



# Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/11/2023 | Report No: ESRSA02795



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Türkiye	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P180849	
Project Name	Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	5/8/2023	6/13/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		

Proposed Development Objective

The Project Development Objective is to restore access to essential services and resilient housing in selected provinces affected by the February 2023 earthquakes in Türkiye.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	0.00

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

Yes

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

On February 6, 2023, two earthquakes of magnitude 7.8 and 7.5 hit southeast Türkiye and Syria; these were followed by thousands of aftershocks, and another earthquake of magnitude 6.7 on February 20, 2023. The epicenters of the first two earthquakes were in Kahramanmaraş Province with neighboring provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa (the earthquake region) all suffering damages. The epicenter of the third earthquake was in Hatay causing further damage to the region. According to official statistics, the earthquakes resulted in over 50,000 casualties, 107,000 people injured including many disabled, 1.9 million housing units damaged or destroyed, 3.3 million people displaced, and almost 2 million in need of shelter in camps and container settlements. The eleven affected provinces have an area of about 110,000 square kilometers



(equivalent in size to the Republic of Korea and larger than many European countries), was home to 14 million Turkish citizens (16.4 percent of the country's population) and 1.8 million Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs), and accounted for 9.4 percent of Turkish gross domestic product (GDP) and 8.6 percent of exports in 2022. Income per capita in the earthquake region lags behind the rest of the country, and poverty rates are higher. The average household income in the earthquake region was only about 30 percent that of an average family in Istanbul in 2019.

The earthquakes have caused massive damage and the macroeconomic impacts are still unfolding. A World Bank Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE), prepared within two weeks of the disaster, estimated initial direct physical damages of the earthquakes at US\$34.2 billion, the equivalent of 4 percent of Türkiye's 2021 GDP. The report highlighted that recovery and reconstruction costs would be much higher, potentially twice as high, as more detailed assessments were required, and GDP losses associated with economic disruptions would also add to the cost of the earthquakes. The Government of Türkiye (GoT) conducted a more in-depth needs and loss assessment with support from the European Union (EU), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and World Bank Group (WBG) that was presented at a donor conference on March 20, 2023. This assessment estimated recovery and reconstruction needs at US\$81.5 billion. The impact on macro-financial conditions of the February 2023 earthquakes is still unfolding, with further implications expected for growth, labour markets and poverty, the financial sector, and fiscal and external balances. The net effects of the earthquakes on economic activity are expected to be mildly negative in 2023, and positive in 2024 as reconstruction activity offsets the disruption to productive sectors in the affected region.

Due to the magnitude and impact of the earthquakes as well as the urgent need of financing and assistance as described above, the Project is being processed under Condensed Procedures as per the World Bank Procedure on Preparation of Investment Project Financing (IPF) for Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints. The Project is being prepared and implemented according to OP/BP 10.00 Paragraph 12, IPF Policy, which allows for certain exceptions to the IPF policy requirements, including deferral of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements if the Bank deems the Borrower to be in urgent need of assistance because of a disaster or experiences capacity constraints because of fragility or specific vulnerabilities.

In this context, the proposed 5-year, US\$ 1 billion Türkiye Earthquake Reconstruction and Recovery Project will support the Government of Türkiye to restore access to essential services and resilient housing in selected provinces affected by the February 2023 earthquakes in Türkiye. The Project is underpinned by the World Bank's Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach and aligned with the WBG's Global Crisis Response Framework "Navigating multiple crises, staying the course on long-term development". It is aligned with and will contribute to the Government's post-earthquake recovery strategy as set forth in the Government's needs and loss assessment report.

The Project includes four components: (i) Restoration of Municipal Infrastructure and Services; (ii) Restoration of Health Services; (iii) Emergency Housing Support and Recovery; and (iv) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Component 1 will finance civil works (including demolition as applicable), goods, consulting, and non-consulting services needed to restore access to critical municipal services of affected communities (including Turkish citizens and SuTPs) while enhancing disaster and climate resilience. This will include the medium-term rehabilitation and reconstruction of critical municipal infrastructure and facilities such as water, sanitation, stormwater drainage, municipal transport infrastructure, and fire and emergency response services. The component will also finance purchasing of equipment and vehicles in the short-term to restore municipal capacity for the provision of essential



services. The component will also finance consulting firms for preparation/review of technical designs and construction supervision, which will also conduct local soil surveys and propose options as needed/feasible for site selection and materials to ensure long-term resilience of the reconstructed municipal infrastructure.

Component 2 will finance activities to restore access to health services for the affected communities (including both Turkish citizens and SuTPs) in the short-term. This will include establishing a network of fully equipped prefabricated primary health care (PHC) facilities complemented by mobile PHC and diagnostic services, provision of equipment and furnishings for prefabricated emergency hospitals (whose establishment is not within the scope of the Project), restoring depleted medical supplies, improving access to vaccination, supporting access to mental health services and disability support, and supporting public health measures as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene measures in health facilities to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The activities to be financed under this component will be complementary to the initial purchase of immediate and urgent medical goods and supplies supported under the ongoing World Bank-financed Health Systems Strengthening and Support Project (HSSSP) (P152799).

