



Energy
Industry
Resources

Society
Economy
Environment

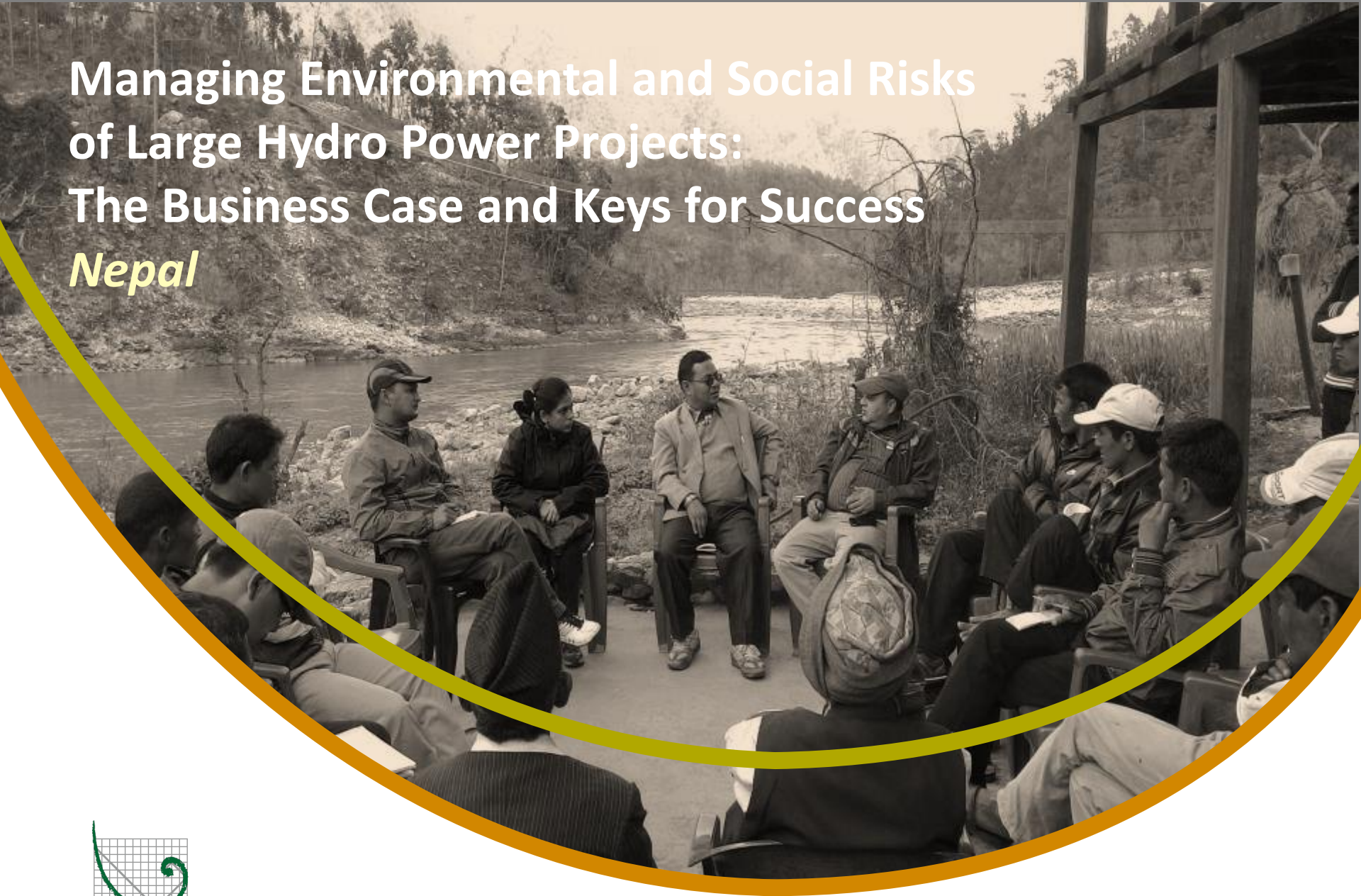
Health & Safety
Risk
Compliance

Sustainability



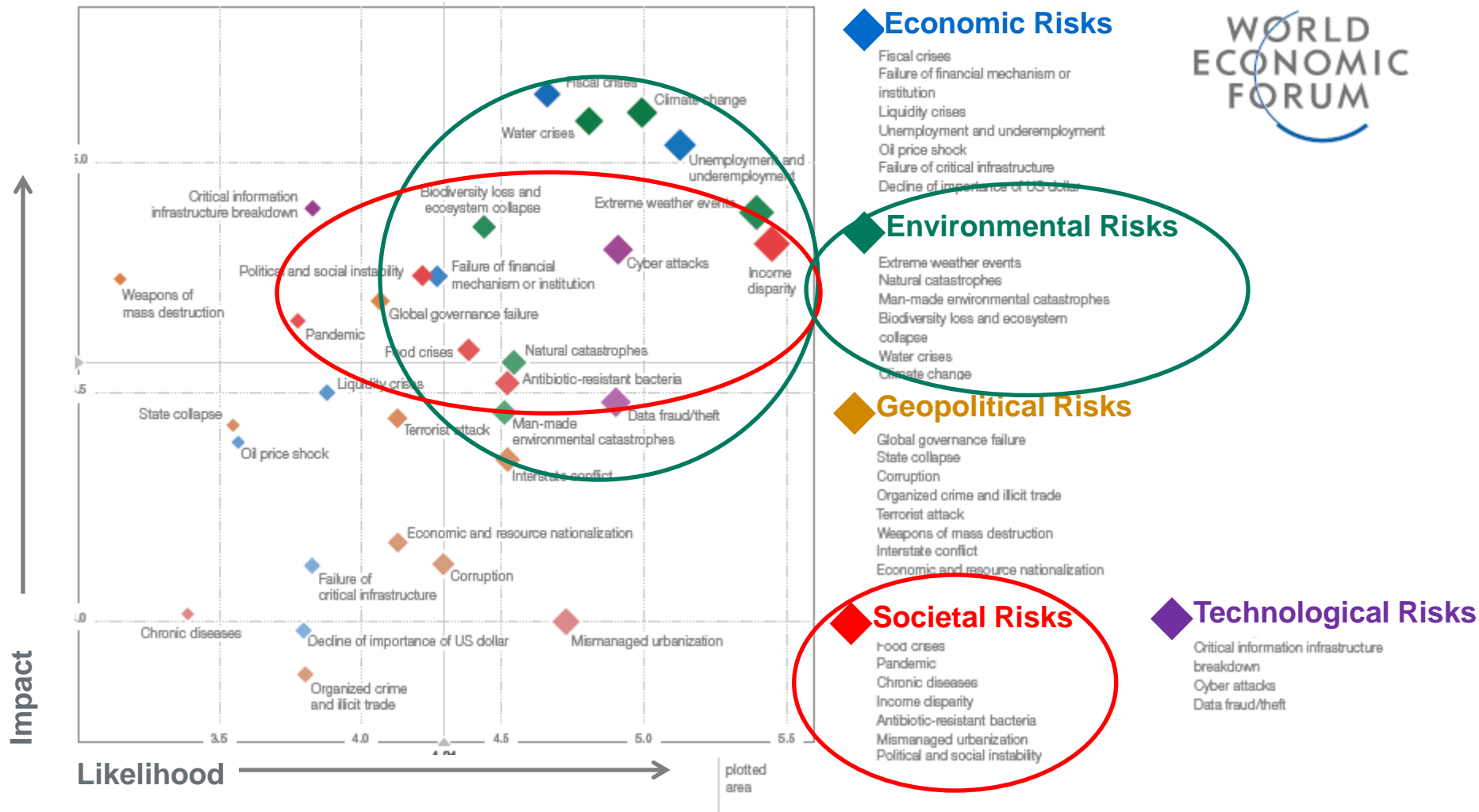
Managing Environmental and Social Risks of Large Hydro Power Projects: The Business Case and Keys for Success

Nepal



The world's leading sustainability consultancy

Concern over E&S Risk is Growing



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks, 9th Edition, 2014

Setting the scene – Increased NGO attention



- Increased scrutiny/NGO/Civil Society
- Local & International NGOs
- Protests e.g. invasion of AGMs
- Direct action

