8

The risks for GCF-financed activities concerning PS8 will broadly relate to interactions with tangible man-made or natural features or objects of cultural significance and/or intangible forms of culture as a result of GCF investments.

Table presents the typical risks that would be expected on GCF-financed activities that relate to PS8.

⁸ In comparison, IFC PS8 identifies critical cultural heritage as one or both of the following types of cultural heritage: (i) the internationally recognised heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or (ii) legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation.

⁹ Available at: [Indigenous Peoples policy | Green Climate Fund](#)

¹⁰ Some IP representatives would say that some modern practices based on science has not lead to sustainable practices.

Table .2.10: Typical issues relevant to GCF-financed activities

Topic	Key issues relevant to GCF mandate
Design and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for appropriate consultation with local governments/heritage officers and Affected Communities regarding cultural heritage impacts and mitigation. • Identifying aspects of cultural heritage, particularly buried archaeological remains.
Construction and Operation of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of buried or standing archaeological remains that could be disturbed by the project. • The presence of built heritage that could be directly affected by the project, or whose setting could be affected by the project. • The presence of natural heritage that could be directly affected by the project, or whose setting could be affected by the project. • Impacts to a legally protected cultural heritage area and to intangible forms of cultural heritage • Removal of non-replicable or replicable cultural heritage (where conditions to do so are met). • Whether the project proposes to alter cultural heritage assets and/or use them for commercial purposes.

Source: Mott MacDonald (2021)

2.5.8.2 Challenges with Implementing PS8 and Emerging Trends

As with IPs, identifying cultural heritage assets can be challenging, partly because many areas of the world have not been well surveyed for cultural heritage and records are not available to use when collecting baseline information; but also because identifying what can be considered to have significant cultural value varies across the world and the level of protection offered at a national level is variable. Even WHS, which are internationally recognised and designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), only have protection afforded to them at national or local level.

Additionally, identifying intangible aspects of cultural heritage is difficult because of different cultural perceptions and direct comparisons of the value of aspects of intangible cultural heritage such as religion or dialects are not easily made.

Identification of Cultural Heritage is often not carried out early enough, avoiding cultural assets during site/route selection is the primary and best form of mitigation, however heritage expertise is most regularly sought at a time after site acquisition or preliminary design. Although PS8 states that the standard should be applied through the lifetime of the project, it doesn't highlight the risk of not identifying cultural heritage constraints at an early stage.

The standard mandates that a chance find procedure should be in place for developments located in areas where cultural heritage is expected to be found. It is questionable whether this is robust enough mitigation as it relies on personnel without heritage expertise (often construction workers) to be able to identify cultural heritage assets during construction, which if done is likely to require construction work to pause. Trends within countries with established heritage procedures, such as the UK, use heritage experts to identify and mitigate (excavate/move/record) assets prior to construction to avoid conflicts of interest and delays during construction.

IFC PS8 defines critical cultural heritage as either internationally recognised heritage of communities who use, or have used, within living memory, the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation. The level of protection to heritage assets is variable across countries and can lead to the loss of important cultural heritage in areas with little or no national protection. Assigning a value to cultural heritage during the assessment process allows better definition for the level of protection/mitigation to be allows.

As described above, the definition of critical cultural heritage differs between PS7 and the PS8. PS7 concentrates on natural areas with cultural value.

2.5.8.3 Climate Change and PS8

Long term impacts from climate change on cultural heritage could arise from changes in water levels around below-ground archaeological deposits, and changes in weather and temperatures causing erosion to and/or damage to tangible heritage assets. Intangible cultural heritage could be affected by displacement of IPs due to climate change, and subsequent changes to their culture.

3 GCF ESS Comparison with Other Institutions

3.1 Introduction

In order to develop the updated GCF ESS, it is relevant to understand best practice from a range of institutions. Therefore, a benchmarking exercise has been undertaken as part of this Analysis Report to consider where other institutions' standards go beyond the current interim GCF ESS.

This chapter presents the process that has been followed for this benchmarking exercise, and the results of the exercise.

It is important to note that two ESS benchmarking exercises have previously been undertaken by the GCF – one by the IEU against other climate funds¹¹, and another led by the GCF Secretariat (2019) as a comparative exercise to inform the understanding of the approach for updating its interim ESS¹² (referred to as the “Secretariat benchmarking exercise” below). The benchmarking of this Analysis Report aims to complement these other studies rather than replicate them.

3.2 Identification of other institutions

It was determined with GCF that eight other institutions should be selected for this benchmarking exercise to provide a spread of global and regional institutions, but maintain a balance of accessibility as too many institutions would make it challenging to draw clear conclusions. Furthermore, given the previous Secretariat benchmarking exercise, there is already an existing body of evidence for a broad range of institutions that can be drawn upon, removing the need for a large benchmarking exercise for this Analysis Report.

To select the institutions for this benchmarking exercise, a spread of institutions that provided both global and regional perspectives from multiple sectors was sought. In addition, institutions that were already incorporated into the IEU report and the Secretariat benchmarking exercise were avoided unless subsequent updates to the ESS had been made or there was an overwhelming case for inclusion.

Institutions were excluded from selection if they used the ESS of other institutions under consideration (including those that defer to IFC PS) or which had been part of previous benchmarking without an over-riding reason. Institutions without a fully functioning ESS were also excluded.

The following institutions were selected:

- **World Bank (WB):** Although the WB formed part of the Secretariat benchmarking exercise, its global scope, reliance on by several other institutions, and public sector focus meant that it was determined to retain it for this analysis. The WB's standards are comprised of its Environmental and Social Standards (WB ESS), part of its Environment and Social Framework most recently updated in 2017.
- **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD):** The EBRD has a regional focus on Eastern Europe, Central Asia and parts of the Middle East and North Africa. It has a

¹¹ Evaluation available on <https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/evaluation/ess2020>

¹² As reported in: GCF (2019) Report on the activities of the Co-Chairs – Addendum II: Approach to developing the environmental and social safeguards of GCF, in paper GCF/B.23/21/Add.02

private and public sector focus, with its ESS being structured as its Performance Requirements (PR), part of its Environmental and Social Policy most recently updated in 2019. This 2019 update included changes which took the EBRD standards further from the IFC PS structure and content, including moving key definitions to the E&S Policy, the approach to capital market transactions, the definition and approach to associated facilities, categorisation of projects with cumulative impacts, updating the exclusion list, client requirements in stakeholder engagement, clarification that EBRD will monitor projects both directly financed and those via financial intermediaries (FIs), and reinsertion of the legal documents section (among other changes).

- **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB):** The IDB has a regional focus on the Americas and has a public sector focus. Its ESS is structured as its Environmental and Social Performance Standards, part of its Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF) which was most recently updated in 2020. IDB references the following principles (which other organisations including IFC do not seem to include in their standards): do good beyond no harm, no dilution, outcome orientation, polluter pays, proportionality, and transparency¹³. IDB is closely linked with **IDB Invest**, which has a private sector focus. However, IDB Invest's 2020 Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy requires compliance with IFC standards and guidelines, referring specifically to the IFC PS (i.e. as per the interim GCF ESS) and WB EHS guidelines in lieu of its own ESS. Therefore, IDB Invest institution is not considered further for this ESS benchmarking as no new information would be analysed than is already under consideration.
- **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB):** The AIIB has a regional focus on Asia. Its ESS is structured as its Environmental and Social Standards (AIIB ESS), as part of its Environmental and Social Framework that was most recently updated in 2021. The AIIB safeguards are comprised of three standards, which is relatively few compared to other institutions, with the majority of E&S issues considered as part of their Environmental and Social Standard 1, with Standards 2 and 3 covering land acquisition/resettlement and IPs respectively.
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** The UNDP is a global institution as part of the United Nations, promoting development around the world. Its ESS is structured as its Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The most recent update is understood to be in 2021, although for this exercise, the pre-launch version dated from 2019 was used as the formal 2021 launch version was not available at the time of writing. This most recent update includes the addition of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) issues, people with disabilities, and a greater emphasis on resilience and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR).

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards are based on the following principles (which are not explicitly referenced in the IFC PS): leave no one behind, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability.

UNDP has eight project standards, which does not include a standard focussed on processes and management (i.e. no IFC PS equivalent). However, UNDP does discuss the precautionary approach, risk identification and assessment, use of experts, and the need for screening as an important risk mitigation step.

- **Conservation International (CI):** CI is a not-for-profit global organisation that focuses on environmental projects concerning the connections between human wellbeing and natural ecosystems. Its ESS is structured as its Environmental and Social Safeguards (CI ESS), part of its Environmental and Social Management Framework, most recently updated in 2020. Its ten standards cover similar topics to IFC's PS, but with additional standards on private sector

¹³ The International Association for Impact Assessment in 2003 identified international principles for social impact assessment which included principles of: precaution, uncertainty, intragenerational equity, intergenerational equity, recognition and preservation of diversity, internalisation of costs, polluter pays, protection and promotion of health and safety, multisectoral integration, subsidiary.

direct investment and FIs, and climate risk and related disasters. Over time, changes to the standards have placed more emphasis on gender mainstreaming as well as general gender considerations.

- **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN):** The IUCN is a global organisation focused on nature conservation and natural resources. Its ESS is structured as its Environmental and Social Risk Areas, part of its ESMS, most recently updated in 2020. IUCN's ESMS manual presents a framework led by the following principles: taking a rights-based approach, protecting the needs of vulnerable groups, gender equality, stakeholder engagement, FPIC, accountability, the precautionary principle, and precedence on the most stringent standards.
- **Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA):** The DBSA is wholly-owned by the Government of South Africa and has a southern Africa regional focus, mixing private and public sector investments. Its ESS is structured as its Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (DBSA ESSS), most recently updated in 2020. This includes standalone standards for gender mainstreaming and dam safety.

3.3 Methodology for Benchmarking

In order to undertake benchmarking for this analysis, a methodology was required that met the scope of the exercise for updating the GCF ESS. Given one of the key considerations of the overall scope is building upon the existing framework rather than developing a new structure, it was determined that a detailed comparison between each of the ESS frameworks considered was not required. Instead, the focus could be on how these benchmarked ESS frameworks compared with IFC PS as the GCF's interim ESS. To this end, the methodology for benchmarking considered only areas where the reviewed ESS documents went beyond IFC PS.

Therefore, the analysis which is presented in Section 3.4 only discusses areas where other standards go beyond IFC PS; where the ESS under review is equal to or less stringent than IFC PS, this is not discussed. Where there are differences but it is not clear if one is more stringent than the other, then these may be presented depending on the relevance. Professional judgement by experts in the field has been used to make such considerations.

Overall, this methodology can be considered an "IFC PS Plus" as the focus is only on areas of the standards that go beyond IFC PS safeguarding. The overarching aim therefore would be to look for areas that can be added to the IFC PS to adopt best practices on environmental and social safeguarding.

3.4 Benchmarking Exercise and Gaps Identified

This section presents the results of the benchmarking exercise, with the results grouped by IFC PS (Section 3.4.1 to 3.4.8), presented for each institution in the same order as outlined in Section 3.2.

In addition, Section 3.4.9 to Section 3.4.13 consider information in each of the reviewed ESSs which is not covered as part of an IFC PS. Section 3.5 considers other relevant information from the Equator Principles and EU Taxonomy that are also of use to this study.

3.4.1 IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

3.4.1.1 World Bank

The WB ESS1 considers assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts.

Scope and application: While IFC PS1's scope refers to *business activities* with environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts, WB ESS1 applies to *all projects supported by the Bank* through Investment Project Financing. ESS are therefore always at play to greater or lesser extent at different times in project life, rather than projects "triggering" a PS. The mention of projects rather than business activities is also more appropriate to GCF's disbursement mechanisms through intermediaries.

Timeframe: The eight PS establish standards that the client is expected to meet throughout the *life of an investment by IFC*, versus the WB provisions for the Borrower and the project to meet the ESS through the *project life cycle*. By extending the temporal scope, the ESS helps prevent those projects where operational risks and operation management plans are neglected when they are not part of a bank's investment/loan.

Proportionality: WB ESS specific requirements are established to help Borrowers to manage the risks and impacts of a project, and improve their environmental and social performance, through means that are appropriate to the nature and scale of the project and *proportionate* to the level of environmental and social risks and impacts. Proportionality is again mentioned in the Bank's E&S Due Diligence, but also in the extent and mode of Bank monitoring of E&S performance, and the scope of information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation.

Associated facilities in WB ESS1 are included as part of the scope and application, which clearly sets out the requirement for associated facilities to be considered from the outset, rather than in the context of the identification of Risks and Impacts (IFC PS1).

Risk classification. The WB ESF uses a risk classification system (High, Substantial, Moderate and Low), which considers type, location and scale of the project; the nature and magnitude of the potential risks and impacts; and the capacity and commitment of the Borrower to manage such risks and impacts. The IFC uses A, B, C project classification

Disadvantaged or vulnerable groups are defined by the WB as those who, "by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical or mental disability, social or civic status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources". IFC uses a slightly wider definition: "individual's or group's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In addition, other factors should be considered such as gender, ethnicity, culture, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources."

Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP): The inclusion and detailed description of the ESCP (similar to the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) required by many institutions as part of their Due Diligence processes) provides clarity on the compliance requirements for the entire project life cycle, and can contribute to help GCF's AEs to show compliance with ESS.

Monitoring performance against ESS. Reporting on ESS compliance is part of the ESCP and further clarifies how ESS compliance will be monitored and reported.

EHS Guidelines. The requirement for the project to meet WB's EHS Guidelines, as well as the comparison with the host country guidelines (requirement to implement the more stringent guideline) is set out as part of the general WB ESS1 requirement, rather than only in PS3 (IFC).

Management of contractors. ESS introduces the requirement for the borrower to manage and monitor contractors' E&S performance so that all contractors engaged on the project operate in a manner consistent with the WB ESS1.

E&S management. WB ESS1 describes the use of the borrower (public institutions) E&S Framework¹⁴, versus the systematic requirement for the development of a project ESMS in IFC

¹⁴Those aspects of the country's policy, legal and institutional framework, including its national, subnational, or sectoral implementing institutions and applicable laws, regulations, rules and procedures, and implementation capacity, which are relevant to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.

PS1. The Bank supports the use of the Borrower's ESF in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, provided the ESF can address the risks and impacts of the project. Although the assessment of ESF for all fund applications might be beyond GCF's capacity, the flexibility introduced by this new provision needs to be considered.

Financial Intermediaries

- **Requirements for FIs.** Where the Bank is providing support to an FI (this is arguably most of GCF-financed activities), the Bank will:
 - Will review the adequacy of national environmental and social requirements relevant to the project
 - Require FI to set up and maintain an ESMS which sets out the requirements for:
 - (a) screen all FI subprojects against any exclusions in the legal agreement;
 - (b) screen all FI subprojects for environmental and social risks and impacts;
 - (c) FI subprojects be prepared and implemented in accordance with relevant environmental and social national and local laws and regulations;
 - (d) require specified FI subprojects to apply the relevant requirements of the ESSs; and
 - (e) conduct appropriate environmental and social due diligence of FI subprojects, including E&S assessment.
- **Co-financing through a FI.** Paragraph 13 in WB ESS1 includes provisions for cases where the Bank is financing a project involving a FI, and other funding agencies have already provided financing and agreed on specific E&S requirements. The Bank may rely on those requirements provided that they enable the project to achieve compliance with WB's ESS1.

Annexes for more detailed requirements: WB ESS1 includes annexes setting out detailed requirements for E&S assessment, the content of the E&S Commitment Plan, and the management of contractors. Bank borrowers can benefit from more clarity on ESS.

Conflict analysis. WB ESS1 includes social and conflict analysis as a potential tool as part of an ESIA, whereas IFC PS1 does not specifically reference social and conflict analysis.

3.4.1.2 EBRD

EBRD PR1 considers the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects. This EBRD PR recognises the importance of an integrated assessment to identify and manage environmental and social impacts throughout project lifecycle.

The EBRD updated its 2014 version (which was mainly based on the IFC PS) in 2019 by:

- Clarifying structure and language to make documents more user friendly
- Clarifying requirements and when they apply/do not apply
- Clarifying the scope of due diligence
- Strengthening approach and requirements relating to supply chains
- Strengthening requirements for identification of vulnerable groups as well as assessment & mitigation of impacts that fall disproportionately on them
- Strengthening consideration of gender throughout the project lifecycle including requirements addressing GBV.

Specific EBRD PR1 changes were related to:

- Aligned better with ESP in relation to scope of due diligence and application of PRs
- Clarification of client's responsibilities and managing third party risks
- Aspirational statements were re-inserted as requested by Board members and CSOs.

- Definitions of social risks and impacts, vulnerable groups, the mitigation hierarchy and Good International Practice (GIP), as footnotes, were moved to the policy. A definition of primary suppliers was added as a footnote.
- The PRs now apply to associated facilities. Associated facilities will be considered during the environmental and social assessment process

Specific changes relevant to GCF are presented below.

Scope and application. As per the updated WB ESS, EBRD applies their PR1 to all projects financed by the EBRD, instead of the more reduced scope in IFC PS1 (business activities with environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts).

ESAP. The requirement for an ESAP is introduced in the PR (with similar requirements to the ESCP in the WB ESS). This is limited to projects involving modernisation or upgrading of the client's existing facilities or business activities that do not meet EBRD's PR¹⁵, and includes a "series of technically and financially feasible and cost-effective measures to achieve compliance of these facilities or activities with the PRs within a time frame acceptable to EBRD". The content of the ESAP includes corrective and preventive actions, mitigation measures and implementation time frame and, as per the WB ESS, is expected to form part of the financing agreements.

Associated facilities. Similar to the WB ESS1, associated facilities are mentioned as part the scope of application of EBRD PR1, rather than in the description of requirements for E&S impact assessment.

Risk category. EBRD identifies category A projects as those that are "greenfield" or major extension or transformation-conversion projects. EBRD's 2019 Environmental Policy includes an appendix of Category A projects with a list of types of projects that could result in potentially significant environmental and/or social impacts that are additional and new and therefore require an environmental and social impact assessment. The appendix indicates that categorisation of each project will depend on the nature and significance of any actual or potential environmental or social impacts that are additional and new, as determined by the specifics of nature, location, sensitivity and scale of the project.

Risks to the project from other activities. As part the scope of application of PR1, EBRD introduces a requirement for the client to make reasonable efforts to assess and mitigate risks to the project arising from other facilities or activities in the vicinity of the project, existing facilities or activities outside of the control of the client, and to which the PRs do not apply.

Risk categorisation for multi-site operations. The EBRD introduces a provision for cases where a client is seeking corporate finance or equity financing for multi-site operations, where a single risk categorisation and E&S assessment approach is not feasible. In such cases, the EBRD will assess the client ESMS and past performance against the PR, and will prepare an ESAP at the corporate level (which might contain site-specific corrective actions), to monitor E&S risks and impacts

Third party risks. A section on third party risks is included in PR1 requirements, which is focused on contractors and primary suppliers (as opposed to AIIB ESS1, where the provisions for third parties are focused on institutions over which the Client has no control or influence, such as government authorities). The PR requires the client to assume responsibility for contractor's compliance with the client ESMS, and make reasonable efforts to identify risks associated with the client's primary suppliers, and introduce mitigation measures as part of their own ESMS.

Monitoring performance against PR. EBRD requires the client to monitoring the E&S performance of the project against the PR, allocate necessary resources, and report periodically to the EBRD on the project performance, compliance with PRs, and implementation of ESMS, ESMP, ESAP and stakeholder engagement plan. The client is also required to notify EBRD of

¹⁵ Projects involved new facilities or business activities are expected to be designed to meet the PRs from the outset.

incidents, accidents, or changes to the project's scope, design or operation that is likely to change the expected E&S impacts, which would trigger additional E&S assessments and stakeholder engagements required to evaluate the consequences of the introduced changes.

New PR for Stakeholder Engagement. After IFC PS in 2012, EBRD was one of the first organisations to move similar text on stakeholder engagement into its own requirement (EBRD PR10). Other organisations, including the WB have followed this example. EBRD's 2019 PR10 includes new provisions (compared with IFC PS1) that stakeholder engagement should be free from retaliation. It is also clearer than IFC PS1 regarding consideration of gender specific information that needs to be accounted for during information disclosure and the provision for updating the stakeholder engagement plan through the project lifecycle.

3.4.1.3 IDB

Both the structure and text in IDB Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESPS1) are largely based on IFC PS 1, with limited new provisions. As an example, the content of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), a component of the ESMS, is required to include measures for disaster triggered by natural hazards and disease outbreak situations.

IDB presents a new definition for associated facilities that is not as linked to the funding source as is IFC's definition. For IDB, "associated facilities are new or additional works and/or infrastructure, irrespective of the source of financing, essential for a Bank-financed project to function, such as: new/additional access roads, railways, power lines, pipelines required to be built for the project; new/additional construction camps or permanent housing for project workers; new/ additional power plants required for the project; new/additional project effluent treatment facilities; and new/additional warehouses and marine terminals built to handle project goods".

