



The World Bank

Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention, Preparedness and Response Project (P173746)

Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

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**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
China	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P173746	
Project Name	Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention, Preparedness and Response Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Health, Nutrition & Population	Investment Project Financing	5/20/2020	6/18/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
People's Republic of China	National Health Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Jiangxi Provincial Department of Finance, Hainan Provincial Development Reform Commission		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The proposed project development objective is to strengthen selected national and provincial systems to pilot a multi-sectoral approach for reducing the risk of zoonotic and other emerging health threats.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	350.00

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]



The project will support a policy shift from response to prevention and risk management through investments in surveillance, laboratory investigation, human resource development, and the promotion of good practices in areas such as disease reporting e.g., through the Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN), information sharing, animal husbandry as well as wildlife management.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

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

The project will support a policy shift from response to prevention and risk management through investments in surveillance, laboratory investigation, human resource development, and the promotion of good practices in areas such as disease reporting. Activities at the local level will cover and be coordinated across several sectors and include, inter alia: (i) joint risk assessment, mapping and prioritization; (ii) introduction of risk-based surveillance and early warning systems through application of big data and artificial intelligence (AI) technology, training, regular supervision, technical audits and performance reviews; (iii) Strengthening and upgrading selected national and provincial laboratory resources and monitoring networks in human, animal and wildlife disease sectors; (iv) Developing guidelines and protocols for improved information sharing across agencies; (v) Risk communication for behavioral change, e.g. for good health seeking behaviors, good animal husbandry practices, reduced risks of exposure to wildlife and others, through training sessions, public awareness campaigns, development and use of risk communication tools; (vi) Support programs aimed at reducing human exposure to (high-risk) wildlife/animals, for example, building/improving wildlife rescue centers, zoning and compartmentalization for isolating animal subpopulation with different health status, upgrading market and trade infrastructure and facilities, etc. and (vii) Technical assistance and training to support the piloting of One Health approach across relevant sectors. The two provincial pilots reflect the particular priorities in each province, with Hainan most advanced in creating a One Health institutional infrastructure, while Jiangxi is more focused on priority risk mitigation interventions and will initially pilot the One Health approach in a few counties only, given its much larger size.

From a social and environmental perspective, issues around wet markets and regulating wildlife trade are important. Actions are proposed to focus on managing risks, such as upgrading market infrastructure and facilities, and establishing ‘healthy marketplaces’ practices, using risk mapping, and a hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) approach to meet the animal welfare, health, sanitation and food safety standards. The project will support participating provinces in identifying hotspots where human presence or activity overlaps with (high-risk) wildlife, and strengthen their ability to minimize this exposure through risk communication, zoning, wildlife rescue centers, targeted support in the country’s efforts to implement the CITES convention, targeted support in the ability to report illegal wildlife trade at the identified hotspots, and others. Accordingly, the project has been designed to protect livelihoods and wildlife while achieving the key project objectives. The Environmental and Social (E&S) risk management mechanism, including E&S screening criteria, will be established by the E&S management instruments to screen out potential project activities with high E&S risks such as activities with significant impacts to critical natural habitats, cultural sites or large-scale land acquisition or resettlement. The design of project and E&S management instruments will take into account international protocols for infectious diseases control including medical waste management.

Hainan province is an island, off the southwestern coast of China, with a population of 9.4 million people and a GDP per capita of US\$7,173. In GDP per capita terms, Hainan is ranked 17th among China’s 32 provinces. Its economy is



based on tourism and tropical agricultural produce. In 2018, Hainan was granted special status as a free export zone, and it aims to develop its economy into a major entrepot for international trade and an attractive investment destination. Because of the anticipated increase in its international exposure, the Hainan authorities have adopted a One Health strategy to effectively deal with the growing risk of EIDs. Hainan province is the leading province in the establishment and institutionalization of One Health practices and its inclusion in the project will serve as a demonstration case nation-wide.