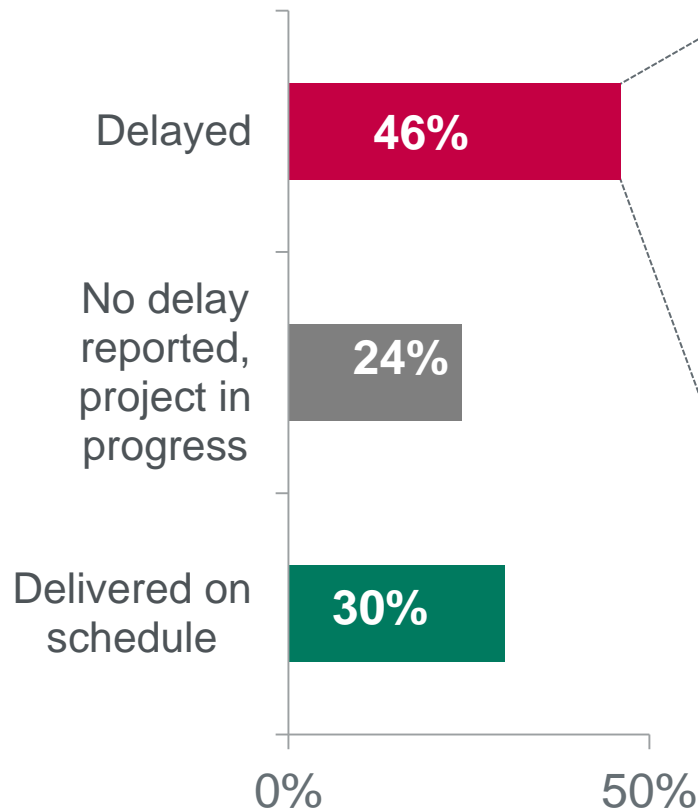
Setting the scene – media awareness and speed



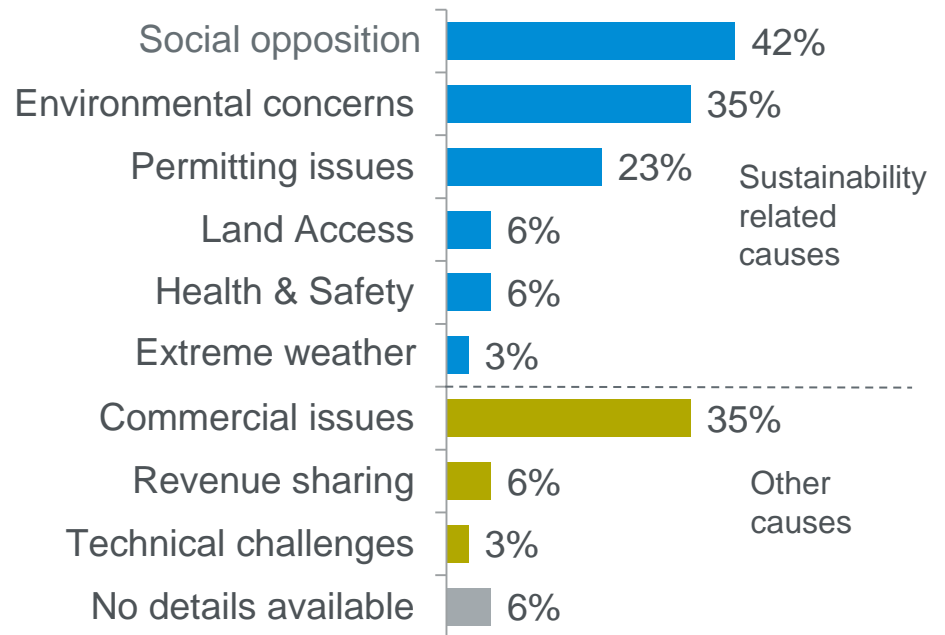
- Use of social media/internet platforms, can increase the speed of dissemination of allegations of environmental/social mismanagement (and leaks) and garner support.
- Globalised media further propels this.