3.4.1.4 AIIB

AIIB ESS1 considers the environmental and social risks and impacts. The scope of the AIIB ESS1 is similar to the IFC PS1 in terms of risk management and governance of environmental and social impacts.

The **objective** of AIIB's ESS1 is broader than the list of objectives that IFC (and other organisations) use. The stated objective is to "achieve the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the project decision-making process and implementation".

Responsibilities. Client (borrower) responsibilities for E&S assessment and management are clearly set out in a standalone subsection at the beginning of the ESS 1. Although such responsibilities are not compared to Bank responsibilities (which would facilitate the split of responsibilities across the project life-cycle), the outline of requirements contributes to provide clarity on the borrower's obligations under the ESS. A complete description of Bank and client responsibilities is included in the Bank's E&S Policy,

Contractor and value chain management. As part of client's responsibilities, ESS 1 includes the requirement for the client to integrate relevant E&S requirements in the tendering documents and contracts for goods and services required for the Project, and therefore introducing provisions for contractor and value chain management from inception.

Third party responsibilities in the E&S management of a project are included, and describe client's responsibilities when the assessment and management of E&S risk and impacts are the responsibility of a party over which the client has not control or influenced. Unlike other safeguard policies, provisions for third parties in AIIB's ESS are focused on Government institutions.

Strategic, sectoral and regional E&S assessment. The use of strategic, sectoral and regional E&S assessment where appropriate are mentioned as part of the E&S assessment process. While the requirement for this regional, sectoral or strategic assessment is mentioned in IFC guidance notes, this is not clearly covered in the PS.

Alternatives. A clear requirement for the examination of alternatives as part of the E&S assessment process is included, which describes the content of the comparison and the expected level of detail.

Associated facilities (AF). AIIB differentiates between controlled or not controlled AFs. A description of the expected level of assessment and responsibilities when the client “does not control or have influence over the AF”, is included in the ESS, which addresses a common and controversial issue in most projects with associated adverse E&S risks and impacts.

The **adaptive management** approach is required for E&S assessment and management, which expects the client to specify (and communicate to the bank) how project changes, and their associated additional E&S risk and impacts will be identified, managed and reported, and how the ESMP will be updated to reflect such changes.

E&S Management Planning Framework (ESMPF). An ESMPF, is to be used “If (a) the Project consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank or (b) in exceptional circumstances, duly justified by the Client, the Bank determines that the environmental and social assessment of identified Project activities may be conducted using a phased approach”. A “framework” level ESMP is required in these circumstances.

ESAP. The requirement for an ESAP¹⁶ is included in AIIB ESS1, which outlines the content of such Plan.

Risk category. The risk categorisation of projects includes references to cumulative impacts for Category A and Category B projects, and adds the Category FI (when the financing structure involves the provision of funds to or through a FI) as the fourth category, additional to the three traditional IFC PS Category A to C. The description of the ESMS differentiates between project-level ESMS and FI ESMS.

3.4.1.5 UNDP

The project level assessment and management of E&S risks and impacts includes approaches and requirements of interest for the update of GCF’s interim ESS. UNDP SES2 considers climate change and disaster risks, related to environmental and social impact and risk management.

A **precautionary approach** to addressing significant E&S challenges is mentioned in UNDP’s ESMS as one of the key principles applied in addressing projects with potential adverse E&S impacts (together with the mitigation hierarchy, the polluter pays and the adaptive management principles, already applied in IFC PS).

The **enhancement of positive impacts** is mentioned, in parallel with the avoidance, minimisation and mitigation of adverse impacts, as the goal of appropriately scaled management measures and plans.

Compliance and independent review. As part of the monitoring, reporting and compliance section, the compliance review process undertaken by UNDP and intended to investigate alleged or potential violations of UNDP’s E&S commitments is mentioned, together with UNDP’s Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), which acts in a similar role to the IRM in GCF. UNDP’s SES states that individuals or communities potentially affected by UNDP programmes or projects may submit complaints to the SECU. A similar mention of IRM in GCF’s

¹⁶ With required actions to address gaps identified in the client’s E&S system to be compliant with the banks E&S policies and safeguards

ESS could significantly increase general awareness among the GCF community of the existence of such mechanism.

3.4.1.6 Conservation International

CI ESS1 considers environmental and social impact assessment, ensuring that all CI-GEF/GCF supported projects identify environmental and social risks, and mitigate any negative impacts.

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA). The need to undertake SESAs to ensure that E&S aspects are considered effectively in policy, planning and program making is described in CI ESS1. This applies to circumstances involving policy, programmatic and transboundary interventions.

Climate change screening. A requirement for projects to be screened for short and long term risks posed by climate change and other natural hazards (based on established methodologies) is included in ESS1, with further requirements being presented in CI ESS10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters.

3.4.1.7 IUCN

IUCN Environmental and Management System (ESMS) considers environmental and social risks through a bespoke technical guidance with a policy framework for projects.

IUCN ESMS, in place since 2014, provides systematic steps and operational tools for managing the environmental and social performance of projects implemented or supported by IUCN¹⁷. The overarching ESMS policy, principles and standards as well as procedural steps are established in the ESMS Manual which was updated in May 2016. The process of identifying, assessing and managing E&S risks is now aligned with IFC PS1 and the WB ESS1, and it also fulfils the requirements of the updated Minimum Standard 1: from GEF.

3.4.1.8 DBSA

Scope and Objectives. DBSA ESS1 applies to all projects seeking DBSA finance and support (as opposed to IFC's scope, which applies to business activities with environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts), and requires them to, among other conditions:

- Apply appropriate measures to screen for and report on GHG emissions, climate change impacts, climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and carbon emission estimates
- Seek opportunities for positive impact finance outcomes
- Outline procedures for natural capital/ecosystem services vulnerability screening.

Responsibilities for the implementation of ESS1 are clearly identified in the description of requirements:

- Section 1.3 **Client responsibility** to implement ESS1 describes the process for E&S risk categorisation of projects¹⁸, and the specific procedure and guidelines for every category, with a clear outline of the information to be provided by the client (the institution seeking DBSA finance) to inform DBSA's decision making.
- **FIs** are identified in DBSA's ESS1 as the fourth Risk Category, and specific requirements for FI are described. As opposed to other institutions, requirements for FI are addressed entirely in ESS1 and not in a standalone ESS.
- Responsibilities for E&S assessment are detailed in a comprehensive table included in section 1.4 of ESS1, which clearly outlines the responsibilities for Environmental and Social

¹⁷ IUCN. 2020. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). Assessment, Management and Monitoring of Environmental and Social Risks - Guidance Note. Version 1.0.

¹⁸ Category 1 or High and Substantial Risk, Category 2 or Medium risk, Category 3 or low risk, and Category 4 Financial Intermediaries.

Assessment across the different phases of the project life cycle (screening, project appraisal, agreement, implementation and closure) and across all stakeholders involved (DBSA, Client, interested and affected parties, national authority and regional and local authorities).

GHG emissions and climate change. Specific requirements to address project related GHG emissions and implement climate change interventions are included in ESS1, and apply across all risk categories. Climate change related requirements include:

- Utilise relevant client climate change appraisal tools commensurate with the project category
- Detail any GHG emissions, and carbon emission estimates emanating from the project and any associated project activities
- Detail the likely climate change impacts to influence the project and detail appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures to be implemented
- The project ESIA and its ESMP to identify and address project related climate change mitigation and adaptation measures to be undertaken

Associated Facilities: Associated facilities are defined as activities linked to, but not funded by, the project which include:

- Directly and significantly related to the project; and carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project
- Necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist

Stakeholders are expected to agree a common approach to project implementation for associated facilities.

3.4.2 IFC Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

3.4.2.1 World Bank

WB ESS2 addresses labour and working conditions, recognising the importance of employment creation and income generation.

Scope and application. WB ESS2 covers same broad areas as IFC PS2. PS2 cites direct workers, third party workers (contractors), and supply chain workers. WB ESS2 introduces the umbrella term “project worker” referring to direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and community workers (people engaged in providing community labour), applying to fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Community workers and voluntary labour are not referenced in IFC PS2. WB ESS2 includes a reference to civil servants remaining subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement unless there is legal transfer to project engagement. WB ESS2 identifies that the paragraphs on protecting the working force (about child and forced labour) and the paragraphs on OHS do apply to civil servants. This topic is not included in IFC PS2.

International labour requirements. IFC makes specific mention of the International Labour Organisation conventions which guided development of PS2. WB has no reference to meet international labour requirements only national and WB ESS2 requirements. The Borrower is required to produce labour management procedures which meet these requirements.

Minimum working age. WB ESS2 cites minimum working age as 14 or higher if specified in national law whereas PS2 does not specify a minimum working age.

3.4.2.2 EBRD

EBRD PR2 considers labour and working conditions, including labour rights associated with business activities and projects.

Objectives. EBRD's PR2 has objectives that:

- Relate to respecting and protecting the fundamental principles and rights of workers (IFC does not have this objective)
- Ensure that accessible and effective means to raise and address workplace concerns are available to workers (IFC has text and a requirement for a grievance mechanism but not an objective for it)
- 'Ensure' rather than 'promote' (EBRD versus IFC wording) the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equally opportunities of workers in accordance with the decent work agenda (IFC does not reference the decent work agenda),
- Reference compliance with any collective agreement to which the client is party (IFC stops the objective at complain with national employment and labour laws)
- Move from 'protecting workers' to protecting 'women and men at work' and from children as a vulnerable group to young workers, and inclusion of persons with disability as a group of vulnerable workers
- Move from avoiding the use of forced labour to "*prevent the use of forced labour and child labour as defined by the International Labour Organisation*"
- The scope of application references that the PR is relevant to all project workers, including full-time, part-time, temporary, fixed-term, seasonal and migrant workers, whether engaged directly by the client or by a third party, and sets out specific requirements for primary suppliers.

Key **additions** to the 2019 EBRD PR2 requirements (compared to the 2014), and which are items that differ subtly or completely from IFC PS2 are:

- Introduction of requirement for written employment contracts
- Clarification of requirements relating to forced labour, GBV, worker accommodation and collective dismissals
- Requirement for clients to inform workers of their Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining rights and addition of language covering national contexts "*where the law is silent*" on freedom of association and collective bargaining
- OHS requirements are foreseen under PR4 (whereas IFC addresses them in PS2)
- Language supporting the freedom of movement of workers to and from worker accommodation was reinstated (with the same caveat that some restrictions may be reasonable).
- Contractor-related risks specified to include recruitment and demobilisation.
- The requirement to cascade the contractor requirements in PR2 to sub-contractors made explicit
- Child labour and forced labour requirements in primary supply chains apply also where significant risks exist (reflecting the fact that making definite determinations, especially of forced labour can be very challenging).
- Language related to health and safety risks in primary supply chains was clarified and more closely aligned with WB ESS2.

Privacy and data protection. EBRD PR2 references human resource management systems that respect the rights of workers to privacy and data protection, a topic on which various countries introduced legislation in the last few years.

Some changes in **terminology** are introduced in EBRD PRs:

- Instead of using "retrenchment" as a requirement, EBRD uses "collective dismissals" and collective dismissals plan.

- Instead of using “workers engaged by a third party”, EBRD references “non-employee workers”.

3.4.2.3 IDB

IDB Invest Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy considers labour and working conditions, aiming to protect worker rights through equal treatment and non-discrimination. IDB ESPS2 also considers labour and working conditions.

Project worker. IDB uses the term “project worker” like the WB, EBRD, DBSA and others, in comparison to IFC PS2 which does not use this cover term.

ILO. IADB’s ESPS2 has, in comparison to IFC PS2, more objectives and references more ILO conventions as being applicable (new ones¹⁹ on OHS and on violence and harassment that are in addition to the eight that generally referred to as the core or fundamental ILO conventions) and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

3.4.2.4 AIIB

AIIB covers labour and working conditions under the first of its three standards, AIIB ESS1 on environmental and social assessment and management. Health and safety of both workers and communities is also included in AIIB ESS1.

Labour management relationships. AIIB has some specific requirements which are more detailed than IFC PS2 and some other organisations. For instance, under labour management relationships, among other items, there are specific requirements for timely payment for project work; adequate periods of rest, and timely written notice of termination of the working relationship.

In the **health and safety** text of workers, AIIB ESS1 states that PPE must be provided at no cost to project workers and that female workers must be provided separate and safe accommodation.

Civil servants. Like the WB, AIIB includes a section on civil servants remaining subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement and additionally indicates that national laws applicable to the civil service will be adhered to. Civil servants are not addressed in IFC PS2.

3.4.2.5 UNDP

UNDP SES7 advocates for labour and working conditions to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth. UNDP SES7 also aims to protect employee rights and ensure the provision of safe and healthy working conditions.

Terms and conditions of employments. UNDP’s SES7 on labour and working conditions is new in 2021 and was drafted in collaboration with ILO. For requirements under terms and conditions of employments, UNDP SES7 is more explicit than IFC PS2 about workers being paid on a regular basis, how deductions can be made, that project workers are informed when such deductions take place, the provision of rest periods as well as leave required by the applicable legal framework, and the need to provide written notice of termination and details of severance payment in a timely manner, with evidence of payments.

Violence and harassment. Like other organisations, and in comparison to IFC PS2, UNDP requires that appropriate measures will be taken to prevent and address any form of violence and harassment, bullying, intimidation and/or exploitation, including any form of GBV.

¹⁹ Some of these have not been in existence for too long and hence do not have many ratifications.

Unsafe work situations. Not stated in IFC PS2 but in practice recognised is SES7's requirement that *“Workplace mechanisms are made available for project workers to report work situations that they believe are not safe or healthy and to remove themselves from a work situation they have reasonable justification to believe presents an imminent and serious danger to their life or health. Project workers who remove themselves from such situations are not required to return to work until necessary remedial action to correct the situation has been taken, and are not retaliated against or otherwise subject to reprisal or negative action.”*

3.4.2.6 Conservation International

CI's ESS7 covers labour and **working conditions**. Like UNDP, but not IFC PS2, there is specific mention that workers are to receive regular and timely payment of wages, adequate periods of rest and leave, written notice of termination and severance pay.

Reprisal. CI ESS7 explicitly states that workers will be able to use grievance and conflict resolution systems without retribution.

3.4.2.7 IUCN

Labour management and working conditions is not a topic covered in any specific detail in IUCN's ESMS manual, standards, guidance or templates.

3.4.2.8 DBSA

DBSA has its ESS6 for labour, not called labour and working condition like IFC PS2 and various other organisations. ESS6 seems to be generally aligned with PS2. The standard requires high risk projects to **provide evidence of adherence** to relevant country labour legislation and labour monitoring reports, among other items. IFC does not specifically require such evidence.

3.4.3 IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

3.4.3.1 World Bank

The WB considers resource use and pollution in its Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS3).

Resource use: For projects with a high water demand, the WB requires a detailed water balance to be developed, maintained, monitored and reported. Operations are to be benchmarked to available industry standards of water use efficiency. Furthermore, explicit reference to the need to assess cumulative impacts of water use upon communities, other users, and the environment is made, followed by mitigation identification. Explicit reference to raw materials is made as part of its objectives, whereas IFC PS3 doesn't identify raw materials differently from water or energy use.

Pollution: Projects are to characterise and estimate their sources of air pollution, including estimates of GHG emissions (where technically and financially feasible). Unlike IFC PS3, a lower limit for annual CO₂-equivalent below which such an assessment isn't necessarily required is not given (apart from projects where small emissions are expected, such as those for education or social protection). WB ESS3 states that the WB will provide assistance for GHG estimation if the project doesn't have access to appropriate capacity to do so.

Furthermore, WB ESS3 requires estimation to be of gross GHG emissions (i.e. direct and indirect emissions), whereas IFC PS3 considers only direct emissions.

For historical pollution on a project site, WB ESS3 adopts a similar approach to IFC PS3, but also requires a health and safety assessment of the existing pollution which may affect

communities, workers and the environment. It also states that remediation should be undertaken by either GIIP or local laws (whichever is most stringent).

When considering potential adverse impacts for pollution prevention and management, WB ESS3 states that the impacts of climate change are to be a consideration.

Pesticides: Although both IFC PS3 and WB ESS3 refer to the WB EHS Guidelines and require compliance, WB ESS3 specifically states that "the Borrower will not use any pesticides or pesticide products or formulations unless such use is in compliance with the [EHS Guidelines]." WB ESS3 provides more specifics on what types of pesticides should be avoided, whereas IFC PS3 states compliance with World Health Organization (WHO) standards. Finally, WB ESS3 required that "where registration is required, all pesticides will be registered or otherwise authorised for use on the crops and livestock, or for the use patterns, for which they are intended under the project."

3.4.3.2 EBRD

EBRD considers resource use and pollution as part of its Performance Requirement 3 (PR3).

Overarching: Given the European focus of EBRD, as well as GIIP, reference is also made throughout EBRD PR3 to meeting European Union (EU) standards.

Resource use: EBRD PR3 has a specific focus on re-using waste, stating that projects should adopt measures for recovering, reusing or repurposing waste materials. As this is covered as part of the resource use section, this is directly linked to reducing raw material demand through the use of waste materials instead.

For water use, EBRD PR3 prioritises using water that isn't fit for human consumption for project processes. It also requires assessment on water demand which includes developing a water balance a water use assessment, benchmarking, and seeking continuous improvement (i.e. water demand reduction) where water demand is predicted to exceed 5,000m³ per day.

Water abstraction impacts are to be integrated into E&S assessments, considering cumulative impacts on third parties and ecosystems, with mitigation employed where adverse risks and impacts are identified.

Pesticides: When selecting pesticides, EBRD PR3 requires that projects reduce the levels of harmful active substances by replacing the most dangerous ones with safer (including non-chemical) alternatives."

3.4.3.3 IDB

IDB considers resource use and pollution in its ESP3.

Resource use: In the introduction to IDB ESP3, "Circular Economy" is mentioned, with the standard stating that it "recognises the emerging concept and practice of circular economy and/or resource recovery", however the standard doesn't discuss the need to integrate these principles in the designs from an early stage.

For water consumption, IFC PS3 says that projects should avoid having significant adverse impacts on "others", whereas IDB ESP3 specifies that this is "people and biodiversity".

Pollution: Like IFC PS3, IDB ESP3 requires projects that produce more than 25,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year to quantify emissions; however, unlike IFC PS3, IDB ESP3 requires quantification of gross emissions (i.e. direct and indirect emissions), whereas IFC PS3 only discusses quantifying direct impacts.

Pesticides: IDB ESPS3 requires the safe use of pesticides which takes into consideration their classification under the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)”

IDB Invest refers to IFC PS and WB Guidelines, and so is not considered here.

3.4.3.4 AIIB

AIIB considers resource use and pollution as part of its Environmental and Social Standard 1.

Resource use: The standard refers to making use of recycled construction waste and other alternatives to new materials where feasible.

Pollution: The standard states that GHG emissions should be in line with the aims of the Paris Agreement from 2015, including the Members’ nationally determined contributions. Determination of whether GHG emissions reporting to the AIIB is required (if feasible) is based on whether the project currently produces, or is expected to produce, “significant” levels of GHG emissions annually. “Significant” is not defined and is determined by the AIIB.

3.4.3.5 UNDP

UNDP SES8 considers pollution prevention and resource efficiency. There is a separate Standard 2 which considers reduction in GHG emissions. SES2 also considers climate change and disaster risk which are not considered in this section; for those aspects of SES2, see Section 3.4.11.

Pollution: For GHGs, UNDP specifies that for projects expected to produce “significant quantities of GHGs”, that emissions are tracked and reported in accordance with the provisions of the UNFCCC and GHG minimisation measures are implemented.

Resource use: UNDP describes projects of high levels of water demand generally being those that consume more than 5,000m³ of water per day in non-arid climates. For such projects, Standard 8 requires projects to adopt measures that avoid or reduce water usage so that the project’s water consumption does not have significant adverse impacts on communities, other users or on the environment and ecosystems. It also requires consideration of cumulative impacts of water use and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, such as water demand management, efficiency measures, benchmarking usage, alternative supplies, resource contamination avoidance, mitigation of impacts on downstream users, and water use offsets.

Waste: Waste reduction specifically mentions plastics, but doesn’t give any measures for plastics beyond the mitigation hierarchy that IFC already adopts.

Pollution: In assessing risks for hazardous materials, where avoidance is not possible, UNDP says specifically that health risks differentiated by men, women, and children of the potential use of hazardous materials will be addressed in the social and environmental assessment.”

Pesticides: UNDP specifies the need for users of pesticides to be trained to handle them in a proper and responsible manner, and use appropriate application equipment and adequate PPE.

3.4.3.6 Conservation International

CI considers resource use and pollution in its ESS5.

