



# Safeguarding People and the Environment: Choices and Tradeoffs

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# Outline

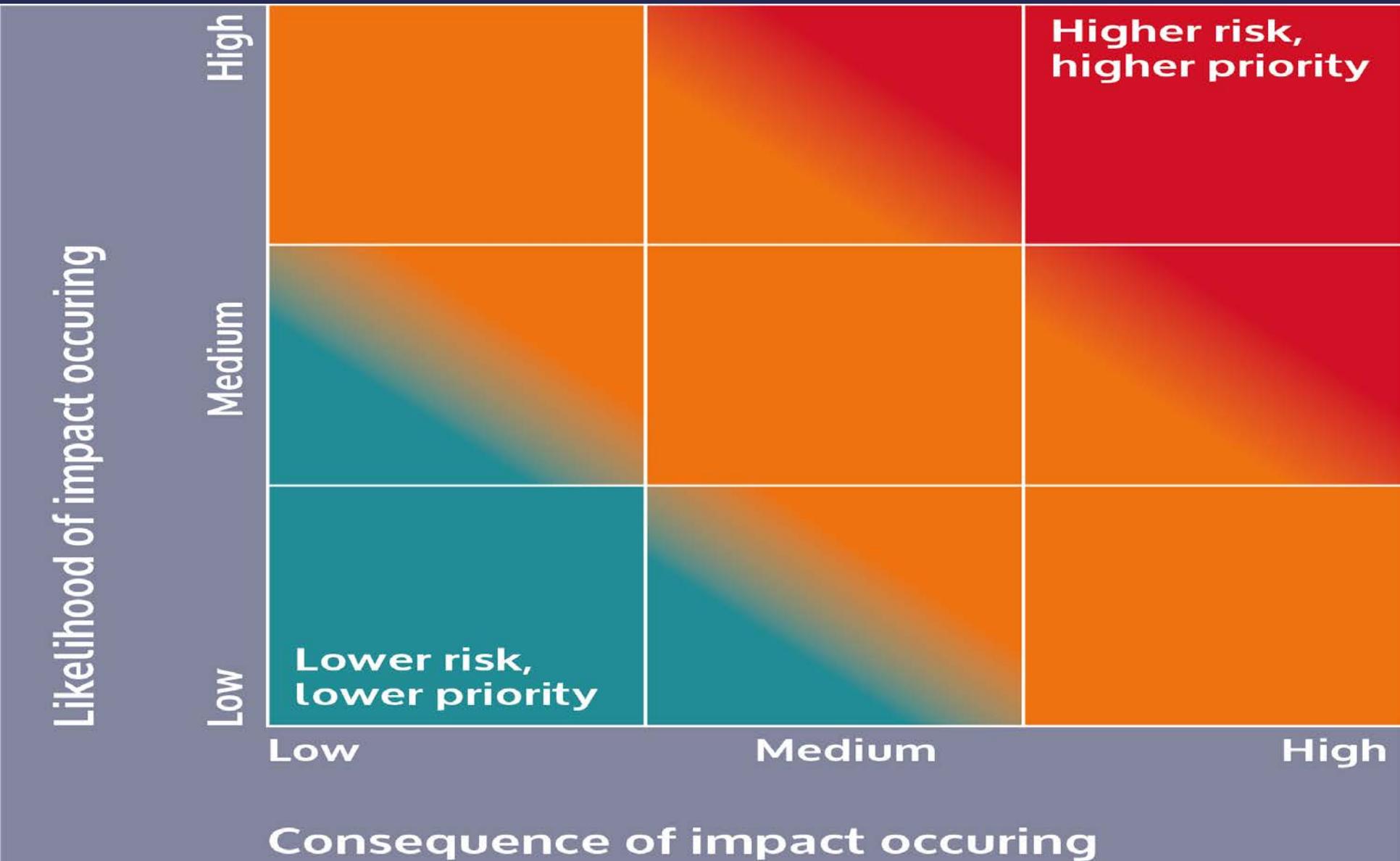
## Safeguards as Risk Management

- ▶ Project Risks and Impacts
- ▶ Mitigation Hierarchy
- ▶ World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