Most Projects are Delayed

Extractive project delays (2008 – 2012)



Causes of delay*



*Does not total 100% due to multiple causes of delays

Sample size = 67 projects.
Projects >\$500m CAPEX reported on between 2008-2012

Source: ERM Analysis

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E&S Risks Affect Developers then Banks

Issues

- Resettlement / land acquisition
- Biodiversity
- Community Unrest
- Pollution
- Water scarcity
- Child labour/forced labour



Risks for Developers

- Reputational risk
- Project delays and/or loss of government approval
- Additional development costs
- “License to operate” compromised (operational shutdowns)
- Financial risk (difficulty in raising capital, legal fees, fines, vandalism)



Bank risk

- Reputational risk
- Non-performing loans/investments
- Regulatory repercussions
- Breach of own “standards and ethics”
- Need to provide/find additional debt



IFC Performance Standards (January 2012)



IFC

**International
Finance Corporation**
World Bank Group

PS3: Resource
Efficiency and
Pollution
Prevention

PS2: Labour and
Working
Conditions

PS4: Community
Health, Safety
and Security

PS5: Land
Acquisition and
Involuntary
Resettlement

PS1: Assessment
and Management
of E&S Risks and
Impacts

PS7: Indigenous
Peoples

PS6: Biodiversity
Conservation and
Sustainable
Management of
Living Natural
Resources

PS8: Cultural
Heritage




Keys for Success in Managing E&S Risks



Environmental and Social Management System – need to implement a robust system from project start

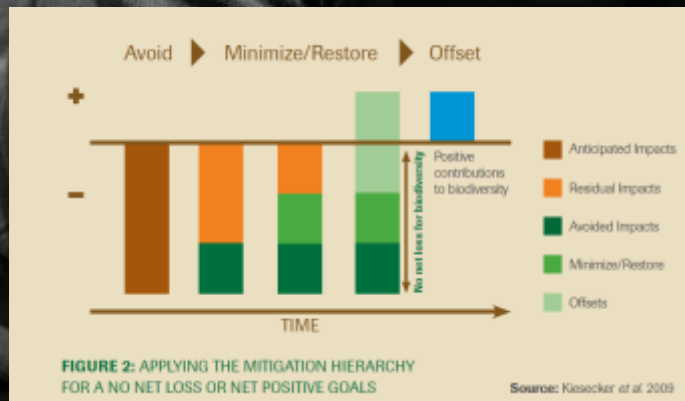


Manage Social Risks
– establish grievance mechanism, share benefits, make sure people are better off



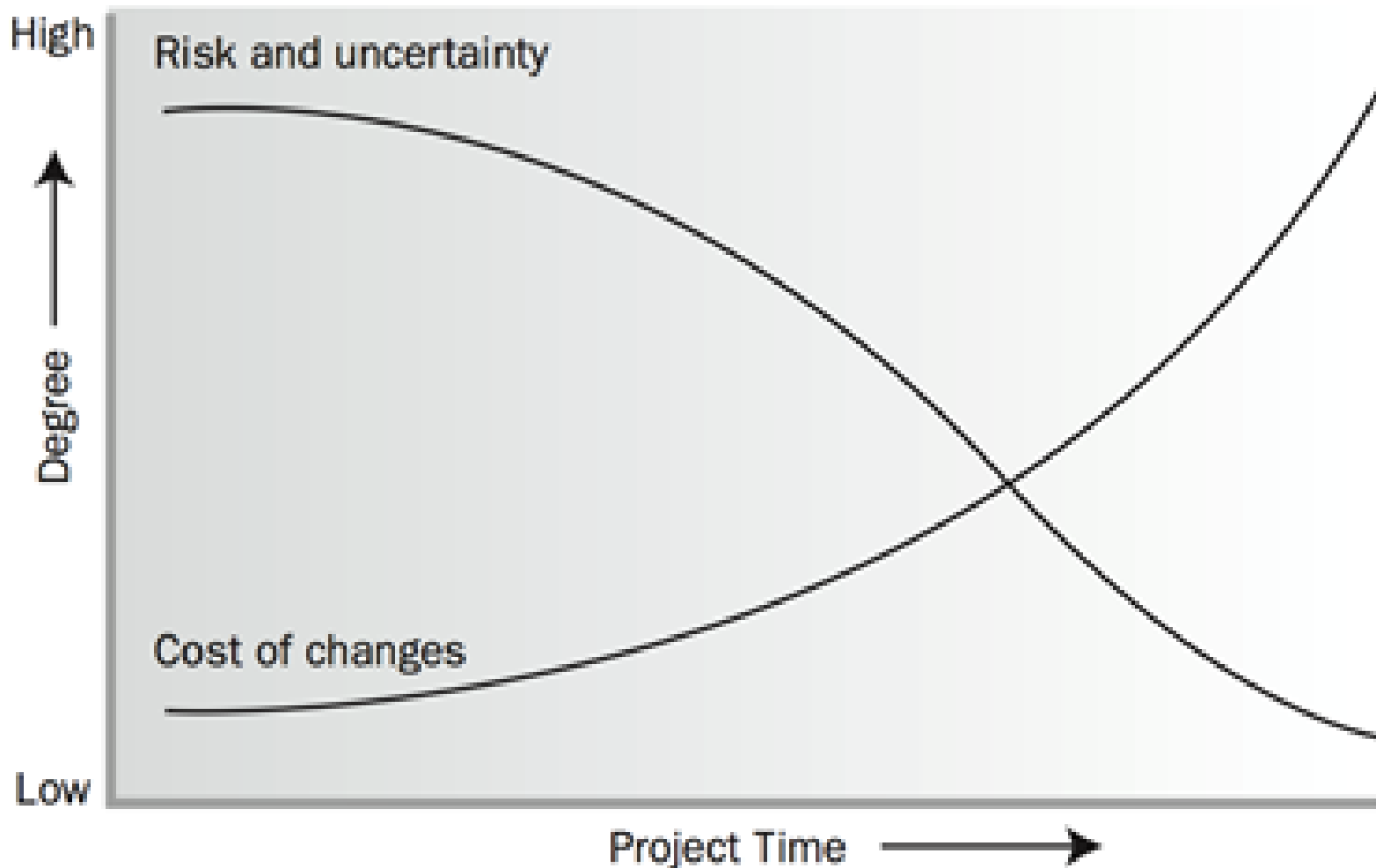
Stakeholder Engagement

– engage with local communities to gain trust, build broad community support, secure the social license to operate



Keys for Success in Managing E&S Risks

- **Close coordination with the engineers** - don't let the engineers get too far ahead (or too far behind) the ESIA



Sustainable Hydropower Development: *Factors to Consider in Nepal*



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Sustainable Hydropower

Pick the Right Location



Landscape Position Important

- Upper tributaries are generally preferred over main stem sites
- Consider cumulative impacts

Consider Environmental Receptors

- Presence of migratory, endangered, and endemic species, protected areas, IFC critical habitat

Consider Social Receptors

- Potential resettlement, recreation uses
- Community resource uses

Metrics to Consider

- Hectares inundated/MW of installed capacity
- People displaced/MW of installed capacity
- Length of bypass reach
- Useful reservoir life

