

STAKEHOLDER GROUP (S): MULTISTAKEHOLDER

Location of consultation: Utrecht, The Netherlands

Date: February 2, 2010

Participants:

See Annex below

Dr.ir. Bram Huijsman, Director, Wageningen International - *Moderator*

Paul Wolvekamp, Deputy Director, Both Ends, Environment and Development Service -
Discussant

Prof. E.C. (Ekko) van Ierland, Chair in Environmental Economics, Wageningen University -
Discussant

World Bank Participants:

Yewande Awe, Senior Environmental Engineer, Environment Department

Jeff Brez, Senior Communications and Knowledge Management Officer, Environment
Department

What were the key issues/themes raised by participants?

The theoretical underpinnings of the new Strategy should recognize the interrelationships between economic and ecological systems by adapting an “ecosystem-based economic development” approach.

The avoidance of irreversible negative environmental outcomes should be a priority in the Strategy, as well as the rehabilitation of ecosystems.

The development paradigm must make a profound shift to recognizing that poverty alleviation is not achievable without looking at the environment: in this sense the 3 pillars of the 2001 WB Environment Strategy are crucial, but need to be reinforced.

There should be greater coherence between the policies of the WB and the IFC, focused on a more strict sustainability agenda: the Polluter Pays Principle should be embraced in the Strategy in addition to a “cooperation principle” to promote technology transfer.

The Wapenhans Report identified almost two decades ago that the Bank’s internal incentive system favors turnover to the detriment of environmental and social outcomes. The Environment Strategy 2010 should aim to finally achieve an appropriate balance, and the role of the Environment Department within the institution must change to support the institution as a whole to strike that balance.

The Strategy should identify how external monitoring of the environmental sustainability of Bank projects can be strengthened to increase accountability to both its clients in countries and to communities.

Annex – Participants

WBG involvement in ventures that have high negative impacts, such as plantations and extractive industries, are incurring too much collateral damage for the poor and the environment: the role of the Inspection Panel should be expanded to include an ombudsman function and increased advisory activities

“Do no harm” Safeguards should be replaced with “do good” policies in favor of communities and the environment, with quantifiable targets.

Indicators for environmental sustainability across sectors will be key to a successful Strategy.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action should serve as foundations for the new Strategy’s approach.

Good policies are a good start but implementation is what matters.

Annex – Participants

Respondent Type	Consultation Response ¹	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
1. What should the role of the WBG be in helping developing countries in achieving environmentally sustainable development?		
Civil Society	The WBG should achieve its mandate of helping people to help themselves (out of poverty) by protecting their environment.	
Civil Society	The WBG should ensure that the poor benefit from economic and institutional growth by paying close attention to per capita income, not just GNP.	
Civil Society	Economic growth often brings or is led by a massive redistribution of the use of land and natural resources that the poor rely on for their livelihoods, leading to their (often forced, almost always under-compensated) displacement, dispossession, increased marginalization. The WBG must make sure that models for economic growth do not bypass the poor in this way.	
Civil Society	The Strategy should support greater engagement with civil society, including through monitoring mechanisms, as a way to promote environmental sustainability.	
Civil Society	The Strategy should identify how external monitoring of the environmental sustainability of Bank projects can be strengthened to increase accountability to both clients in countries and to communities.	
Civil Society	WBG involvement in ventures that have high negative impacts, such as plantations and extractive industries, are incurring too much collateral damage for the poor and the environment: the role of the Inspection Panel should be expanded to include an ombudsman function and increased advisory activities	
Civil Society	“Do no harm” Safeguards should be replaced with “do good” policies in favor of communities and the environment, with quantifiable targets, including for environmental rehabilitation.	

¹ Summary of main points raised. All participants and stakeholders are invited to send more detailed comments, or rectifications to this summary if deemed necessary, via the website. Please provide your name, title and organization if you would like your comments to be posted on the external consultations website.



Annex – Participants

Respondent Type	Consultation Response ¹	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
Academia	The theoretical underpinnings of the new Strategy should recognize the interrelationships between economic and ecological systems by adapting an “ecosystem-based economic development” approach.	
Civil Society	The Strategy should look ahead several decades and be a catalyst for a new economy that takes into account ecological tipping points, (toxin levels, degradation, etc.) and raises financing for new approaches.	
Civil Society	The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action should serve as foundations for the new Strategy’s approach.	
2. What should the role of IFC and MIGA be in helping private sector stakeholders address environmental sustainability?		
Civil Society	There should be greater coherence between the policies of the WB and the IFC, focused on a more strict sustainability agenda.	
Academia	Maximum transparency is necessary on principles, standards and requirements for implementation is necessary.	
Civil Society	IFC and MIGA should look ahead several decades and (together with the WB) be a catalyst for a new economy and private sector practices that take into account ecological tipping points, (toxin levels, degradation, etc.).	
3. What should be the balance in the Bank Group’s role in addressing country/client- specific priorities and global public goods agendas?		
Civil Society	In making tough decisions about trade-offs, the well-being of the poor, not the interests of self-serving powers that be, must be the first consideration.	
Civil Society	Ways to identify and reward/promote pioneer / leader countries that innovate for environmental sustainability should be sought, and free riders should be penalized.	
Academia	Strong institutions in countries should be supported to ensure the proper balance.	



Annex – Participants

Respondent Type	Consultation Response ¹	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
Academia	Global benefits of ecosystem protection can be supported through local Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) which generate local employment and income at the same time.	
Academia	Local, regional and global benefits should be identified, and the international community should be responsible for the global benefits.	
4. How can the WBG put in place a systematic approach to assess environmental sustainability in sector portfolios?		
Civil Society	The Environment Strategy should be linked to other sector strategies, including Energy, Mining, Climate Change, and address issues such as displacement and relocation.	
Civil Society	Environmental sustainability in sector portfolios should be assessed and reported on.	
Academia	The carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment should be identified and thresholds explicitly defined across sectors: irreversible outcomes should be avoided at all costs, including through improved EIA practices.	
Civil Society	CDM, REDD+ and other transfer mechanisms should be used to address environmental issues.	
Civil Society	Agriculture has a huge environmental footprint: there should be strong linkages between the Environment and Agriculture strategies, including attention to market access for small-scale farmers.	
Civil Society	Environmental and social indicators are necessary across sectors to ensure that “economic growth” isn’t the only measure of success or progress.	
Civil Society	Indicators across sectors should be reviewed with environmental sustainability in mind: for example, in the transport sector, “# of vehicles increased” is the wrong approach.	
Civil Society	Indicators across sectors should be formulated in collaboration with local civil society (targeted formulation to address the needs of communities).	
Civil Society	In achieving environmental sustainability, attention must be paid to ensure that funding for health/environmental health reaches the marginalized poor in the informal	



Annex – Participants

Respondent Type	Consultation Response ¹	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
	economy. (GAVI, Global Fund for AIDS, Climate Funds often do not)	
Civil Society	The WBG needs to have a <u>transparent and forward looking policy and decision-making process</u> on coal, and take into consideration the most updated, state-of-the-art understanding of realities of medium to long term costs of supporting coal versus supporting renewable energy sources (ref. recent Scientific American article on who benefits in society from coal).	
Civil Society	Some fossil fuel funding may be justifiable.	
Civil Society	Rural populations can be best served by small scale off-grid power supplies which are best achieved through renewable energy. Indicators on renewable energy access in rural areas are good measures of sustainability	
5. How should short term and long term trade-offs between growth and environmental sustainability be balanced?		
Civil Society	Strong institutions in countries should be supported to ensure that optimal decisions are made on tough trade-offs at the country level.	
Academia	Avoid irreversible damages/outcomes in the short term.	
Academia	Discount rates lower than commercial rates should not be used to identify long term investment impacts.	
6. Any other issues?		
Civil Society	The Wapenhans Report identified almost two decades ago that the Bank's internal incentive system favors turnover to the detriment of environmental and social outcomes. The Environment Strategy 2010 should aim to finally achieve an appropriate balance.	
Civil Society	Local communities and indigenous communities should be included in the consultation process.	
Civil Society	FPIC – consent instead of consultation should be adopted by the Bank for indigenous peoples.	



Annex – Participants

	Name	Organisation	Website
1	Dirkje Jansen	AMREF	www.amref.nl
2	Roelof Wittink	ICE	www.cycling.nl
3	Geert Ritsema (afmelding 02-02)	Milieudefensie	www.milieudefensie.nl
4	Anouk Franck	Both ENDS	www.bothends.org
5	Fred Marree	SNV	www.snvworld.org
6	Edith van Walsum	ILEIA	www.ileia.org
7	Omer van Renterghem	MinBuZa	www.minbuza.nl
8	Esther de Jong	Gender and Water alliance	www.genderandwater.org
9	Peter Goedhart	ICCO	www.icco.nl
10	Kees Tinga	Kerk in Actie	www.kerkinactie.nl
11	Mascha Singeling	NWP	www.nwp.nl
12	Hye-Jin Zumkehr	MinBuZa	www.minbuza.nl
13	Jeroen Kool	DHV B.V.	www.dhv.com
14	Marjolein Meerburg	Practica foundation	www.practicafoundation.nl
15	Esther Bergstra	Dorcas Hulp Nederland	www.dorcas.nl
16	Eco Matser	Hivos	www.hivos.nl
17	Jan Willem Knibbe	Dokters van de Wereld	www.doktersvandewereld.org
18	Arianne de Jong	Dokters van de Wereld	www.doktersvandewereld.org
19	Remco van de Pas	Wemos	www.wemos.nl
20	Ruud Platenburg	Haskoning Nederland B.V.	www.royalhaskoning.com
21	Henk Blok	Haskoning Nederland B.V.	www.royalhaskoning.com
22	Pieter Pauw	IVM	www.ivm.vu.nl
23	Mary Fencł	Deltares	www.deltares.nl
24	Mariana Wongtschowski	ETC Foundation	www.etcnl.nl
25	Caroline la Chapelle	Euroconsult Mott MacDonald	www.mottmac.nl

