



WFP Environmental Policy Update to the Executive Board

Rome, October 30th 15:30-17:00

Presented by

Policy and Programme Division OSZ
Management Services Division RMM

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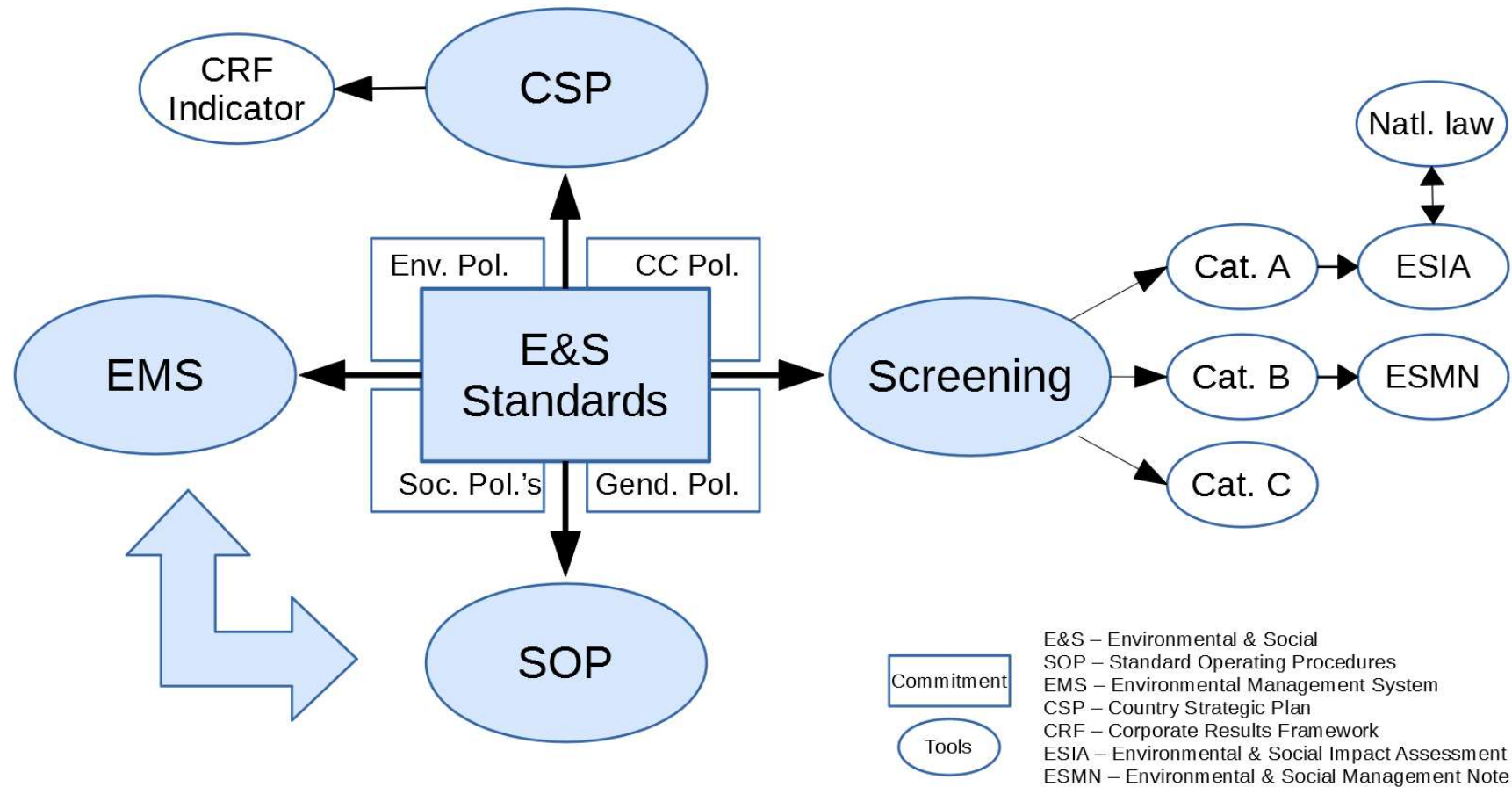
Agenda

- Commitments in the Environmental Policy 2017
- Progress to date
 - Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
 - Environmental and Social Standards
 - Environmental and Social Screening of activities
 - Environmental Management System (EMS)
- Future implementation

