

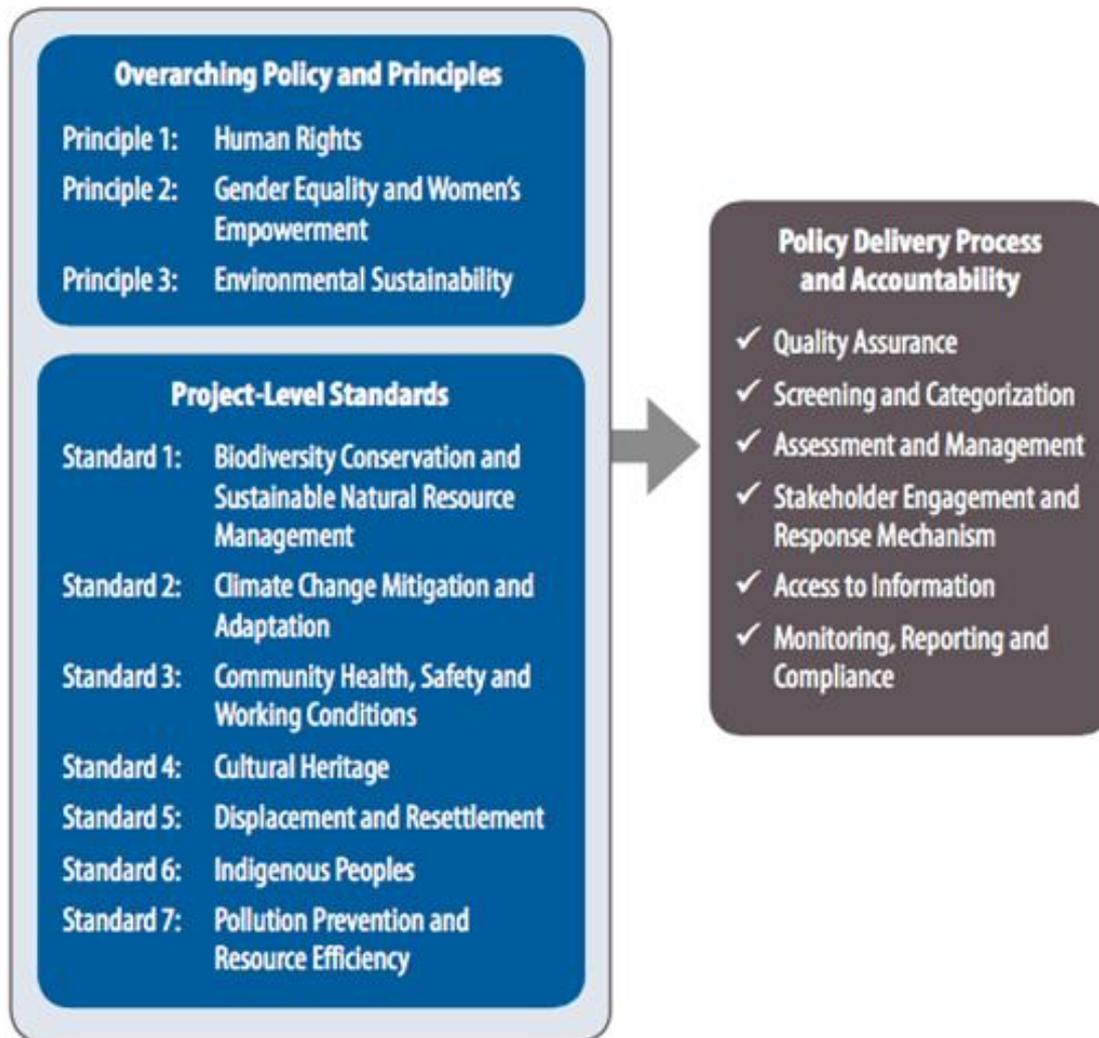
Environmental and Social Safeguards

Pete Wulf

Lao PDR, UNDP and Safeguards

- Key Documents include
 - Lao Laws including
 - Law on Environmental Protection 2012;
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines 2012;
 - Ministerial Instruction on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process of the Investment Projects and Activities 2013;
 - Ministerial Instruction on Initial Environmental Examination of the Investment Projects and Activities 2013;
 - UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards
 - effective 1 January 2015
 - Environmental and Social Screening Procedure
 - Originally 2012
 - Revised March 2016
 - Stakeholder Response Mechanism
 - effective 1 January 2015
 - Social and Environmental Compliance Unit Investigation Guidelines
 - Audit Team