Component 3 will finance two activities related to post-disaster housing recovery. First, it will finance civil works (including demolition as applicable), consulting, and non-consulting services for the climate and disaster-resilient reconstruction of collapsed, heavily or moderately damaged rural houses and associated repair and/or reconstruction of basic infrastructure and social facilities in villages affected by the earthquakes under the GoT's existing post-disaster housing reconstruction program. Second, it will provide technical assistance to AFAD and MoEUCC to strengthen their capacity to support resilient recovery and more inclusive post-disaster housing programs.

Component 4 will finance consulting and non-consulting services, goods, training, and operating costs for supporting the Implementing Agencies in project management and implementation activities under the Project, including for, but not limited to, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, procurement, financial management, environmental and social management, grievance redress mechanism, citizen engagement, and project communication and outreach.

The Project will have one Loan Agreement with three implementing agencies, each of which has existing experience managing World Bank-financed projects and scalable capacity to implement this emergency Project. The Loan Agreement will be signed between the World Bank and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MoTF) with İller Bankası A.S. (İLBANK) as implementing agency for Component 1, the MoH as implementing agency for Component 2, and the MoEUCC as implementing agency for Component 3 in coordination with AFAD. All Implementing Agencies will benefit from project management and monitoring and evaluation support under Component 4. The institutional and implementation arrangements build upon existing structures in the implementing agencies that have proven implementation capacities and ability to work well with other institutions. In addition, each implementing agency will be able to launch project activities independently from one another, allowing greater flexibility to advance activities by component based on readiness. To ensure cohesive overall coordination and strategic guidance across implementing agencies, quarterly coordination meetings will be held with representatives from MoTF, Strategy and Budget Office, AFAD, İLBANK, MoH, MoEUCC, and relevant municipalities.

#### **D. Environmental and Social Overview**

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]



Türkiye is vulnerable to natural hazards, particularly earthquakes but also increasingly climate-related hazards, which have significant social and economic impacts and hamper the country's ability to recover from recent multiple crises. Seismic risks are very critical in the country, as about 70 percent of Türkiye's population live in first- and second-degree seismic zones. The epicenters of the first two earthquakes on February 6, 2023 were in Kahramanmaraş Province with neighboring provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa all suffering damages (the earthquake region). The epicenter of the third earthquake was in Hatay causing further damage to the region. The earthquake region is home to 14 million Turkish citizens (16.4 percent of the country's population) and 1.8 million Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTPs).

The February 2023 earthquakes affected a vast geographical area that is home to 16.4 percent of Türkiye's population, causing over 50,000 fatalities and catastrophic damage to critical infrastructure, social facilities, housing, and livelihoods. Critical sectors such as housing, municipal services, transportation, healthcare, education, agriculture, and energy were greatly affected across an area of nearly 100,000 square kilometers. About 1.9 million housing units were damaged or destroyed, causing the displacement of over 3.3 million people within and from the earthquake affected areas to other provinces, of which nearly two million people are being sheltered in tent camps and container settlements. The Project will provide support for the restoration of public and municipal services in 11 provinces impacted by the earthquake: Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa in East, South-East and Mediterranean (ESEM) region of the country.

#### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

There will be three implementing agencies for this Project. ILBANK would be responsible for the implementation of Components 1 and 4a, which will support resilient rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing municipal infrastructure (water and sanitation, municipal roads, etc.) and municipal buildings (fire stations, kindergartens, etc.) and purchase of equipment and vehicles (fire trucks, waste collection trucks, street sweeping machines, buses, etc.). For the proposed Project, ILBANK, as an implementing agency, will act on behalf of the beneficiary municipalities in the disaster affected zone. The municipalities will not receive any financing for implementation of sub-projects under Component 1 as the sub-projects under Component 1 will be directly implemented by ILBANK. ILBANK will reconstruct/construct facilities on behalf of the beneficiary municipalities and handover the facilities to the municipalities once constructed. There will be a protocol signed by each of the beneficiary municipalities and ILBANK to this effect. Municipalities will be key stakeholders and will be consulted on a regular basis in selecting and designing infrastructure. ILBANK will ensure appropriate coordination with beneficiary municipalities on technical aspects (e.g. location and design of sub-projects). ILBANK will nominate technical focal points to coordinate with municipalities. ILBANK is responsible for the implementation of several World Bank-financed operations in the municipal sector such as the Sustainable Cities Series of Projects (SCP1 and 2) (P128605 and P161915), Türkiye Earthquake, Floods and Wildfires Emergency Reconstruction Loan Project (P176608) and the Municipal Services Project in Refugee Affected Areas (MSIP) (P169996). ILBANK staff has received several trainings related to the World Bank's safeguard policies as well as the ESF. Moving forward, ILBANK is in the process of establishing the ESMS. However, since ILBANK will act not as FI but as an IA in the proposed Project, the environmental and social risks of Components 1 and 4a activities will be governed by the relevant ESSs.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) would be responsible for the implementation of Components 2 and 4b which will support installation of prefabricated family health centers with furnishings and equipment activities, provision of mobile units for pharmacies, laboratories, imaging, and psychosocial support, and purchase of vaccine transport



vehicles and container vaccine storages. The MoH has prior working experience with the World Bank for more than fifteen years through the Health System Strengthening and Support (P152799), Avian Influenza & Human Pandemic Preparedness & Response APL 2 (P096262), Health Transition (P074053) and Emergency COVID-19 Health Projects. Through this long partnership with the Bank, the MoH has built strong in-house capacity in project operations. The Ministry has upgraded the national health care quality standards by integrating adequate medical waste management and occupational health and safety practices into health sector procedures. It also adopted relevant medical waste management and OHS regulations which are based on stringent measures managed/overseen by the MoEUCC and Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Such measures are applied to regulate the entire cycle of hospital waste management, covering collection, storage, segregation, disinfection and disposal of hospital waste, and infection control protocols, as well as ensuring safety of medical workers. The local government authorities and MoH are responsible for implementation of the Regulation on Medical Waste Management which includes provisions based on international good practices. The MoH also has quality standards for monitoring the performance of the healthcare facilities, and audits are undertaken both internally and by third parties.

