

1.1 WORLD BANK - SZABVÁNYOK

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

	Szabvány elem	Érintettség I/N	Megj.
1	<p>Environmental Assessment</p> <p>Environmental Assessment is one of the 10 environmental, social, and legal Safeguard Policies of the World Bank. Environmental Assessment is used in the World Bank to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts associated with Bank lending operations.</p> <p>In World Bank operations, the purpose of Environmental Assessment is to improve decision making, to ensure that project options under consideration are sound and sustainable, and that potentially affected people have been properly consulted.</p> <p>The World Bank's environmental assessment policy and recommended processing are described in Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 4.01: Environmental Assessment. This policy is considered to be the umbrella policy for the Bank's environmental 'safeguard policies' which among others include: Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Forests (OP 4.36), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), and Safety of Dams (OP 4.37). More information on these policies can be found under the respective sections on the left.</p>		
2	<p>Natural Habitats</p> <p>Operational Policy 4.04: Natural Habitats seeks to ensure that World Bank-supported infrastructure and other development projects take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products which natural habitats provide to human society. The policy strictly limits the circumstances under which any Bank-supported project can damage natural habitats (land and water areas where most of the native plant and animal species are still present).</p> <p>Specifically, the policy prohibits Bank support for projects which would lead to the significant loss or degradation of any Critical Natural Habitats, whose definition includes those natural habitats which are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legally protected, • officially proposed for protection, or • unprotected but of known high conservation value. <p>In other (non-critical) natural habitats, Bank supported projects can cause significant loss or degradation only when</p> <p>i. there are no feasible alternatives to achieve the</p>		

	<p>project's substantial overall net benefits; and</p> <p>ii. acceptable mitigation measures, such as compensatory protected areas, are included within the project.</p>		
3	<p>Forests</p> <p>The Bank's current forests policy (Operational Policy/Bank Procedure 4.36) aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development.</p> <p>Combating deforestation and promoting sustainable forest conservation and management have been high on the international agenda for two decades. However, little has been achieved so far and the world's forests and forest dependent people continue to experience unacceptably high rates of forest loss and degradation. The Bank is therefore currently finalizing a revised approach to forestry issues, in recognition of the fact that forests play an increasingly important role in poverty alleviation, economic development, and for providing local as well as global environmental services.</p> <p>Success in establishing sustainable forest conservation and management practices depends not only on changing the behavior of all critical stakeholders, but also on a wide range of partnerships to accomplish what no country, government agency, donor, or interest group can do alone.</p> <p>The new proposed Forest Strategy suggests three equally important and interdependent pillars to guide future Bank involvement with forests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnessing the potential of forests to reduce poverty, • Integrating forests in sustainable economic development, and • Protecting vital local and global environmental services and forest values. <p>The forestry policy should be read in conjunction with the Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</p>		
4	<p>Pest Management</p> <p>Operational Policy 4.09: Pest Management: Rural development and health sector projects have to avoid using harmful pesticides. A preferred solution is to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</p>		

	<p>techniques and encourage their use in the whole of the sectors concerned.</p> <p>If pesticides have to be used in crop protection or in the fight against vector-borne disease, the Bank-funded project should include a Pest Management Plan (PMP), prepared by the borrower, either as a stand-alone document or as part of an Environmental Assessment.</p>		
5	<p>Physical Cultural Resources</p> <p>Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable.</p> <p>The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances.</p>		
6	<p>Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>The Bank's Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts.</p> <p>It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement.</p> <p>The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects.</p>		
7	<p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>The World Bank policy on indigenous peoples, OP/BP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples, underscores the need for Borrowers and Bank staff to identify indigenous peoples, consult with them, ensure that they participate in, and benefit from Bank-funded operations in a culturally appropriate way - and that adverse impacts on them are avoided, or where not feasible, minimized or mitigated.</p> <p>Please note, that OP/BP 4.10 together replace OD 4.20, <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>, dated September 1991. These OP and BP apply to all project for which a Project Concept Review takes place</p>		