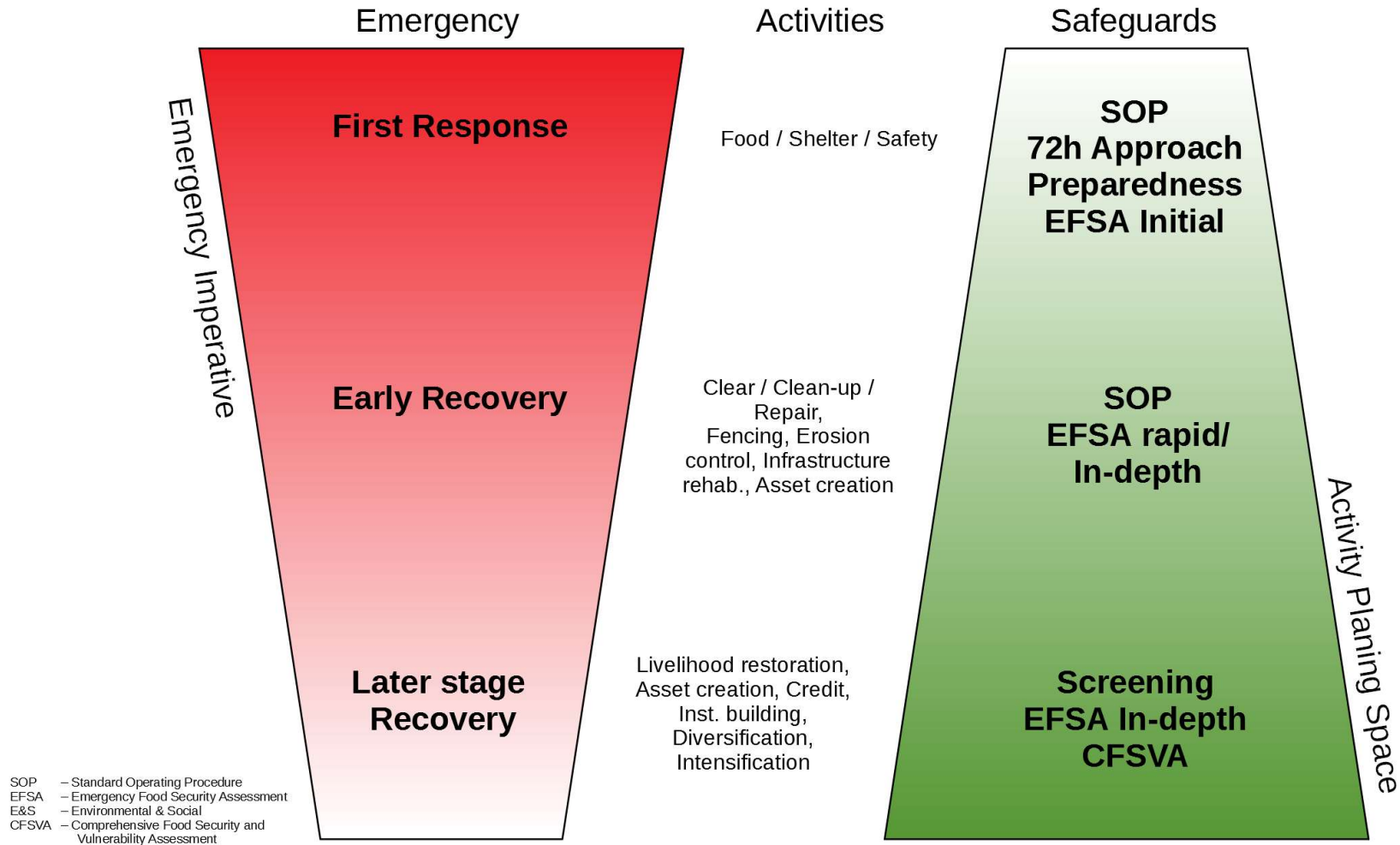
Policy Commitments

- Establish and maintain standards, screening and EMS (para 40)
- All new activities related to CSPs to be screened at earliest stages of design (paras 39, 51)
- Screening consistent with enterprise risk management policy (para 42)
- Applies to both development and emergency/humanitarian interventions (para 38)
- Phased implementation (para 50)
 - First 2-3 years: procedures/systems set up, tested, improved; guidelines/training launched
 - Consolidated procedures/systems rolled out to all country operations, training scaled up

