
Integrating Environmental and Social Safeguards into Programming and Implementation

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Presentation Outline

OUTLINE

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1. Historical background

- Prior to 2003, Zimbabwe did not have laws to compel project developers to integrate environmental and social safeguards in project development
- 2003, enactment of the Environmental Management Act- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) made mandatory
- The IDBZ, like other project developers, complied with this requirement only on an ad hoc basis, i.e. , considering environmental and social safeguards only for purposes of getting development approvals – there were no structures to institutionalize safeguards integration
- However, being a Development Finance Institution (DFI) there was pressure to mainstream safeguards in the aftermath of [a major world conference?](#)
- In 2016, the Bank was nominated by the Government as the National Implementing Entity (“NIE”) to the Green Climate Fund (“GCF”)
- The Bank no longer had a choice, it had to institutionalize safeguards in order to better meet national requirements and the GCF standards
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards were adopted

2. Institutional changes at Bank level

- ☞ New division created – *Climate Finance and Sustainability Division*
- ☞ *Resource Mobilization Division* became a fully fledged Department – *Resource Mobilization and Climate Finance Department*
- ☞ Staff recruitment to fill posts in the new Division:
 - Manager- Climate Finance and Sustainability
 - Environmental and Social Sustainability Expert
 - Gender and Social Expert
 - Climate Finance Expert

3. Enabling Policy Framework for Safeguards Integration

- The Bank prepared the necessary policies to enable the integration of safeguards
- Policies had to be consistent with both national and GCF requirements
- Developed the following policies:
 - *Environmental and Social Sustainability (E&S) Policy*
 - *Gender Policy*
- *Environmental and Social Sustainability Management System* (ESSMS) to operationalise the two policies
- Providing the framework within which to identify, monitor and manage adverse impacts of the Bank's projects

4. Entrenchment of Sustainability In Bank Operations

- Entrenching sustainability as a guiding principle is critical in ensuring that safeguards are integrated in an institution's operations
- The Bank adopted the Triple Bottom Line (Triple P) concept as a framework with which to entrench sustainability