MoEUCC would be responsible for the implementation of Component 3 and 4c which will support resilient reconstruction of collapsed/heavily damaged rural houses and barns in-situ or in new locations, including assessment studies, design/supervision consultancy, and works. The Provincial Directorates (PDs) of the MoEUCC will support the MoEUCC to ensure the smooth implementation of the site activities of sub-projects including the E&S management through onsite monitoring, supervising and reporting as needed. The MoEUCC will select sites and facilities to be supported under the Project based on a comprehensive assessment to be conducted by AFAD. AFAD will carry out the following tasks as part of its ongoing organizational and legal mandates in close collaboration with the MoEUCC PIU: identify rights holders of collapsed or damaged rural houses who are eligible for the post-disaster rural housing reconstruction program, conduct consultations to receive the consent of the rights holders to participate in the program, facilitate the selection of relocation sites for villages where necessary, transfer the reconstructed rural houses to the rights holders and follow up on their repayment of the soft loan. Ongoing IBRD operations implemented by MoEUCC are Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings Project (P162762) and Seismic Resilience and Energy Efficiency in Public Building Project (P175894), both are rated as Moderate E&S risk. As demonstrated under ongoing projects, MoEUCC's capacities in the construction sector are considered strong. The environmental and social performance of both projects has been Satisfactory as of today.

For the implementation of the Project, both MoEUCC's General Directorate for Construction Affairs (GDCA) and ILBANK will establish their Project Implementation Units (PIUs) within 30 days from the Effective Date. GDCA will assign and recruit highly qualified professionals with experience in technical, procurement, contract management, financial management, environmental and social management, and monitoring and evaluation to the PIU. In addition, GDCA will also assign or mobilize an adequate number of technical, environmental, social, and occupational health and safety (OHS) specialists for the PIU to be located in MoEUCC's PDs in the earthquake region, all with terms of reference and qualifications satisfactory to the Bank. The existing Project Management Unit (PMU) under ILBANK will continue to implement other ongoing projects under the FI modality, and will not be involved in this Project. The MoH will maintain its existing Project Management and Support Unit (PMSU), and will reinforce its in-house environmental and social management capacity for the purposes of the Project.

Each of the PIUs and the PMSU will recruit or assign on a full-time basis highly qualified professionals with previous experience in implementing WB-financed projects and with good knowledge of the ESF ESSs - one environmental, one social, one OHS specialist, who will ensure proper supervision and monitoring of Project components in compliance



with the relevant ESSs. In addition, technical specialists who have expertise in designing buildings with universal access and climate resilience will need to be engaged by the PIUs and the PMSU, to provide inputs to the engineering design of the reconstructed buildings and facilities. The PIUs will be directly responsible for the environmental and social management and compliance, as well as for the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of Project activities under their respective components. Supervision engineering consultants will be recruited by the IAs that will also include E&S specialists who will support the PIUs. The inclusion of the technical specialists with the experience on universal access and climate resilience into the teams of engineering design and supervision consultants shall be ensured by the implementing agencies, when the respective contracts are awarded.

## II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The environmental risk is rated as Substantial. The types of sub-projects will potentially include reconstruction or construction, within their original footprints, of public facilities such as health, emergency response, administrative buildings, of municipal facilities such as water and sanitation, roads, emergency response, fire station, kindergartens; installation of prefabricated health care facilities, mobile laboratories, pharmacies, procurement of equipment for hospitals as well as vaccine storage and transportation facilities. These will be implemented across the 11 provinces impacted by the earthquake. The overall long-term impact of the Project will be positive. However, during the implementation phase, there will be environmental risks and adverse impacts caused by retrofit, assembling, reconstruction and construction activities, as well as risks related to the storage and transportation of vaccines. These will include emissions of dust and vehicle exhausts impacting air quality; noise and vibration causing disturbances; generation of general and medical wastes; OHS-related risks due to unsafe practices and due to the facts that contractors/workers' crews will have to implement the activities in destroyed areas with potentially limited access to safe drinking water, sanitary and hygienic conditions; fire and life safety risks; traffic and road-related risks from increased traffic volume and movement of heavy-duty vehicles; closure of roads and blockades of sidewalks and access to certain public facilities; risks associated with labor influx that may impact community health and safety (CHS); and risks of spreading infection from improper storage and transportation of vaccines, and improper operation of mobile laboratories. Demolition of destroyed and damaged structures and handling and disposal of these debris will be handled beyond the scope of the Project. Therefore, the construction sites will be cleared from debris by the respective government agencies before any civil works start under the Project. However, there is a risk of improper disposal of a considerable amount of waste to be generated during the rehabilitation and reconstruction works, especially given the fact that waste disposal facilities might be damaged/unavailable due to the earthquake. The adverse impacts of sub-projects are not expected to be significant or irreversible and can be manageable if due mitigation is applied. These are also not expected to result in significant adverse cumulative or transboundary impacts. Therefore, the environmental risk rating is determined as Substantial.