Resource use: For appropriate projects, CI requires a Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Plan, and that this should follow CI’s disclosure processes.

For water supplies, CI requires projects to assess the cumulative impacts of water use and implement appropriate mitigation measures such as water demand management, efficiency

measures, benchmarking usage, alternative supplies, resource contamination avoidance, mitigation of impacts on downstream users, and water use offsets.

Pollution: When considering historical pollution, CI goes further than IFC PS3 for historical pollution by requiring a health and safety risk assessment of the existing pollution which may affect communities, workers, and the environment where there is a potential risk to health.

Pesticides: CI specifically discusses the promotion of ecologically-based or biological/environmental pest management to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. “CI promotes a reduced reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.

3.4.3.7 IUCN

IUCN considers resource use and pollution in Section 6.6 of its ESMS.

Overarching: Where E&S risks are identified, the IUCN makes explicit reference to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or a targeted risk assessment as means of assessment. It explicitly says that avoidance measures are to be incorporated into scheme design and management measures as part of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

3.4.3.8 DBSA

DBSA considers resource use and pollution in its ESS10.

Resource use: Whilst IFC PS3 states that alternatives and water demand measures should be considered for high water consumption projects, DBSA goes further, requiring the following additional points on water to be considered for projects likely to use “significant” amounts of water or to impact “significantly” on water quantity or quality:

- Ensure the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), ESIA and ESMP addresses cumulative environmental and community impacts;
- Undertake an ESIA including a full cost accounting in a cost benefit analysis;
- Demonstrate that key authorities and organisations accept the selected project concept and the allocation of scarce water to competing water users;
- Include drought stress testing and or scenario building in final project feasibility plans;
- Develop, maintain, monitor and report periodically on the detailed water balance;
- Undertake integrated water and land resource management assessments for high-risk water infrastructure projects; and
- Ensure a net positive outcome for the impacted catchment and its users.

Pollution: ESS10 requires the following measures which go beyond IFC’s requirements in PS3:

- Inclusion of pollution prevention principles in the programme/project policy, in accordance with cleaner production principles; and
- Throughout the programme/project’s lifecycle phases, resource pollution prevention techniques and mitigation are to be assessed, implemented, and evaluated, taking into consideration technical and financial feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

In addition, ESS10 specifically references ESIA, ESMP and ESMS as tools for addressing potential pollutant discharges to the environment and considering potential receptors. Whilst this is implied by IFC PS3, it is not stated explicitly in relation to pollution.

ESS10 requires that GHG emissions are to be reported for all projects (including both net and gross estimates, unlike IFC PS3 which only requires direct emissions).

Waste: ESS10 requires a waste management lifecycle assessment plan (transport, handling, storage, recycling and disposal of wastes), incorporating preventive and contingency measures. This is to be in consultation with potentially affected workers and communities, to address impact of production, use or generation of hazardous materials or waste. Furthermore, a recycling and reutilisation plan is to be prepared which outlines the potential to recycle waste and reuse material.

Projects are to ensure that any third party contractors that manage and dispose of project related hazardous waste provides chain of custody documentation and complies with relevant legislation and Basel Convention rules.

Pesticides: Pesticides are to be monitored throughout the project lifecycle. ESS10 explicitly states that projects are “not use any formulated pesticide products that meet international carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity.” This is aligned to IFC PS3, but PS3 refers simply to “human toxicity” and to the WHO’s “Recommended Classification of Pesticides”.

3.4.4 IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

3.4.4.1 World Bank

The WB ESS4 considers community health, safety and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities.

Compared to IFC PS4, WB ESS4 pays special attention to **vulnerable groups**, places more emphasis on **traffic safety**, inclusion of **ecosystem service**, inclusion of **universal access** and addresses **disability**. Several of these are topics which EBRD introduced in 2014 as changes and are discussed further in the next section.

Safety of dams. ESS4 has an annex on safety of dams as continuation to their former operational policy of the same topic. This topic is not detailed in IFC PS4.

Security. Although not in its title, ESS4 does also address security and has similar text under a heading of security personnel as IFC PS4.

3.4.4.2 EBRD

EBRD PR4 considers the importance of managing health, safety and security risks to workers, communities and consumers in projects. This includes providing workers with safe, healthy and secure working conditions and enhancing the associated project efficiency.

Occupation and public health, safety and security. In 2014, EBRD PR4 was titled health and safety and had two objectives, one focussed on occupational safety and health, and the other on health and safety of project affected communities and consumers in routine and non-routine circumstances. In 2019, EBRD PR4 included security in the title (like IFC PS4) but also continued to have an objective on OHS (which IFC included in PS2). Generally, EBRD has a stronger approach to occupation and public health, safety and security in comparison to the IFC PS.

Product safety. EBRD PR4 continues to have a section which IFC PS4 does not on product safety with requirements related to design, manufacturing, storage, handling and distribution.

Road safety. In 2014, EBRD PR4 included a heading on traffic and road safety, a topic not covered by IFC PS4. Various other organisations have followed suit to include requirements, with varying degrees of detail. Like EBRD, most cite the need to identify, evaluate and monitor traffic and road safety risks and identification of mitigation measures and plans to address them, looking at the movement of project equipment on public roads, safety provisions, the potential

use of road safety audits, the training of drivers, and the maintenance of vehicles whether owned or leased.

Gender Based Violence (GBV). There is a new heading and text for GBV. The PR requires assessment and adopting of measures to prevent and address the risks, including provision of confidential channels for reporting incidents and providing support. Specific mention is made to incorporating anti-microbial stewardship. Under natural hazards (a title and topic not included in IFC PS4) there is reference to identify and assess the potential risks caused by natural hazards, which may require *“an assessment of the vulnerability of the project to risks caused by the climate change and identify appropriate climate resilience and adaptation measures to be integrated into the project design”*.

Security. The new (to EBRD PR4) text on security is more developed and decisive than IFC PS4 security text, for instance requiring investigations of any allegations of unlawful or abusive acts rather than just consideration and where deemed appropriate undertaking such investigations.

The adoption of a **hierarchy of risk control** is included in the updated EBRD PR4 of 2019.

3.4.4.3 IDB Invest/IADB

IDB ESPS4 considers community health, safety and security, which also scopes in climate change and natural hazards.

Climate change and disaster. IDB goes a step further than EBRD, by including an objective in ESPS4 to *“anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the project itself from natural hazards and climate change during the project life cycle”*. There is new text on resilience to natural hazards and climate change requiring identification and assessment of potential risks caused by natural hazards including those caused or exacerbated by climate change. Measures to reduce disaster and climate change risks to acceptable levels are required. IDB includes some details for projects that finance recovery and reconstruction after a disaster.

3.4.4.4 AIIB

Labour influx is a topic covered under health and safety in AIIB ESS1 with specific reference to assessing and managing risks of adverse impacts on communities that may result from temporary project-induced labour influx. There are specific requirements for avoiding and minimising labour influx by tapping into the local workforce whenever feasibility and to review risk of GBV, and SEA, topics recognised by IFC but not referenced in IFC PS2 or PS4.

3.4.4.5 UNDP

UNDP SES3 addresses community health and safety, recognising that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts.

Risks and impacts. UNDP’s recent changes in 2021 to its SES3 on community health, safety and security includes a broadened range of potential risks and impacts, strengthened focus on health and safety assessments, broader coverage of health risk exposure, revisions and additions on infrastructure safety, hazardous materials, antimicrobial stewardship, influx of project worker risks, impacts on ecosystem services, risk of reprisals. These are items of additionality to IFC PS4.

Antimicrobials. Like EBRD, UNDP requires projects (which involved provision of health services or use of antibiotics) to address antimicrobials.

3.4.4.6 Conservation International

Integrated risk assessment. CI's ESS8 on community health, safety and security encourages an integrated risk assessment so that the health, safety, and security of project affected people are assessed and mitigated as inter-connected risks in any environmental and social risk assessment. This is the general approach of IFC PS4, but it is not as well captured as it is by CI.

Screening. CI ESS8 requires that screening will be used to consider a large number of topics, including the special needs and exposure of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or individuals, including in particular women and children as well as the particular risks that may be present in a conflict or post-conflict context. The latter is a useful topic not specified in IFC PS4. However, our project experience suggests that screening (as the first step in ESIA prior to scoping and detailed assessment) is not the best timing for acquiring the details that CI lists.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). CI ESS8 details on what is required in an emergency preparedness plan explicitly references several useful topics including diverse media channels, public evacuation procedures, a designated coordinator for implementation, and measures for restoration and clean-up. These are GIIP for plans but are not formally covered in PS4.

Worker influx. Like other organisations which have recently modified their standards, there is reference to addressing impacts and risks arising from the influx of project-related workers.

3.4.4.7 IUCN

Community health, safety and security are not covered in any specific detail in IUCN's ESMS manual, standards, guidance or templates.

3.4.4.8 DBSA

DBSA covers community health and safety in its ESS7 and dam safety in its ESS11.

Climate change and ecosystem services. ESS7 requires clients to identify the project's potential risks and impacts on ecosystem services that may be exacerbated by climate change. IFC PS4 discusses natural hazards that can affect ecosystem services, but does not explicitly reference climate change. High risk projects are required to provide a risk hazard assessment, a procedure not specifically referenced in IFC PS4.

Dam safety. ESS11 addresses dam safety measures applicable to projects involving new and existing small, medium and large size dams. As mentioned under the WB analysis (because WB has an appendix on the topic), dam safety is not covered in IFC PS4.

3.4.5 IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

3.4.5.1 World Bank

The WB ESS5 covers land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement as well as appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons.

Objectives. WB ESS5 includes a specific objective to undertake resettlement as sustainable development opportunity and to women's involvement in community engagement

Land transactions. In addition to the types of land transactions mentioned in PS5, WB ESS5 lists additional specific transactions where the standard applies:

- Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation - introduces in-situ land development: whereby those affected

may elect to accept partial loss of land or localised relocation in return for improvements that will increase the value of their property after development.

- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

Scope and application. Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement (para 5) does not apply to:

- Land titling/regularisation activities; or
- Regulation or planning of natural resources or land use on a regional or national level to promote sustainability.

However, in the case of these activities, a social, legal and institutional assessment may be required in accordance with WB ESS1, to identify potential risks and impacts, together with appropriate design alternatives or measures to minimise and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

3.4.5.2 EBRD

EBRD PR5 covers impacts of project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources. In addition, physical and economic displacement are also addressed as 'involuntary resettlement', aiming to mitigate and compensate potential impacts.

Introduction. EBRD PR5 is clearer than IFC PS5 in explaining compulsory acquisition as a last resort after a negotiated process. PR5 describes in the introduction that the PR is consistent with the universal respect and observances of human rights and freedoms related to property, housing and living conditions. The latter is not specifically addressed in PR5.

Gender and vulnerable persons. The updated 2019 EBRD PR5 introduction places more emphasis on paying attention to gender impacts and impacts on vulnerable people which is not explicitly referenced in IFC PS5.

Mitigation hierarchy. After avoidance, IFC PS5 objectives reference minimising impacts whereas PR5 cites mitigating impacts.

Scope and application In scope of application, IFC PS5 and EBRD PR5 have a similar reference to relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognisable usage rights whereas EBRD PR5 specifies "*who are occupying or utilising land prior to the cut-off date*". EBRD PR5 is applicable to displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land or assets unusable or inaccessible, which IFC PS5 does not explicitly mention. EBRD states that PR5 does not apply to the settlement of refugees, internally displaced persons, and victims of natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence, a subject which IFC PS5 does not address. IFC PR5 references the need to meet EBRD PR7 when communities of IPs are physically displaced from their communally held traditional or customary lands.

Provision of legal assistance. This is a mitigation measure directly referenced in IFC PR5 which is not in IFC PS5.

Detailed requirements. The revised 2019 EBRD PR5 includes requirement text for the topic of avoidance of forced eviction²⁰, negotiated settlements, consideration of vulnerable groups and consideration of gender. For the latter two topics, among other processes, socio-economic surveys, analysis and consultation are referenced. Headings for key content and actions related to both physical and economic displacement are included, namely surveys; census, inventories and cut-off date; valuation; eligibility classification; and compensation and benefits. The use of

²⁰ Mott MacDonald considers that the text is generally aligned with provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights and key procedural protections for forced evictions identified by the United Nations Office of High Commissioner.

'benefits' is new terminology in the 2019 EBRD PR5. The heading "loss of public amenities" is expanded to "loss of community facilities, utilities and public amenities", a topic which, like benefits" is not explicitly addressed in IFC PS5.

Voluntary land donations. A topic not in IFC PS5, voluntary land donations, was introduced in the 2019 EBRD PR5. Specific requirements where approval may be provided are described in detail, although amount of land or proportion of landholding is not cited²¹.

Meaningful consultation and grievance mechanisms are other topics signposted and described in detail in the 2019 EBRD PR5. While part of the spirit of IFC's PS5, EBRD PR5 covers these topics to a greater extent.

Organisational capacity. The 2019 EBRD PR5 also has a section on organisational capacity and commitment requiring designated specific personnel to plan and implement land acquisition and resettlement activities.

3.4.5.3 IDB

IDB ESPS5 addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Coordination among government agencies is referenced in IDB's ESPS, in comparison to IFC PS5 which discusses private sector responsibilities under government managed resettlement.

Climate exposure protection in replacement land. IFC PS5 requires offering choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics or advantage of location. IDB references these takes this further and indicates that the replacement land must also have low exposure and/or vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.

3.4.5.4 AIIB

AIIB ESS2 considers impacts of project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources. Physical and economic displacement is considered under involuntary resettlement to recognise the rights of the project-affected people.

Objectives. AIIB addresses land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in its ESS2. Its objectives have some nuances not capture in IFC PS2, for instance in relation to understanding and addressing gender-related risks and differential impacts of involuntary resettlement; improving the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and conceiving and implementing resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. These themes of addressing gender and vulnerability and providing benefits are topics that recently revised standards are addressing in greater detail and while maybe topics that IFC supports, they are not included or described in as much detail in PS5.

Voluntary land transactions. Like EBRD, but not addressed in IFC PS5, voluntary land transactions are addressed.

Land aggregators. AIIB seems to be the only organisation to reference use of land aggregators, which IFC PS5 does not. AIIB ESS2 requires that projects that use land aggregators or third parties to acquire land must ensure that the transactions meet the requirements of AIIB ESS2 and receive prior approval.

Support to social and cultural institutions. AIIB articulates the need for providing support to the social and cultural institutions of displaced people and host populations, requiring consideration of the need to implement a social reparation phase to build the capacity of

²¹ The Asian Development Bank does have internal criteria for amounts that are often cited in their resettlement plans.

vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues. The cost of social preparation is to be included in the resettlement budget. This topic is not addressed in IFC PS5 or other similar standards.

Reprisal. In its discussion on a project-level GRM under AIIB ESS2, there is a requirement to protect displaced people complainants from retaliation, grant them confidentiality and enable them to remain anonymous. IFC PS5 does not mention retaliation although IFC has new guidance related to reprisals and retaliation. The WB ESSs do not reference retaliation, EBRD mentions retaliation in relation to meaningful stakeholder engagement, and IDB states it does not tolerate retaliation under its policy section on grievance mechanism and accountability and like EBRD in its standard related to stakeholder engagement.

3.4.5.5 UNDP

UNDP SES5 covers displacement and resettlement, seeking to avoid physical and economic displacement in projects. UNDP SES5 also identifies appropriate forms of legal protection and justification in displacement of project-affected people.

Scope. UNDP's SES5 on displacement and resettlement makes explicit reference to the standard:

- Applying to displacement activities occurring for associated facilities and displacement activities that have occurred in anticipation of a UNDP project. IFC PS5 focuses more on displacement activities related to project activities.
- Not applying to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is fully informed about available choices and has the genuine right to retain the land and refuse to sell it. However, if the sale may displace people other than the seller, who occupy, use, or claim rights to the land in question, then SES5 applies. This is aligned with IFC PS5's intentions and explanations of involuntary resettlement but states the issue more clearly.

Forced evictions. Like EBRD and DBSA but in contrast to IFC PS5, forced evictions are defined, and identified as constituting gross violations to a range of internationally recognised human rights. Evictions are allowable when certain criteria are met.

Access to remedy and affordable expertise. With regards to physical and economic displacement, UNDP requires access to effective remedies and to timely and affordable expertise, including legal counsel, to provide an understanding of rights and options. Such language is not included in IFC PS5 but is aligned with human rights assessment which also generally requires provision of access to remedy.

Cut-off date. For physical displace, UNDP SES5 references more clearly than IFC PS5 that the resettlement action plan can stipulate that compensation is not required for encroachers after the established cut-off date, provided that the date has been well publicised.

Prior displacement. SES5 has a requirement to address prior displacement (i.e. legacy type issues) which is not part of IFC PS5. SES5 places more emphasis than PS5 on monitoring and completion analysis, including the need to consider collaborative monitoring affected people and communities and using experienced independent experts respectively.

3.4.5.6 Conservation International

Scope and terminology. CI's ESS3 on resettlement and physical and economic displacement identifies in the application that resettlement and physical displacement are situations involving relocation or loss of shelter. This is contrary to IFC PS5 (and other organisations) where resettlement is the combination of physical and economic displacement. CI also uses 'voluntary' as in willing or through negotiated settlement, which is contrary to IFC which considers that negotiated settlements should be used in involuntary resettlement (the latter referencing that there is legal recourse to expropriate the land whether the owner wants to negotiate or not). CI

introduces the terms voluntary resettlement action plan (V-RAP) and displacement management plan.

Prior displacement. Like some other standards, but not PS5, ESS3 required identification of any gaps of past activities against the standard. This is a process that is worthwhile but can be challenging for project companies who are new landowners and may not have access to previous details.

3.4.5.7 IUCN

IUCN's Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restrictions is a component of its ESMS.

Scope and terminology. The Standard provides a key clarification that “*‘involuntary’ means that the people or communities concerned do not initiate or voluntarily propose their resettlement or access restrictions, but that these are proposed by project implementers or third parties. By no means should ‘involuntary’ be interpreted as forced resettlement or eviction*”. This definition has some nuances not detailed by IFC PS5, for instance initiation.

Rights-based approach. The Standard applies the principle of taking a rights-based approach for involuntary resettlement and access restrictions, a principle not referenced by IFC PS5. IUCN also makes an important distinction, that other organisations do not appear to, between impacts related to current use and future use, stating that “*‘potential future uses must be considered; the latter can be of particular importance for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience in light of climate change impacts and socio-economic and cultural change’*”.

Vulnerable people. Like other recently revised standards, there is more emphasis than in IFC PS5 on attention required for the poor and vulnerable. IUCN references poor and vulnerable communities and regions as well as people, groups and household, making the attention cover a wider spatial area than other standards.

FPIC. This standard places respecting communities' FPIC as a fundamental principle at the core of the application of this standard. The provision of FPIC by communities affected by relocation or access restrictions (i.e. physical and economic displacement) is a change from the IFC PSs which only require FPIC for IP groups impacted by displacement.

UNDRIP. IUCN specifically applies Article 10 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which stipulates that: “*‘IPs shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the FPIC of the IPs concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.’*” As not every country has ratified UNDRIP, there could be discrepancies between country positions and IUCN's Standard.

Screening. The Standard specifically indicates that the standard's applicability is determined through ESMS screening. This approach is reflected in various of the other organisations recently revised standards. There is no resettlement specific screening content.

Instruments for managing resettlement impacts. IUCN uses the terminology of ‘action plan to mitigate impacts from access restrictions; and ‘access restriction mitigation process framework’. These instruments focus on loss of access to natural resources that would affect the livelihoods of resource-dependent people. This terminology is reflected by other organisations which tend to place the emphasis more on managing livelihood related losses. IUCN provides a lot of detail (more than IFC PS5) regarding what the instruments must reflect.

The standard includes text indicating it is consistent with other internationally accepted norms and standards on the topic, with notable reference to IFC PS5 and the WB's former operational policy.

3.4.5.8 DBSA

Scope. In DBSA's environmental and social safeguard standard ESS5 is titled development induced displacement and resettlement, different than PS5 and other organisations which reference land acquisition and focus on involuntary resettlement. ESS5 increases application to address some categories not explicitly covered in PS5 including:

- Individuals or communities relinquish land rights or claims to land or resources without full payment of compensation.
- Communities using/living on state-owned land are required to vacate the land to enable project implementation.
- Displacement of community members, (other than the seller), who occupy, use or claim rights to the land where the landowner undertakes voluntary land transactions.

Responsibilities. Like many of the newer standards where organisations present clearer delineation between client and corporate responsibilities, and different from IFC PS5, DBSA includes responsibilities for interested and affected parties, national authorities and regional and local authorities. Instead of requirements, uses the responsibility charge with actions and outputs.

Risk rating. DBSA identifies that a project with a classification 1 risk rating of high or substantial risk requires a resettlement plan.