Jiangxi, a neighboring province of Hubei, is one of the least developed provinces with a population of 46 million and a GDP per capita of US\$7,722 (2019 data). Jiangxi is part of the Yangtze River Economic Belt regional initiative launched in 2016 as one of the three key growth engines for China's development. It has a large agricultural and livestock sector, accounting for 15 percent of GDP. Rural residents constitute 42.6 percent of its total population. Forestry coverage is the second highest in the country, at over 60 percent. This leads to intense interactions between humans engaged in agriculture and forestry and the province's wildlife. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a persistent threat to poultry, wild birds, humans, and other mammalian animals in the province. In 2018, there was an outbreak caused by the H5N6 strain, an acute infectious disease, at a breeding farm in Jiangxi Province. Leptospirosis, caused by pathogenic *Leptospira* spp, another widespread zoonosis found in wildlife, animal and human populations is frequently reported in the province. The provincial government is interested in piloting the One Health approach to improve collaboration among agencies responsible for human health, agriculture and livestock development, and forestry and wildlife protection and thus reduce the risk of EIDs, while at the same time strengthening health sector resilience.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

At the national level, a Leading Group will be established consisting of representatives of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Finance (MoF), National Health Commission (NHC), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA), and two project provinces (Hainan and Jiangxi). It will be supported by an office within the MoF. The Leading Group will meet semi-annually to be informed of the project implementation progress, provide guidance on the overall direction of the project and facilitate policy dialogue based on emerging evidence from project implementation.

The project will be implemented by three Line Ministries (NHC, MARA and NFGA) at the national level and two provincial governments (Hainan and Jiangxi). For the day-to-day management of project activities, Project Management Offices (PMOs) will be set up in each implementing ministry and province. Each national-level PMO will be supported by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for project management; for Hainan Province, the PMO in the Department of Development and Reforms (DDR) will coordinate the PIUs in each of three sectoral departments (health, agriculture and forestry) to implement project activities. For Jiangxi province, a PMO will be set up in each of the three sectoral departments - health, agriculture, and forestry – at the provincial level, responsible for the management of their respective activities specified in the Annual Work Plans, and the PMO within the provincial Department of Health will also be responsible for overall coordination, consolidated reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of project activities in the province. All national and provincial PIUs/PMOs will take the responsibilities of environmental and social risk management as part of their daily functions. Prior to project effectiveness, one dedicated E&S management staff will be assigned in each national PMO/PIU, the provincial-level PMO in Hainan and the three sectoral PMOs in Jiangxi to support Environmental and Social management of the project throughout implementation. At the same time, a Technical Expert Group will be established for the project to provide technical support when needed throughout the project implementation, including the support on citizen engagement, public



health, biodiversity management, livestock management, food safety, preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), etc.

All three national IAs and the two provincial IAs have some degree of experience and history in implementing Bank-financed projects under its safeguards policies; although there is an awareness of good international practice, this is the first time the ESF E&S management requirements of the Bank will be applied. Furthermore, given the project covers three sectors (and three ministries) and will be delivered at the National level as well as in two provinces, risks do exist in relation to overall project coordination. These risks will be partly mitigated by strong leadership, commitments and coordination mechanisms at both the national and provincial levels.

A Project Operations Manual (POM) will be prepared by the counterparts, and accepted by the Bank, before the project is declared effective. The POM will lay out the procedures on screening of activities, preparing various plans required under the project (including E&S instruments), reporting, monitoring, and coordination among the various agencies involved in the project implementation, will describe the implementation and management structures of the project, and accountabilities of all agencies involved, including for environmental and social standards, procurement, financial management, and protection of personal data. A more specific capacity building plan will be developed as part of the final ESMFs during implementation, based on the findings of further capacity assessments within each Ministry and Province having regard to respective roles laid out in the POM. Throughout ESMF development and project implementation, the World Bank will provide support and guidance to further strengthen the PIUs and the project provinces' capacity on environmental and social management following the ESF policy requirements.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Through the coordinated interventions on the improvements of human, animal and environmental health to strengthen health system preparedness to reduce the risk of future zoonotic diseases in China, the project is anticipated to have overall environmental and social benefits, including the improvements of health and welfare among human and animal and the reduction of social impacts of EIDs and other forms of health threats. The project will be implemented both at national level and in two provinces (Hainan and Jiangxi) through investments in surveillance, laboratory investigation, human resource development, and the promotion of good practices in areas such as disease reporting. The physical activities to be supported include facility improvements for small-scale infrastructure (e.g., wet markets, testing laboratories, wildlife disease monitoring and surveillance stations, and some limited facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals). While most of these activities will take place within existing facility building footprints, some new small-scale surveillance stations will be built. In all cases, the negative environmental impacts directly associated with construction activities are expected to be minor and readily mitigated. To support project implementation, the Environmental and Social (E&S) management procedures will be established as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) before any disbursement under the project, which include measures to exclude activities with high E&S risks, including those which could involve risks to critical natural habitats/cultural sites or large scale land acquisition or resettlement. As part of project interventions, the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) approach will be adapted, for example, for piloting 'healthy marketplaces' concept in selected wet markets (community agriculture markets) by (i) ensuring market zoning and



