



When the World Bank provides governments with financing to invest in projects — such as building roads, connecting people to electricity, or treating wastewater — it aims to ensure that the people and the environment are protected from **potential adverse impacts**. The World Bank does this through policies that identify, avoid, and minimize harm to people and the environment.

These policies require the borrowing governments to address certain environmental and social risks in order to receive the World Bank support for investment projects. Over the years, experience shows that including environmental and social considerations into project design and implementation improves development outcomes and eventually end extreme poverty.

The Environmental Risk Management (ERM) Agenda

The Environmental Risk Management (ERM) agenda is part of the Environment, Natural Resources and Blue Economy (ENB) global practice that focuses on achieving sustainable development of World Bank projects by encouraging sustainable management of natural resources and considering mitigation measures for a greater range of environmental risks and impacts using the Safeguard Policies or ESF (Environmental Social Framework).



A Holistic Approach

The ERM agenda is built around the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The frameworks enable the World Bank and Borrowers to better manage environmental and social risks of projects, while improving development outcomes through Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

Safeguard Policies

The current environmental and social policies of the World Bank are known as the "Safeguard Policies". It is a mechanism for addressing environmental and social issues in project design, implementation and operation, as well as providing a framework for consultation with communities and for public disclosure. There are in total 8 Safeguard Policies (5 Environment, 3 Social) and 2 related Legal Policies (Dispute areas and international waterways).

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

In August 2016, the World Bank adopted a new set of environmental and social policies called the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). As of Oct 1, 2018, the ESF applies to all new World Bank investment project financing. With existing projects continuing to apply the Safeguard Policies, the two systems will run in parallel for an estimated seven years.

Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)



ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.



ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions.



ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.



ESS 4: Community Health and Safety.



ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.



ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.



ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.



ESS 8: Cultural Heritage.



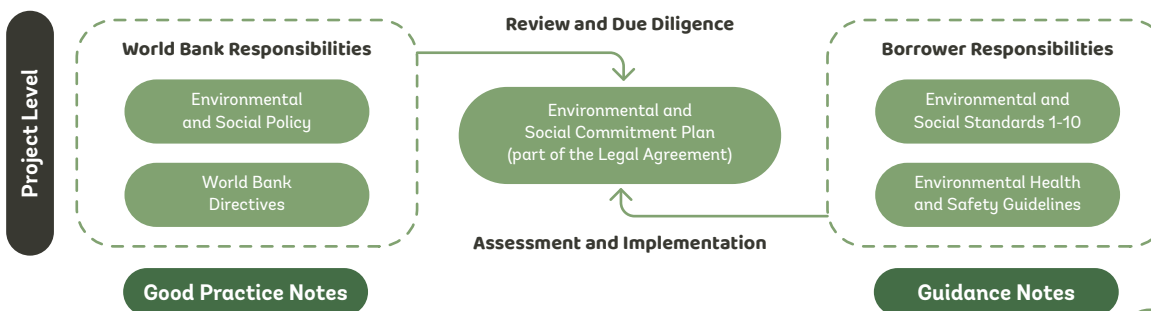
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries.



ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

A Vision for Sustainable Development:

How Environmental and Social Framework fits into the World Bank Project Cycle





Supportive and Facilitative

The ERM team provides support on capacity building and application of ESF and Safeguard policies throughout the project lifecycle.

- 1 PROJECT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT**
Identify and mitigate project environmental risk by supporting the preparation of environmental management instruments, public consultations, and management of implementation measures through support missions.
- 2 WORKSHOP/ COACHING CLINIC**
Continuous efforts in enhancing the capacity of project implementation counterparts (government agencies, NGOs, and other financial intermediaries) in environmental risk management throughout project implementation.
- 3 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT TRAININGS**
Contribute to building the knowledge of environmental risk management best practices to the wider public as part of the World Bank's commitment to environmental sustainability.



A Positive Investment

If applied consistently, anticipating and mitigating environmental risks fosters resilience, prepares against unexpected shocks, as well as addresses climate change impacts. The Environmental Risk Management (ERM) agenda achieves this positive investment through:

- +** Emphasizing the importance of protections for people and the environment as well as achieving sustainable development through capacity building, institution building and increasing country ownership;
- +** Enhancing efficiency for both the Borrower and the World Bank by requiring timely and proportional response to the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts.



To learn more, visit



World Bank Environmental and Social Policies: <https://bit.ly/3v0iLYB>

Contact

Krisnan Pitradjaja Isomartana, Senior Environmental Specialist,
kisomartana@worldbank.org



ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Indonesia Network of Learning Centers for Environmental and Social Sustainability (NLCs-ESS)

Established in 2017 with the support of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and The World Bank Australia Safeguards Partnership (WBASP), the center builds upon existing Indonesian institutions accredited to deliver Environmental Impact Assessment training. By the end of 2020, the network of learning centers has hosted trainings and workshops for almost 300 clients and country environmental and social practitioners.



Learn more:
<https://bit.ly/3jil97y>