#### Social Risk Rating

Substantial

Public Disclosure





While the social risks and impacts are not expected to be significant or irreversible and all three implementing agencies have strong capacity and long-term experience of implementing E&S mitigations measures the social risks have been rated as Substantial” for the Project, mainly due to the post-emergency context. The potential social impacts and risks for the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities for the municipal infrastructures under Component-1, installation of prefabricated health centers under Component-2 and rural housing reconstruction under Component-3 will be mainly construction related impacts on community health and safety (CHS) such as increased traffic and potential accidents; difficulties in engaging stakeholders due to post-earthquake emergency nature of the Project and; coordination among agencies to ensure vulnerable and marginalized people can access Project benefits. Moreover, for the activities to be carried out under rural housing recovery (component 3), considering not all of them will be in situ reconstruction, land acquisition and resettlement are expected. Though the preference will be in-situ reconstruction, the government will require to move a significant number of settlements to new locations if their current location is considered unsafe (settlement situated on the Faultline or being assessed as facing disasters like landslides). There may also be impacts on the livelihoods of people if the new housing reconstruction sites cannot provide similar natural resources and lands for the continuity of their income generation activities. However, as AFAD follows a very comprehensive and legally mandated process of assessing alternative sites through a participatory process, identifying titleholders and consulting with them, the displacement and resettlement risks are not expected to be high. Another key risks is that many eligible households may not be able to access housing re-construction services due to lack of their own financial capacity.. Since the disaster left more than 107,000 people injured, with many becoming disabled following the catastrophe, it will be critical to build and/or retrofit the existing public facilities and housing to be more disable friendly. The majority of workforce is anticipated to be Turkish. Labor influx is assessed as low since the majority of workforce is anticipated to be Turkish and will be sourced locally. The risk of forced labor is not expected. Although the social impacts and risks will be mainly related to construction activities which will be managed through implementation of the ESMPs/ESIAs, RPs, SEPs throughout the Project implementation, considering the extended geographical scale and existing sensitivities in the region after the earthquake the risk rating is assessed as “Substantial”.

Public Disclosure

## **B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

### **B.1. General Assessment**

#### **ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

##### ***Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:***

The Project will generate environmental and social benefits from the retrofit, reconstruction, equipping and refurbishment of municipal infrastructure services and facilities, including restoration of firefighting stations as well as rural housing, to be implemented in cities, towns and villages damaged or destroyed by the earthquake; and from the installation and equipping of mobile health care facilities, mobile diagnostic laboratories, vaccine storage and transportation facilities and from equipping selected emergency hospitals. These benefits will include strengthened seismic resilience of restored housing and public infrastructure, reconstructed public building and houses with universal access, improved health services and vaccination capacity, and improved access to rehabilitated municipal services such as water and wastewater facilities. Demolition of destroyed and damaged structures and handling and disposal of these debris will be carried out beyond the scope of the Project. However, there will be a need to manage considerable volumes of wastes to be generated during the rehabilitation and reconstruction works, and safe disposal arrangements will have to be developed and in place prior to the commencement of works. Also, during the





implementation phase, there will be E&S risks and impacts of the civil works, and risks associated with the operation of the reconstructed or newly installed facilities under Components 1, 2 and 3. Such impacts will be due to the emissions of dust and vehicle exhausts impacting air quality; noise and vibration causing disturbances; generation of debris and medical waste; OHS-related risks due to unsafe practices; traffic and road-related risks from increased traffic volume and movement of heavy-duty vehicles; closure of roads and blockades of sidewalks and access to certain public facilities; potential exclusion of vulnerable people from housing support; land acquisition and; livelihood impacts.

While potential Project activities are planned, the specific sub-projects and their exact locations and design are not yet identified. Thus, each of the implementing agencies will prepare, disclose, consult upon, redisclose, adopt and implement an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Three ESMFs will be prepared by three IAs within 30 days after the Loan Effective Date and in any case prior to launching the bidding process for any civil works under the Project. The ESMFs will establish requirements and procedures for the identification, assessment and management of the environmental and social risks and impacts of sub-projects, including screening and exclusion criteria for selection and classification of sub-projects in terms of environmental and social risk, and to guide the preparation and implementation of sub-project specific instruments, including site specific ESIA's and the fit-for-purpose ESMPs for substantial risk sub-Projects, and ESMP checklists and/or ES codes of practices for low to moderate risk sub-Projects. High risk sub-Projects will be excluded from the Project scope. These will be prepared based on the applicable requirements of the Turkish national laws and regulations, the WB's ESF and its ESSs, WB Group's Environmental Health and Safety (WBG's EHS) General and sector-specific (if applicable) Guidelines, and Good International Industrial Practices (GIIP). If there are gaps among the different requirements and standards, the most stringent ones will be applied to the Project. The key gaps between the national legislation and WB ESF are the requirements of environmental and OHS management plans, Grievance Mechanism (GM), and the absence of E&S assessment obligations for the activities to be carried out within the Project scope.