facility upgrades; (ii) enforcing regulations against illegal products trading; (iii) making improvements in food hygiene, water and sanitation; (iv) enforcing weekly closures for cleaning of marketplaces; (v) promoting good animal health and animal welfare practices; (vi) deploying digital technologies for better surveillance; and (vii) undertaking systematic risk communication campaigns. Collectively, these will contribute to the reduction of community exposure to health risks in the long term, while the short-term negative environmental and social impacts during implementation will be limited, site-specific and mitigated through the design and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

The main environmental risks associated with the project are the: (i) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues related to testing and handling of supplies and the possibility that they are not adequately used by laboratory technicians; (ii) environmental pollution and community health and safety issues related to the handling, transportation and disposal of limited healthcare waste and the management of wet markets; and (iii) potential downstream environmental and social implications of technical assistance activities under the project, for example, from review, researches or investigations to support needed policy and legislation improvement for prevention and control of priority zoonotic diseases and other health risks. The management of these environmental risks have been incorporated into the project design namely through focused project activities, including targeted training and better equipping of the health workforce, community animal health workers and wildlife protection workers to manage OHS, community health and safety and pollution issues.

Considering the main environmental and social risks associated with the project, the complexity of project design and implementation, the uncertainty of specific project activities by appraisal, the environmental risks for the project are deemed substantial.

Social Risk Rating	Substantial
Although the project is not expected to involve resettlement or land acquisition, the broader social risks (including that disadvantaged, vulnerable and high-risk social groups may be excluded from project benefits) are considered Substantial. Full societal inclusion is not only fundamental to improved social development outcomes, but given the nature of EIDs, if parts of society (by geography, ethnicity, income, gender or any other measure) are excluded, the overall efficacy of the engagement will be compromised. In addition to addressing the specific needs of ethnic minority communities, the project will support assessments on the needs for and access to health services for other vulnerable groups including HIV infected, or patients with other chronic conditions, and the elderly. The information will inform relevant decision makers and service providers to ensure consideration during implementation.	

Social risks associated with piloting healthy marketplaces and related TA are deemed manageable although challenging. Healthy market places will require a series of measures that increase social awareness, require behavioral changes and improved implementation of regulations. As such this activity is anticipated to entail among other things market zoning and facility upgrades for reducing human-animal interactions and avoiding cross contamination, making improvements in food hygiene, water and sanitation utilities and cleaning and disinfection of marketplaces. Support will also be provided for promoting good animal health and animal welfare practices, deploying digital technologies for better animal disease and food safety surveillance and undertaking systematic risk communication campaigns involving regulators, market operators, vendors, handlers and consumers. Social risks are likely to include interruptions due to adjustments in market layout, limited construction activities and cleaning activities, which can be managed through consultation, planning of works and compensation for temporary impacts,



etc. Social impacts associated with upgrading of selected infrastructure are expected to be minor and related primarily to small scale building works within existing building footprints and/or on existing Government owned land.

Communications will be managed via the preparation of updated stakeholder engagement plans (SEPs) which focus on issues relevant to the stakeholders and issues identified during implementation of each marketplace pilot. Such stakeholders will be identified by each PIU during SEP updating. They are expected to range from individual market holders through to other development partners such as WHO and other UN agencies. The WHO recent guidance on social stigmatization will be taken into account.

The potential downstream implications of technical assistance (TA) activities under the project such as reviews, research or investigations which aim to support proposed policy and legislation improvement for prevention and control of priority zoonotic diseases and other health risks will also be managed during implementation through Terms of Reference for these activities.

Individual and community rights under the project will need to be carefully protected; especially for ethnic minorities and other vulnerable social groups. The project will be implemented in a manner which seeks to ensure citizens' rights are respected and social and economic impacts of the community intervention measures are minimized. Personal data, personally identifiable information and sensitive data (Data) are expected to be collected and used for effective disease surveillance and control. During the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks at the National and provincial level and subsequent ESMPs, adequate preparedness actions will be developed to ensure disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are informed and able to access project benefits.