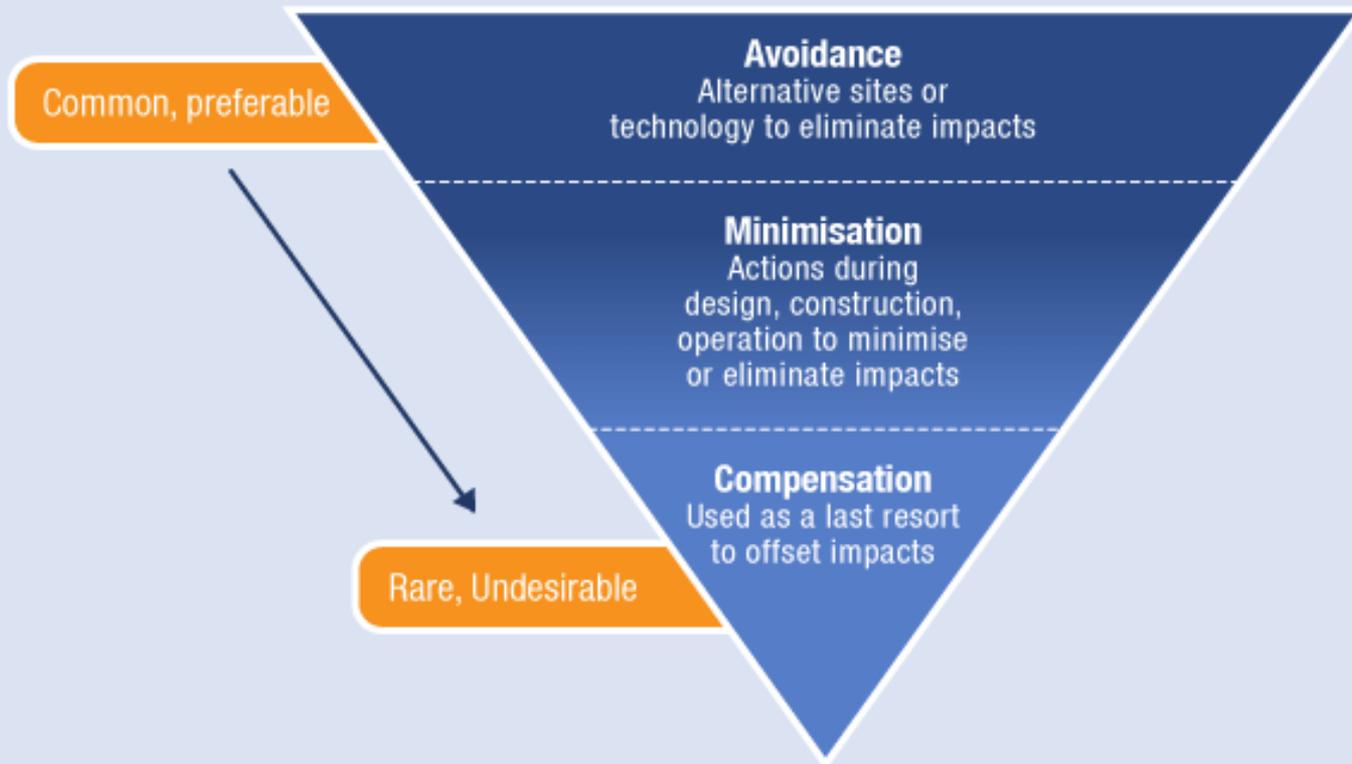
## Case Studies

- ▶ Tanzania Kihansi Dam
  - ▶ Uganda Transport Sector Development Project
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# Risk Assessment



# Mitigation Hierarchy



# Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)





