

# International Climate Initiative

## Environmental and Social Safeguards

An introduction to IKI's Safeguards System for implementing organizations

IKI Safeguards Team

Online Seminar: 20th & 21st January 2026



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Climate Action,  
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



INTERNATIONAL  
CLIMATE  
INITIATIVE

# Agenda

- 1. IKI Safeguards System**
- 2. Requirements of the application process and project implementation**
- 3. Practical guidance**
- 4. Q & A**



# IKI Safeguards System

# Environmental and social safeguards

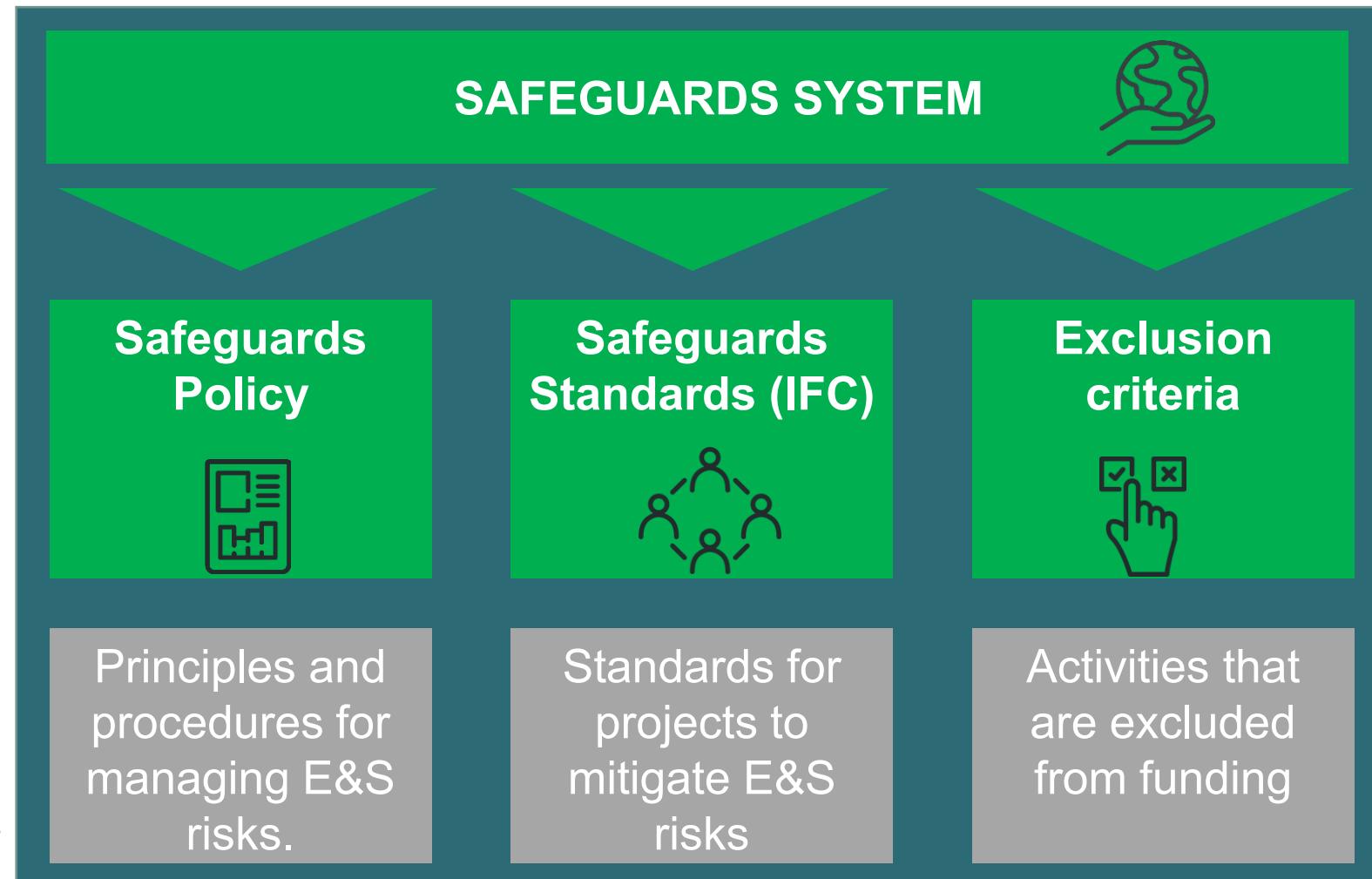
## Definition

Environmental and social safeguards are **policies, standards and measures**

- **to prevent, minimise or reduce adverse impacts** on people and the environment from projects and, in exceptional cases, **provide remedy**, and
- **to ensure human rights, fair labour, and community participation**, moving beyond “do no harm” to promote positive outcomes and sustainable projects.