Requirements for land transfer. DBSA ESS5 has a section on land transfer, of which one point is that the client will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after it has implemented livelihood restoration and improvement programmes to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities. This wording while, somewhat tricky, is reflecting that implementation of livelihood restoration takes time and most often cannot be completed before possession of acquired lands.

Cash compensation. Most standards, including IFC P5, reference the need to provide compensation in kind in lieu of cash, with cash compensation reflecting full replacement value. DBSA details that a client may provide cash compensation for lost land and other assets where:

- Livelihoods are not land-based
- Livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is fraction of the affected asset and the residual land is economically viable
- The client demonstrates to the DBSA satisfaction that insufficient replacement land is available

This clarity is generally reflected in other organisations' practices.

Non-compensation. DBSA is equally clear about other common practices related to non-compensation or the holding of compensation funds in an escrow account for paying out when conflict is resolved, explaining that the client is not required to compensate project affected parties where:

- Community members encroach on the area after the project cut - off date and repeated client efforts to contact project affected parties have failed
- Project affected parties repeatedly reject compensation offered in accordance with the RAP.

Use of land as collateral/equity. DBSA has a section on community use of land as collateral/equity for circumstances when communities collectively agree to restrict access to natural resources to participate in community-based natural resource management projects. This topic is more relevant for public sector type activities than private sector and is not addressed in IFC PS5. One of the various conditions identified is that no household relocation is

involved. Other conditions relation to FPIC, fair value in negotiations, grievance mechanisms, affected community benefits, monitoring and more.

Forced evictions. Like some other organisations which have made recent changes to their standards, DBSA includes more details on special measures where forced evictions (and involuntary resettlement) are necessary. DBSA's statement that the client will not resort to forced eviction or involuntary resettlement of affected persons, is using 'involuntary' in a different manner than IFC PS5. For IFC PS 'involuntary resettlement' can include negotiated settlements but is focused on the control whereby the legal system allows the land to be transferred to the project. DBSA is using 'involuntary' as not wanted and therefore not negotiated.

3.4.6 IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity

3.4.6.1 World Bank

WB ESS6 is largely similar to IFC PS6, which both consider biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources. Key differences are highlighted below.

Precautionary principle. An additional objective in WB ESS6 is to apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity. IFC PS6 does mention the mitigation hierarchy under requirements but the precautionary principle is not used in any IFC PSs.

Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). Under WB ESS6, a BMP has to be developed and implemented where significant risks and adverse impacts on biodiversity (critical habitat in particular) have been identified. Depending on the nature and scale of the risks, the BMP may be a stand-alone document or included in the ESCP (required under ESS1). IFC PS6 includes a requirement for projects located in critical habitat to prepare a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The BMP and BAP requirements in the WB and IFC standards are relatively similar but the use of different names can often create confusion in terms of the project phases covered and on-site versus offsite activities that should be included in the scope of a BMP or BAP.

Legally protected and internationally recognised areas. With regard to legally protected areas and internationally recognised areas, the requirements of ESS6 apply to projects that have the potential to adversely affect these areas, irrespective of location (e.g. a project can be 5km away from a protected area and still have an adverse impact on the qualifying features of the protected area). IFC PS6 only refers to projects located within legally protected and internationally recognised areas.

Sustainable use of living natural resources. ESS6 includes additional and more specific requirements for projects involving primary production and harvesting of living natural resources. Projects involved in large-scale commercial farming, including breeding, rearing, housing, transport, and slaughter of animals for meat or other animal products will employ GIIP in animal husbandry techniques, with due consideration for religious and cultural principles. Industrial-scale commercial forest harvesting operations must be certified under an independent forest certification system or adhere to a time-bound phased action plan for achieving certification to such a system.

3.4.6.2 EBRD

EBRD PR6 considers biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. EBRD PR6 largely follows a similar structure with IFC PS6 in utilising the multiple economic, social and cultural values of biodiversity in projects.

Precautionary principle. EBRD PR6 stresses the importance of protecting and conserving biodiversity using a precautionary approach, which is not mentioned in IFC PS6.

Climate change. PR6 requires projects to assess impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, which could be exacerbated by climate change. IFC PS6 includes no requirements relevant to climate change.

Priority biodiversity features (PBF) and natural habitats. PR6 introduces the additional concept of, and specific requirements for PBF, which are a sub-set of biodiversity that is irreplaceable or vulnerable, but at a lower priority level than critical habitats. PBFs include threatened habitats, vulnerable species, significant biodiversity features identified by a broad set of stakeholders or governments, and ecological structure and functions needed to maintain the viability of PBF. PR6 does not use the concept of natural habitat, which is a major difference to the E&S standards of most lenders. PBFs include habitats listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive and species of community interest listed in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive. No habitats and species of EU importance are mentioned in IFC PS6.

Legally protected and internationally recognised areas. The PR6 requirements relevant to legally protected and internationally recognised areas refer to both when the project is within such an area and when it has the potential to adversely affect it. IFC PS6 requirements only apply to projects within these designated areas.

Living natural resources. The following aspects and requirements relevant to sustainable management of living natural resources are additional in PR6 compared to PS6:

- **Animal husbandry.** For projects involved in the farming, transport and slaughtering of animals for meat or by-products, adopt and implement national regulatory requirements, relevant EU animal welfare standards and GIIP (whichever is most stringent), in animal husbandry techniques.
- To minimise **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**, use antibiotics on healthy food producing animals in accordance with EU substantive environmental standards. AMR requirements are also included in PR4.
- In EU member states, **Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)** may not be used or released to the environment without approval being given by the competent authorities. In other EBRD countries of operation, GMOs may not be used or released to the environment without a risk assessment, conducted in accordance with EU substantive environmental standards.

3.4.6.3 IDB

IDB ESPS6 largely follows the structure and content of IFC PS6. The key differences are highlighted below.

Critical habitat. The definition of critical habitat is much broader in IDB ESPS6 compared to IFC PS6 and the standards of other lenders. Under ESPS6, the following are additional criteria for critical habitat: habitat of significant importance to vulnerable or near-threatened species; and legally protected areas or internationally recognised areas of high biodiversity value. Given the large proportion of vulnerable and near-threatened species in the flora/fauna of any country, the habitat for these species being treated as critical represents a major constraint both in terms of the assessment required and the mitigation implementation.

Biodiversity offsets. ESPS6 is unique in the way that biodiversity offsets are not an acceptable mitigation measure for critical habitat. This almost rules out financing of projects that affect critical habitat, which has much broader definition in ESPS6 anyway.

Alien invasive species. In the context of alien invasive species, ESPS6 has an additional requirement to 'avoid creating conditions that would facilitate the transmission of zoonotic diseases to workers, communities, and populated areas'. This addresses an important emerging issue at global level, although the actual mitigation required is not specified in this standard.

3.4.6.4 AIIB

AIIB E&S Framework does not include a separate standard on biodiversity. However, biodiversity requirements are included under ESS1 Environmental Assessment and Management. The biodiversity information in this standard is limited and relatively generic, and it does not follow the structure of IFC PS6.

Climate change impacts. The biodiversity section in AIIB ESS1 includes a requirement to 'consider risks associated with climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems throughout the Project's design, implementation and operation, and include any measures needed for climate adaptation in the ESMP'. Climate change is not addressed in IFC PS6.

Precautionary principle. ESS1 focusses on the precautionary approach to anticipate, prevent or minimise adverse project impacts on the environment. This means that mitigation measures should be adopted even if scientific evidence regarding the optimal measures is lacking. IFC PS6 does not mention the precautionary principle or approach.

NbS. In line with the emerging concept of NbS, AIIB 'recognises the value of natural infrastructure, such as wetlands, and the importance of enhancing or restoring ecosystem services where feasible'. However, there is no further explanation or requirement regarding NbS.

3.4.6.5 UNDP

UNDP SES1 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management has two additional objectives compared to IFC PS6:

- To ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources
- To respect, preserve, maintain and encourage knowledge, innovations and practices of IPs and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their customary use of biological resources

Precautionary principle. Unlike IFC PS6, UNDP requires that a precautionary approach is applied to the use, development, and management of natural habitats, the ecosystem services of such habitats, and living natural resources.

Biodiversity offsets. UNDP requires that biodiversity offsets are considered only in exceptional circumstances for project in critical habitat, and in such circumstances a net gain is required. This is a more onerous requirement compared to IFC PS6 where offsets are considered as a last resort, after the previous steps in the mitigation hierarchy have been exhausted.

Critical habitat. The main critical habitat criteria used by UNDP are similar to IFC PS6, with the additional of the following criteria: areas that are (i) legally protected, (ii) officially proposed for protection, (ii) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value (such as areas that meet criteria of the World Conservation Union classification, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and the UNESCO's (WHS), or (iv) recognised as protected by traditional local communities.

GMOs/living modified organisms (LMOs). UNDP SES1 includes additional requirements for projects that may involve the transfer, handling and use of GMOs/LMOs that result from modern biotechnology and that may have adverse effects on biological diversity. A risk assessment

must be carried out in accordance with Annex III of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and measures to manage any risks identified must be identified and implemented.

Other additional and more specific requirements in UNDP Standard 1 include:

- **Protection and conservation of natural forests.**
- **Integrated water resources management** that seeks the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the economic and social welfare in an equitable manner and without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems. Ensure that projects avoid significantly altering flow regimes in ways that prevent water resources from fulfilling their functions for upstream and downstream ecosystems and their services to local communities.
- **Collection of natural resources** is conducted sustainably and that benefits derived from their utilisation are shared in a fair and equitable manner.

3.4.6.6 Conservation International

Natural habitats. The purpose of CI ESS2 Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation is the sustainable management, protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services. IFC PS6 includes requirements for natural habitats but they are not at the centre of this standard. In general, CI ESS2 includes fewer and less specific requirements compared to IFC PS6, although there is a more onerous requirement regarding project in critical habitat.

Precautionary principle. Unlike IFC PS6, CI ESS2 promotes the use of the precautionary approach.

Critical natural habitats (definition). The definition of critical natural habitats is much broader in CI ESS2 compared to IFC PS6 and include 'habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognised as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), AZE Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation'. It is unclear how critical habitat should be determined in ESS2, although footnote 23 suggests that the criteria are similar to those in IFC PS6.

Critical natural habitats (financing). CI has made a commitment not to finance projects that involve adverse impacts on critical natural habitat except for adverse impacts on a limited scale that result from conservation actions that achieve a net gain of the biodiversity values associated with the critical natural habitat. This is a very onerous commitment and significant difference to IFC PS6, given the broad definition of critical habitat in CI ESS2 (see above) and the suggestions that only conservation projects can be funded in critical habitat.

3.4.6.7 IUCN

Scope. IUCN's ESMS Standard on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources is specific to the nature of the IUCN projects that are designed to protect and conserve biodiversity at all scales; maintain or restore ecosystems and their multiple functions, services and benefits; and ensure any use of natural resources is sustainable. This standard is to ensure that any unintentional negative impacts of IUCN projects on biodiversity are mitigated. Consequently, this standard is different and more rigorous compared to IFC PS6 and the standards of other IFIs that provide financing to infrastructure development projects.

Precautionary principle and adaptive management. IUCN sets a higher bar for its own projects and will not implement or support projects that risk harming biodiversity to the extent that either restoration or compensation (last two steps in the mitigation hierarchy) would be required. The IUCN biodiversity standard stresses the importance of applying the precautionary principle (this is not mentioned in IFC PS6) and adaptive management, given the complexity of predicting impacts over a long time.

Management of social impacts. IUCN projects will not implement activities that risk significantly affecting biodiversity within protected areas, conserved areas or areas with high biodiversity value, with impacts that are irreversible and long-term or contribute to their destruction, fragmentation and/or degradation. IUCN biodiversity standard requires that potential social impacts caused by the establishment, expansion, management or development of protected areas are addressed through the ESMS Standard on Involuntary Resettlement and Access Restriction, and the Standard on IPs.

Invasive species. The requirements relevant to invasive species are more rigorous and specific in the IUCN biodiversity standard compared to IFC PS6. Any project that deliberately translocates or introduces species is considered a moderate or high-risk project.

Water resources offsets. IUCN does not promote the use of compensation/offsetting measures for adverse impacts on water resources or wetlands. This is because offsetting these impacts is very complex; other options should be considered instead including: alternative water supplies, mitigation or/and avoidance of resource contamination, and demand management.

Biocides. IUCN avoids the use of biocides (e.g. pesticides, herbicides) and promotes production practices that reduce the occurrence of pests, increasing natural enemies of pests and using biological control techniques. Where the use of biocides cannot be avoided, a Pest Management Plan must be produced and disclosed.

3.4.6.8 DBSA

Scope of BMP. As part of the ESIA process, DBSA ESS9 requires projects to 'develop and implement a Biodiversity (or Ecosystem) Management Plan (BMP) to address opportunities for positive impacts and significant biodiversity dependencies, risks and adverse impacts'. This suggests that a BMP is required on all projects, not just those located in critical habitat as is the case in IFC PS6.

Under the heading of Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, DBSA ESS9 includes a requirement that is unclear and it appears to apply to projects in natural habitat. It states that 'clients must ensure net environmental value gains in biodiversity values over the long term. A robust long term Biodiversity Action Plan must be in place that describes the conservation outcomes, implementation, monitoring and evaluation plan in appropriate detail for the level of desired impact'. This is a more onerous requirement compared to IFC PS6, which requires a BAP and demonstration of net gain in critical habitat only. For natural habitats, IFC PS6 requires projects to demonstrate biodiversity net gain; a BAP is recommended in natural habitat in IFC Guidance Note 6 rather than the main PS6.

Living natural resources. The DBSA ESS9 requirements for sustainable management of living natural resources are more detailed and specific compared to IFC PS6. ESS9 includes the following additional requirements for projects involving industrial-scale commercial forest harvesting or primary production:

- Ensure these projects are located on converted or highly degraded land and do not convert or degrade any critical habitat
- Prevent and mitigate any potential threats to natural habitats and offset the high potential of introducing invasive alien species and threaten biodiversity

- Undergo an independent, third-party forest management performance assessment
- Adhere to a time-bound phased action plan to achieve appropriate certification

Animal husbandry. Another difference to IFC PS6 is that DBSA ESS9 requires large-scale commercial farming projects involving animal farming and related activities to apply globally recognised animal rights principles and practices in animal husbandry techniques; and to consider religious and cultural principles.

GMO. DBSA ESS9 includes an additional requirement relevant to GMOs. Clients must ‘apply the precautionary principle and adopt adequate risk assessments guided by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Thus, no GMOs should be used/released to the environment without approval being given by the competent authorities.

Climate change. As part of the documentation requirements for ESIA, SESA, ESMS and ESMP, ESS9 mentions a) Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment and Management Plan, and Disaster Risk Avoidance and Management Plan. Specification of the nature and content of the Assessment/Plan is unique and moves beyond the IFC reference to identification of climate risks. This documentation introduces the following new requirements beyond IFC PS:

- Vulnerability assessment and management
- Adaptation assessment and management
- Disaster Risk avoidance
- Disaster Risk management

3.4.7 IFC Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples

3.4.7.1 World Bank

The WB ESS7 addresses IPs and historically underserved traditional local communities, ensuring that the development process fosters human rights and livelihoods.

Title. The WB’s ESS7 is titled “IPs/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities”. Our understanding is that new wording in the title was introduced because some African countries do not recognise the term ‘IPs’. WB ESS7 adopts the same criteria for determination of IPs as IFC PS7 with addition of the following:

- Communities or groups of IPs/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities who, during the lifetime of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area.
- Forest dwellers, hunter-gatherers, pastoralists or other nomadic groups and subject to meeting the criteria.

Beneficiaries of the ESS. WB ESS7 has sections that reference when projects are designed to target IPs/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities and when those groups are not the sole beneficiaries. The former does not require an IP or beneficiary targeted plan and for the latter, planning requirements will vary with the circumstances. An IP or similarly named plan or a broader integrated community development will be prepared to address the communities’ needs.

Voluntary isolation. WB ESS7 states that situations may arise in which projects potentially affect remote groups with limited external contact or in voluntary isolation. In such cases, measures must recognise, respect, and protect their land and territories, environment, health and culture, as well as avoid all undesired contact with them as a consequence of the project.

The aspects of the project that would result in such undesired contact will not be processed further.

Meaningful consultation. WB ESS7 places emphasis on ‘meaningful’ rather than informed consultation, citing the need to involve IP and community representatives, allowing sufficient time for traditional decision-making processes, and including their contributions in design of mitigation measures.

For **FPIC**, WB ESS7 references “cultural heritage that is material to the identify and/or cultural, ceremonial or spiritual aspects” of the affected communities compared to IFC PS7’s use of “critical cultural heritage²².”

Grievance mechanism. WB ESS7 requires projects to have a grievance mechanism that is culturally appropriate and accessible to IP groups. This is not specifically referenced in IFC PS7, and was a topic introduced in 2014 in EBRD’s PR7.

3.4.7.2 EBRD

EBRD PR7 addresses IPs and recognises that governments play a central role in safeguarding the rights of indigenous population. This PR also outlines the need to meaningfully engage with affected IPs and implement measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate and compensate any adverse effects.

Objectives. EBRD’s 2019 PR7 goes further in embedding inclusion and participation as principles in its requirement using language in its objectives, such as requiring projects to anticipate (in addition to avoiding) risks and impacts, ensuring effective participation, and ensuing good faith in FPIC negotiations.

Impact assessment and consultation. Like WB ESS7, EBRD PR7 has text requiring assessment of impacts on IPs (which IFC PS7 does not specifically reference. EBRD cites requirements for projects which have not yet commenced and for projects where construction or operation has commenced. PR7 goes further than ESS7 in describing what the consultation with IP groups must include, for instance requiring an understanding and respect for any relevant customary laws and a recognition of community heterogeneity taking into account that IPs may live in mixed communities with non-IPs, and that they are “multi-vocal” needing to be inclusive of gender, generational and excluded groups. These topics are not referenced in IFC PS7.

Cultural resources. There is no use of “critical cultural heritage” in EBRD PR7, rather there is reference to FPIC being required in circumstances, among others, that affect or propose to use IPs’ cultural resources. EBRD PR7 requires qualified, independent experts to assist in conducting and documenting good faith negotiations and FPIC processes.

Benefit sharing. EBRD PR7 includes benefit sharing as part of the topic of compensation and as a heading of its own, requiring projects to provide affected IPs opportunities for culturally appropriate development benefits. Such benefits are to be commensurate with the degree of project impacts and aimed at improving standards of living and livelihoods in an appropriate manner fostering long term sustainability of any natural resources they may depend. In the PR7 text related to compensation and benefit sharing there is acknowledgement that mutually acceptable and legally feasible mechanisms for transferring compensation and/or resources will be development, including on a collective basis.

²² Note that IFC PS7 uses a different definition of cultural heritage than IFC PS8. IFC PS7 (Indigenous Peoples): Critical cultural heritage includes natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks. Natural areas with cultural value are equivalent to priority ecosystem cultural serves as defined in PS6. IFC PS8 (Cultural Heritage): Critical cultural heritage consists of one or both of the following types of cultural heritage: (i) the internationally recognised heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or (ii) legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation.

3.4.7.3 IDB

IDB ESPS7 covers indigenous people, aiming to protect their rights in projects and acknowledging their vulnerability in population.

Scope. IDB's standard includes some regionally specific definitions for IPs with such terms as 'original peoples' (*pueblos originarios*), 'autochthonous peoples' (*pueblos autóctonos*), residents of indigenous counties (*comarcas*) or reserves (*resguardos*).

Legal obligations and commitments. IDB ESPS7 clearly requires respecting and taking into account the rights of IPs and individuals as contained in applicable legal obligations and commitments, which include pertinent national legislation, applicable international law, or in indigenous legal systems. Indigenous legal systems are those that are recognised under national laws. In the absence of such laws, indigenous systems will be recognised if they are not inconsistent with applicable national legislation and international laws. This is a different approach from IFC PS7 which references self-identification, a concept that the WB ESS7 had to wrestle for two reasons: sometimes governments do not identify groups the same way that IP groups self-identify and sometimes legislation can lag behind on the ground recognition.

Transborder IP. Another new concept that IDB introduces in ESPS7 is transborder indigenous people, which is not addressed by IFC, WB or EBRD. The requirement is for regional projects involving two or more countries or in border areas where IPs are present, that measures²³ will be adopted to address adverse impacts of the project that might affect transborder peoples.

Isolation or initial contact. Like EBRD, and different to IFC, IDB ESPS7 addresses IPs in isolation or initial contact.

Government coordination of IP issues. As in its IDB ESPS5 where IDB avoids use of "government-managed" (term used in IFC PS7 and IFC PS5), IDB instead references "government coordination", when requiring the Borrower to "collaborate with all responsible government agencies to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this ESP".

