



**World Bank's Safeguard Policies, Review and Update
Stage 2
Summary of Feedback**

Date: February 2, 2015

Location (City, Country): Cusco, Peru

Audience (Government, Civil Society, etc.): Government

Specific participant comments
1. General Comments
<p><i>Comments and Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is concern about the availability of the necessary resources to implement the new Environmental and Social Framework, in the World Bank as well as in the borrowing countries. • The World Bank should emphasize policy enforcement as issues are not in regulations' design or language but rather in their enforcement. • Bank financed projects should help build governments' institutional capacities, including environmental education.
2. A Vision for Sustainable Development
N/A
3. World Bank Environmental and Social Policy
N/A

4. Environmental and Social Standard (ESS1): Evaluation and management of environmental and social risks and impacts

Comments and Recommendations

- World Bank funded projects should take into consideration **non physical disabilities, such as sensory or psycho social disability, among others.**
- The Bank should promote **universal access to education for people with disabilities.**
- It is important to **promote the use of appropriate terms to designate people with disabilities.** Offensive words such as the disabled, handicapped, etc. must not be used

5. Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Labor and working conditions

N/A

6. Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS 3): Effectiveness in resources and pollution prevention

Comments and Recommendations

- **Environmental auditing** should be included as a mechanism to prevent environmental pollution.
- Water based projects should take account of potential **upstream impacts.**
- Regulations should consider the impacts of Bank investments on climate change, especially regarding **greenhouse gas emissions. Norms concerning climate change should cut across all Bank's environmental guidelines.**

7. Environmental and Social Standard 4 (ESS 4): Community and Health Security

Comments and Recommendations

- The **use and sale of agrochemicals should be carefully regulated,** especially highly toxic pesticides that can have negative impacts on people's health.

8. Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5): Land purchases, restriction to land use and involuntary resettlement
N/A
9. Environmental and Social Standard 6 (ESS 6): Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of live natural resources
<p><i>Comments and Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESS 6 should forbid the use of genetically modified organisms in World Bank financed projects because of their impact on biodiversity. • Environmental assessments should consider post-project environmental effects, in particular the effect of irrigation infrastructure on water resources typically poorly managed in Peru.
10. Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS 7): Indigenous peoples
<p><i>Comments and Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some rural communities call themselves indigenous but government does not consider them as such. Care should be put to take into account the communities' self-identification, especially when government does not consider them indigenous.
11. Environmental and Social Standard 8 (ESS 8): Cultural Heritage
<p><i>Comments and Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Framework should take both cultural and natural heritage into account. In Peru, they go together.
12. Environmental and Social Standard 9 (ESS 9): Financial intermediaries
N/A

13. Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS 10): Dissemination of information and participation of stakeholders

Comments and Recommendations

- **Civil society must be involved in monitoring of projects during implementation.** In Peru, there have been instances in which environmental management plan requirements have not been met.

Questions

- How would ESS 10 apply when communities in a project's **direct impact zones agree to a project opposed by people living in indirect impact zones**? Some projects in Peru were frustrated because of the local communities' opposition. This created social and environmental impacts. How can the Framework help address these issues?