# Using ICT to improve the World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines

The WBG and social media engagement



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# HOW WE USED ICT TO:

Expand our knowledge of the EHS Guidelines stakeholders

Find the most effective channels to inform and consult

Improve the usability of the FHS Guidelines



#### Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines GENERAL EHS GUIDELINES: INTRODUCTION



#### Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines

#### Introduction

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)<sup>1</sup>. When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These **General EHS Guidelines** are designed to be used together with the relevant **Industry Sector EHS Guidelines** which provide guidance to users on EHS issues in specific industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at:

www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/Environmental/Guidelines

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them. The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment in which site-specific variables, such as host country context, assimilative capacity of the environment, and other project factors, are taken into account. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be

based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EHS Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment.

The General EHS Guidelines are organized as follows:



APRIL 30, 2007



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar charumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the renge of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may indust, but are not imitted to, verying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity as well as verying levels of finencial entails.

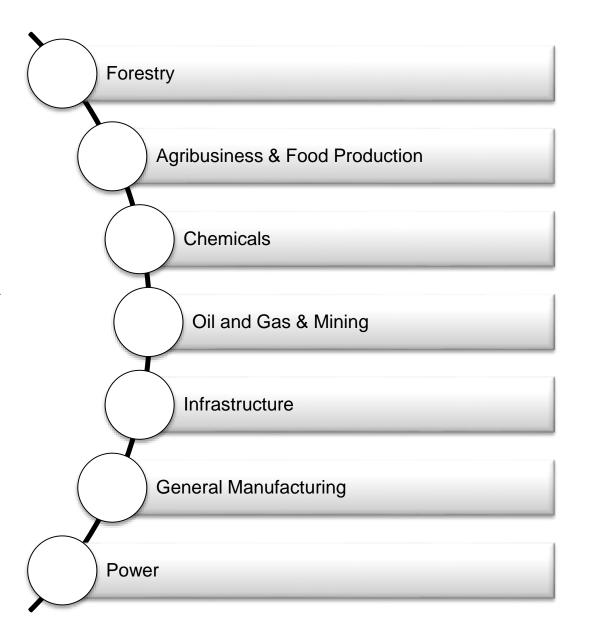
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For IFC, such assessment is carried out consistent with Performance Standard 1 and for the World Bank, with Operational Policy 4.01.

# WHAT ARE THE EHS GUIDELINES?

Technical reference documents

Performance levels for new facilities

1 General + 62 Industryspecific EHS Guidelines





# RATIONALE FOR THE REVISION OF THE EHS GUIDELINES

Ensure consistency with 2012 IFC Sustainability Framework

Reflect current Good
International Industry Practice

Improve consistency across
EHS Guidelines



IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

Effective January 1, 2012



# WHO IS USING THE EHS GUIDELINES?

Clients

Workers

Communities









80 Equator Principles Financial Institutions

34 OECD Export Credit Agencies

15 European Development Financial Institutions

And many more...