3.4.7.4 AIIB

AIIB ESS3 on indigenous people aims to implement procedures to respect their rights, identity, culture and dignity in projects.

Benefit sharing. AIIB's ESS3 on Indigenous People has full sections on commercial development of natural resources with customary lands under use by IPs and on commercial development of cultural resources. The requirement is that they receive in a culturally appropriate manner an equitable share of the benefits to be derived from such commercial development that is at least equal to or higher than that of any other affected landowners. This benefit sharing goes further than what IFC PS7 requires in relation to mitigation and development benefits.

FPIC and FPICon. ESS3 references FPIC and FPICon (free, prior and informed consultation). Prior to 2012, IFC PS5 had the "c" in FPIC for consultation and then specifically changed to the "c" being consent, so AIIB seems to be considering there to be advantages of both. AIIB only requires FPIC (consent) when the laws mandate it, which is not known to be that often although this could be a nuanced reference to countries who have signed up to UNDRIP. AIIB ESS3 has detailed text on what the definition of FPICon is. The standard indicates that when FPICon is not established, and the Bank is unable to ascertain that broad community support has been

²³ ESPS7 cites "Among others, measures will include consultation and good faith negotiation processes, legal security and territorial control programs, and other culturally appropriate programs related to rights and priorities in health, freedom of movement, dual nationality (within the context of the applicable legal obligations and commitments), and cultural, social, and economic integration between the affected peoples."

obtained from the affected IPs, the project needs to exclude the activities that would affect those IPs, requiring redesign of the project to not have adverse impacts on IPs.

3.4.7.5 UNDP

UNDP SES6 covers IPs and seeks to protect their human rights without discrimination.

Scope and application. UNDP's SES6 on IPs begins by stating that IPs as distinct people are equal to all other peoples entitled to enjoy and exercise their human rights without discrimination. SES6 applies to projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, cultural heritage and/or traditional livelihoods of IPs regardless of whether (i) the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the IPs in question, (ii) a title is possessed by the affected IPs over the lands and territories in question, or (iii) the IPs are recognised as IPs by the country in question. This application is different from, and more specific than, IFC PS7 which focuses more on IPs' collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources therein.

Definition of IPs. The identification of IPs is presented differently than IFC PS7, with mention, among others, of the IP group pursuing its own concept and way of human development; trying to maintain its own distinct group identity, beliefs, customs, worldviews and more; exercising control and management of lands, territories and natural resources historically used or occupied with which it has a special connection; and pre dates those who colonised the land within which the collective was originally found or which it was then dispossessed.

UNDRIP²⁴. Like AIIB, UNDP's standard references UNDRIP. It and indicates that it will not participate in a project that violates the human rights of IPs as affirmed by applicable domestic law and UNDRIP.

Right to legal advice. SES6 recognises that IPs' right to legal personality is critical to the protection, respect and fulfilment of their human rights. This provision of legal support is not explicitly included in IFC PS7.

FPIC. UNDP references "Full, effective and meaningful participation and FPIC" which is beyond IFC's "informed consultant and participation" and FPIC, and seems to also be beyond "meaningful consultation" required by other organisations' standards.

3.4.7.6 Conservation International

CI ESS4 addresses IPs and their role in biodiversity management.

IPs and biodiversity. The introduction to CI's ESS4 on IPs recognises that IPs, through their traditional knowledge and practice, have played in maintaining biodiversity and that many of the places with significant biodiversity remaining overlap with lands owned, occupied, and/or utilised by IPs. CI ESS4 indicates that it is influenced by CI's Institutional Policy/Rights Based Approach, "IPs and Conservation International" which states that CI respects individual and collective rights and instruments that protect them, including UNDRIP.

Use of resources and benefit sharing. Like AIIB, CI ESS4 addresses projects or programs that include commercial development of lands and natural resources central to IPs' identify and livelihoods. IPs are to be enabled to determine the extent of the use of these natural and cultural resources and share equitably in the benefits from such commercial development or use.

Voluntary isolation. As other organisations who recently modified their standards are doing, (not covered by IFC PS7), there is the stated need to avoid all undesired contact.

²⁴ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

3.4.7.7 IUCN

IUCN ESMS covers IPs through its 'Standard on IPs' recognising the rights of indigenous people and to implement policies, meeting the needs of project-affected vulnerable groups.

Definition of IPs. IUCN's Standard on Indigenous People is a component of its ESMS. IUCN uses some slightly different definitions of IPs than IFC PS7, following the lead of the ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries which includes:

- Peoples who identify themselves as 'indigenous'
- Tribal peoples whose social, cultural, and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations
- Traditional peoples not necessarily called indigenous or tribal but who share the same characteristics of social, cultural, and economic conditions that distinguish them from other sections of the national community, whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions, and whose livelihoods are closely connected to ecosystems and their goods and services.

Definition differences also include IFC PS7 referencing collective attachment and distinct languages or dialects, and IUCN indicating IPs as peoples who livelihoods are connected to ecosystems and their goods and services.

Capacity strengthening. IUCN's Standard states that affirmative action is needed to strengthen IPs capacity to defend their heir rights to, and interests in, lands and resources, and to allow them to participate in, and benefit from, development processes.

Objectives. Aligned with its mandate, IUCN's Standard has objectives not reflected in IFC PS7 to support:

- IPs' livelihood security, improvement of their living conditions, reduction of poverty and sustainable community development, with due attention to local wisdom and local values and to gender, inter-generational and intra-community equity
- Processes for improving the national and international legal and policy frameworks relevant to the rights of IPs in the context of the environment and biodiversity conservation.

Guiding principles. In the section on guiding principles, among other items, IUCN introduces (in comparison to IFC PS7) topics including:

- **Customary management** regimes for environmental sustainability.
- Recognition and protection of **traditional ecological knowledge**.
- Alignment with the principle on **gender equality and women empowerment** and consideration of intergenerational equity.
- No involvement in **forced relocation** of IPs as a result of conservation initiatives.
- The need for **benefits to be justly and equitably shared** among all stakeholders.

Potential for conflicts. IUCN has text with some details on types of negative impacts. A key topic is the potential for conflicts which IFC PS7 and other organisations' standards appear to not cover.

FPIC. The IUCN manual clearly identifies that its FPIC requirements go beyond the context of IPs, and also FPIC applies more broadly to other rights-holders such as local communities. This also implies that FPIC's application is not limited to countries where IPs are recognised and formal FPIC procedures are in place. IUCN applies FPIC whenever project activities:

- Take place on lands, waters, or territories of IPs or other communities with legal (including customary) rights and entitlements to such lands, waters, or territories.
- May have negative economic, social, cultural or environmental impacts on IPs.

- Involves the use of traditional knowledge of IPs or other local communities.
- Promotes the development and generation of social or economic benefits from cultural heritage sites or resources to which communities have legal (including customary) rights.

3.4.7.8 DBSA

DBSA covers IPs as its ESS4 topic.

South African legislation. DBSA ESS4 adopts the international definition of IPs (namely the criteria in IFC PS7) and also describes the South Africa specific legislation with IPs being covered under the rights of 'vulnerable groups', with some specific ethnic groups being recognised as IPs. It states that IPs situation vary from region to region and country to country.

Consent. DBSA has more text than IFC PS7 explaining the process of soliciting and achieving consent, but is aligned with the spirit and objectives of PS7.

3.4.8 IFC Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

3.4.8.1 World Bank

WB ESS8 considers cultural heritage, setting out measures to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle.

WB ESS8 adds two objectives to those within IFC PS8:

- To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development; and
- To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage

The addition of these two objectives mirrors a general trend in the industry to ensure that heritage is a consideration for sustainability that views cultural heritage as an opportunity to improve a project rather than as a constraint, and that consulting with the communities who value the cultural heritage is more likely to lead to a positive outcome for the cultural heritage and the sustainable development.

The WB Standard has a more comprehensive description of intangible cultural heritage, in IFC PS8 only aspects which could be used in the new development for commercial purposes, whereas WB ESS8 includes "*practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith—that communities and groups recognise as part cultural heritage*".

WB ESS8 puts a greater emphasis on consultation, ensuring that project affected parties and other consultees (such as national or regional institutions) are included to ensure the views and values of the community are represented.

The standard more definitively describes the mitigation hierarchy with avoidance as the primary method of mitigation. It also requires a cultural heritage management plan to be prepared if impacts to cultural heritage are anticipated. The management plan needs to include a timeline and estimate of resources.

The standard has a section describing the considerations for different types of cultural heritage – archaeological sites and material, built heritage, natural features with cultural significance and moveable cultural heritage. These sections categorise the different types, the requirements for identifying the cultural heritage and potential mitigation measures should there be impacts - this is the major difference with the IFC standard which does not separate the different types of heritage in this way.

WB ESS8 does not include a section on critical cultural heritage as in the IFC standard but does include a section on legally-protected cultural heritage areas which in essence requires the

borrower to comply with the legislation attached to that protection, but does not automatically give it greater value than non-protected cultural heritage during the assessment process.

3.4.8.2 EBRD

EBRD PR8 considers the importance of conserving cultural heritage for present and future generations. This PR also recognises cultural heritage as key assets for sustainable economic and social development, highlighting the need for all parties to respect the laws and regulations to preserve heritage.

The EBRD PR8 also has four objectives, two similar to the IFC PS8 relating to protection and preservation of cultural heritage and sharing the benefits of cultural heritage. The other objectives are to adopt a mitigation hierarchy to protect cultural heritage and to promote knowledge and use of heritage within communities. Unlike the WB there is no focus on sustainable development or an objective for consultation, however the section on consultation with Affected People, communities and other stakeholders is in line with the greater emphasis in this area ascribed by the WB.

As with the WB there is no use of “critical cultural heritage” in PR8, again referring to “legally protected and internationally recognised areas” and there are descriptions of tangible and intangible cultural heritage which align with those in the WB ESS8 rather than IFC PS8. However, the EBRD Performance Requirement doesn’t detail the different types of cultural heritage or the varying requirements for assessing and mitigating them.

As with both the IFC and WB Standards EBRD PR8 discusses the projects use of cultural heritage for commercial purposes. It contains an additional requirement to take measures against the theft and trafficking of cultural heritage items

3.4.8.3 IDB Invest/IADB

The IDB ESS8: Cultural Heritage is identical to the IFC PS 8.

3.4.8.4 AIIB

AIIB E&S Framework does not include a separate standard on cultural heritage. There is mention of assessing the impacts on “cultural and communal integrity and heritage” within an Indigenous Peoples Plan and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework required by ESS3 but there are no specific standards for identifying or assessing impacts on cultural heritage.

3.4.8.5 UNDP

UNDP SES4 considers cultural heritage as central to individual and collective identity, seeking to preserve, protect and promote to present and future generations.

UNDP’s SES4 on Cultural Heritage shares many similarities with the WB ESS8 with its emphasis on meaningful consultation and its well-defined descriptions of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. It doesn’t, however reference sustainable development. The mitigation requirements are similar to the WB standard using avoidance as the primary method with the need for a cultural heritage management plan identified should cultural heritage be expected.

As with the WB ESS8, specific provisions for archaeological sites, built heritage, landscapes and natural features with cultural significance and moveable cultural heritage all being described separately.

3.4.8.6 Conservation International

CI’s ESS6 on cultural heritage isn’t detailed and takes most of its content from the IFC PS8. It does provide a good definition of intangible cultural heritage “includes traditions or living

expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts. It also introduces the requirement for a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in line with the WB and UNDP standards.

3.4.8.7 IUCN

The IUCN Standard on Cultural Heritage differs from other standards by specifically omitting intangible cultural heritage from the definition of cultural heritage. Interestingly the standard details requirements for types of project - projects that may risk damage to cultural resources, projects that may restrict access to cultural resources and projects that develop benefits from cultural resources – rather than through the type of cultural heritage.

The standard also has a specific section on requirements for WHS but not any requirements for national or locally protected cultural heritage. This is explained in part by the fact that most IUCN projects are unlikely to cause significant damage to cultural heritage and it is only the highest level of protection which needs to be specified.

3.4.8.8 DBSA

The DBSA ESS8 on Cultural Heritage is very similar to the WB ESS8, including the same four objectives (specifically mentioning sustainable development), although it doesn't have the same detail as the WB Standard. It does specify meaningful consultation, set out the mitigation hierarchy and require the development of a cultural heritage management plan. It also describes the provisions for cultural heritage types (archaeological sites, built heritage, natural features with cultural significance and moveable cultural heritage) in the same way as the ESS8.

3.4.9 Additional ESS. Stakeholder Engagement and information disclosure

3.4.9.1 World Bank

Scope and application. The WB divides PS1 topics into two ESSs, namely ESS1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts and ES10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The Borrower is required to commit to ESS10 and the WB is committed to apply its Policy on Access to Information. WB ESS10 has cross over with technical topics and community/stakeholder awareness covered in other ESSs, in particular, WB ESS 1,2,4,5,7 and 8. WB ESS10 recognises the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of GIP.

Objectives. IFC PS1 has two related to stakeholder engagement, specifically about responding to grievances appropriately and undertaking adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project lifecycle. WB ESS10 introduces the following new objectives:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them

- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

Stakeholder definition: WB defines stakeholders as to individuals or groups who: (a) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties)

Documented record of stakeholder engagement during ESIA. While IFC requires this, it is not explicitly stated in IFC PS1 like it is in WB ESS10.

Differential impacts. WB ESS10 requires more than just disclosing on risks, impacts and mitigation measures to affected communities. There is a need to highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and the measures to avoid and minimise them.

Meaningful consultation. WB ESS10 references and details meaningful consultation whereas PS1 describes requirements for informed consultation and participation.

Grievance mechanism. WB ESS10 includes an annex on grievance mechanism with more details related to its components.

Staffing: WB ESS10 makes specific reference (which IFC PS1 does not) to the need for the borrower to define clear roles, responsibilities and authority for designated specific personnel for its implementation.

3.4.9.2 EBRD

EBRD has a standard that requires its clients to identify and engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's ESIA, ESMS, and ESMP.

Separate standard. EBRD has PR10 for stakeholder engagement, which is considered applicable to all projects. EBRD introduced this standalone PR which is different from IFC where stakeholder engagement is part of its PS1. EBRD PR10 references linkages to PR 1, 2 and 4, and the special disclosure and consultation requirements as foreseen in PR 5, 7 and 8. The WB in 2018 followed the EBRD approach to have stakeholder engagement in its own standard. Hence there are a lot of similarities between EBRD's PR10 and WB's ESS10.

Project lifecycle. EBRD PR10 is explicit about referencing the project lifecycle by identifying requirements necessary during project preparation and project implementation and external reporting. IFC has similar requirements with less emphasis on the project lifecycle.

Disclosure for Category A projects. EBRD PR10 details specific requirements for these projects with more substantive impacts and higher risks. IFC PS1 does not distinguish requirements based on categorisation although often this is done in practice by IFC staff.

In 2019, compared to its 2014 version, EBRD made the following provisions which are not part of IFC PS1:

- Stakeholder engagement should be **free from retaliation** have been added.
- Consideration of **gender** during stakeholder engagement and inclusion of specific information needs to be accounted for during information disclosure.
- Requiring **feedback** from stakeholder engagement to be taken into consideration.
- Provision for the **SEP to be updated** as necessary throughout the project lifecycle.

3.4.9.3 DBSA

Similar to various other organisations, DBSA has a separate standard (ESSS2) for stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

Scope. DBSA ESS2 references ‘stakeholder’ referring to project beneficiaries (not explicitly mentioned in IFC PS1), project affected parties, and other interested parties. There is a section on identification of vulnerable groups and their needs, requiring the development of a vulnerable people’s plan. Other organisations (not IFC specifically in its PSs) recognise vulnerable people’s plans but DBSA is more explicit about the need for them.

FPIC. FPIC is part of DBSA ESS2 and is required from project affected stakeholders (not just IP groups as IFC and many other organisations require). Hence, DBSA is going beyond informed consultation and participation (in IFC PS1), meaningful consultation (often referenced by other organisations like EBRD), and broad community support (the spirit which most organisations aim their projects to have). ESS2 states that “*consent to any agreement should be interpreted to ensure that stakeholders understand the project and its implications, and are aware of what they are giving consent to*” but is not explicit about a consent, as an outcome, would comprise. Nor does it address when consent is to be given or the tricky issue of maintaining consent throughout the project lifecycle.

Community readiness. DBSA introduces the concept of community readiness to the receive the project, one that is not addressed in IFC PS1. DBSA ESS2 has details and other DBSA ESSs also have some references to community readiness. The client is required to assess community readiness covering a variety of topics including social soundness and ‘fit’ with the social environment, compatibility with the local socio-cultural and political environment, nature and extent of community consultation and participation, extent of project beneficiary and affected party agreement with the project, extent of stakeholder participation in developing grievance mechanisms, and the client’s ability to manage stakeholder’s commitments. The extent of agreement ties back to the inclusion of FPIC from the aforementioned groups.

3.4.10 Additional ESS: FIs

3.4.10.1 World Bank

Following EBRD’s 2014 example, WB addresses FIs in ESS9. EBRD requires FIs to manage and monitor the E&S risks and impacts of their portfolio and FI subprojects, and required to develop and maintain an ESMS, including:

- E&S Policy endorsed by senior management, outlining organisational commitments, objectives and metrics with regard to E&S management.
- E&S procedures to screen and categorise sub-projects against the exclusion list and according to their E&S risks, ensure regulatory requirements are met, ensure inclusion of E&S requirements into legal agreements, monitor E&S risk of the portfolio and keep regular update of E&S information of the portfolio.
- Organisational capacity and competency for implementing the ESMS
- Monitoring and reporting E&S performance of the ESMS and the portfolio, with reporting to the FI senior management and the bank.

Requirements for external communication on E&S issues and requirements for disclosure are also included under the Stakeholder engagement section.

3.4.10.2 EBRD

EBRD considers FIs in its PR9, which recognises that the nature of intermediated financing means that the FIs will assume delegated responsibility for E&S assessment, management and monitoring as well as overall portfolio management, and seeks to assess, and promote good E&S management practices in the sub-projects financed by FIs. Requirements for FIs are organised under three main headlines:

- **Organisational capacity** within the FI. This section summarises most of the requirements under this PR, including the requirement for maintaining Human Resources policies, senior management's involvement in EHSS matters, put in place an ESMS and adequate E&S procedures to screen and categorise sub-projects, ensure they meet due regulatory requirements, and keep E&S records.
- **Stakeholder engagement**, describing systems for dealing with external communication of E&S issues.
- **Reporting** to EBRD, with requirement for annual reports on the implementation of ESMS, PR2 and PR9 (this PR), OHS requirements in PR4, and E&S performance of the portfolio of sub-projects.

3.4.10.3 Conservation International

CI considers FIs in ESS9: Private sector direct investments and FIs.

CI ESS9 outlines requirements for FIs and direct investees, including:

- The development of ESMS for assessing, managing and monitoring risks and impacts of subprojects, as well as managing overall portfolio risk. The requirements for an ESMS are similar to those outlined in IFC PS1.
- Stakeholder engagement, with procedures for external communication on E&S matters.
- Grievances redress mechanism.
- Monitoring and reporting, requiring annual E&S reports on the implementation of the ESMS.

3.4.11 Additional ESS: Climate risk and disasters

3.4.11.1 UNDP

UNDP's SES2 focusses on climate change and disaster risk. For climate change, the standard considers both adaptation and mitigation. It includes the need for projects to scope for significant potential risks for climate change and natural disaster, and where such risks are identified, then a climate change and disaster risk assessment and related management planning is undertaken (in line with a list of steps outlined in the Standard). The Disaster risk approach is aligned to the Sendai Framework for DRR the global standard on DRR.

The requirements under SES2 for climate change and disaster risk analysis, planning and implementation are outlined in a detailed methodology (unlike other organisations). Unique components of the methodology which go beyond the IFC PS include:

- Specify communities, ecosystems, and critical infrastructure all as risk receptors for proposed activities
- Expansion of Natural Hazards considerations to include Natural Hazards Triggering Technological Accidents (Natech)
- Considers factors and processes which increase susceptibility and vulnerability to climate (not just risk)
- Does the above with a focus on marginalised and disadvantage groups and individuals
- Requires differentiation by gender, age, social vulnerabilities
- Analyses the potential for mal-adaptation
- Requires identification of project related increases in emissions (for non emissions related/adaptation projects)
- Promotes integration of climate change adaptation and DRR into planning.
- Seeks co-benefits and exploitation of beneficial changes in climate conditions.

3.4.11.2 Conservation International

As with UNDP and their stand-alone climate and disaster standard there are components of the CI ESS10 Climate Risk and Related Disasters methodology which go beyond the IFC PS. The following components, also found in the UNDP requirements, are included by CI:

- Considers factors and processes which increase susceptibility and vulnerability to climate (not just risk).
- Does the above with a focus on marginalised and disadvantage groups and individuals.
- Requires differentiation by gender, age, social vulnerabilities.
- Analyses the potential for mal-adaptation.