Social and Environmental Standards



Safeguards Standards

1) Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<i>Maintain and enhance the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems.</i>
2) Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<i>Ensure UNDP projects are sensitive to climate change risks and do not contribute to increased vulnerability.</i>
3) Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<i>Avoid or minimize risks and impacts to community health and safety, with particular attention to marginalized groups.</i>
4) Cultural Heritage	<i>Ensure that Cultural Heritage is protected in the course of development activities.</i>
5) Displacement and Resettlement	<i>Avoid physical and economic displacement in UNDP projects.</i>
6) Indigenous Peoples	<i>Promote and protect indigenous people's rights – especially concerning their lands, territories, traditional livelihoods, cultures and resources.</i>
7) Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<i>Meet international standards for preventing pollution and using resources efficiently.</i>

GCF Safeguards for the Project

Using World Bank/International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards

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

PS2: Labour and working conditions

PS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

PS4: Community health, safety and security

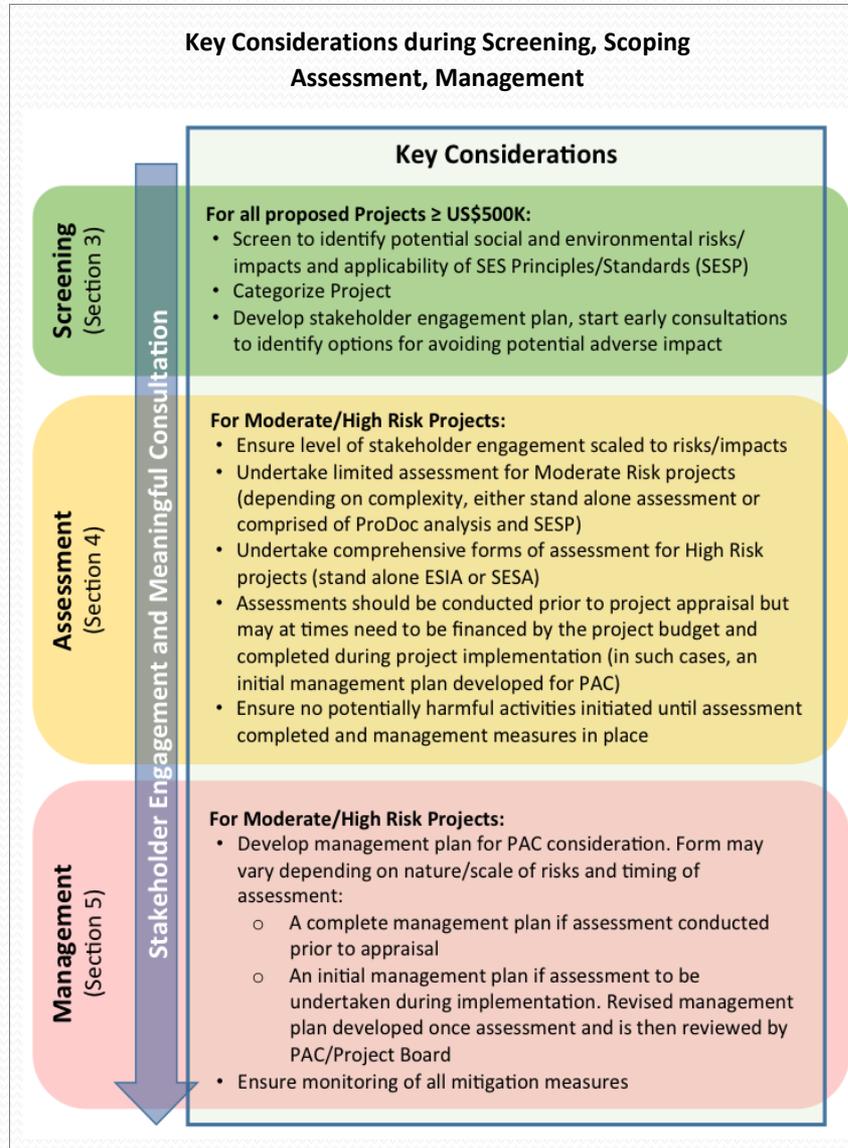
PS5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

PS6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

PS7: Indigenous peoples

PS8: Cultural heritage

Screening, Assessment & Management



Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism must:

- be a legitimate process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assures stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;
 - allow simple and streamlined access to the Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism for all stakeholders and provide adequate assistance for those that may have faced barriers in the past to be able to raise their concerns;
 - provide clear and known procedures for each stage of the Grievance Redress Mechanism process, and provides clarity on the types of outcomes available to individuals and groups;
 - ensure equitable treatment to all concerned and aggrieved individuals and groups through a consistent, formal approach that, is fair, informed and respectful to a complaint and/or concern;
 - to provide a transparent approach, by keeping any aggrieved individual/group informed of the progress of their complaint, the information that was used when assessing their complaint and information about the mechanisms that will be used to address it; and
 - enable continuous learning and improvements to the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Through continued assessment, the learnings may reduce potential complaints and grievances.
- If all else fails, UNDP compliance review - www.undp.org/secu-srm