The ESMF content will include: (a) a general baseline analysis of the earthquake affected provinces/municipalities, including the assessment of damages to the residential housing and the existing waste- and storm water, and solid waste management systems, and the gaps between WB ESSs requirements and national regulations; (b) description of proposed sub-Project types; (c) assessments of the potential E&S risks and impacts and well-known generic mitigation measures for proposed investments under each Component; (d) Project-level general/debris and medical waste management plans, as appropriate; (e) chance find procedures; (f) criteria and guidelines for screening sub-Projects, and exclusion criteria to screen out those activities that will impact cultural heritage (CH) sites, biodiversity and Protected Areas, and/or be assessed as High risk; (g) guidelines and procedures for conducting site specific ESIA's and developing the fit-for-purpose ESMPs for substantial risk sub-Projects, and ESMP checklists and/or ES codes of practices for low to moderate risk sub-projects; (h) guidance on Chance Find Procedure; and (i) proposed ESMF implementing arrangements, and necessary ESF capacity building activities for the implementing agencies/PIUs/PMSU. The E&S risk rating criteria will be incorporated in the ESMF, and each sub-project activity will be screened against these criteria following the Risk screening template. High risk sub-projects will be excluded from the Project scope. Each PIU and the PMSU will ensure that supervision arrangement is in place to monitor risks across sub-projects.

The ESMF will consider the risks which might potentially occur as a result of the purchase and installation of equipment, and in conducting technical studies. These risks will be addressed by application of the provisions of WB



EHSGs and GIIPs, and by incorporation of relevant ESS requirements and aspects into respective consultancy services ToRs. Moreover, the ESMF (and LMP) will include a section specifying the necessary actions to address health and safety risks related to COVID 19, in line with the national guidelines and WB Note on “COVID-19 considerations in construction/civil works projects.” The ESMF document will include the LMP and a summary of the SEP and Project GM details.

ILBANK and MoEUCC will prepare Resettlement Frameworks (RF) for their respective components and subsequent Resettlement Plans (RPs) as required in case in-situ reconstruction is not feasible and hence, alternative sites need to be identified. The Project will implement SEA/SH mitigation measures, including SEA/SH response mechanisms (utilizing the survivor-centric approach) as part of the generic and sub-project specific ESMPs; a Code of Conduct for workers; a mechanism to report SEA/SH grievances; and training and awareness sessions for Project workers and affected communities.

### ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Considering presence of multiple implementing agencies’ PIUs and different activities targeting different beneficiaries in the Project design, to streamline the preparation and implementation, each of the PIUs will develop an SEP for its respective components (three SEPs in total). During the updating of the component level SEPs by the PIUs, the initial stakeholder identification and mapping will be revised. The major stakeholders are anticipated to be the earthquake-affected people and the municipalities, local communities of the rural areas included in the Project who will be affected by the construction related impacts, legal and illegal users of the lands who will be affected by the construction activities, vulnerable groups (women, elder, youth, people with disabilities) and the provincial and district level government institutions who will be engaged by the municipalities during Project implementation.

According to the EIA Regulation of Türkiye, the construction activities to be carried out within the scope of the Project under Component-2 and Component-3, do not fall into the Annex lists of EIA Regulation The EIA Regulation only considers the housing projects with more than 300 houses. Thus, the scope of the Project activities is exempt from the national EIA process, which means there is no formal stakeholder engagement process required under national legislation. The component level SEPs will include definitions of all stakeholders (Project affected parties and other interested parties, and vulnerable groups among them), outline the process, procedures, and methods of consultation with various stakeholders and the Project grievance mechanism (GM) in order to design, plan and implement the Project activities of the PIUs throughout the Project life cycle.

Specialized measures that are culturally appropriate to help engage the vulnerable groups (refugees, low-income groups in the earthquake region, etc.) will be undertaken during stakeholder engagement processes. In addition, children, people with disability (and those with new disability) and/or mental health issues, the elderly, will require tailored engagement and safe space. The SEP also includes a clear communication strategy to ensure that selection of investments follow a clear and transparent set of criteria and people are properly consulted on investment decisions and there is a functioning GM where people can seek redress.

The PIUs and PMSU will update the stakeholders identified in the SEP and will consult with them as required to ensure continuous and accurate information flow during implementation especially prior to commencement of any



Project activities. The PIUs will conduct a series of consultations with relevant stakeholders in order to get their views and preferences in the design and implementation of the Project. As with other E&S requirements, the progress of engagement activities and any documents or tools produced under the SEP will be disclosed publicly and regularly reported to the Bank via Project progress reports. The SEP process requires consultation and dissemination of Project-related information (including social and environmental risks and impacts) with all identified and potential stakeholders/beneficiaries of the Project, where and when necessary. In case stakeholders (internal or external) who may be considered vulnerable (in terms of gender, disability, age, etc.) are identified during the Project implementation, the SEPs will need to be updated, and the sub-project specific ESMP and RPs should define the tools and method to engage with and include measures to avoid adverse impacts to these groups and provide benefits, where possible.

The SEPs will be built on the PIUs' citizen engagement strategies and include the ESS 10 principles. The PIUs/PSMU will develop a template for sub-project level stakeholder stakeholders enabling their views and concerns to be taken into account in sub-project design and social performance. Special efforts will be undertaken to ensure that the SEP and sub-project specific consultations are inclusive of and accessible to vulnerable groups.