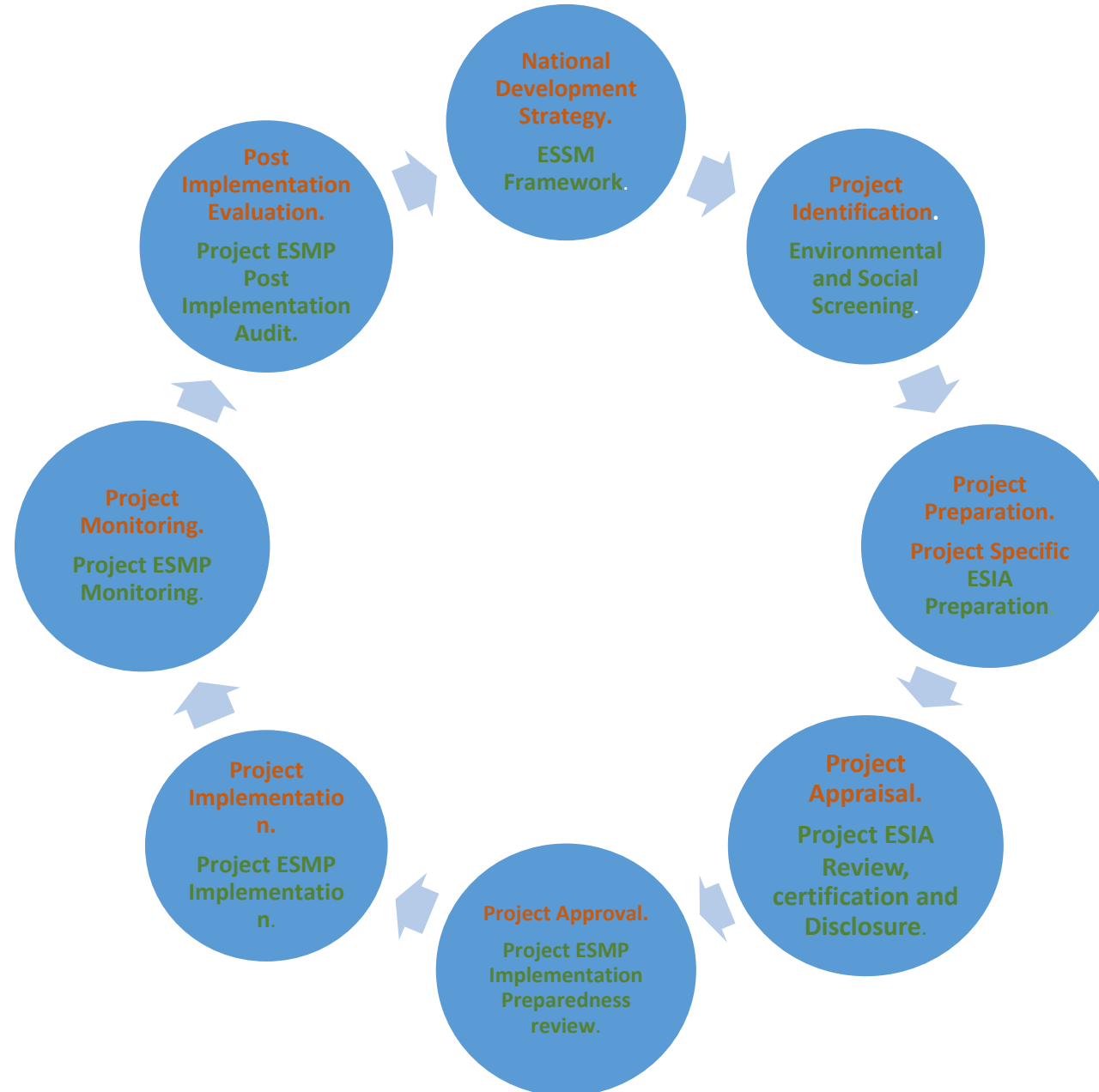


5. Approaches to safeguards integration

The bank has adopted a two pronged approach to safeguards integration at project preparation, implementation and operation phases

- a) Integrating the conventional project life cycle and the ESIA cycle
- b) Consideration of the *International Finance Corporation's* Performance Standards at the ESIA preparation stage, the project implementation phase and the operation phase (monitoring)

a) Integrating the project life cycle with the ESIA Cycle



At project approval stage, how would you ensure that the safeguards identified and agreed on as applicable are implemented once the project has been approved and moves on to implementation?



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks

- Guidelines for identifying and managing environmental and social risks and impacts
- Monitoring impacts throughout the life of a project



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 2 – Labour and Working Conditions

- Emphasis on protection of the fundamental rights of workers in the workplace



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

- Protection of the natural environment through efficient utilization and preventing pollution



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 4 – Community health and safety

- Community exposure to risks and impacts associated with project implementation
- Developers have a responsibility to avoid or minimize risks to the community



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 5 – Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

- How is land for a project acquired?
- Who is dispossessed?
- Physical displacements - development induced displacements
- Livelihoods issues- economic displacement
- Compensation issues
- Is the process fair and transparent?
- Benefit sharing



Case study – Displaced People- Dam Project



ZBC News Online @ZBCNewsOnline · 26m

JUST IN: Marovanyathi Dam in Buhera is now spilling due to the heavy rains and houses in the vicinity have been destroyed. Rescue teams have been called in for assistance. The families are said to have ignored calls to relocate from the area during the construction of the dam.



From what you saw in the picture, what are the implications of neglecting or poorly managing safeguards when planning and implementing a dam project?



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 6 – Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

- Sustainably utilization of biodiversity to avoid extinction
- Building on the Convention on Biodiversity



IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard 7 – Indigenous Peoples

- Social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies
- These are often marginalized
- Creation of opportunities for such people
- Enable them to benefit from a project



IFC Performance Standards

- Performance Standard 8 – Cultural heritage
 - Protection of cultural resources when implementing infrastructure projects
 - Identify one cultural heritage issue which can be encountered when implementing an infrastructure project?
 - How would you mitigate the impact?



Conclusion

- The integration of safeguards into programming and project implementation is critical in enhancing project sustainability
- Good practice demands that institutions implement safeguards in a proactive manner
- Lack of or poor integration of safeguards often comes with costs to the institution not only in financial terms but reputational terms as well





THANK YOU.TATENDA. SIYABONGA!

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