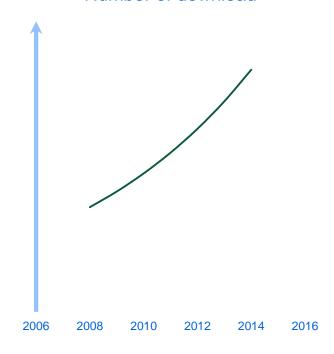
# 50,000<sub>/year</sub>

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#### Number of download





## Where are the users of the EHS Guidelines?

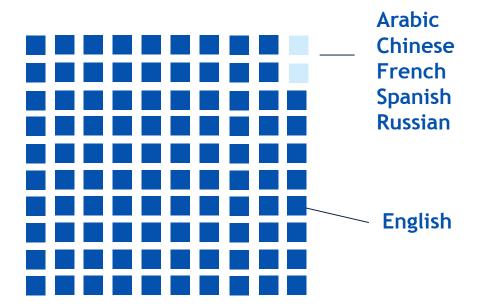


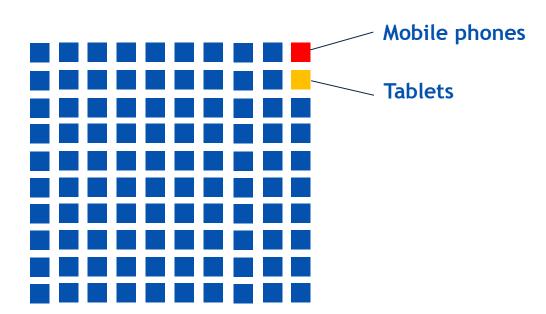


# HOW DO THEY USES THE EHS GUIDELINES?

English

Mobile users









### **SOCIAL MEDIAS**

EHS Guidelines presence on the main social medias is almost non-existent

Not always conducive to technical discussions



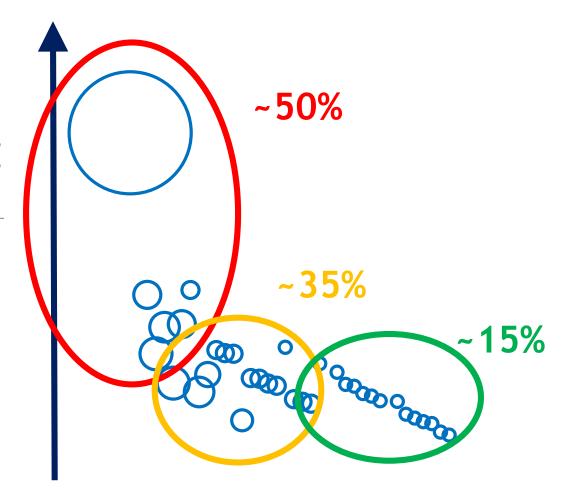


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# HOW TO PRIORITIZE THE REVISION?

Survey to identify gaps & outdated information

Number of downloads





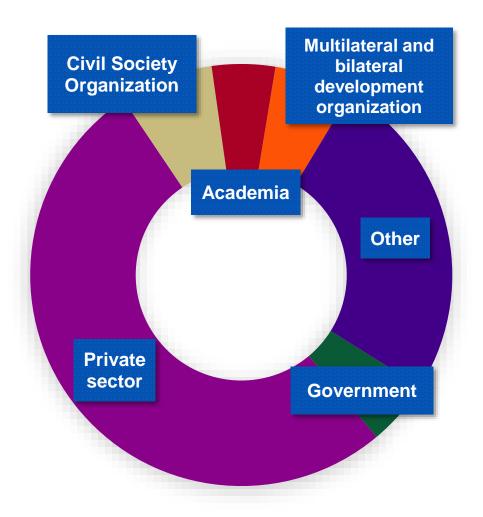
## TARGETING STAKEHOLDERS

New dedicated webpage

www.ifc.org/ehsguidelinesrevision

Sector specific stakeholders analysis

Mailing list





# HOW TO CONSULT THE EHS GUIDELINES STAKEHOLDERS?

Accessibility

Transparency

Consistency



#### Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines PERENNAL PLANTATION CROP PRODUCTION

2007 VERSION VS. 2015 DRAFT REVISED VERSION



### Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Perennial Plantation Crop Production

#### Introduction

 The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)). When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and

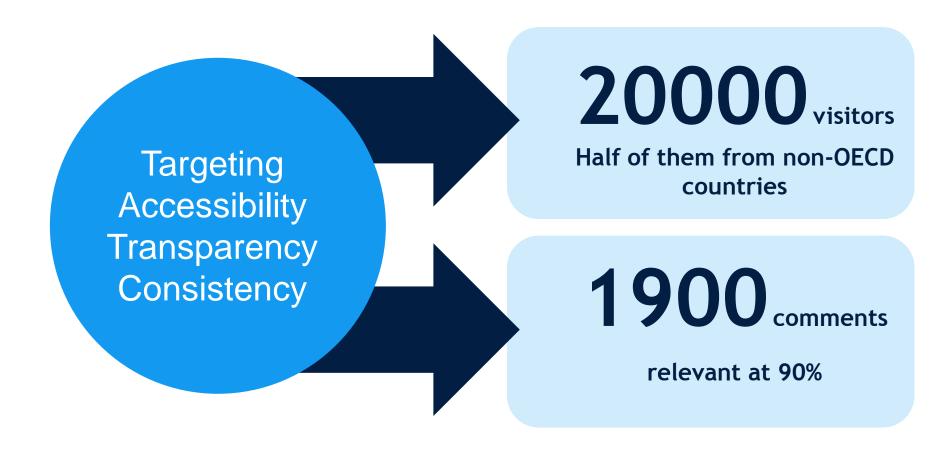
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- standards. These industry sector EHS Guidelines are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which provides guidance to users on common EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at:

  www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.
- The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to
  be achievable in new facilities farms and forests by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of
  the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities farming and forestry systems may involve the establishment of sitespecific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them.
- The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment in which site-specific variables,



### SUCCESSFUL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS





#### THE REVISED EHS GUIDELINES ARE HERE



Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING



#### Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Vegetable Oil Processing

#### Introduction

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)<sup>1</sup>. When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These industry sector EHS guidelines are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which provides guidance to users on common EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at: www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsi/Content/Environmental/Guidelines

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environment, and other project factors, are taken into account. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EH5 Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EH5 Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment.

#### Applicability

The EHS Guidelines for Vegetable Oil Processing are applicable to facilities that extract and process oils and fats from vegetable sources. It covers crude oil production and refining processes, from the preparation of raw materials to the bottling and packaging of final products for human or animal consumption, among other uses. Annex A contains a full description of industry activities for this sector. The production of oilseeds, beans, and paim oil fresh fruit bunches at the plantations is covered by the EHS Guidelines for Annual Crop Production and the EHS Guidelines for Plantation Crop Production. This document is organized according to the following sections:

Section 1.0 — Industry-Specific Impacts and Management Section 2.0 — Performance Indicators and Monitoring

Section 3.0 — References

Annex A — General Description of Industry Activities



ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND SAFETY GUIDELINES VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

February 12, 2015

### ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

#### Introduction

- 1. The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These industry sector EHS Guidelines are designed to be used together with the General EHS Guidelines document, which provides guidance to users on common EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.
- The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them.
- 3. The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment in which site-specific variables, such as host country context, assimilative capacity of the environment, and other project factors, are taken into account. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons.
- 4. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EHS Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment.

#### APPLICABILITY

5. The EHS Guidelines for Vegetable Oil Production and Processing are applicable to facilities that extract and process oils and fats from a variety of seeds, grains, and nuts; these include canola, castor, cottonseed, mustard, olive, palm, palm-kernel, peanut (groundnut), rapeseed, safflower, send the soybean, and sunflower. Additionally covered are crude oil production and refining processes, from the preparation of raw materials to the bottling and packaging of final products for human or animal

APRIL 30, 2007



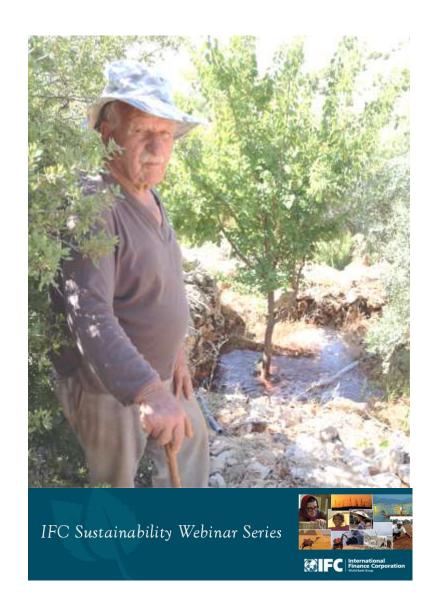
¹ Defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence, and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking, under the same or similar circumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the range of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may include, but are not limited to, varying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity, as well as varying levels of financial and technical feasibility.

# HOW TO FACILITATE THE USE OF THE EHS GUIDELINES?

Expand the number of electronic formats available

Prioritize translation

Webinar





## **ICT**

To better understand the EHS
Guidelines stakeholders and
their needs

To improve the usability

To be more cost effective



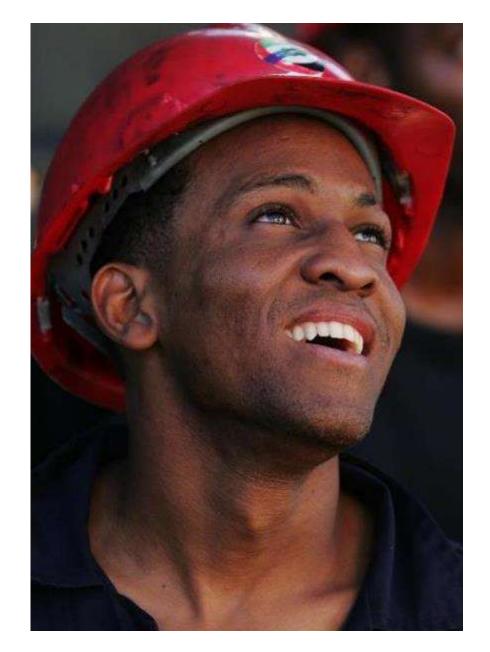


## WHAT IS NEXT?

Online tools

Training & Capacity building

Strengthening long-term relationships with partners





# HELP US IMPROVE THE EHS GUIDELINES

IFC's Sustainability Framework:
From Policy Update to Implementation

Fill the online survey:

www.ifc.org/EHSguidelines

And win a prize!