# IKI Safeguards System

## Components



# IKI Safeguards Policy

## Objectives

Increased quality, coherence and efficiency of the funding programme

Increased effectiveness, sustainability and quality of projects

Identification of risks  
and avoidance of  
negative impacts

Positive  
environmental and  
social impacts of the  
safeguard measures

Strengthen  
stakeholder  
engagement

Increased  
transparency and  
accountability

Definition of  
responsibilities,  
procedures and  
processes

# IKI Safeguards Standards

Application of IFC PS



Familiarise yourself with the IFC PS to see which risks and impacts are relevant in your project

**PS 1**  
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

**PS 2**  
Labor and Working Conditions

**PS 3**  
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

**PS 4**  
Community Health, Safety, and Security

**PS 5**  
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

**PS 6**  
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

**PS 7**  
Indigenous Peoples

**PS 8**  
Cultural Heritage

# Exclusion Criteria

Activities that **cannot be funded** because they are too risky to ensure compliance with environmental and social standards or not ethically justifiable.

Currently 18 criteria that are excluded from IKI funding [published on the IKI Website](#).

## Examples:



**Use of forced or harmful child labour**



**Forced eviction**



**Impacts on indigenous lands without consultation**



**Destruction of critical habitats / introduction of invasive species**



**Use of hazardous pesticides**

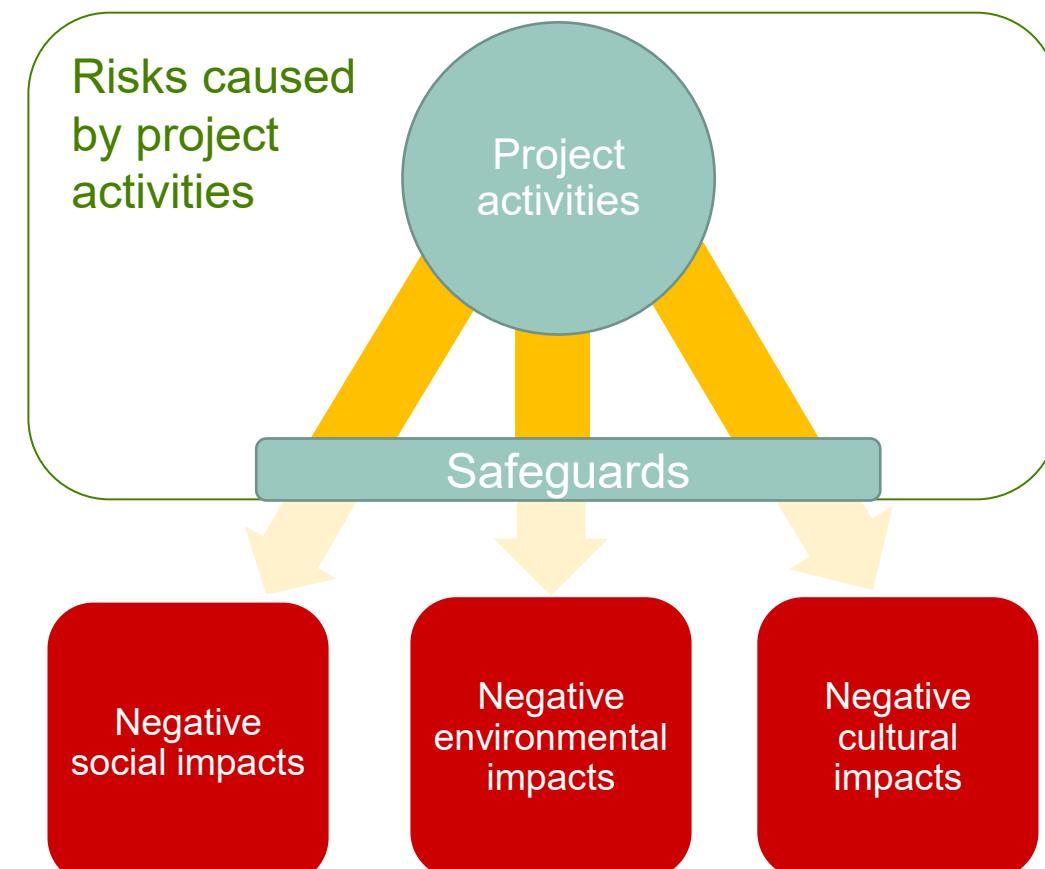
# Environmental and social risks

Distinction from project risks

## Project risks



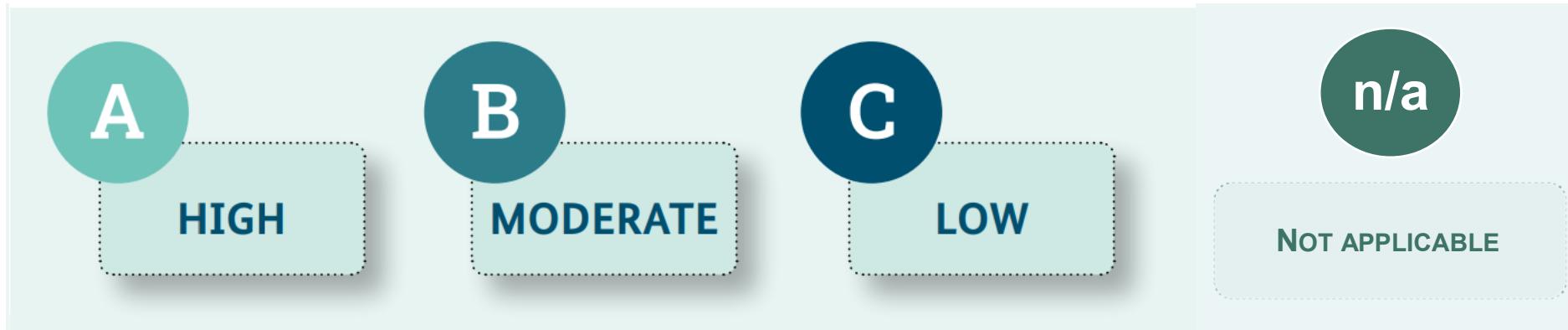
## Environmental and social risks



## Risk categories



Highest risk rating of a Performance Standard = overall risk category of the project



- A. activities with high adverse environmental and social risks/impacts that are **diverse, unprecedented or irreversible**
- B. activities with moderate adverse environmental and social risks/impacts that are **few, site-specific and largely reversible**
- C. activities with low adverse environmental and social risks/impacts.

# Risk categorisation

Criteria	Examples
<b>Probability of the occurrence</b>	Likely to occur, very unlikely,...
<b>Extent</b>	Number of affected people, hectares, localized or far reaching,...
<b>Severity</b>	Sound levels of construction noise, severity of harmful health effects, level of contamination,...
<b>Frequency / recurrence</b>	Single or recurring event, duration, a specific point in time,...
<b>Sensitivity/vulnerability</b>	Are people, fauna, flora, habitats and ecosystems particularly vulnerable?
<b>Irreversibility</b>	Damage to individual plants vs. ecosystem degraded beyond recovery, minor vs. lethal injury, traumatic events,...