The MoEUCC, ILBANK and MoH already have established their GMs for their other WB funded projects and these existing GMs will be adapted to this Project. The existing GMs are accessible to anyone, any group, institution, or organization including PIU staff who wishes to provide feedback or raise concerns on the Project activities under implementation. During the life of the Project, it will be ensured that the GMs will be accessible through various channels (email, post, in-person, etc.), procedures for handling and deciding upon complaints, and maintaining records on actions/decisions. The GMs will allow for anonymous complaints and include a channel for SEA/SH complaints, with appropriate protections to ensure they are handled sensitively and confidentially.

The SEPs will also consider the potential virtual consultation methods and approach under the any pandemic situation (Covid-19, etc.) and post-earthquake conditions in the region. The Project will follow the WHO's and the World Bank's guidelines for Covid-19 (or any other potential future epidemic diseases), which is also included in the E&S instruments and will be a part of the contracts for civil works activities.

The SEPs will be disclosed in-country on the ILBANK, MoEUCC and MoH websites and in other relevant places by Appraisal. Since details of sub-projects may not be known by Appraisal, sub-project specific SEPs are expected to be prepared during Project implementation.

## **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.**

### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

The Project will comprise considerable civil works and various types of Project workers. Hence, this standard applies. Project workers will include direct workers (PIU staff including the civil servants of the MoH, MoEUCC, and ILBANK), contracted workers and primary supply workers. Where civil servants are involved, they will remain subject to the



terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement, unless they are legally transferred to the Project. Community workers are not expected to be engaged by the Project. The majority of the work force will be recruited in country. Community workers will not be engaged in the Project.

ILBANK, MoH and MoEUCC will prepare LMPs, that describe working terms and conditions; principles of non-discrimination and equality of opportunity; establishment of workers' organizations; restrictions concerning children and prohibitions of forced labor; and a workers' grievance mechanism. Considering the scope of activities, those which will be carried out within the scope of Component 2 are mainly purchase of equipment and installation of prefabricated or mobile health facilities the LMP to be prepared by MoH will be an integrated part of the ESMF, while ILBANK and MoEUCC will prepare standalone LMPs. On the basis of the LMPs, each Contractor will develop its own Labor Management Plans (C-LMP), which should as a minimum include: (i) working conditions; (ii) management of working/workers relationship; (iii) ToR of employment; (iv) provision of equal opportunity; (v) nondiscrimination on employment and wages policy; (vi) measures and age verification procedure to prevent employment of persons below the age of 18 and awareness activities of the prohibition of child labor (vii) OHS and mitigation of Life and Fire Safety risks; and (viii) grievance mechanism for their employees.

The LMPs will be based on the Turkish national labor code and relevant international conventions accessed by Türkiye, and also meet the requirements of ESS2. The LMPs will include a Code of Conduct for all workers engaged in the Project, including measures for addressing SEA/SH risks. They also set out the requirements of a grievance mechanism to handle labor complaints from Project workers. For each sub-project, the Contractors are required to establish, maintain, and monitor GMs for contracted workers.

Several OHS risks are likely to be associated with Project construction activities. These include exposure to dust, noise, injuries from exposure to chemicals, hazardous or flammable substances, and liquid, solid or gaseous wastes; accidents caused by confined spaces and excavations; working at heights, working with heavy and electrical machinery and equipment, and working in areas with unbarricaded/uncovered holes; traffic related risks, emergencies (fire, chemical spill, etc.); risks associated with COVID-19.

The ESMFs will assess the potential OHS risks associated with proposed sub-projects and identify appropriate risk management and generic mitigation measures, following the applicable requirements of the national policies, ESS2, WBG's EHS General and sector-specific Guidelines, and WB's interim guidance on COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil works. Although the demolishing of damaged and destroyed structures will be handled beyond the Project scope, the ESMFs will prescribe the procedure for identifying, removing, storing, and transporting hazardous materials, including asbestos-containing material (ACM), along with the requirements for the protection and training of on-site workers. OHS-related risks and mitigation measures will be elaborated in detail in sub-project specific instruments consistent with the principles and procedures prescribed in the ESMFs and applicable requirements of the national legislation, ESS2, WBG's EHS General and sector-specific (if applicable) Guidelines, and WB's interim guidance on COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil works. National Regulations and related standards on OHS in Construction Works require specific mitigation measures and standards for managing the risks related to any type of construction works, including demolition, rehabilitation and reconstruction works. Construction works related to working at height and in confined space, working with electricity, PPE, and scaffolds are some of the major subjects managed under these regulations. In case of gaps in the above regulations and standards, related international standards and best practices will be utilized. The ESMFs will also require that OHS Management Plans are prepared as



part of the C-ESMP and implemented by contractors before the commencement of works. The OHS Plans outline all the actions and procedures for ensuring OHS for all workers.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

This standard is relevant. The Project will address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management measures through the Project lifecycle consistent with WB ESF and GIIP to ensure sustainable use of resources and minimizing adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Project activities, including repair/rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged buildings and municipal infrastructures, assembling mobile health care facilities will entail the use of energy, water, and materials such as sand, cement, timber, etc. The potential risks and impacts of sub-project activities during the construction phase include noise and dust emissions and the generation of considerable volumes of construction wastes. The current capacity of affected municipalities for transporting and recycling/disposing of wastes might be insufficient. The operation of the buildings and facilities to be reconstructed or installed under the Project will also be associated with generation of general and medical wastes.