## ESS1

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts



## ESS2

Labor and Working Conditions



## ESS3

Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management



## ESS4

Community Health and Safety



## ESS5

Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement



## ESS6

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



## ESS7

Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities



## ESS8

Cultural Heritage



## ESS9

Financial Intermediaries



## ESS10

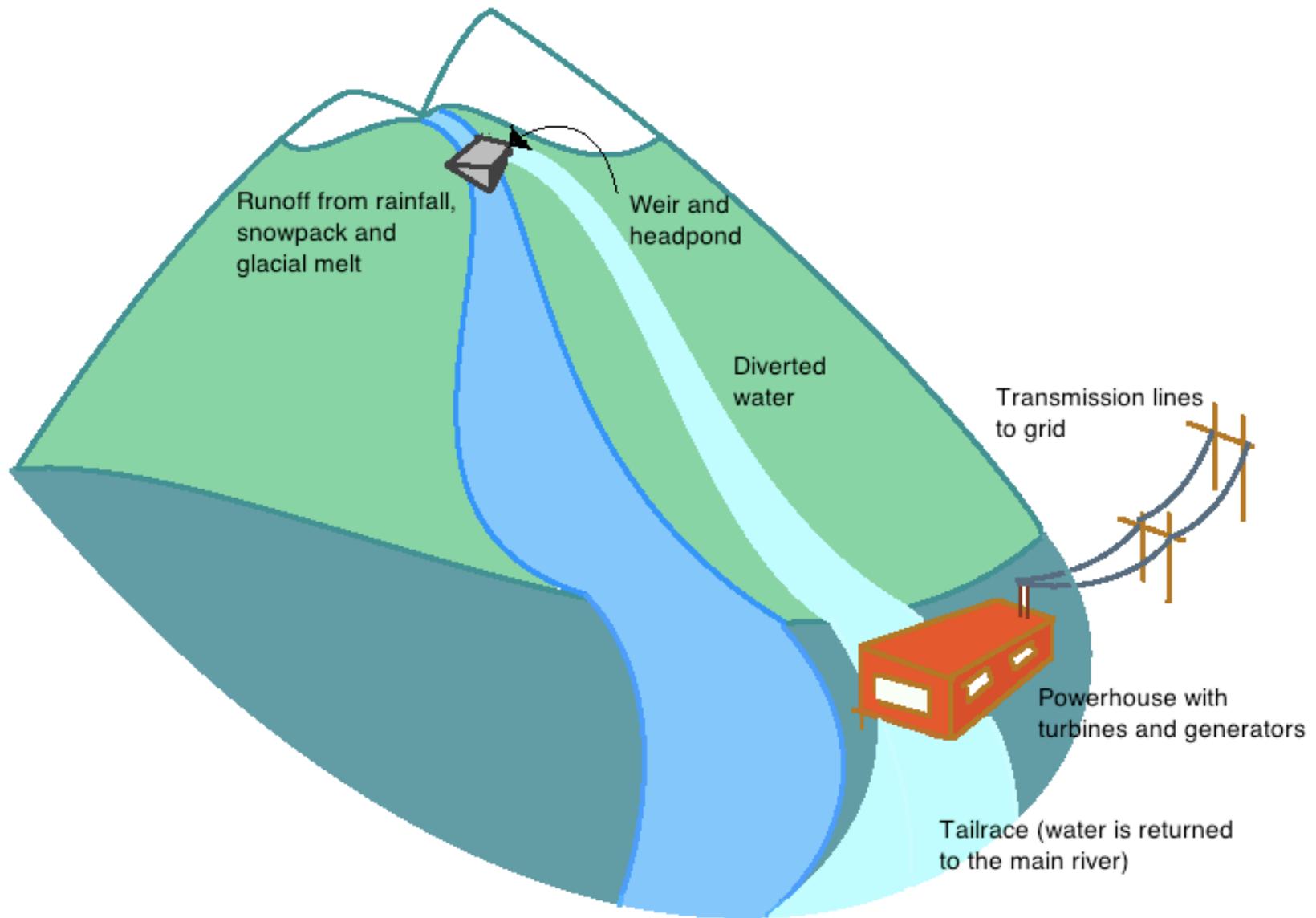
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure



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## Environmental Aspects

**4.62 The Lower Kihansi hydroelectric scheme is a Category A project for Environmental Assessment (EA). Consultants, on behalf of the government and TANESCO, prepared the EA in stages between 1989 and 1992. Concerned departments of the Government and TANESCO were involved, and extensive discussions with representatives of various interest groups have taken place in Tanzania. The final EA report, dated February 28, 1992, is available for review at TANESCO's headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Annex 4.10 gives a summary of this report. Most importantly, the Lower Kihansi dam will inundate 30 hectares and create a pondage of 1.4 million cubic meters. Roughly 50 percent of the affected area is agricultural land, and the remaining 50 percent is second-growth natural forest. The project will require the removal of two dwellings, which are occupied temporarily. The run-of-river project is not expected to have a serious downstream impact on wildlife or fisheries. The expected effects on flora and fauna should be minimal and temporary. The scheme will not adversely affect water quality, although an**









# Some Reflections

Risk versus reward: Critical Habitats as no-go areas

Dynamic nature of risks: Evolving knowledge

Mitigation as Development: Opportunities as reaction





## Some Questions

Was it right to cancel the project? Alternatives better?

What about the argument that unfortunately the socio-cultural context in Uganda includes child labor and violence against children?

Where do responsibilities of the World Bank begin and end?

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Thank you

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