# Requirements based on risk category

## ***Risk-based approach:***

the higher the risk category, the more stringent the requirements for the project's safeguards regime



Don't forget!

## Requirements based on risk category

Complete Safeguards chapter in project proposal  
(environmental and social risk assessment, measures)

A B C

Safeguards reporting obligations  
(interim reports, final reports)

● ● ●

Integrate Safeguards indicator  
in results chain

● ● ●

Integrate Safeguards measures  
in work packages

● ● ●

Environmental and Social Impact  
Assessment (ESIA)

● ● ●

Environmental and Social Management  
Plan/Framework (ESMP / ESMF)

● ● ●



# **Requirements of the application process and project implementation**

# The key to success



Comprehensive integration of  
safeguards into project planning  
leads to better project outcomes.

# Project preparation



IKI project managers and Safeguards focal points assess compliance with the safeguards system throughout the entire project cycle

## Outline

- Complete the E&S section in outline
- Conduct initial screening to identify stakeholders and risks
- Start thinking about safeguard measures, analyses or management plans needed

## Kick-off

- Present your safeguards planning for preparation and implementation phase
- This should cover stakeholder engagement, social and environmental risks & potential assessments to be carried out

## Preparation Phase

- Complete the “safeguards chapter” in the project proposal:
- Once project activities are mostly defined, conduct environmental and social risk analysis
- Start ESIA / ESMP or other processes if needed
- Allocate sufficient time & resources and conduct consultations with partners and stakeholders

# Project Implementation

## Implementation Phase

- Implementation of planned safeguards measures and compliance with safeguards standards throughout the project
- Monitoring and regular reporting to IKI on E&S risks and implemented measures
- If the risk category changes, the project must meet the requirements of the new category and adapt safeguards measures accordingly
- Safeguards compliance will be reviewed in midterm evaluations.

# If negative impacts occur...

Serious incidents in the project, need to be reported to IKI **within 72 hours** of becoming aware of them.

→ Use SIR form available on IKI website

## Serious Incident Reporting

There will be a process to:

- clarify what happened
- stop any ongoing negative impacts
- put in place avoidance preventive measures for the future

If people or the environment have been harmed, **REMEDY ACTIONS** may be needed. Remedy can take various forms. Details will be determined in each case.

### Examples of serious incidents:

- Death
- Serious injury
- Negative environmental Impacts
- Detection of harmful child labour
- Human rights violations
- Gender-based violence,
- Etc.