The ESMF will identify and assess all the potential risks and impacts associated with material use and waste generation of all sub-projects and incorporate a standalone Project-level Waste Management Plan (WMP) and Medical Waste Management Plan (MWMP), as appropriate. The WMP and MWMP will consider and address generic risk and impact management and mitigation measures which will be further elaborated in detail in sub-project specific instruments, following applicable national regulations, ESS3 and the ESF's mitigation hierarchy, WBG's EHS General, and sector-specific (if applicable) guidelines, and GIIP. Where technically and financially feasible, the opportunities for energy and resource efficiency and climate resilience and adaptation will be sought throughout Project preparation and implementation. Pollution prevention measures will also summarized in respective ESMFs and further detailed under the sub-project specific instruments, as per the provisions of the ESMFs.

### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

This standard is relevant. The potential risks and impacts on community safety and health (CSH) are associated with the proposed retrofit, and construction activities under the Project. These potential risks and impacts include emissions of dust, noise, odor, and vehicle exhausts; increased traffic and temporary congestion and traffic and road safety risks due to increased traffic volume and movements of heavy-duty vehicles; risks of accidents and injuries posed by uncovered or unbarricaded open holes and exposed electric cables; temporary road blockades and closures; temporary blocks of access to certain municipal buildings/facilities; increased waste and wastewater generation; life and fire safety aspects and universal access and potential disruptions to local communities and increasing pressure on public services due to potential influx of construction workers and presence of workers camps. Community's potential exposure to waste, stagnant water, wastewater, particulate matters, and construction workers may lead to increased risks of health issues, including water-borne and vector-borne diseases (resulting from poor site management), and communicable diseases relating to labor influx and post disaster context (i.e., COVID-19 virus etc.).

The ESMFs and fit-for-purpose ESMPs, ESMP checklists and ES codes of practice will assess the risks and impacts to the health and safety of Project-affected communities, including groups that might be vulnerable. These instruments will also detail management and mitigation measures to secure community health and safety during construction, as well



as monitoring and reporting requirements. Community Health and Safety (CHS) Plans may be included in the sub-project specific ESMFs in consultation with the local communities, in the case of potential significant impacts on communities, including residential areas, schools, and hospitals, etc., as assessed in the ESMFs. Additional management plans such as Traffic Management Plans may be required as deemed necessary through initial assessments included in the ESMFs.

SEA/SH risk is considered moderate. However, as part of the E&S mitigation measures, the Project will conduct a mapping of service providers to establish referral services to ensure that appropriate measures are put in place, in addition to the Code of Conduct for workers, regular outreach and communication, etc.

When preparing E&S instruments, particular attention should be given to i) avoiding and minimizing exposure to Project-related traffic and road safety risks; ii) identifying risks associated with physical hazards, such as uncovered, unbarricaded and no signage excavated sites, trenches, open holes, open electric cables, etc. and specifying CHS measures; iii) assessing the likelihood of excessive noise and dust emission and potential exposure to hazardous waste (including ACM) and proposing mitigation measures (i.e., dust control, notification of risks to communities, clear procedures for handling hazardous waste); iv) preparing an emergency preparedness and response plan when applicable; and v) designing and constructing the structural elements of the Project in accordance with national legal requirements, the WBG EHS Guidelines and GIIP, taking into consideration safety risks to third parties and affected communities including life and fire safety aspects; vi) ensuring the concept of universal access will be applied to the design of construction of new buildings and structures, to ensure accessible housing options for people with disabilities within the Project, vii) in case of negative impacts of labor influx in urban areas, assessing the risks of communicable diseases, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and SEA/SH and putting in place adequate mitigation measures depending on the GBV/SEA/SH and disease-related risk assessment.

In case ILBANK, MoH and MoEUCC and its contractors employ security personnel to safeguard their personnel and property, such arrangements shall be guided by the principles of proportionality, the ESS 4 requirements, and applicable national law, in relation to the hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping and monitoring of security workers shall be guided by the principles of proportionality and GIIP, and applicable national regulations to minimize any potential risks and impacts on CHS. Considering all these, the MoEUCC, MoH and ILBANK ESMFs, sub-project specific instruments, when appropriate, will include relevant mitigation measures to be strictly followed during the implementation of civil works, and also measures ensuring health and safety of communities residing in and around the sites of the Project intervention that will be mandatory for adherence by contractors' workers. The proposed Project will likely reduce the vulnerabilities of the local communities and help building their resilience to disaster and climate-related risks.

### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

This standard is relevant as some of the Project activities under components 1 and 3 (such as expansion, rehabilitation and restoration of public infrastructures and reconstruction rural housing) may result in land acquisition and land use restrictions. Since sub-project details are not expected to be available until after Board approval, for Components 1 and 3, ILBANK and MoEUCC will prepare and disclose their Resettlement Frameworks (RFs) no later than 30 days after the Loan Effective Date (two RFs prepared by two IAs). The RF will govern acquisition of land for the purpose of reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure in the event that in-situ





reconstruction is not considered viable and/or safe. Any land taking with potential physical displacement of land users/claimants will be avoided. Considering Component-2 will not require any land acquisition and the Project activities will be carried out on the properties of MoH, for the implementation of the activities under this component an RF will not be required. However, the MoH will be responsible to immediately inform the Bank in case of any additional land is required and to take necessary actions to comply with the Bank requirements, update the ESCP as well as prepare and implement RP. MoH will also ensure that the public lands owned by MoH will be free of prior use and will not involve any informal use or structures owned by third parties.