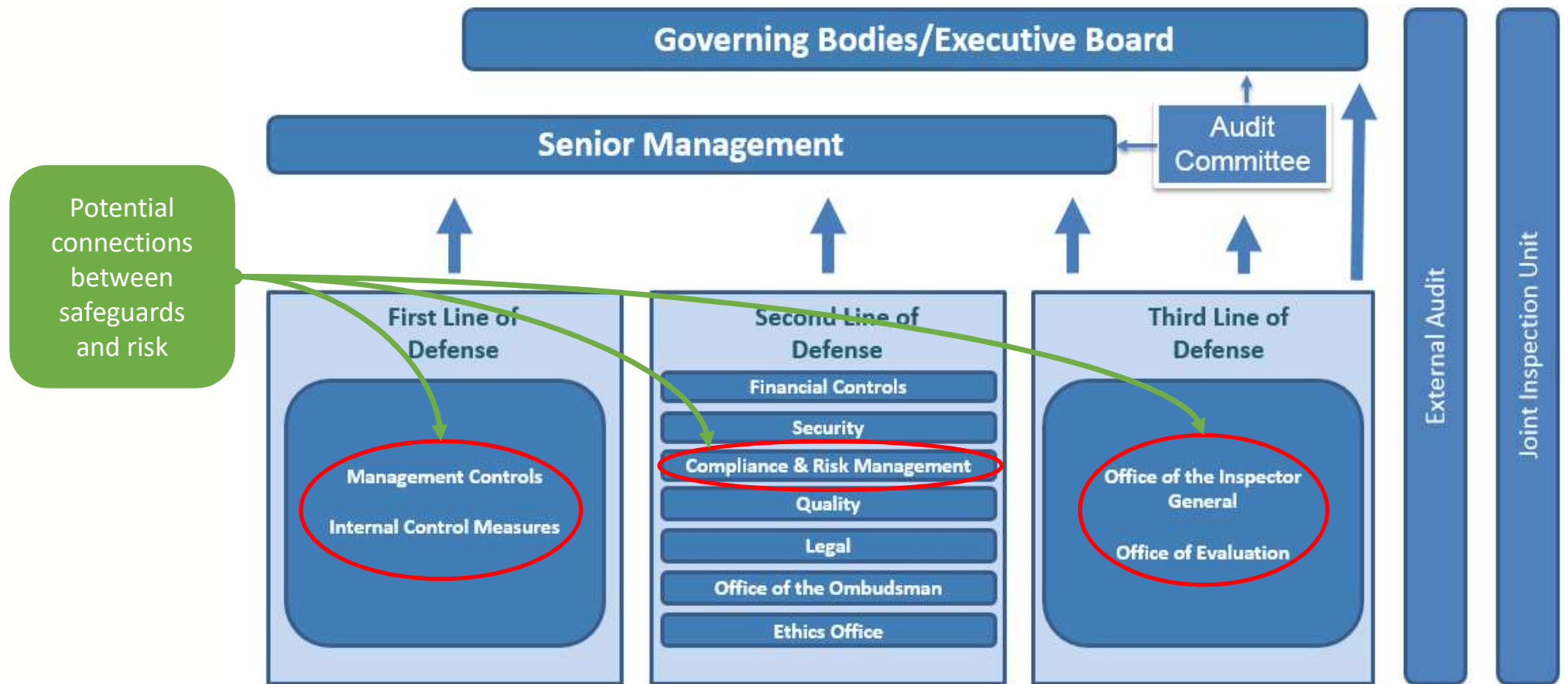
WFP E&S Safeguard Framework



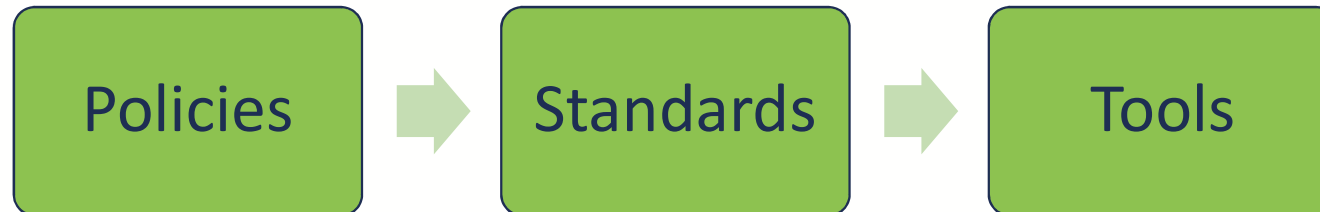
WFP E&S Safeguards in the Emergency–Development Continuum



Safeguards in WFP Risk Management



WFP Environmental and Social Standards



- Minimum requirements for non-violation of WFP policies
- Informed by UN Inter-agency Common Approach
- Short (2 page) reference documents in simple language

Environmental

- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Sustainable natural resource management
- Resource efficiency and waste management
- Pollution prevention and management
- Climate Change

Social

- Human rights
- Gender equality
- Community health, safety and security
- Accountability to affected populations

Standards Examples

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

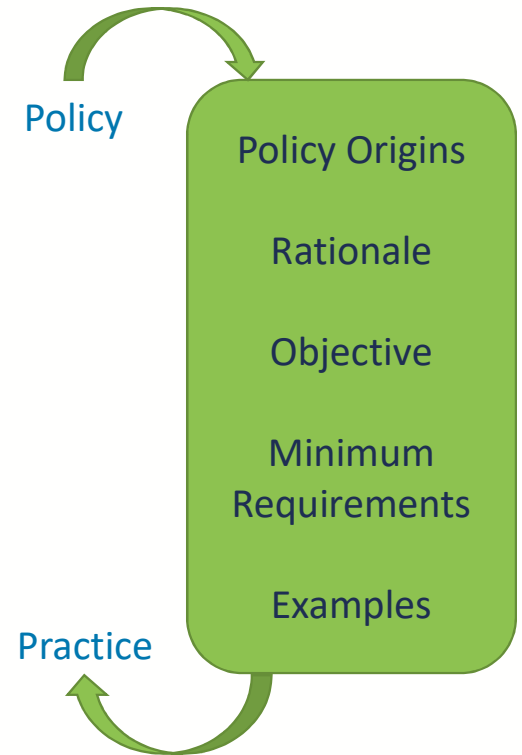
Minimum requirements

- Avoid significant reduction or loss of biodiversity, the degradation of natural ecosystems and/or the diminishment of ecosystem services. Avoid significant conversion or degradation of critical or natural habitats.
- Identify and assess direct and indirect impacts on habitats and biodiversity and apply a precautionary approach to natural resource use and management.
- Minimize clearing of land, particularly of natural forests and other natural resources of environmental importance. Implement any unavoidable clearing to minimize soil erosion, adverse hydrological changes and habitat degradation.

Gender

Minimum Requirements

- Promote gender equality, equal opportunities, and fair treatment of women and men in all phases of the programme/activity cycle, from the initial needs assessment to the final evaluation.
- Ensure the particular food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met, including by adapting food assistance to different needs and ensuring equal participation and decision-making by women and girls
- Ensure supported activities do not discriminate against women and girls, or reinforce gender-based inequalities and exclusion, or have disproportionately adverse gender-related impacts.



Environmental & Social Screening

- Inspired by FAO, IFAD and others
- Identifies unwanted potential impacts at activity planning stage
- Goal is to make routine part of activity design
- Applies to all activities with distinct planning phase
- “Degree of Concern” determines if further action needed
- Ensures policy commitments from several units are integrated at planning stage
- Done by teams of activity planners, beneficiaries, resource persons

Screening example

E&S Standard 4 Pollution Prevention and Management		Concern	Y/N	Definition / Comments
4.1 Could the activity lead to significantly increased release of pollution (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during construction or operation?				Incl. aesthetic values. This includes all discharges to water including soil runoff, discharges into the ground including septic tank waste and air pollution from use of generators, vehicles, or from onsite burning of waste or cooking fuel
Level 2	4.1.1 Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during construction or as result of accidents?	Medium		In this context, dangerous is any level that breaches nationally established limits, or World Health Organization thresholds.
	4.1.2 Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during normal operation?	Medium		In this context, dangerous is any level that breaches nationally established limits, or World Health Organization thresholds.
	4.1.3 Will the activity lead to any open burning of plastic waste during construction or operation?	Medium		
	4.1.4 Could the activity lead to significant negative impacts on visual aesthetic values?	Medium		This concerns the value in relation to aesthetics e.g. in relation to tourism or a locally cherished landscape etc. If no particular value, then would be No
4.2 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances subject to international bans?				Mercury – Minamata, Annex III Rotterdam convention, Stockholm convention (POPS), Basel convention and (for Africa) the Bamako convention, ILO convention on asbestos, Montreal protocol (ozone depleting gases) and any other materials defined as hazardous above.
Level 2	4.2.1 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials, including asbestos and ozone depleting gases?	Medium		Hazardous substances include any substance governed by local laws concerning import, storage, transport or use in the country of use, or in any country the substance would have to travel through to reach its end destination. It includes asbestos and ozone-depleting gases.
	4.2.2 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials subject to international bans?	High		Substances subject to international bans include persistent organic pollutants – POPS, and mercury)

Environmental Management System

- UN agencies committed to EMS in 2013, based on ISO 14001
- A systematic approach to identifying/managing environmental risks from ongoing operations/activities
 - Procurement
 - Logistics
 - Facilities and asset management
 - Official travel
- Complement to the screening process: both reflect standards



Environmental Management System

- Currently concluding pilot in WFP Kenya
 - Initial environmental review
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Goals/Targets
 - Action Plan
 - Ongoing: develop guidance/training
 - Roles & responsibilities established to enable/track progress
- Next Steps
 - Multi-site EMS: centralised documentation, localised action plans
 - Develop templates/process to deliver faster, at scale
 - Optimise use of existing data/info (WFP & other sources)
 - Finalise next wave of sites



Future implementation

- Continue mainstreaming environment as cross cutting issue into corporate policies, processes, manuals, training
- Rollout of safeguards, expansion of EMS and associated guidance
- Receive feedback, revise tools/processes
- Develop/deliver training to staff and partners
- Sustainable support structure:
 - Technical support from Global HQ
 - Implementing support: RBs
 - Focal points in COs
 - Embed environment in governance processes

Thank you!

Questions?