# Stakeholder Engagement

## Background



### What:

- Inclusion of relevant stakeholders in project preparation and implementation
- Stakeholder analysis & engagement
- Right to participation



### Why:

- Trust, local ownership and project legitimacy.
- Real-world perspectives for risk identification, safeguards and adaptive management.
- Conflict prevention, key to project success



### Who:

- Directly affected people – communities, households, NGOs, etc.
- Interested/influential groups – authorities, private sector, academia, civil-society
- Special attention to women, indigenous peoples, marginalized and vulnerable groups



### When is it required:

- Whenever people may be positively or negatively affected and / or have an interest in the project or influence its success

# Stakeholder Engagement

Guidance for implementation during project preparation phase

 **Identify & analyse** stakeholders and their issues/concerns

 **Develop an Engagement Plan** (purpose, scope, timetable, etc.)

 **Provide advance information** in culturally appropriate, accessible way

 **Select suitable formats** (public meetings, workshops, focus groups etc.)

 **Conduct inclusive consultations** early and repeat at key milestones

 **Document, publish and feed back results; integrate into risk analysis, safeguard design and adaptive management.**



Stakeholder engagement is not a box-checking exercise – it is a continuous, inclusive dialogue that shapes safer, more acceptable and ultimately successful projects. Allocate the needed time, people and budget from day 1, and embed the process throughout the project life-cycle.



# Practical Guidance

# What makes a good „Safeguards Chapter“

Comprehensive analysis of environmental and social risks and impacts



Sufficient context information (social tensions, conflict dynamics, etc)

Identification of the project activities that lead to risks and impacts

Describe the actual risk/ potential impact of the proposed activity

Information on probability and severity of risks and impacts (number of people, hectares of land,...)



Risk identification helps with risk mitigation



„Only providing advice = no risk“ is NOT correct

# What makes a good 'Safeguards Chapter'

**Plan concrete measures that will reduce risks, avoid negative impacts and contribute to positive ones**



**Measures should be adapted to the specific risks and the local context**



**Clear responsibilities for implementing the measures should be assigned & a schedule should be defined**



**If the project is risk category A or B, safeguards measures need to be integrated into work packages**



**Think of safeguards measures not as add-on but integral part of project success.**

Performance Standard	Summary of risk	Risk (A-C)	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule	Expected results of mitigation
<b>PS 5</b> <b>Land Acquisition &amp; Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<p>The project will support the <b>establishment of a new protected area</b>. There is a risk that approx. <b>80 people</b> using the natural resources of the area will be <b>economically displaced</b> (= loss of income) through the <b>restriction of access to resources</b>.</p>	B	<p><b>Measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Social Impact Assessment</b> to determine impacts of access restrictions to resources</li> <li>– <b>Participatory planning</b> of protected area to reduce impacts of access restriction</li> <li>– <b>Livelihood Restoration Plan</b> that will assist people in establishing alternative income-generating activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsible:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lead implementing organisation, in cooperation with local partner</li> </ul> <p><b>Schedule:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– SIA: Preparation Phase/ Inception Phase</li> <li>– Participatory Planning &amp; LRP: throughout project, monitoring at regular intervals...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Affected people are fully informed throughout the project and able to make informed decisions</li> <li>– Loss of income due to access restriction reduced to a minimum and compensated through alternative livelihood activities</li> </ul>

# What makes a good Safeguards Chapter

Performance Standard	Summary of risk <i>Description of risks analysed based on IFC Performance Standards.</i>	Risk (A-C)	Planned safeguards measures, responsible party and schedule <i>Measures planned to avoid, minimise, or mitigate risks and impacts. This may also include additional due diligence and specific management plans. Note measures for each identified risk.</i>	Expected results of mitigation <i>Note results in a measurable way. Bullet points suffice.</i>
PS 1 <b>Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	<p><i>Please briefly describe your environmental and social management system or processes, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1223 836 1863 1038">a) the process of identifying environmental and social risks, and developing safeguards measures (both for the main project and for any potential subprojects funded)</li><li data-bbox="1223 1048 1812 1124">b) adequate organisational capacities (personnel and financial)</li><li data-bbox="1223 1134 1838 1211">c) safeguards monitoring throughout the project duration</li></ul>	

# Examples of risks in IKI projects

-  Risks related to land rights, land use conflicts, restriction of access to natural resources
-  Risk that Indigenous Peoples or vulnerable/marginalised groups are not included and consulted adequately
-  Risks related to occupational health & safety/ labour standard issues in agricultural work
-  Risk of introducing invasive species
-  Risks related to use of pesticides
-  Risk of gender-based violence
-  Safety risks to implementing organisation and communities because of illegal/ armed actors



<https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/about-iki/safeguards/>



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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION