

INTRODUCTION TO SURE

Katharina Schneider - Roos CEO Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation









SuRe® Standard

The Standard for **Su**stainable and **Re**silient infrastructure



Mainstreaming sustainability and resilience in infrastructure projects

What?

- An initiative co-led by Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation and Natixis Investment Bank
- A **global voluntary standard** which integrates sustainability and resilience aspects into infrastructure development and upgrade.

Why?

- Establish a common language and understanding between project developers, financiers and public sector institutions around sustainable and resilient infrastructure
- Improve the attractiveness of sustainable and resilient infrastructure to multilateral and private investors, therefore channeling greater financing flows

Characteristics?

- Relies on independent verification and certification of infrastructure projects throughout their life cycles
- Applicable to infrastructure projects across sectors in developed, emerging and developing countries
- Applicable during design, construction and operation phases
- Relevant to three main groups of stakeholders i.e. project developers, financiers and public sector institutions



SuRe® working for SDGs

Theory of Change to support SDGs

The SuRe® Standard Helps Projects to..

Input



mitigate risks and maximise service delivery creating benefits to Society and the Environment ...

Activities



Outputs



Outcome



Impact













which leads to more quality infrastructure...







and paves the way for deeper global achievements...















creating lasting impacts to our most difficult challenges.









SuRe® Standard

Three dimensions, 14 themes and 61=46 Management Criteria+15 Performance Criteria+2 Overarching Criteria

3 Dimensions	14 Themes	61 criteria	+	2
	Climate			
	Biodiversity and Ecosystems			
Environment	Environmental Protection	18		
	Natural Resources			
	Land Use and Landscape		L	
Society	Human Rights	24	Materiality Assessment	Reporting
	Labour Rights and Working Conditions			
	Community Impacts			
	Customer Focus and Community Involvement			
	Socioeconomic Development		lateria	
Governance	Management and Oversight - Financial Sustainability		Σ	
	Sustainability and Resilience Management	40		
	Stakeholder Engagement	19		
	Transparency and Accountability			



SuRe® Governance

An initiative co-led by Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation and Natixis Investment Bank

Governance Bodies

Standard Committee (14 experts)

- Principal decision-making body for the standard-setting process and revision
- Stakeholder balance

Stakeholder Council (up to 30 members)

- Provides a forum for information exchange
- Regional balance: members of developed and developing countries
- Nominates members of the Standard Committee

Secretariat (GIB Foundation and Natixis Investment Bank)

- Coordinates the development of the standard on a daily basis
- Collaborates closely with other SuRe® Governance bodies

Multi-Stakeholder Approach

Public Sector: Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities: Boston, Fortaleza, New Orleans, Tshwane

Financiers (incl. MDBs): European Investment Bank (EIB), World Bank GIF, Global Environment Facility (GEF), India Integrated Infrastructure Finance Bank (IDFC), Mirova, Santam Insurance, African Infrastructure Investment Managers (AIIM), Argaam Capital

Project Developers: Bouygues Construction, General Electric, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS)

Civil Society: World Resources Institute (WRI) Ross Centre, Institute for Development, Environment and Energy (IDE-E), MCE Legal Advocats, United Nations Office for Project Services, Green Economy Coalition, WWF International

NGOs: Climate-KIC, CREAM-PPP, GIP Pacifico Columbia, The Nature Conservancy, WWF Switzerland

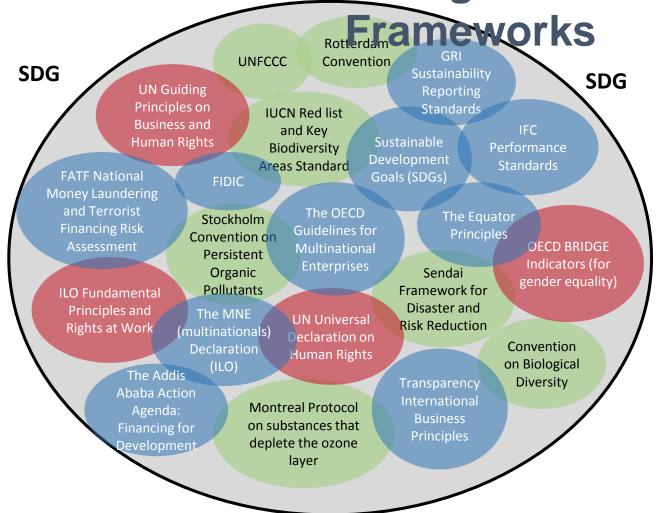
International Organisations: OECD, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS

Consultants & Certifiers:

Association of Chinese Plant Engineers (CAPEC), International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC), Environmental Resources Management (ERM), Mott MacDonald, true&fair.expert



The SuRe® Standard is in line with the Following International



The SuRe® Standard brings existing international frameworks and agreements on environmental, social and governance topics together.



In what ways are SuRe® Projects Better?

What should you expect from a Bronze, Silver and Gold Project?







	Not Certified	Bronze	Silver	Gold
Have thoroughly identified and mitigated material Environmental, Social and Governance risks	?	Yes ✓	Yes ✓	Yes ✓
Compliant with SuRe's safeguarding Red Criteria	?	Yes ✓	Yes ✓	Yes √
Perform above international industry norms	?	Good √	Better √√	Best √√√
Demonstrate significant contribution to international goals within frameworks such as Sendai, ILO, UNFCCC, CBD, SDGs	?	Yes √	More √√	Significant √√√
Demonstrate benefits to society and environment	?	Yes √	More √√	Significant √√√
Demonstrate innovative ESG practices	?		Yes ✓	Yes √√

Pillars of Assurance

How we assess Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure

Surveillance. Preparation & Materiality Third-Party Stakeholder Reporting & Re-Self-Assessment Verification Consultation certification **Impact** Assessment Measurement Which criteria Do stakeholders agree with the are more outcome? important to the project, the context, and the stakeholders



Piloting Activities

Proving Applicability by testing responses to criteria of SuRe® and SmartScan on diverse project types, via desktop and on-site assessments



- China: Wetland development and fishing township planning
- India:
 - Railway
 - eco-industrial park planning
- Kosovo: Transport
- Switzerland:
 - Underground logistics system solution
 - Low energy urban development
- Philippines, Haiti, Ecuador,

 Bangladesh: Desktop assessment
 of Motorway, Airport, Harbour,

 Urban development



Cross-Cutting Topic: Resilience

How the SuRe® Standard leads to more Resilient Infrastructure Projects

Purpose:

The SuRe® standard ensures that projects contribute to broader resilience needs of the areas in which they are implemented. For example, by ensuring that designs are developed using vulnerability studies and participatory stress testing. SuRe® has been designed to encompass relevant targets of the Sendai Framework, and to enable projects to tangibly contribute to these targets.



Example Criteria:

Roughly half of SuRe® criteria relate to Resilience, including:

- Resilience Planning
- Emergency Preparedness
- Risk Management
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Public Health and Safety
- Infrastructure Interconnectivity and Integration
- Climate Change Adaptation



Common Challenges to Implementing Resilient Infrastructure Solutions

Themes prohibiting effective implementation of Resilient Infrastructure

Insufficient funds

Poor planning & project selection

Inefficient or ineffective delivery

Inadequate maintenance

Decommissioning



Supporting Implementation of

How the SuRe® Standard lead to achieving Disaster Risk Reduction Goals

Sendai Goals

Reduce disaster mortality Reduce no. affected people

Reduce economic loss Reduce damage to critical infrastructure Increase countries' disaster risk strategies

Enhance international cooperation

Increase early warning systems and information



Built Better from the start (redundant, robust)

Built with stakeholder participation

Anticipating Shocks and Stresses (design and operational practices)

Collaborating with interconnected services

Prepared for emergencies (vulnerability assessment and actions)

Measure impacts and share data

Promote good practice regionally and globally

SuRe® Projects



Common Challenges to Implementing Resilient Infrastructure Solutions

Themes prohibiting effective implementation of Resilient Infrastructure

Insufficient Funds	 Growing gap between existing and the required infrastructure Increased cost of resilient infrastructure Difficulty in structuring bankable projects Difficulty attracting private finance Basel III Regulatory Framework
Poor planning & project selection	 Planning and coordination Flawed project analysis, selection & identification of needs Lack of regional vulnerability assessment & high uncertainty in future conditions Political interference, corruption & lack of transparency



Common Challenges to Implementing Resilient Infrastructure Solutions

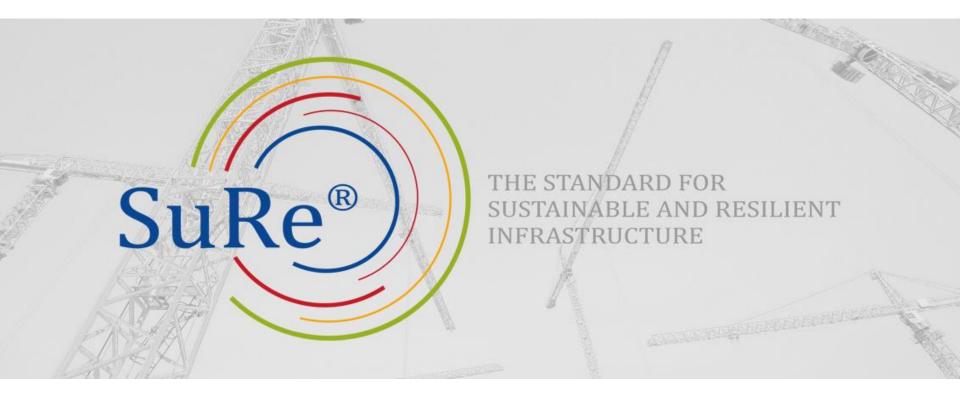
Themes prohibiting effective implementation of Resilient Infrastructure

Inefficient & ineffective delivery	 Procurement Corruption & lack of transparency Poorly defined ToR Lack of public or private capacity Lack of quality standards or their enforcement
Inadequate maintenance	 Lack of preventive maintenance Lack of oversight of O&M contractors Poor design leading to costly maintenance
Decommissioning	Not planned or budgeted forScarring impacts



Key Resilience/Adaptation SuRe® Criteria The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient infrastructure

Criteria	Summary	
G1.6. Infrastructure Interconnectivity and Integration	Consider interconnectivity with wider infra systems - co- dependencies and efficiency gains with related infrastructure. Supporting regional master plans	
G2.3 Resilience Planning	 Anticipating and designing for: Climate and environmental shocks and stresses Social, man-made or systemic hazards Stress testing and cooperation between actors 	
G3.2 Engagement and Participation	Fair, representative and non-discriminatory consultation with relevant stakeholders Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process	
E1.2 Climate Change Adaptation	Designing for future climate conditions. Heat wave, water stress, sea-level rise, storm events, flooding climate forced migration etc.	



The public consultation is open between 14 August to 12 September 2017.

Access SuRe® Public Consultation Documents at: http://www.gib-foundation.org/public-consultation/





Contact www.gib-foundation.org | +41 61 205 10 80 info@gib-foundation.org