Sustainable Hydropower

Get a Good Baseline

Hydrology

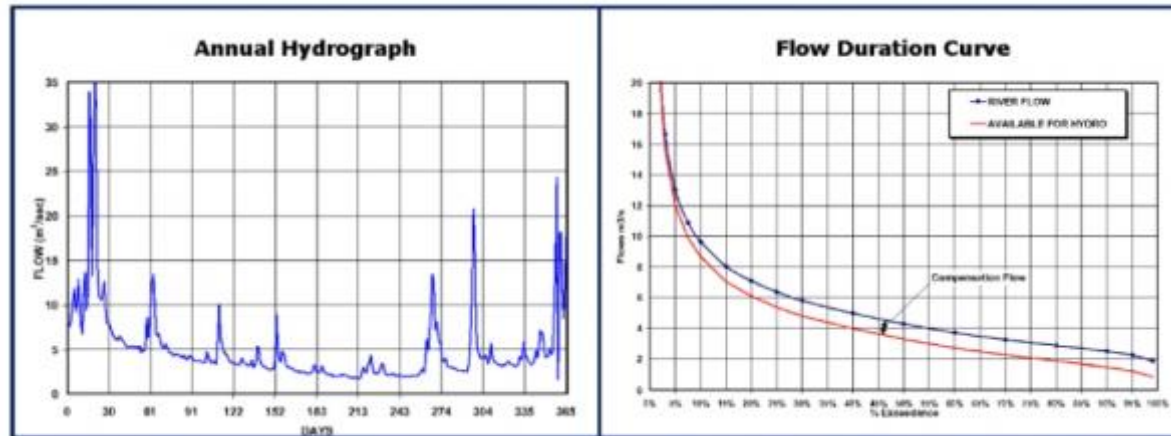
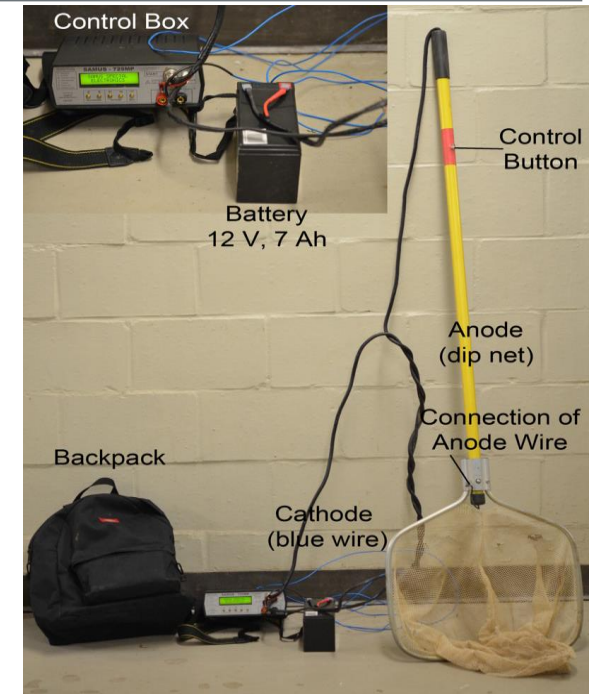
- Collect as much flow data as you can

Aquatic Ecology

- Consider when, where, how, & what to sample

Social Water Uses

- Recreation, irrigation, cultural/religious, potable, commercial and subsistence fisheries
- Seasonality

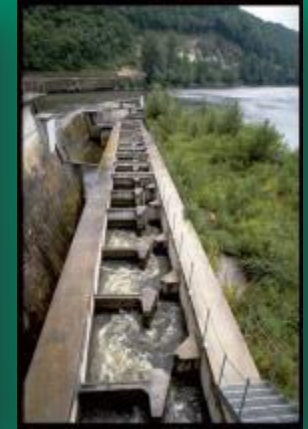


For Nepal especially consider:

- Cumulative issues
- Earthquake risks
- Varied land ownership and use patterns
- Livelihood dependence on rivers
- Cultural significance of rivers

Sustainable Hydropower

Design it Right



Pick the Right Operating Regime

- ROR/peaking/store and release/pumped storage

Provide Adequate Downstream Flows

- Evaluate both below dam and below powerhouse
- Consider other water uses/users
- Take a holistic approach

Minimize Effects on Fish Habitat

- Provide fish passage if needed
- Provide ramping rates if peaking

Effects on Water Quality

- Eutrophication, DO, T°
- Residence time/point of water release

Sustainable Hydropower

Engage and Communicate



Engage Early and regularly

- Don't just engage when the law asks you to.

Disclose information

- People want to know what's happening
- They want to understand impacts and plan accordingly.

Tailor your communication to make it locally understandable

- Enable people to participate and engage

Seek consensus where possible

- Its not a one time exercise.
- Get people to co-own the decisions

Sustainable Hydropower



Develop Skills and prepare employable youth

- Set up a good database
- Identify and reach out to local unemployed youth
- Focus on outcomes

Generate local area development

- Identify needs
- Focus on livelihoods
- Seek convergence with government initiatives and programmes

Share profits where possible

- Shares
- Local Funds
- Understand the risks of such options. Look long term

Demonstrate the impacts through impact evaluation

- Identify indicators
- Monitor and record data
- Capture qualitative as well as quantitate impacts

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