The following components are reflected neither in the IFC PS or UNDP (UNDP also had some components not reflected by CI).

- Specification for a detailed climate analysis to inform the nature and type of investment and/or how they are undertaken. (embedding 'climate proofing').
- Specifies reduction in both direct and indirect GHG emissions.
- Sets a risk screening period (30 years).

3.4.12 Additional ESS: Gender

3.4.12.1 IDB

IDB's dedicated stand-alone ESPS9 is focused on "gender equality" with provisions for people of all genders.

The **objectives** of IDB ESPS9 are to:

- Anticipate and prevent adverse risks and impacts based on gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity, and when avoidance is not possible, to mitigate and compensate for such impacts.
- Establish actions to prevent or mitigate risks and impacts due to gender throughout the project cycle.
- Achieve inclusion from project-derived benefits of people of all genders, sexual orientations, and gender identities.
- Prevent SGBV, including SEAH, and when incidents of SGBV occur, to respond promptly.
- Promote safe and equitable participation in consultation and stakeholder engagement processes regardless of gender, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity.
- Meet the requirements of applicable national legislation and international commitments relating to gender equality, including actions to mitigate and prevent gender-related impacts

Requirements. Although IFC advocates for gender mainstreaming and gender equality, IDB's standard is more proactive and explicit about how it expects this to be undertaken. The borrower is required to identify and assess sexual and gender-based risks and impacts, and where identified to avoid, mitigate and/or remediate the impacts and risks. ESPS9 also requires managing disproportionate impacts in situations of involuntary physical resettlement or economic displacement (some other organisations require this through their land acquisition and involuntary resettlement standards) and assessing and managing project-related sexual and GBV. A last requirement is for the equitable participation of people of all genders in consultation.

3.4.12.2 DBSA

Like IDB, DBSA includes a standard for gender (ESS3), called "gender mainstreaming" (compared to IDB's title of "gender equality"). ESS3 recognises that gender inequality exposes

individuals to different types of risks and impacts from development projects, and that as social groups with distinct views, experiences, needs, and preferences, women, girls, and sexual and gender minorities are more frequently among the most marginalised and vulnerable segments of the population due to cultural and structural inequalities.

The **objectives** of DBSA ESS3 are to:

- Protect women’s human rights and comply with international women’s and human rights standards and treaties.
- Increase knowledge and insights about gender and vulnerable group’s (including people living with disabilities) into project concepts and governance.
- Identify strategies to increase women’s and marginalised groups’ participation and representation in sustainable infrastructure project solutions.
- Adopt due diligence practices which mainstream gender considerations into project planning and execution thereby ensuring that projects respond to distinct gender needs and proactively address gender inequalities, including men’s and women’s differential access to assets, property, education, credit, and other resources.
- Identify and prevent potentially direct or indirect project or programme related harm on women, men, girls and boys, including changes in livelihood or environmental degradation and sustainability.
- Incorporate sex-disaggregated data into project reporting to accurately measure and assess investments’ gender impacts.
- Proactively engage women and men in culturally appropriate languages, forms and ways throughout the project lifecycle on the basis of FPIC principles..,
- Provide adequate budgeting for integrating gender empowerment into project execution plans.

Gender action plan. DBSA ESS3 presents client responsibilities during project preparation and project appraisal to show that gender has been mainstreamed into the project lifecycle with gender responsive screening, socio-economic assessment, and engagement documented in a gender action plan. These activities and this plan are not explicitly required in IFC PS1.

3.4.13 Additional ESS: Dam safety

Unlike the WB, which covers requirements for dam safety under Annex 1 to ESS4 (community health and safety), DBSA covers dam safety in a stand-alone standard (ESS11: Safety of dams).

ESS11 includes requirements and safety measures for new, existing and under construction dams, including the requirements for project preparation, appraisal and implementation, and the contents of required documents such as emergency preparedness and response plans

3.5 Additional relevant guidance

In addition to the benchmarking exercise, additional policies are discussed in this section that are relevant for consideration of E&S issues for financial institutions but which aren’t captured by other means in this analysis process. These additional policies comprise the EPIV, and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

3.5.1 Equator Principles

The Equator Principles (EP) are a set of 10 principles for financial institutions aimed at “*determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects*”²⁵. Many

²⁵ Source: <https://www.mainstreamingclimate.org/equator-principles/> - [fn1](#) accessed September 2021

financial institutions globally have adopted the EP and many multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other finance agencies, such as those considered in this report, have aligned their ESS to, or based it on, the Equator Principles. The EPIV version was announced for August 2019 to better integrate E&S risks in a post-Paris Agreement environment and the recommendations made by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). These changes have significant implications for the handling of Climate within ESS and whilst they are already incorporated into the ESS systems (and ESIA activities) of private finance institutions there is some misalignment with uptake of the changes into the ESS policies of the MDBs.

Noteworthy climate considerations now required under the EP which vary from the IFC ESS requirements include the requirement for a Climate Change Risk Assessment aligned with the 'physical risk' and 'transition risk' categories of the Recommendations of the TCFD²⁶. These climate change risk assessments must take into account physical risks (i.e. effects of acute and chronic risks on assets, operations and markets) of climate change, for all projects with material environmental or social impacts. This is in addition to the existing requirement for an alternatives analysis for all projects with Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) emissions in excess of 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ annually, while adding a requirement for consideration of relevant transition risks (i.e. risks associated with policy, regulatory, technological and commercial responses to climate change). The relevance and implications of this approach for GCF ESS will be further analysed in the next phase of work.

Other new changes include requirements for:

- A UNGP-aligned assessment of potential adverse impacts on human rights which is accessible and available online
- Including risks and impacts on workers (including employees and contractors) in the social impact assessment, in addition to affected communities.
- Undertaking FPIC with IPs in three specific circumstances (same as IFC PS7 and many other standards) regardless of country location with the caveat that, recognising the challenges that can sometimes arise either in obtaining FPIC or substantiation that FPIC has been obtained, EP4 permits that a lender may determine whether this qualifies as a justified deviation from the requirements of IFC PS 7 and whether additional corrective actions should be pursued to meet those requirements.
- Clarifying that where engagement with IPs is the responsibility of host governments, lenders must require sponsors, to the extent possible, to collaborate with government to achieve outcomes consistent with IFC PS 7.
- The grievance mechanisms to be UNGP-aligned as "effective" (i.e. legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible and incorporating mechanisms for continuous improvement, based on the effectiveness criteria in the UNGP) and that they be designed for use by both affected communities and workers.
- Where sponsors are not in compliance with their E&S covenants, lenders will work with sponsors on remedial actions to bring the project into compliance, resorting to other remedies only if the sponsor fails to re-establish compliance within an agreed grace period.

3.5.2 EU Taxonomy Regulation and the Technical Screening Criteria for Mitigation and Adaptation

It is worth noting very recent developments relating to the EU Taxonomy Regulation which is likely to shape the methodologies of each of the above organisations over the next decade. The EU Taxonomy Regulation (Reg (EU) 2020/852) (the EU Taxonomy) seeks to create a common framework to classify whether certain activities can be regarded as environmentally sustainable.

²⁶ [FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf \(bbhub.io\)](#)

It is intended to be a science-based transparency tool to create a common “green” language for investors.

The EU Taxonomy is based on six environmental objectives:

- climate change mitigation;
- climate change adaptation;
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- transition to a circular economy;
- pollution prevention and control; and
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An economic activity will be considered to be environmentally sustainable if it complies with all four of the following criteria:

- substantially contributes to one or more environmental objectives;
- does not significantly harm (DNSH) any environmental objective;
- complies with minimum safeguards based on certain human rights standards; and
- complies with the Technical Screening Criteria (TSC), which are the detailed conditions for the first two limbs above.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation has been in force since 2020, but a critical element of the Regulation – the TSC – was published in draft form in April 2021. The TSC outlines highly detailed criteria for validating the investment has a substantial contribution to climate change. This is evidenced through requirement of plans, climate benefit analysis, guarantee of permanence, audit and, where relevant, group assessment. Individual criteria for each have been set for over 90 different project profiles. Each project profile also has a list of individually established DNSH criteria which must also be met. An example of the specificity of the standards is that specific and unique criteria (covering both contribution to climate change methodology and DNSH) exist for each of Forestry, Afforestation, Rehabilitation and restoration of forests, Forest management, Conservation forestry, Environmental protection and restoration activities, and Restoration of wetlands. The requirements (both contribution to climate change and DNSH) for each project profile are unique between assessments of mitigation versus adaption.

The delegated act is anticipated to apply from 1 January 2022 and will at that time become the standard for all projects, company operations and national government within the EU and those funded from funds that originate in the EU. The requirements in the Taxonomy Regulation will therefore supersede organisational policies such as the ESPF of EBRD. Due to the high level of specificity in the criteria it is highly likely that these documents become a reference standard for many of the MDB and IFC's that have been reviewed.

Further analysis of the implications and relevance of the EU Taxonomy Regulations will be undertaken in the next phase of work.

Appendices

A.	GCF Projects and Programmes	2
B.	Additional Information on IFC Performance Standards	55

A. GCF Projects and Programmes

The table below provides an overview of the 190 approved GCF projects and programmes at the time of writing, as sourced from the GCF (see www.greenclimate.fund/projects, last accessed December 2021).

Table 3.1 Overview of GCF projects and programmes

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP001	Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón, Peru	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Swamps in the area of interest in the Amazon Basin hold 3.78 tonnes of CO2 •Project will avoid 4861 ha of deforestation over 10 years and conserve 343,000 ha of peatland and forest •Project will facilitate better land management of wetlands to mitigate impacts of climate change on the region •Entrusts indigenous people with resource management and empowers women in the decision-making process •Funding will support government, community-based organisations and bio-businesses

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP002	Scaling up the use of Modernized Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Malawi	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Malawi is extremely vulnerable to climate change due to rural population and changing weather patterns •Project will implement an improved weather monitoring network to increase warning time before climate disasters •Information will be disseminated through several methods with special focus on vulnerable farming and fishing communities •Project will work with affected communities to increase awareness and understanding around climate issues so that enhanced weather information will be understood and utilised
FP003	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate change can lead to land salinization in Senegal •Project will strengthen capacity to develop desalination and land management plans, raise awareness, and improve knowledge •Project will also undertake activities, ranging from building small dams to reforestation to improve soil fertility •Food production will increase due to use of adapted seeds and better management including better food security stocks and organisation of farming partnerships

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP004	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment, Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing cyclone shelters and safeguarding critical road access to protect lives in a rural coastal region of Bangladesh. •Developing urban infrastructure and safeguarding vulnerable city-dwellers (such as those living in slums) from climate risk. •Establishing a national centre of excellence for climate resilience infrastructure, to inform and guide future infrastructure development throughout the country.
FP005	KawiSafi Ventures Fund	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Energy generation and access; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creating a new investment fund, KawiSafi, to drive off-grid solar power in East Africa •Investing in 10-15 clean energy companies, initially in Rwanda and Kenya, providing household solar technologies •Aiming to drive a low-carbon paradigm shift and leapfrog fossil fuel grids to clean energy, using equity capital from GCF to leverage investment, and grant capital to set up a Technical Assistance Facility.
FP007	Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing safe and secure freshwater to 105,000 people on the outer islands of the Maldives, in response to climate change-induced water shortages. •Introducing integrated water supply systems, decentralised dry season water supplies, and improvements to groundwater quality.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP008	Fiji Urban Water Supply and Wastewater Management Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Building and renovating infrastructure to improve access to safe water and sewerage systems in the greater Suva area of Fiji •Creating a new river water intake station on the River Rewa and improving the Kinoya wastewater treatment plant and associated sewer coverage.
FP009	Energy Savings Insurance (ESI) for private energy efficiency investments by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving access to financing for SMEs in El Salvador to replace energy-intensive motors, air-conditioning, refrigeration and boilers •Increasing energy efficiency and developing a new market in energy services.
FP010	De-Risking and Scaling-up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Eastern Europe	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving energy efficiency (EE) in Armenia through building retrofits, addressing high levels of energy poverty and high use of imported fossil fuels for heating. •5.8 million tCO₂ emission reduction over 20 years •Increase awareness about the benefits of retrofitting
FP011	Large-scale Ecosystem-based Adaptation in The Gambia: developing a climate-resilient, natural resource-based economy	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Restoring degraded forests and agricultural landscapes in The Gambia with climate-resilient plants •Establishing natural resource-based businesses •Strengthening capacity and policies to implement ecobased adaptation systems.
FP012	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthening the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Mali by developing hydro-meteorological weather warning services to support adaptation planning.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
	Saharan Africa: Mali Country Project							
FP013	Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthening storm and flood protection for coastal communities in Viet Nam through resilient housing, planting and rehabilitation of mangrove forests, and systematised climate risk assessments for the public and private sectors.
FP014	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program For the Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB)	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystem and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scaling up the Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Aral Sea Basin (CAMP4ASB) by providing support to adaptation activities in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan •Providing grants to the most vulnerable communities for climate resilient measures in priority areas, including to the poorest populations residing in risk-prone areas, and marginalised groups such as women.
FP015	Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP)	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protecting the small island nation of Tuvalu from the impact of rising sea level and increasing cyclone events that threaten the country's viability.
FP016	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving integrated water management within the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka in order to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers in the face of rising temperatures and extreme weather events attributable to climate change.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP017	Climate action and solar energy development programme in the Tarapacá Region in Chile	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Large-scale investment in the 'shovel ready' Atacama Solar Project will deliver quick CO2 displacement, and drive transition in Chile towards renewable power.
FP018	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	•Rising temperatures have melted glaciers, creating glacial lakes in Northern Pakistan. •Carry the risk of outburst flooding events, threatening over 7 million people•Early warning systems, engineering structures and disaster management policies will reduce risk, protecting local communities and providing early warning of devastating flood events.
FP019	Priming Financial and Land Use Planning Instruments to Reduce Emissions from Deforestations	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Reducing deforestation in Ecuador by investments to support sustainable agricultural production and conservation of forests.
FP020	Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Financing commercial Geothermal Energy (GE) projects whilst strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks to underpin the development of GE potential in the East Caribbean region.
FP021	Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	•The Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management project will protect urban areas in Senegal from flood risk, investing in drainage infrastructure and establishing a national disaster risk management policy.
FP022	Development of organiculture orchards in degraded environment (DARED)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Small	•Supporting rural communities in the Argan Biosphere Reserve through the planting of argan orchards and the promotion of sustainable organiculture to foster sustainable development, build resilience and support climate mitigation.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP023	Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop growing regions (CRAVE)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the climate-resilience and reducing the food insecurity of subsistence farmers in Namibia.
FP024	Empower to Adapt: Creating Climate-Change Resilient Livelihoods through Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Namibia	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBNRM network consists of 8 NGOs and the University of Namibia Improve land management of 7,200,000 ha Component 1: Capacity building and community support-- Includes awareness raising, capacity building, and support to develop and implement climate investment plans at the local level Component 2: Resilient Grant Facility-- empowers communities to increase climate resilience through access to climate finance focused on developing resilient livelihood
FP025	GCF-EBRD SEFF Co-financing Programme	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Infrastructure and built environment	International	Eastern Europe; Africa; Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBRD and GCF co-financed programme to deliver climate finance to the private sector at scale through Partner Financial Institutions across 10 countries.
FP026	Sustainable Landscapes in Eastern Madagascar	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable landscape measures to enhance resilience of smallholders, reducing GHG emissions and channelling private finance into climate-smart investments in agriculture and renewable energy.
FP027	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing to universal access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa by scaling up investments in renewable energy from local financial markets and the international private sector.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP028	MSME Business Loan Program for GHG Emission Reduction	Mitigation	Private Sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting Mongolian enterprises embrace energy efficiency and renewable energy •Will provide a Mongolian bank with enhanced ability to support loans to businesses investing in renewable energy projects, and to fund low carbon projects •Half of the financial support will go to women-led small businesses
FP033	Accelerating the transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Helping Mauritius mainstream renewable energy and reduce its reliance on fossil fuels •Phase 1 supports grid connected renewable energy •Phase 2 establishes photovoltaic power grid for outer island, drawing upon lessons learned during phase 1 to accelerate deployment •Can be an example to be replicated in other SIDS
FP034	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhancing Ugandan subsistence farmers' ability to deal with climate impacts. •Restore wetlands to improve ecosystem services, enhance skills of people to diversify livelihoods, reduce climate risks in sensitive wetland areas and prepare population for climate related disasters through decentralised early warning systems •Targets regions with the country's most vulnerable people, more than half of them women

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP035	Climate Information Services for Resilient Development Planning in Vanuatu (Van-CIS-RDP)	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using science to better prepare Vanuatu's policy makers and public for a changing climate.
FP036	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Energy generation and access; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Helping free SIDS from their diesel dependence.
FP037	Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Helping climate proof Samoa's capital. •Strengthen adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate risks faced by communities and infrastructure •Aid government in enhancing its capacities and information based to pursue an integrated approach to reducing risks
FP039	GCF-EBRD Egypt Renewable Energy Financing Framework	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scaling up renewable energy in Egypt through renewable energy integration and leveraged investments.
FP040	Tajikistan: Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protecting Tajikistan's hydropower from climate risks by: •Developing institutional capacities and structures for effective management of hydropower cascaded •Tajik hydropower operators trained in international best practices •Climate resilience measures will be integrated into the hydropower facility

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP041	Simiyu Climate Resilient Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safeguarding water supply and farming conditions in the Simiyu Region of Tanzania. •Community-driven approach targets the most vulnerable in both the urban and rural populations and improves the implementing capacities of local and central government
FP042	Irrigation development and adaptation of irrigated agriculture to climate change in semi-arid Morocco	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security, Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing sustainable irrigation to improve the climate resilience of subsistence oasis farming and larger-scale date and olive agriculture within the Boudnib Valley. •Set up cross-cutting measures such as technical assistance, groundwater preservation, and environmental and social impacts management
FP043	The Saïss Water Conservation Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the climate resilience of agricultural systems in the Saïss Plain •Bulk transfer scheme to offset shortfall of water resources •Promotion of community involvement, best practices, and improved awareness of climate resilience issues
FP044	Tina River Hydropower Development Project	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Energy generation and access; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A hydropower facility to transit power system in Solomon Islands from diesel generated to clean and renewable energy. •Will provide 65% of electricity demand for capital by 2022, and lower the cost of electricity supply

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP045	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities in Odisha through groundwater recharge and solar micro irrigation.
FP046	Renewable Energy Program #1 - Solar	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	•Financing a 10MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant to support Mongolia's renewable energy transition.
FP047	GCF-EBRD Kazakhstan Renewables Framework	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	•Supporting the construction of 8-11 renewable energy projects in Kazakhstan, with a total capacity of 330 MW.
FP048	Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agriculture Risk Sharing Facility	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Supporting the transition to low emission, climate resilient agriculture in Guatemala and Mexico through the creation of a risk sharing facility to unlock innovative and scalable financial instruments for MSMEs.
FP049	Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	•Increasing the resilience of vulnerable households in Senegal to climate-related risks through better risk management, water and soil conservation.
FP050	Bhutan for life	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Securing Bhutan's protected areas, comprising 51% of its territory, thus preventing deforestation and preserving resources.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP051	Scaling-up Investment in Low-Carbon Public Buildings	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Eastern Europe	Medium	•Reducing emissions from Bosnia-Herzegovina's public sector buildings through better energy efficiency and fuel substitution from fossil fuel to biomass.
FP052	Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity for Nauru	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Constructing a climate-resilient, year-round port for Nauru, preserving the vital sea-link for its 11,300 population deep in the Pacific.
FP053	Enhancing climate change adaptation in the North coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	•Defending the vulnerable Nile Delta against coastal flooding damage to improve the resilience of rural communities.
FP056	Scaling up climate resilient water management practices for vulnerable communities in La Mojana	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved water resource management will improve climate resilience for vulnerable communities in the Colombian wetland region of La Mojana. •Rural livelihoods enhanced through climate resilient agro-ecosystems
FP058	Responding to the increasing risk of drought: building gender-responsive resilience of the most vulnerable communities	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing rural communities with critical water supplies for year-round drinking water and small-scale irrigation to address risks of drought and other climate impacts. •Over half of the beneficiaries will be women, with 30% female-led households
FP059	Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	•Creating a climate resilient water sector in Grenada through increased freshwater availability and demand reduction measures.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP060	Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Energy generation and access; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	•Creating sustainable, resilient water supply for Barbados by implementing renewable energy solutions, increasing water capacity through rainwater harvesting and water storage, supporting adaptation funding, and raising awareness about climate change and the water cycle.
FP061	Integrated physical adaptation and community resilience through an enhanced direct access pilot in the public, private, and civil society sectors of three Eastern Caribbean small island developing states	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	•Strengthening the resilience of three Caribbean islands to climate change-related threats by improving the hurricane resilience of community buildings, homes, and businesses, and through flood prevention measures.
FP062	Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)	cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Promoting forest planting and reforestation in Eastern Paraguay, sequestering carbon and supporting local households to diversity their agricultural production to enhance their resilience to the impacts of climate change.
FP063	Promoting private sector investments in energy efficiency in the industrial sector and in Paraguay	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities industries and appliances	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	•Reducing reliance on fuelwood and other fossil fuel energy sources by Paraguayan SMEs, increasing their energy efficiency and shifting energy use to renewable hydropower.
FP064	Promoting risk mitigation instruments and finance for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Energy generation and access	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Scaling up investments by Argentinian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP066	Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhancing the resilience of people in the Republic of the Marshall Islands to long-term climate change through coastal protection to protect lives and property from inundation.
FP067	Building climate resilience of vulnerable and food insecure communities through capacity strengthening and livelihood diversification in mountainous regions of Tajikistan	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Tajikistan affected by food insecurity. •Focus on most vulnerable food insecure communities with an integrated approach to provide climate information services, capacity building, sustainable water management and resilient agriculture and forestry
FP068	Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Eastern Europe	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing the climate risk to Georgia's communities by supporting infrastructure and their livelihoods.
FP069	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with the impacts of climate-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP070	Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removing barriers in the development of a sustainable market for the adoption of improved cook stoves in Bangladesh. •In rural areas, women predominantly do the cooking using traditional wood-fuelled stoves, leading to deforestation and negative health impacts
FP071	Scaling Up Energy Efficiency for Industrial Enterprises in Vietnam	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overcoming energy efficiency investment market barriers in Viet Nam.
FP072	Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing the climate resilience of smallholder farmers in specified regions of Zambia. •Value-chain approach to provide increased access to climate information services, support for climate-resilient agricultural inputs and practices, sustainable water management, and alternative methods
FP073	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Northern Rwanda	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment, Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change in Northern Rwanda by targeting a range of integrated adaptation interventions.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP074	Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthening the climate resilience of Burkina Faso by enhancing and optimising the supply and demand side of climate information systems. •Expected to provide positive results for the livelihoods of rural communities, along with increased food security
FP075	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting the development of effective hydrological and meteorological (hydromet) data and information in Tajikistan.
FP076	Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing GHG emissions and the climate vulnerability of Cambodia's agricultural value chains.
FP077	Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (AHURP)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities, Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the climate resilience of the Mongolian capital Ulaanbaatar and reducing GHG emissions and air pollution by creating eco-districts.
FP078	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF)	Adaptation	Private Sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting pioneering and early-growth innovative agribusinesses that enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers.
FP080	Zambia Renewable Energy Financing Framework	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting the Government of Zambia catalyze private investment in the renewable energy sector to boost electricity generation and diversify the country's energy mix.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP081	Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Enabling access to long-term, affordable finance for solar rooftop installation projects in commercial, industrial and residential housing sectors in India, including vulnerable communities.
FP082	Catalyzing Climate Finance (Shandong Green Development Fund)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities; Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	•Catalysing private finance to maximise mitigation and adaptation impacts.
FP083	Indonesia Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Project	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	•Harnessing geothermal energy development to help reduce GHG emissions while meeting electrification needs in Indonesia.
FP084	Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Protecting and restoring the natural ecosystems of India's coastal zone to strengthen the climate resilience of coastal communities.
FP085	Green BRT Karachi	Mitigation	Public sector	Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	•Building a zero-emissions bus rapid transit (BRT) system that is safe and accessible to all in Karachi
FP086	Green Cities Facility	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities, Transport	International	Eastern Europe; Asia-Pacific; Africa	Large	•Enabling the transition of cities to low-carbon, climate-resilient urban development.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP087	Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	•Protecting ecosystems and livelihoods in the highlands of Guatemala through better watershed management.
FP089	Upscaling climate resilience measures in the dry corridor agroecosystems of El Salvador (RECLIMA)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	•Restoring degraded ecosystems through adaptive agroecosystem management
FP090	Tonga Renewable Energy Project under the Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	•Shifting electricity production in Tonga to a low-carbon, climate resilient path
FP091	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	•Building a water secure future for the residents of Kiribati's capital, South Tarawa •Residents will no longer need to boil drinking water, reducing emissions from burning fuel and firewood
FP092	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	•Improving the resilience of populations and ecosystems in the Niger Basin by managing natural resources sustainably

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP093	Yeelen Rural Electrification Project in Burkina Faso	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shifting rural energy models designed to increase people's "access to energy" to focus on "access to clean energy" •Micro-finance institutions will be encouraged to provide loans to users in areas where solar mini-grids will be installed
FP094	Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adapting to increasing climate risks that impact the Comoros Islands drinking and irrigation water supply •Integrate climate change into country's new water code
FP095	Transforming Financial Systems for Climate	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing loans and technical assistance in 17 developing countries across Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean to create self-sustaining markets in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate resilience
FP096	DRC Green Mini-Grid Program	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support development of three green solar mini-grids with battery storage in the DRC •Lack of available energy due to reduced hydropower generating capacity leads to unsustainable diesel generator use •Will spur future development of private sector green mini-grids

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP097	Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II)	Adaptation	Private Sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing obstacles for Micro-, Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) to access credit and supporting the best available adaptation measures in seven Central American countries.
FP098	DBSA Climate Finance Facility	Cross-cutting	Private Sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities; Transport	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Addressing critical market barriers in accelerating private sector climate investments to help four southern African nations achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) •Successfully implementation will prove that similar financial models can be replicated in other developing countries
FP099	Climate Investor One	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa; Asia-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing financing to develop renewable energy projects in regions with power deficits to reduce energy costs and CO2 emissions
FP100	REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provides payments for results derived from reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazon •Brazil will reinvest these payments into activities that are consistent with their Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement
FP101	Resilient Rural Belize (Be-Resilient)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase resilience of smallholder farmers in Belize to climate change impacts by developing climate-proof selected value chains •Increase access to markets through rehabilitation of critical infrastructure •30,000 people in 23 communities will benefit

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP102	Mali solar rural electrification project	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rural electrification of isolated PV mini-grids in Mali •Catalyse the development of an efficient solar market that will help Mali meet its renewable energy targets, and catalyse the inclusion of the private sector in the program
FP103	Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving cooking methods from open fires to improved cookstoves (ICS) has mitigation potential between 0.6 and 2.4 Gt CO₂eq/year and will lead to a wide range of sustainable development benefits •Project aims to accelerate growth of ICS markets in Kenya and Senegal
FP105	BOAD Climate Finance Facility to Scale Up Solar Energy Investments in Francophone West Africa LDCs	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mobilisation of the private sector to bridge the gap between target solar capacity and current solar capacity by 2030 •Provide target countries with affordable, long-term funding to solar projects •Expected to quadruple existing solar capacity and provide energy access to 2.9 million people
FP106	Embedded Generation Investment Programme (EGIP)	Mitigation	Private Sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implement solar PV and wind renewable energy •First component provides credit support to private sector power producers •Second component provides credit to special purpose vehicles owned by local community trusts or small businesses managing equity ownership in local renewable energy sub-projects

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP107	Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting Climate Resilience and Transformational Change in the Agriculture Sector in Bhutan •Integrate climate change risk data in to water and land management to support smallholders
FP108	Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management •Build farmers climate resilience through skills, knowledge, and technology enhancement activities
FP109	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Safeguarding rural communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste •Strengthen capacity of institutions to access and manage climate risks •Focus on infrastructure in rural, vulnerable areas
FP110	Ecuador REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A reduction in Ecuador's CO2 emissions of 4,831,679 tonnes in 2014 •Use results-based payments to invest in additional activities that support the implementation of their REDD+ action plan •Includes sustainable agriculture productions systems, sustainable forest management, and conservation and restoration

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP111	Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the provision of water services in Honduras by increasing the climate resilience of vulnerable coniferous forests •Paradigm shift based on active participation of communities in the private sector, and promote diversification of livelihoods in rural areas •Lead to water security, protection of forests, reduction of emissions through improved land use, and economic and social benefits for households
FP112	Addressing Climate Vulnerability in the Water Sector (ACWA) in the Marshall Islands	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) in adapting to increasing climate risks, particularly more frequent and extreme droughts, which impact the country's drinking water supply •Improving household and community rainwater harvesting and storage, and securing groundwater resources from seawater intrusion •Strengthen capacity of institutions and stakeholders to integrate climate risks into water governance processes
FP113	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing the resilience of the livestock and other land-use sectors through restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands •Increase the adaptive capacities fo communities and local institutions to develop evidenced-based landscape planning •Increase accessibility to climate data and information

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP114	Program on Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA): Financing Climate Resilient Agricultural Practices in Ghana	Cross-cutting	Private sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empowering vulnerable women groups in the country's most vulnerable agricultural zone by improving their participation in low-emission climate resilient agricultural practices •Loans target MSMEs and farm-based associations lead by women to empower women entrepreneurs through increased access to finance by providing credit lines to commercial banks
FP115	Espejo de Tarapacá	Cross-cutting	Private sector	Energy generation and access; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Providing stable, 24-hour baseload energy and solving the intermittency of renewable energy through a combination of pumped storage hydroelectric energy and a solar power plant •Volatile pricing throughout the day disadvantages solar power plants which can only operate during daylight hours •Commercially integrated hydroelectric and PV solar provides a renewable baseload solution at a competitive price •Provides water supply from its own desalination plan to vulnerable local communities
FP116	Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investment in Forests and Rangelands in Kyrgyz Republic (CS-FOR)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing carbon sequestration in Kyrgyzstan by supporting climate investments in forests and rangelands. •Reduce the impacts of unsustainable agricultural practices and deforestation through supporting national institutions, ecosystem-based natural resource management, green growth investments, and integrated forestry resource planning

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP117	Implementation of the Lao PDR Emission Reductions Programme through improved governance and sustainable forest landscape management	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving forest and land-use management in order to implement REDD+ in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.
FP118	Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities by adopting climate-resilient land-use practices
FP119	Water Banking and Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change in Northern Gaza	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a low-carbon water management scheme and increasing water availability for sustainable agriculture in Gaza Creates a closed cycle of reusing treated wastewater for irrigated agriculture, alleviating pressure on the coastal aquifer
FP120	Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chile reduced CO2 emissions by 18.4 million tonnes of CO2 in 2014, 2015, and 2016•This was accomplished by reducing deforestation, forest degradation, enhancing forest stocks and conservation Payments for these results will be reinvested into the country's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources
FP121	REDD+ Results-based payments in Paraguay for the period 2015-2017	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paraguay reduced a total volume of CO2 emissions of 23 Million tonnes from 2015-2017 This was accomplished by reducing deforestation, forest degradation, enhancing forest stocks and conservation. Payments for these results will be invested into its National Strategy for Forests and Sustainable Growth

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP122	Blue Action Fund (BAF): GCF Ecosystem Based Adaptation Programme in the Western Indian Ocean	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing or avoiding climate change impacts through ecosystem-based adaptation for vulnerable coastal populations •Blue Action Fund to improve climate-resilient coastal zone management in the wake of increased cyclone and tropical storm activity exacerbated by climate change
FP124	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Subsistence Farmers and Agricultural Plantation Communities residing in the vulnerable river basins, watershed areas and downstream of the Knuckles Mountain Range Catchment of Sri Lanka	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen adaptivity of smallholder subsistence farmers to address climate-induced irrigation and drinking water shortages •Improve resilience of farm and land management practices •Climate proofing the ecosystems in the highlands and lowlands of Sri Lanka
FP125	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Empower vulnerable smallholders to manage climate risks through water provision •Support farmers to adopt climate-resilient agriculture and strengthen access to agro-climate information, credit and markets

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP126	Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase resilience of agricultural production and food security through ecosystem services and agroforestry and more in Cuba •Future climate change patterns will affect agricultural production of staple crops in Cuba, which will negatively impact the livelihoods of farm households and put food security at risk •The targeted areas have been chosen by the Cuban government as the highest priority for immediate action to combat climate change
FP127	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe have reduced water availability and increased soil aridity, resulting in declining agricultural yields and negatively impacting the livelihoods of smallhold farmers •This project will address observed and projected climate impacts to build the resilience of smallhold farmers in southern Zimbabwe
FP128	Arbaro Fund – Sustainable Forestry Fund	Mitigation	Private sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide climate change mitigation through investing in sustainable plantation forestry projects in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa •Provides developing countries and rural communities with a solution to increase carbon sinks in a sustainable manner and conserve natural forests •Lead to additional GHG reduction benefits, protection of forests, provision of alternative wood resources, combat deforestation, and contribute to carbon storage in wood products

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP129	Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Energy shortages in Afghanistan are due to ailing energy infrastructure, dependency on diesel and weak energy policy and regulation •Rural communities depending on biomass for cooking and heating which leads to indoor air pollution, deforestation and carbon emissions •Project will kick start a renewable energy market in rural Afghanistan by laying the groundwork for a mini-grid energy sector, focusing on public and private sector financing •Targeted at encouraging private sector engagement and ensures future development incorporates social and environmental considerations
FP130	Indonesia REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indonesia presented 27 million tonnes of CO2 to GCF for results based payment for 2014-2016 •Proceeds from these results will be reinvested to augment current efforts addressing forest governance, including working with key agencies to strengthen the development and implementation of Indonesia's overall REDD+ architecture and providing support to decentralised sustainable forest governance
FP131	Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate related events threaten livelihoods of people in the Gandaki River Basin region in Nepal •Implements ecosystem-centred and community-based approach to address key barriers in reducing climate vulnerability •These include lack of information about climate change, poor regulation and institutional structures, and will be remedied by providing technical assistance to help communities maintain climate-resilient ecosystems

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP132	Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Eastern Europe	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reliance on fuelwood for energy needs in Georgia leads to forest degradation and a reduction in carbon absorption capacity •Project reduces GHG emissions by enhancing carbon sequestration through sustainable forest management •Tackles high demand for fuel wood, increases uptake of energy efficient stoves through market development and technical/financial assistance •Help beneficiaries adapt to new forest code and developed sustainable livelihoods
FP133	Resilience to hurricanes in the building sector in Antigua and Barbuda	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Storm events exacerbated by climate change can disrupt power and water supplies and damage infrastructure in Antigua and Barbuda •Addresses resilience of construction in the country, improves climate information systems and post-disaster responses •Climate proof critical public service/community buildings, ensuring climate adaptation is mainstreamed into building sector
FP134	Colombia REDD+ Results-based Payments for results period 2015-2016	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Columbia reduced CO2 emissions by a volume of 5.5 MtCO2eq. •Proceeds from these results will be invested into supporting the implementation of its Integrated Strategy of Deforestation Control and Forest Management to monitor and control deforestation •Contribute to sustainable management of forest areas

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP135	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean -- EBA IO	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Targets most vulnerable populations of coastal and rural areas in Indian Ocean SIDS •Develop ecosystem-based adaptation activities for natural resource-dependent livelihoods to increase resilience of both people and ecosystems
FP136	Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate change will lead to a reduction in agricultural productivity in Ethiopia •Increase climate resilience, land productivity and carbon storage by scaling up existing initiative and piloting involutions including bottom-up decision making with rural communities •Proposed interventions include targeting rural livelihood productivity through sustainable land management, low-emission resilient agriculture and enhanced land tenure •Contribute to removing barriers to women's ownership and asset control

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP137	Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate change and a heavy reliance on wood for charcoal production are straining the forest ecosystems in the north of Ghana •Restore degraded savannah forests •Strengthen livelihoods with advanced ecosystem services •Do this through supporting self-financing community management, using public-private partnerships to restore degraded shea parklands, and strengthen REDD+ systems •Harvesting shea nuts is a key livelihood and provides economic support to women in particular
FP138	ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support Senegalese government in achieving universal energy access by 2025 •Provide financing needed to mobilise private sector participation in overcoming high upfront investment costs and operational costs to provide rural households with solar-powered mini-grids in 1000 isolated villages •Public private partnership business model, it will promote job creation and include a green stimulus package to support COVID-19 recovery
FP139	Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support climate change adaptation among subsistence agro and nomadic pastoralist communities in dryland zones in Sudan •Promote paradigm shift to more sustainable practices while continuing traditional livelihoods by increasing the resilience of food production systems and climate-resilient water sources •Target benefit of 200,000 households

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP140	High Impact Programme for the Corporate Sector	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Energy generation and access	International	Asia-Pacific; Africa; Eastern Europe	small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Investment to promote the uptake of low-carbon technologies in industry in several countries •Facilitate transformational shift within energy intensive industries •Promote uptake of high climate impact technologies, stimulating behavioural change at the corporate governance and management level by integrating climate change considerations into strategic, financial, and technological decision making
FP141	Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural communities in Mongolia	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support climate resilience of 930,000 people in Mongolia through rangeland management •Holistic approach links climate forecasting to adaptation to value chain and market access to policy reform
FP142	Argentina REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Argentina reported a reduction of 18.73 million tonnes of CO2 emissions for 2014-2016 •Results based payments will be reinvested into implementation of the country's National Action Plan on Forests and Climate Change •Will support the enforcement of Argentina's Forest Law, mandating provincial and territorial planning incentives for forest conservation and rehabilitation

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP143	Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Build resilience of the most vulnerable farmers in Brazil by transforming family farmers' productive systems toward low-emission agriculture •Increase access to water for agricultural production through solar irrigation •Will support women, youth, and traditional communities to implement and increase use of adaptation and mitigation measures in agriculture
FP144	Costa Rica REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for 2014 and 2015	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Costa Rica reported a reduction of 14.08 million tonnes of CO2 emissions from 2014-2015 •Results Based Payments from these results will be reinvested into Costa Rica's Forestry Law to scale up efforts in forest policy and programmes •Goal to enhance participation of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous communities

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP145	RELIVE – REsilient LIVELihoods of vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Mayan landscapes and the Dry Corridor of Guatemala	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aims to bolster resilience of the most vulnerable farmers and indigenous groups in Guatemala •Will benefit 6000 family farms by developing climate-resilient adaptation practices and gender-sensitive technology packages for staple crops •Installation of greenhouses to diversify crop productivity •Set up hydro-meteorological monitoring stations to help disseminate climate information and early warning of risks •Aims to restore 13,000 ha of watershed
FP146	Bio-CLIMA: Integrated climate action to reduce deforestation and strengthen resilience in BOSAWÁS and Rio San Juan Biospheres	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aims to restore degraded forest landscapes and invest in sustainable land-use management and forest management •Supports implementation of national REDD+ strategy, aiming to reduce 47.3 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent in emissions through reductions in deforestation •Creation of an enabling investment environment, developing strong local capacity for territorial governance and law enforcement

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP147	Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean	Adaptation	Public sector	Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aims to support increased climate-resilient sustainable development of 100,000 beneficiaries in several island nations •Increased generation and use of climate information in decision making •Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks •Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes
FP148	Participation in Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF")	Mitigation	Private sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (regional)	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Energy access companies in Sub-Saharan Africa play a major role in providing clean energy to vulnerable people, but are in peril due to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic •Energy Access Relief Facility is a concessional debt fund indented to provide energy access companies with liquidity during this crisis in the form of low interest loans •Channel investment into Climate CV which will participate in EARF loans to eligible companies to help the companies maintain staff and supply lines, recover post COVID, and reduce 1.3 million tonnes of CO2 eq in emissions

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP149	Green Climate Financing Facility for Local Financial Institutions in Latin-America	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Objective is to reduce GHG emissions in Latin America by 10.7 MtCO₂e_q •Achieved through locally developed and financed climate change projects for small businesses in the renewable energy and land use sectors •Provide local financial institutions (LFIs) with access to green finance credit line •Implement four grand-funded sub-components with a focus on education, awareness raising and technical support •Matching LFIs with with solution providers, providing performance-based payments for solution providers
FP150	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for Textile and Readymade Garment (RMG) sectors of Bangladesh	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide integrated package of concessional financing for textile and readymade garment (RMG) manufacturers •Provide technical assistance to create an enabling environment to reduce 14.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in emissions •Facilitated through capacity building, awareness raising, policy development, and support in loan disbursement, monitoring, and evaluation of programme parameters

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP151	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Technical Assistance (TA) Facility	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use	International	Eastern Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa; Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sub-national Climate Fund Global (Fund) has a goal of catalyzing long term climate investment at the sub-national level •Designed to overcome project-level barriers to attracting private investment, when larger, national-scale projects are often chosen for investment over smaller projects •The Fund uses GCF anchor funding and first-loss coverage to encourage investment from both public and private investors in sub-national projects •With this support, investors have been willing to co-invest •Technical assistance facility
FP152	Global Subnational Climate Fund (SnCF Global) – Equity	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use	International	Africa; Asia-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Eastern Europe	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sub-national Climate Fund Global (Fund) has a goal of catalyzing long term climate investment at the sub-national level •Designed to overcome project-level barriers to attracting private investment, when larger, national-scale projects are often chosen for investment over smaller projects •The Fund uses GCF anchor funding and first-loss coverage to encourage investment from both public and private investors in sub-national projects •With this support, investors have been willing to co-invest •Equity (Different project from FP151)

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP153	Mongolia Green Finance Corporation	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Changes from climate change have resulted in migration to Mongolia's capital city, which struggles with severe air pollution from wood burning •Establish the Mongolia Green Finance Corporation (MGFC) to borrow through local partner financial institutions (PFIs) with technical assistance provided to operationalise MGFC •Focus on thermal insulation of housing, energy efficiency for businesses and mortgages for green affordable housing •Reduce 3.8 MtCO₂eq in emissions •Look to attract new capital and target other sectors with direct investment,
FP154	Mongolia: Aimags and Soums Green Regional Development Investment Program (ASDIP)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Addresses Mongolia's rangeland degradation and overgrazing •Build climate-resilient and low-carbon cities to provide services to attract private sector investors for local agribusiness •Support herder groups to manage rangelands
FP155	Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector (BRCCJ)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase new water supplies by recycling wastewater and harvesting rain water • Reduce demand on groundwater through efficient water use •Increase farmers' climate resilience, especially women who will receive special training

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP156	ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF): Green Recovery Program	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Economic detriments of the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted Southeast Asia's ability to realise their climate ambitions •'Green recovery programme' aims to kickstart low-emissions investments to support economic recovery •Will support at least 20 high-impact, low-emission sub-projects in the region with support from both the private and public sector
FP157	Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - "MI COSTA"	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase the resiliency of 1.3 million vulnerable people living in coastal communities in Cuba •Use ecosystem-based adaptation approach, restoring mangroves, swamp forests and grass swamps to improve certain marine ecosystems •Include training 60% of the population in targeted areas on how to protect ecosystems and climate adaptation
FP158	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Restore vegetation in communal grazing land •Will increase the amount of moisture held by the soil •Make cattle raising resilient to drought and enhance soil carbon and reducing GHG emissions

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP159	PREFOREST CONGO - Project to reduce GHG emissions from forests in five departments in the Republic of Congo	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focused in the south of the Republic of Congo where subsistence farming and reliance on fuelwood is common, and targets poorest communities •Secures land access for small farmers •Establish fuelwood plantations and productive agroforestry systems •Improve market access for farmer groups and strengthening financing for agroforestry value chains
FP160	Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project	Adaptation	Public sector	Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhance resiliency of coastal communities in Monrovia to sea level rise •Construct coastal defence structures •Develop coastal zone management plan •Supporting livelihood diversification
FP161	Building Regional Resilience through Strengthened Meteorological, Hydrological and Climate Services in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Member Countries	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support African island nations to manage risks and impacts of climate-induced disasters, such as tropical cyclones •Implement multi-hazard early warning system to equip communities with tools to prepare to adapt to climate variability

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP162	The African Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Build and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and rural communities in several countries in the Sahel •Capacity building and institutional development on climate risk management •Reduce obstacles to access agricultural insurance and strengthen climate weather information systems
FP163	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility	Mitigation	Public sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa; Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Global investment in renewable energy is below the targets needed to meet the Paris Agreement •Programme designed to unlock private finance needed to complement limited public funding •Help target countries shift to sustainable pathways and increase affordability of energy •Programme will support technical assistance, public investment, and mitigation instruments
FP164	Green Growth Equity Fund	Mitigation	Private sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Energy generation and access; Transport	International	Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate focused fund in India •Invest in climate-resilient platforms across the energy value chain •Energy generation, energy efficient technology, low carbon transport, resource conservation, water/waste management •Provide equity and grants to accelerate uptake of Indian green infrastructure projects

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP165	Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in the Maldives	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Address challenges of rising sea levels in the Maldives by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -enhancing coastal management -early warning and action -knowledge sharing •First time adaptive beach protection implemented on public land in the Maldives
FP166	Light Rail Transit for the Greater Metropolitan Area	Mitigation	Public sector	Transport	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Install 85 km electric light rail in Costa Rica powered by 98% renewable energy •Provide strong financing and construction role to the private sector •Meant to encourage behavioural change toward an uptake in use of public transport
FP167	Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Restore ecosystems in Rwanda which are unable to sustain livelihoods in the face of climate change •Support development of markets and value chains in climate-resilient agriculture and tree products •Initial funds will be accompanied by financial commitments from local microfinance institutions
FP168	Leveraging Energy Access Finance (LEAF) Framework	Mitigation	Private sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LEAF framework provides renewable energy to tackle energy shortfall in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of people lack access to clean cooking fuel, and sometimes electricity •Renewable energy reduces CO2 emissions and boosts local economies •Address barriers to investment by deploying credit enhancement instruments and new financial products to crowd in local currency debt and commercial capital

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Addresses adverse COVID-19 economic impacts which have limited the renewable energy transition
FP169	Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce climate vulnerability, lower health risks and increase socioeconomic development for vulnerable communities by improving food and water security, enhancing disaster risk reduction and recovery, and building local adaptive capacity to respond to climate change. • This will be achieved by building the capacity of local authorities to deliver climate change adaptation services by enhancing their technical expertise. • Technical support and knowledge-sharing will be developed to foster a network of local government authorities. • Contains measures to significantly enhance the climate resilience of communities to help them to better-adapt to the effects of climate change.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP170	Enhancing climate resilience in Thailand through effective water management and sustainable agriculture	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve water management, food security, and the agricultural livelihoods of inhabitants in the Yom and Nam sub-river basins • To improve water management by integrating ecosystem-based adaptation 'green' measures with 'traditional' grey infrastructure for flood control and irrigation, supported by enhanced technology and climate-informed planning and capacity development. • Enhanced climate and risk planning by generating tailored climate information will better inform water management and agriculture planning and by improvements to integrated planning. • Household access to climate information and improve water management through strengthened infrastructure.
FP171	Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country's climate information services, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction mechanisms will be expanded and upgraded in a number of ways to enhance: disaster risk knowledge; detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards and possible consequences; warning dissemination and communication; and preparedness and response capabilities. • High quality climate information and science-based advice on planning adaptation will be provided by the project.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP172	Mitigating GHG emission through modern, efficient and climate friendly clean cooking solutions (CCS)	Mitigation	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and increasing access to electricity for cooking will be achieved through a range of innovative concepts that target both households and local authorities • Activities will include scaling up the deployment of clean cooking technologies through accelerated investment and market development
FP173	The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver sustainable solutions to reduce the impacts of climate change in the Amazon biome by prioritizing natural capital and delivering climate benefits. • The investment will encourage private investment in six key areas of the bioeconomy: sustainable agroforestry, native palm cultivation, non-timber natural forest products, growing native species timber, aquaculture, and community-led nature tourism.
FP174	Ecosystem based Adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable, rural communities, including farmers and entrepreneurs, in the Dry Corridor region of Central America and in the arid zones of the Dominican Republic. • The programme will encourage private sector participation and create an enabling environment for the investment and uptake of large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation and water/energy-efficient technologies.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP175	Enhancing community resilience and water security in the Upper Athi River Catchment Area, Kenya	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project aims to increase water security and strengthen communities' resilience to climate change in Kenya's Upper Athi River Catchment area. Interventions include hydrological and meteorological information management; installation and rehabilitation of water infrastructure; and strengthening planning and regulatory frameworks for water resource management.
FP176	Hydro-agricultural development with smart agriculture practices resilient to climate change in Niger	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Energy generation and access; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts among agrarian communities in the five most vulnerable regions of Niger. Promote a paradigm shift to climate-resilient agricultural production through cross-cutting measures such as improving irrigation systems and access to finance, and strengthening the capacity of farmers' groups and cooperatives and other stakeholders, including the private sector, on climate-smart agriculture.
FP177	Cooling Facility	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Infrastructure and built environment	International	Africa; Eastern Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will focus on regulation and policy, technical assistance and financing to address and help remove barriers to the development of sustainable cooling investments. Planned measures include financing for investments in innovative, climate-friendly cooling technologies and systems, and creating an enabling environment by strengthening institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks and building capacity of key stakeholders in technologies, business models and cooling project appraisal and implementation.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP178	Desert to Power G5 Sahel Facility	Mitigation	Private sector	Energy generation and access	International	Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim to tap into the immense solar energy potential of the Sahel region and bring cheaper, reliable and low-emission electricity to end users. The Facility will address institutional and financial barriers and create an enabling environment to facilitate private sector funding for solar technological innovations and to ensure sustainability of the clean energy sector.
FP179	Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)	Adaptation	Private sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme will strengthen resilience of Tanzania's agriculture sector by facilitating access to agriculture climate adaptation technologies. Achieved by establishing a lending and de-risking facility that will make these technologies affordable to local farmers and agricultural enterprises, accompanied by technical assistance and support from government authorities. Project will also strengthen awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes among government, industry actors and the financial sector.
FP180	Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window	Adaptation	Private sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a private equity fund to encourage investments in the blue economy, protecting coral reefs. Aims to address critical financing and private investment barriers centred around the blue economy. GCF will encourage further public and private sector investment in the following areas: sustainable ocean production, ecotourism, and sustainable infrastructure and waste management. The programme will mobilise USD 125 million of concessional capital from philanthropies and other agencies in order to foster an enabling environment for seeding a pipeline of investment-ready projects.

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
FP181	CRAFT - Catalytic Capital for First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries	Adaptation	Private sector	Health, food, and water security, Infrastructure and built environment, Livelihoods of people and communities.	International	Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF's commitment to CRAFT will allow the programme to scale up adaptation finance and accelerate development, application and transfer of private sector technologies in climate adaptation and resilience, particularly in the context of promoting green recovery from COVID-19. • The programme supports investment in six technologies (agricultural analytics, water harvesting and irrigation, food systems, geospatial mapping and imaging, catastrophe risk modeling, supply chain analytics) in six countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
SAP001	Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reducing the vulnerability of smallholder famers from the effects of climate change by safeguarding natural capital in order to sustain agricultural production system. •Most vulnerable populations are small-scale and subsistence farmers who are mostly women. This population depends on rain fed agriculture •Address impacts of increased temperature and evaporation •Increase efficiency with which rainfall is used to maintain agricultural rangeland production
SAP002	Climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods to empower food insecure and vulnerable communities in the Kyrgyz Republic.	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support rural communities to better manage climate risks such as weather variability •Enhanced provision of climate services, local-level adaptation planning, climate risk reduction infrastructure, livelihood diversification •Strengthens economic resilience of communities

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
SAP003	Enhancing climate resilience of the water sector in Bahrain	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security	International	Asia-Pacific	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhanced institutional capacity and knowledge management to mainstream climate resilience into sectoral water management planning •Establish and operate a knowledge platform on climate-resilient water resources management •Initiate an awareness campaign highlighting benefits of water reuse •Produce guidelines for rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling
SAP004	Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme	Mitigation	Private Sector	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances; Energy generation and access	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loans for energy efficient heating
SAP005	Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project objective is to halt the negative cycle of depletion of resources and climate change to build resilience of local communities •Address current and future climate change impacts through three components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -restoration of degraded forest ecosystems -enhancing agricultural productivity -improving technical and institutional capacity of governments and communities
SAP006	Building resilience of communities living in landscapes threatened under climate change through an ecosystems-based adaptation approach	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rural communities in Namibia are vulnerable to climate change due to dependence on natural resources •Project will used Ecosystem-based Adaptation as an approach to build climate resilience •Maintain and enhance ecosystem integrity to continue to support the generation of food and income •Reduce severity of negative socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable households

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
SAP007	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga District	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supporting the long-term adaptation of vulnerable and food insecure Zimbabwean households, comprising 50,000 people, of whom 66% are women •Strengthen national and community adaptation based on climate information, increasing adaptive capacity of food-insecure household through community-based asset creation
SAP008	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increasing the resilience of poor, marginalised and climate-vulnerable communities in flood-prone areas of Bangladesh •Focuses on community-led and gender-sensitive adaptation, prioritising female-led households
SAP009	Building resilience of urban populations with ecosystem-based solutions in Lao PDR	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthening the natural capacity of ecosystems to regulate water flows and limiting the exposure of local populations in vulnerable areas to climate effects •Test alternative approach to flood control in Laos, focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation in urban areas •Could be an example for other developing countries
SAP010	Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System for the Philippines	Adaptation	Public sector	Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scaling up current initiatives on DRR and climate change adaptation in the Philippines •Build on best-practice in multi-hazard early warning systems •Link forecast-based action to maximise impact, including planning and investment
SAP011	Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving the resilience and livelihoods of some of the most vulnerable groups in Mozambique, particularly poor and food-insecure households •Community-based approach

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Incorporate rural resilience approach which WFP has implemented successfully in other African countries
SAP012	Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Energy generation and access; Forest and land use; Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improving access to credit for smallholder farmers in Niger to implement climate-resilient and low-emission agriculture •Incentivises the participation of the private sector by engaging with commercial banks and microfinance institutions
SAP013	Scaling Smart, Solar, Energy Access Microgrids in Haiti	Cross-cutting	Private sector	Energy generation and access; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Latin America and the Caribbean	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of solar micro-grids in Haiti with battery storage •Make energy affordable and reliable
SAP014	Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances; Ecosystems and ecosystem services, Forest and land use	International	Eastern Europe	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Target adaptation and mitigation measures in two of the most climate-vulnerable areas in Armenia •Increase the role of communities governing and managing natural resources •Include an increase in the use of energy efficient appliances
SAP015	Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE)	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implement zero-deforestation models in Cote d'Ivoire to reduce GHG emissions •Build institutional capacity to implement REDD+ •Farmers will be encouraged to carry out non-deforestation practices through the promotion of organic and fair-trade cocoa production •Market access strengthened •Data used to implement innovative low-carbon land use models
SAP016	Fiji Agrophotovoltaic Project in Ovalau	Mitigation	Private sector	Energy generation and access	Direct (National)	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Overcome barriers to hydropower in terms of financing, technical capacity, and limited availability of land •Technology combines PV power generation and agricultural production

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of local communities •Establish a climate project financing facility with Fiji's Development Bank
SAP017	Climate proofing food production investments in Imbo and Moso basins in the Republic of Burundi	Adaptation	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment, Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Build farmers' resilience to climate change and increase agricultural productivity •Adoption of better agroecosystem management to conserve soil and water resources •Reach 573,540 beneficiaries •3 Tiers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improvement of soil and water management -Capacity building of actors at all levels on best agroecosystem management practices -development of an enabling environment for water and soil conservation
SAP018	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for Resilient Development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Infrastructure and built environment; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reach 7.7 million beneficiaries to increase resilience of Liberia's population and infrastructure •Improved hydrometeorological service generation •Establish a functioning National Meteorological and Hydrological Service •Improved risk knowledge and awareness of Government and communities •Mechanisms to better prepare and respond to climate hazards •Implementing effective impact-based forecasting and forecast-based financing
SAP019	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS): Enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities and restoring carbon sink potential of the Gum Arabic belt, expanding Africa's Great Green Wall	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Africa	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhance climate resilience of livelihoods and agro-sylvo-pastoral ecosystem services in Sudan while reducing GHG emissions from land use by 9.23 million tonnes of CO2e •Restoration of agroforestry ecosystems with gum trees will protect annual crops improving resilience of poor smallholder farmers •Facilitate contract farming arrangements with small scale farmers and will mobilise private sector

Code	Title	Theme	Type	Area	Access Modality	Region	Size	Summary
								financing •Invest in livestock mobility and rangeland restoration of 275k ha
SAP020	Climate resilient food security for farming households across the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	Adaptation	Public sector	Health, food, and water security; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (Regional)	Asia-Pacific	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focus on increasing the resilience of Micronesia's most vulnerable communities to food insecurity •Introduce sustainable agricultural practices •Developing climate-resilient agriculture value chains
SAP021	Community-based Landscape Management for Enhanced Climate Resilience and Reduction of Deforestation in Critical Watersheds	Mitigation	Public sector	Forest and land use	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote community-based sustainable natural resource management •Decrease deforestation and forest degradation •Reduce carbon emissions, enhance food security
SAP022	Enhancing Multi-Hazard Early Warning System to increase resilience of Uzbekistan communities to climate change induced hazards	Adaptation	Public sector	Livelihoods of people and communities	International	Asia-Pacific	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Modernise Uzbekistan's early warning system as an essential part of the country's climate risk management framework •Improve monitoring networks and risk information, Increasing time to respond to disasters
SAP023	River Restoration for Climate Change Adaptation (RIOS)	Cross-cutting	Public sector	Ecosystems and ecosystem services; Forest and land use; Livelihoods of people and communities	Direct (National)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capitalise on lessons learned in connecting watersheds and restoring rivers

B. Additional Information on IFC Performance Standards

The IFC adopted its Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies and its Disclosure Policy in 1998. The ten safeguard policies addressed key E&S development issues of that time: environmental assessment, natural habitats, pest management, forestry, safety of dams, international waterways, indigenous people, involuntary resettlement, cultural property and child and forced labour. The drivers for the change to the IFC PS was a transition to a new business model of sustainable development, based on the premise that long-term profitability and strong project outcomes are better secured by companies that manage all of their risks well. The first draft of the IFC's updated policy and PS was issued in August 2004. After consultation, the revised PS were issued for operationalisation in April 2006. Six years later, another version of the IFC's Sustainability Policy and the PS was produced for use from January 2012 onward.

The PS place considerable focus on the ESIA process and the documents produced in the preparatory phase. This is because private sector lenders, the group that applies the PS the most, are mainly involved in financing at the beginning of the project. During disbursement, the lenders have the most leverage to influence environmental and social performance. Once a project is in operations and are paying back the financing, lenders have less influence for ensuring compliance.

Each performance standard has the format: an introduction, objectives, scope of application and requirements. The requirements are used as items for which compliance is measured. Table B.1 provides further information on the requirements of the PS.

Table B.1: IFC Performance Standards, their objectives, and their requirements

Performance Standard	Objectives	IFC Requirements
PS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify and evaluate environment and social risks and impacts of the project ● To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset risks and impacts to workers, affected communities, and the environment ● To promote improved social and environment performance of clients through the effective use of management systems ● To ensure that grievances from affected communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately ● To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental and social assessment and management system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policy – Identification of risks and impacts – Management programs – Organisational capacity and competency – Emergency preparedness and response – Monitoring and review – Stakeholder engagement ● Stakeholder analysis and engagement planning ● Disclosure of information ● Consultation ● Consultation and informed participation ● IPs ● Private sector responsibilities under government-led stakeholder engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – External communication and grievance mechanism ● External communication ● Grievance mechanism for affected communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ongoing reporting
PS2 - Labour and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers ● To establish, maintain and improve the worker-management relationship ● To promote compliance with national employment and labour laws ● To protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain ● To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and the health of workers ● To avoid the use of forced labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working conditions and management of worker relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Human resources policies and procedures – Working conditions and terms of employment – Workers' organisations – Non-discrimination and equal opportunity – Retrenchment – Grievance mechanism ● Protecting the work force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child labour – Forced labour

Performance Standard	Objectives	IFC Requirements
PS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid or minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding and minimising pollution from project activities To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water To reduce project related GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHS Workers engaged by third parties Supply chain Resource efficiency GHG Water consumption Pollution prevention Waste management Hazardous materials management Pesticide use
PS4 – Community Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with the relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the affected communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure and equipment design and safety Hazardous materials management and safety Ecosystem services Community exposure to disease Emergency preparedness and response Security personnel
PS5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs To avoid forced eviction To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected To improve or restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design Compensation and benefits for displaced persons Community engagement Grievance mechanism Resettlement and livelihood restoration planning and implementation Displacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement Economic displacement Private sector responsibilities under government-managed resettlement
PS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and conserve biodiversity To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and conservation of biodiversity, broken down as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modified habitat

Performance Standard	Objectives	IFC Requirements
Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural habitat Critical habitat Legally protected and internationally-recognised areas Alien Invasive Species (AIS) Management of ecosystem services Sustainable management of living natural resources Supply chains
PS7 - IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and natural resource-based livelihoods of IPs To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of IPs, or when avoidance is not feasible, to minimise and/or compensate for such impacts To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for IPs in a culturally appropriate manner To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on informed consultation and participation (ICP) with IPs affected by a project throughout the project's lifecycle To ensure the FPIC of the affected communities of IPs, when the circumstances described in this PS are present To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of IPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Avoidance of adverse impacts Participation and consent Circumstances requiring FPIC Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use Relocation of IPs from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use Critical cultural heritage Mitigation and development benefits Private sector responsibilities where government is responsible for managing IPs' issues
PS8 - Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of cultural heritage in project design and execution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chance finds procedures Consultation Community access Removal of replicable cultural heritage Removal of non-replicable cultural heritage Critical cultural heritage Project's use of cultural heritage

