

Safeguards Information for Projects-Outline Submission

Grant Programme Against Marine Litter

The grant programme against marine litter Marine Debris Framework – Regional hubs around the globe (in the following referred to as the grant programme) applies the ZUG Safeguards System, which consists of the Safeguards Standards, the Safeguards Policy as well as Exclusion Criteria and ensures compliance with environmental and social standards in the grant programme. The Safeguards System aims to protect people and assets from unintended negative impacts that may arise from project activities. Protected assets are:

- People and their human rights, health, protection and security
- Biodiversity, ecosystems and their services
- Soil, water, air, landscape and natural resources
- Cultural assets

The Safeguards Policy outlines how the grant program accounts for environmental and social aspects in order to effectively manage environmental and social risks in projects and counteract potential negative impacts.

ZUG's Safeguards standards are based on the environmental and social safeguards standards of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which temporarily uses the <u>Performance Standards (PS) on Environment and Social Responsibility of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)</u> (see table on page 2 and 3):

The Safeguards System therefore differs from project risks: they depict environmental and social risks that can arise from project activities, while providing approaches for avoiding, solving or mitigating the identified risks. In contrast to project risks that can arise in the context of a project (e.g. pandemics or political developments).

As part of your project outlines, please indicate the potential risks that could arise from your project for each Performance Standard and outline possible risk mitigation and control measures. ZUG is prepared to consult with the implementing organisations in order to identify risks, develop appropriate safeguards measures and find solutions in case of problems. Safeguards measures are generally eligible for funding. A detailed safeguards assessment, including a risk categorization of the project, will be carried out if your outline has been selected and you have been asked to submit a detailed project application.

What happens if environmental and social standards are violated or people are harmed?

Obviously, the goal is to always to plan a project so that negative impacts do not occur in the first place. However, if environmental and social standards are violated in the context of a project, the implementing organization must report this immediately to the funding programme. The ZUG Safeguards Policy defines clear rules to prevent further damage and to remedy any damage that has occurred. In addition, there is the possibility to file a complaint, by those affected, through the complaint mechanism.

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Performance Standards (PS)	Objectives and Scope	Possible Measures (ex.)
PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	 To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project Transparency of important information for environment and society Applies to business activities with environmental and/or social risks and/or impacts 	 Promote effective use of management systems. Ensure that grievances from affected communities are responded to and managed appropriately Provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle
PS 2: Working conditions	 Protection of national and international labour standards (ILO) Applicable to workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers employed by third parties and workers in the client's supply chain 	 Contractual obligation for contractors Mandatory complaints mechanism for employees Monitoring system for child labour / forced labour / safety standards in vulnerable sectors
PS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	 Protection of human health and the environment Promoting more sustainable use of resources Compliance with international industry practices (e.g. WB EHS guidelines) Concerns air, water, soil, GHG and use of finite resources 	 Reduction of resource consumption Recycling Professional disposal of waste with licensed companies Taking transport, storage and use of hazardous materials into account Quantifying emissions
PS 4: Safety, Health, Security	 Protection of health and safety of affected population Serves to ensure compliance with relevant international and regional human rights treaties Avoiding conflicts in conflict/ post conflict regions Compliance with good international industry practices (GIIP) 	 Training/ Risk Assessment Complaints mechanism for affected population Develop emergency response plans to protect the population

Performance Standards (PS)	Objectives and Scope	Possible Measures (ex.)
PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	 Avoiding or minimize negative social and economic impacts through land acquisition or land use restrictions Resettlement only according to UN standards Avoiding resettlement Applies to physical and economic resettlement (restriction of access to resources/ sources of income) 	 Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) when resettlement is necessary Ensure, or compensate for, access to resources Establish a complaints mechanism Check whether the project can take place without resettlement
PS 6: Biodiversity and management of living natural resources	 Protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services Promoting sustainable management of living natural resources No net loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services 	 Biodiversity Impact Assessment on the impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services Biodiversity Action Plan Examine alternative project location or measures Application of the mitigation hierarchy to avoid net loss of biodiversity
PS 7: Indigenous communities and marginalized groups	 Anticipate, avoid or, if necessary, minimize/ compensate for potentially negative impacts on indigenous people and marginalized groups Protection of rights, access and use of land and resources, and cultural identity of indigenous and marginalized groups 	 Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for indigenous people Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) for other affected population groups
PS 8: Cultural Heritage	 Protection of cultural heritage Fair distribution of benefits from cultural heritage Applicable to (material) objects that have an archeological, paleontological, historical or religious value, e.g. sacred tombs, stones, lakes, waterfalls, intangible cultural assets, e.g. traditional knowledge (TK) 	Chance discovery procedureIncluding consultation (ICP/FPIC)Nagoya Protocol