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:

Through the coordinated interventions on the improvements of human, animal and environmental health to strengthen health system preparedness to reduce the risk of future zoonotic diseases in China, the project is anticipated to have overall positive environmental and social benefits, including the improvements of health and welfare among human and animal and the reduction of social impacts EIDs, anti-microbial resistance (AMR) and other forms of health threats. The physical activities to be supported include facility improvements for small-scale infrastructure (e.g., wet markets, testing laboratories, wildlife disease monitoring and surveillance stations, and some limited facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals). While most of these activities will take place within existing facilities, some new small-scale surveillance stations will be built. It is anticipated that existing government owned land will be used for these small scale stations and that the negative environmental impacts directly associated with construction activities are expected to be minor and readily mitigated. The main environmental and social risks associated with the project are mainly the: (i) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues related to testing and handling of supplies and the possibility that they are not adequately implemented by laboratory technicians; (ii) environmental pollution and community health and safety issues related to the handling, transportation and disposal of limited healthcare waste and the management of wet markets; (iii) potential downstream environmental and social implications of technical assistance (TA) activities under the project, such as from review, research work or investigations to support needed policy and legislation improvement for prevention



and control of priority zoonotic diseases and other health risks; and (iv) need for meaningful consultation and inclusion of vulnerable and high-risk social groups including ethnic minorities, particularly for technical assistance activities to support informed policy and regulation improvements and their effective implementation. The project is designed to incorporate focused project activities that are expected to strengthen the management of above-mentioned risks, including collection of evidence to facilitate the improvements of relevant policies and regulations, targeted training and better equipping of health workforce, community and animal health workers and wildlife protection workers, etc.

All implementing agencies have committed to prepare and implement Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs), Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) and activity-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as needed.

Totally five ESMFs will be developed for the project, three at the national level for three participating ministries and one for each of the two project provinces. The ESMFs prepared in consultation with stakeholders and disclosed, – that will be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank prior to any disbursement under the project – will outline the specific E&S issues and necessary mitigation measures associated with all project activities at national and provincial levels, including, for example, the requirements and guidance on safe management of waste for project activities (testing laboratories, community agriculture markets and small-scale facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals, etc), quality control procedure for project-supported TA activities from E&S perspectives, etc. The ESMFs will be premised on China's existing national and provincial legislative framework related to, among others, public health, agriculture and wildlife. All project ESMFs will be developed with reference to the international best practice currently available, including WHO technical guidance, World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and other Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs). The ESMFs will also include the E&S screening criteria to assess and exclude activities with high E&S risks, in addition to other E&S management procedures for the preparation and implementation of specific project activities.

All national and provincial PIUs/PMOs will take the responsibilities of environmental and social risk management as part of their daily functions with at least one dedicated E&S management staff throughout the project implementation and the supports of E&S specialists on preparation and implementation of ESMF. An E&S borrower capacity assessment will be undertaken during the ESMF preparation to inform more specific capacity building plans for inclusion and implementation as part of the ESMFs.

For Component 2, the project will adapt Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) approach for (i) piloting 'healthy marketplaces' practices through upgrade of local wet markets (community agriculture markets), and (ii) design of cross border inspection and quarantine infrastructure and facilities for trade in plant and animal products at the proposed freeport at Hainan. The interventions in the healthy marketplaces will entail activities such as market zoning and facility upgrades for reducing human-animal interactions and avoiding cross contamination, making improvements in food hygiene, water and sanitation utilities and enforcing weekly closures for cleaning and disinfection of marketplaces and other measures. Support will also be provided for promoting good animal health and animal welfare practices, deploying digital technologies for better animal disease and food safety surveillance and undertaking systematic risk communication campaigns involving regulators, market operators, vendors, handlers and consumers. Collectively, these activities will contribute to the improvements of hygienic conditions of wet



markets and the reduction of community exposure to health risks in the long term, while the short-term negative environmental and social impacts during implementation will be limited and site-specific.

As part of the ESMFs for the project, a comprehensive Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be conducted considering: a) legal framework and standards that govern wet markets operations and animal welfare with respect to food safety and regular sanitary measures, animal disease control, sanitation and waste management practices; b) Institutional structure and resources required for the implementation of the updated legislation and regulations including monitoring, enforcement and incentives to ensure compliance; and c) Organizational structure required, staffing, staff capacity building needed at the local levels to monitor.

From a social perspective, inclusion is important for success of this project. In addition to addressing the specific needs of ethnic minority communities, the project will support assessments on the needs for and access to health services for HIV infected, or patients with other chronic conditions, and for the elderly. Each ESMF will include social assessments proportionate to the risks and issues at a framework level and also set specific provisions for assessments, screening, inclusion and specific measures for ethnic minority and other vulnerable groups at activity levels.

The project investments will not directly include any enforcement activities . However, changes to China's existing national and provincial legislative framework related to, among others, public health, agriculture and wildlife upon which the ESMF is premised – as described in the ESMFs – will be discussed from time to time between the Bank and Project Implementing Entities to determine whether they require changes to the respective ESMFs, including the safeguards instruments for the Project objectives to be met in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

In line with the requirements to be detailed in the respective ESMFs, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared as needed during project implementation, based on the results of E&S screening. Where such plans are necessary, they would be prepared and implemented by the PIUs with World Bank oversight.

The ESMFs, SEP and ESMPs will be disclosed and consulted following the ESF requirements upon their availability, and meaningful stakeholder engagement will be conducted to support the ESMF preparation and project implementation, as detailed in ESS10 relevance description. The ESMFs should be finalized and applied before the implementation of any construction activities at any scale. In addition, any activities that have been screened and are deemed to require an ESMP to manage environmental and social risks will not be carried out without the completed, consulted and disclosed ESMPs. Prior to the ESMF completion and approval, only procurement of goods (purchase of testing kits, etc.) and consultancy services without negative E&S implications (e.g., ESMF preparation and training, etc.) can be initiated/retroactively reimbursed upon the project approval if in full compliance with relevant WHO standards and and consistent with the ESF in particular ESS1 in relation to the requirements on Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS), waste management and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

In addition to the ESMFs, the client will take the actions listed in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), which documents the key measures and actions needed to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate anticipated E&S risks and impacts of the project over a specified timeframe. The ESCP will be agreed at negotiations, after which the Borrower commits to not carry out any activities or take any actions in relation to the project until the relevant plans, measures or actions have been completed in accordance with the ESCP.



ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A preliminary SEP has been prepared to guide the overall stakeholder engagement process. This preliminary SEP will be updated during early project implementation based on the detailed responsibilities and arrangements under the national, provincial, municipal and county level developed and included in the Project Operations Manual (to be acceptable to the Bank and prepared prior to effectiveness). The preliminary SEP is an umbrella document providing guidance to each of the 5 participating PIUs/Provinces, which will prepare their separate SEPs. These documents will be prepared and disclosed before any project disbursement under respective ministries and provinces. Collectively this will establish a structured approach to stakeholder engagement and public outreach that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with combating EIDs. The updated national SEP and provincial SEPs will also include a detailed Grievance Redress Mechanism for addressing any concerns and grievances raised. Overall stakeholder risks are high and relevant SEPs should be prepared proportionate to the risks and impacts identified. The rather complex stakeholder engagement activities will be closely supervised by the World Bank.

The SEPs will be important tools for the risk communication for behavioral change proposed under component 2 which will seek to better communicate behavioral and environmental risks for disease occurrence or outbreaks, development of risk communication tools for influencing food, health, and hygiene behaviors, campaigns to communicate the risks of human exposure to wildlife, and others. Key frontline staff including family doctor teams, community health and veterinary workers, patriotic health committees, etc. will be supported for disseminating behavior and risk management messages. Accordingly, these stakeholders will play an important “front-line” two-way communication role.

The updated SEPs will be designed to address the particular challenges with engaging marginalized and vulnerable social groups, especially those living in less accessible areas, while keeping a clear focus on those who are most susceptible to the transmission of EIDs. Stakeholder engagement strategies will follow the contents of the Bank's Technical Note on “Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings”. In so doing, they will point out ways to minimize close contact and follow the recommended good hygiene procedures recommended by Bank and WHO. People affected by or otherwise involved in project-supported activities, including different types of health care workers, will be provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise concerns or lodge complaints, via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) included in the SEPs.