The RFs to be prepared by ILBANK and MoEUCC will clarify resettlement principles and set out the entitlement matrix, implementing arrangements for RPs, design criteria to be applied to sub-projects to be prepared under the Project and will comprise a gap analysis between Turkish resettlement and expropriation laws, and the WB requirements under ESS5. The gaps will be identified, and measures will be put in place to bridge these gaps in order to ensure that any land acquisition and resettlement under the Project will be based on the Turkish legal framework as well as being compliant with ESS5. Major gaps may be compensation and livelihood support mechanisms for informal users, people with title-deed issues whose livelihoods may be affected by the Project, and whose compensation may not all be covered under the national laws. The RFs will also include measures to assist vulnerable and informal PAPs. Non-land-induced livelihood losses will be assessed and mitigated under the ESMF and relevant ESMFs. Sub-project specific RPs and Expost Social Audits will be prepared as relevant, which will also include a detailed livelihood restoration option and a grievance mechanism. PAPs with concerns regarding land acquisition/resettlement will be able to raise these through the Project-level GMs that are set out in the two SEPs and summarized in the two RFs (one each for ILBANK and MoEUCC). RPs will have to be extensively consulted, cleared by the WB, and implemented before the acquired land-related assets are taken in possession by the relevant public agency. In implementing the component 1, if land acquisition is needed for any subproject, ILBANK will prepare the RAP and the respective Municipality will conduct the expropriation and implement the RAP on behalf of ILBANK as ILBANK does not have a legal authority for expropriation. There will be a protocol signed by each of the municipalities and ILBANK to this effect. The protocol will include this expropriation and RAP implementation arrangement. The land acquisition process/implementation arrangement will be clearly written in the RF. In addition, the Project will include livelihood restoration measures to assist people whose livelihoods have been disrupted as a result of the Project.

### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

This standard is relevant. The civil works will be envisaged within the existing footprint of the housing buildings and municipal infrastructure facilities to be reconstructed under the Project. The mobile health care, laboratory and vaccine storage facilities will be carefully sited to avoid impacting natural habitats and biodiversity. The ESMFs will provide for site selecting criteria that will help to avoid all types of sensitive habitats, potential overlap with Key Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird Areas, nationally protected areas, critical habitats, and areas on IUCN Lists. The ESMFs will assess potential typical impacts on biodiversity, natural habitat and living resources impacts and determine mitigation measures. The sub-project specific instruments will provide for detailed biodiversity management measures, as/if appropriate. The sub-project specific instruments should also include an assessment of the system and verification practices used by primary suppliers and assess the potential impacts of Project-financed construction materials such as timber, sand, gravel, stones, etc.





**ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

This standard is not relevant since there are no groups or communities in Türkiye who meet the definition of this standard.

**ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

This standard is relevant. Although the Project will not finance sub-projects that rehabilitate/involve Cultural Heritage (CH) sites, there are chances that CH could be encountered when the proposed Project activities, especially those that include excavation and earthworks, are implemented. Further, the screening mechanism under the ESMFs will ensure that sub-projects which may cause impacts on tangible or intangible cultural heritage sites will be excluded from the Project investments. Under Component 3, relocation of households to a safer location will be performed in a participatory manner and through a collective consensus and hence, potential impacts on intangible cultural heritage will be avoided. The ESMFs will also include an outline of a Chance Find Procedure and guidelines on mitigation measures in case of potential impacts on CH. The Chance Find Procedure and mitigation guidelines will be included in the sub-project specific instruments as appropriate. These procedures and guidelines will be followed in all cases of previously unknown CH encountered during Project activities and included in all Project’s construction contracts that involve excavation, movement of earth, and/or any other changes to the physical environment.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

The standard is not relevant because the Project does not involve financial intermediaries. Ilbank will act as an implementing agency with no FI functions.

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways**

Yes

The Project triggers OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) as Project activities involve the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and sanitation infrastructure which may use and/or risk potential pollution of the Asi and the Dicle/Firat Rivers which are considered international waterways. Since the proposed Project is an emergency recovery operation processed in a situation of urgent need of assistance, the exact scope of the works will be identified during the early stages of project implementation in a manner acceptable to the World Bank. At the same time, the proposed Project will not include the construction of any new schemes that use or risk polluting international waterways and/or activities that otherwise adversely affect the quantity or quality of the water flowing to other riparians. Therefore, an exception to the notification requirement under paragraph 7(a) was approved by the Regional Vice President on April 27, 2023.

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

No

**B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts**

**Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?**

No

Public Disclosure



**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

The use of Borrower Framework is not considered

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

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**Implementing Agency(ies)**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Nadwa Rafeh, Salih Bugra Erdurmus, Bontje Marie Zaengerling

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Varalakshmi Vemuru Cleared on 11-May-2023 at 00:57:49 EDT

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Abdoulaye Gadiere (SAESSA) Concurred on 11-May-2023 at 13:26:35 EDT