	on or after July 1, 2005 .		
8	<p>Safety of Dams</p> <p>Dam safety is a matter of significant importance in many countries in the world today because of the presence of a large number of dams, existing, under construction or planned. The safe operation of dams has significant social, economic, and environmental relevance.</p> <p>When the World Bank finances new dams, Operational Policy (OP) 4.37: Safety on Dams requires that experienced and competent professionals design and supervise construction, and that the borrower adopts and implements dam safety measures through the project cycle. The policy also applies to existing dams where they influence the performance of a project. In this case, a dam safety assessment should be carried out and necessary additional dam safety measures implemented.</p> <p>OP 4.37 recommends, where appropriate, that Bank staff discuss with the borrowers any measures necessary to strengthen the institutional, legislative, and regulatory frameworks for dam safety programs in those countries.</p>		
9	<p>International Waterways</p> <p>Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 7.50: Projects on International Waterways may affect the relations between the World Bank and its borrowers, and between riparian states. Therefore, the Bank attaches great importance to the riparians making appropriate agreements or arrangements for the entire waterway, or parts thereof, and stands ready to assist in this regard.</p> <p>In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, the Bank requires, as a general rule, that the prospective borrower notifies the other riparians of the project. The Policy lays down detailed procedures for the notification requirement, including the role of the Bank in affecting the notification, period of reply and the procedures in case there is an objection by one of the riparians to the project.</p>		
10	<p>Disputed Areas</p> <p>Operational Policy (OP)/Bank Procedure (BP) 7.60: Projects in Disputed Areas may affect the relations between the Bank and its borrowers, and between the claimants to the disputed area. Therefore, the Bank will only finance projects in disputed areas when either there is no objection from the other claimant to the disputed area, or when the special circumstances of the case support Bank financing, notwithstanding the objection. The policy details those special circumstances.</p>		

	In such cases, the project documents should include a statement emphasizing that by supporting the project, the Bank does not intend to make any judgment on the legal or other status of the territories concerned or to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims.		
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Link:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTSAFEPOL/0,,menuPK:584441~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:584435,00.html>

1.2. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

	Szabvány elem	Érintettség I/N	Megj.
1	1 Environmental 1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality 3 1.2 Energy Conservation 17 1.3 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality 24 1.4 Water Conservation 32 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management 35 1.6 Waste Management 45 1.7 Noise 51 1.8 Contaminated Land 53		
2	2. Occupational Health and Safety 2.1 General Facility Design and Operation 60 2.2 Communication and Training 62 2.3 Physical Hazards 64 2.4 Chemical Hazards 68 2.5 Biological Hazards 70 2.6 Radiological Hazards 72 2.7 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 72 2.8 Special Hazard Environments 73 2.9 Monitoring 74		
3	3. Community Health and Safety 3.1 Water Quality and Availability 77 3.2 Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure 78 3.3 Life and Fire Safety (L&FS) 79 3.4 Traffic Safety 82 3.5 Transport of Hazardous Materials 82 3.6 Disease Prevention 85 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response 86		
4	4. Construction and Decommissioning 4.1 Environment 89 4.2 Occupational Health & Safety 92 4.3 Community Health & Safety 94 References and Additional Sources* 96		

Link:

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/Environmental%2C+Health%2C+and+Safety+Guidelines/

1.3. IFC INDUSTRY SECTOR GUIDELINES

	Szabvány elem	Érintettség I/N	Megj.
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Forestry

Board and Particle-based Products

Sawmilling and Wood-based Products

Forest Harvesting Operations

Pulp and Paper Mills

Agribusiness/Food Production

Mammalian Livestock Production

Poultry Production

Plantation Crop Production

Annual Crop Production

Aquaculture

Sugar Manufacturing

Vegetable Oil Processing

Dairy Processing

Fish Processing

Meat Processing

Poultry Processing

Breweries

Food and Beverage Processing

Chemicals

Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology
Manufacturing

Infrastructure

Tourism and Hospitality Development

Railways

Ports, Harbors and Terminals

Airports

Airlines

Shipping

Gas Distribution Systems

Toll Roads

Telecommunications

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Terminals

Retail Petroleum Networks

Health Care Facilities

Waste Management Facilities

Water and Sanitation

General Manufacturing

Cement and Lime Manufacturing

Ceramic Tile and Sanitary Ware
Manufacturing

Glass Manufacturing

Construction Materials Extraction

Textiles Manufacturing

Tanning and Leather Finishing

Coal Processing

Natural Gas Processing

Oleochemicals Manufacturing

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing

Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing

Pesticides Formulation, Manufacturing and Packaging

Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing

Petroleum Refining

Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing

Large Volume Inorganic Compounds Manufacturing and Coal Tar Distillation

Oil and Gas

Offshore Oil and Gas Development

Onshore Oil and Gas Development

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities

Semiconductors and Electronics Manufacturing

Printing

Foundries

Integrated Steel Mills

Base Metal Smelting and Refining

Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing

Mining

Mining

Power

Wind Energy

Geothermal Power Generation

Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

Thermal Power