The SEPs (at National and Provincial level) will be shared with relevant stakeholders via culturally appropriate means (and having regard to logistical and technological constraints), and feedback/input requested. The SEPs will be disclosed on the websites of the sector ministries and the provincial governments and printed copies will be placed in health centers in appropriate locations including Government buildings and hospitals. Particular consideration will continue to be given to the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups including children, elderly and disabled people during the life of the project, especially where adverse impacts may arise, or development benefits are to be shared.

The GRM included in the SEPs will be designed to respond to complaints throughout the project life cycle and be devised to promptly respond to any project grievances. It will define who holds day-to-day management of GRM,



define ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, email or via respective websites of the line ministries or provincial government. It will also include a log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database, publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances, transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers; and an appeals process (including the judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved. The GRM system will ensure that the accountability for community feedback and grievance redress is assumed by the entity (National and Provincial PMOs and PIUs), and able to influence project implementation and address grievances in the respective sectors and jurisdictions. The systems – to be fully documented in updated SEPs – will include clear time bound steps for grievance resolution.

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

Labor Management:

The labor arrangements will depend to a large extent on the final implementation arrangements. Most project funded personnel will be full time employees of the Government (project management personnel, medical staff etc) or contractors, and will therefore be classified under ESS2 as Direct and Contract Workers. Elements of the project activities may also include use of Community Workers for activities such as awareness raising and strengthening community intervention measures. The Government, via the ESCP, commits to the preparation of labor management procedures by PMOs/PIUs under the national level Implementation Agencies (IAs) and PMOs at the provincial level, which (i) respond to the specific health and safety issues posed EIDs, and (ii) protect workers' rights as set out in ESS2. These procedures may be either standalone documents or integrated into respective ESMFs/ESMPs and will distinguish between the different types of workers as identified under ESS 2 and identify specific protections for each type/category, and will be included in the bidding documents for contractors .

Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) management of health workforce:

Testing laboratories, as involved in the project, are potentially hazardous workplaces that expose their workers to a wide range of hazards, particularly the infection risks during EID outbreaks. By design, the project targets at improving the efficiency of infection prevention and control of these facilities based on the country's ongoing efforts. With reference to the existing national regulatory framework and the international best practice currently available, the project will invest on equipment upgrading and targeted training to improve the OHS conditions and awareness of health workforce, community animal health workers and wildlife protection workers to manage OHS risks. In addition, the adequacy of existing national regulatory framework and proposed project interventions on OHS management will be reviewed in the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) with reference to the applicable Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs), including relevant WHO technical guidance. Necessary mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the ESMFs and labor management procedures if any gap is identified.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management



Biological waste, chemical waste and other hazardous byproducts generated from some project-supported facilities, including labs, community agriculture markets and limited number of small-scale facilities for animal isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing, could pose additional hazards to the communities and the environment if without appropriate management.

During the preparation of the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMFs), a detailed due diligence will be conducted to better understand the current situation of waste management services in the country and in the participating provinces in relation to the project activities (upgrading/improvements of testing laboratories, community agriculture markets and small-scale facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals, etc). Based on this baseline review, the requirements and guidance on safe management of waste from project activities (testing laboratories, community agriculture markets and small-scale facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals, etc).will be developed and included in the ESMFs, which will integrate the requirements of both existing national laws and regulations and the international best practice currently available, including WHO technical guidance, World Bank EHS Guidelines and other GIIPs.

Under Component 2, the project will selectively support upgrading and improving the management of some wet markets (community agriculture markets), including the improvements of food hygiene, water and sanitation utilities and enforcing of weekly closures for cleaning and disinfection of marketplaces. Also, behavior change communication campaigns will provide further supports for meeting sanitation standards during operation.

During the preparation of ESMF, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be conducted to review current practice of wastewater and waste management in wet markets and propose necessary mitigation measures to address any gaps identified when compared to the applicable GIIPs.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Involving only small-scale civil works, the project is not anticipated to have any significant labor influx and will not bring significant construction nuisance to nearby communities or existing patients on hospital grounds during construction. Notwithstanding this, the Labor Management Procedures to be prepared will include provisions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, gender based violence and/or violence against children. On the other hand, protecting the safety of communities from EIDs is a central part of the project. The project will involve no military/security personnel in EID outbreak response activities.

Limited healthcare wastes from project laboratories and the waste from other project-supported activities (such as community agriculture markets and small-scale facilities for isolating, zoning and compartmentalizing animals, etc) have a high potential of carrying micro-organisms that can infect the community at large if they are not properly disposed of. During the preparation of the Health Impact Assessment, the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) and specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs, as needed) for the project, the existing practice of China on the management of community health and safety will be reviewed from the following aspects: (i) how project activities will be carried out in a safe manner with (low) incidences of accidents and incidents in line with Good International Industry Practice (WHO guidelines); (ii) measures in place to prevent or minimize the spread of infectious diseases; (iii) emergency preparedness measures. Necessary mitigation measures



will be developed as part of the ESMFs if any major gap is identified in particular related to implementation and local capacity.

Wet markets in China are community agriculture markets which supply fresh food products to the nearby communities and pose potential public health risks if poorly managed. Under Component 2, supports will be provided to adapt the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) approach for piloting the 'healthy marketplaces' concept in selected wet markets (community agriculture markets) by among other things (i) ensuring market zoning and facility upgrades for avoiding cross contamination; (ii) enforcing regulations against any trading of illegal products; (iii) making improvements in food hygiene, water and sanitation utilities; (iv) enforcing weekly closures for cleaning and disinfection of marketplaces; (v) promoting good animal health and animal welfare practices; (vi) deploying digital technologies for better animal disease and food safety surveillance; and (vii) undertaking systematic risk communication campaigns involving regulators, market operators, vendors, handlers and consumers.

Collectively, these will contribute to the reduction of community exposure to health risks in the long term, while the short-term negative impacts on the environmental and local communities during implementation expected to be limited, site-specific, and easily mitigated through the design and implementation of appropriate measures. During the preparation of ESMFs, a comprehensive Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be conducted considering: a) legal framework and standards that govern wet markets operations and animal welfare with respect to food safety and regular sanitary measures, animal disease control, sanitation and waste management practices; b) Institutional structure and resources required for the implementation of the updated legislation and regulations including monitoring, enforcement and incentives to ensure compliance; and c) Organizational structure required, staffing, staff capacity building needed at the local levels to monitor. The recommended measures will be incorporated in the ESMF for implementation.

As part of the E&S monitoring mechanism, Bank supervision will include a review of compliance with existing legal provisions and relevant environment and social standards. The results of this will be used to document lessons for informing policy development and to flag for prompt reporting any incidents in the project areas that represent risks for community exposure to communicable diseases.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will not support large scale construction or rehabilitation works requiring significant amounts additional land or physical displacement. Furthermore, the project does not anticipate any significant land acquisition and physical displacement and will seek to avoid land acquisition and physical displacement. If additional land is required land already under government ownership will be favored. Most activities will take place in existing facilities within existing building footprints. Some new small-scale surveillance stations may be constructed however these will be located on existing land holdings such as hospitals and other Government owned facilities. The ESMFs will contain provisions for the preparation of instruments in line with ESS5 requirements if land acquisition or physical displacement is unavoidable during project implementation.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources



No major construction or rehabilitation activities are expected in this project and most works will be conducted within existing facilities. For small-scale civil works involved, screening criteria will be established and applied under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to exclude any activities involving significant impacts to critical natural habitats. For small-scale civil works with the possibility of involving insignificant ecological issues (e.g. small surveillance stations in the wilderness), the impact assessment will be conducted for the affected natural habitat/natural resources and relevant mitigation measures will be included in the corresponding ESMP. Therefore, the standard is considered relevant.

For the prevention of zoonotic EIDs, the project will not provide direct supports to the ban on wildlife trade; the support to curbing illegal wildlife trade will occur in specific hotspots by limiting human exposure to high-risk wildlife and influencing the demand for wildlife products. In addition to investments on wet markets and other facilities, the project will finance TA supports for improving province/county bio-security plans, cross border transmission prevention programs, activities to address veterinary procedures and administration gaps, capacity building programs; supports will also be provided under the project for promoting good animal health and welfare practices, such as preventing misuse of antibiotics, enforcement of strict zoning for animal farming to prevent wildlife contact, prevention of unauthorized live animal movements. These project activities will employ the applicable Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs), for example, in animal husbandry techniques.

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

To ensure vulnerable and high-risk social groups including ethnic minorities are included in project benefits, the ESMFs to be prepared for the project (at national and provincial levels) will include specific provisions for social assessment, screening, inclusion and specific measures for ethnic minority and other vulnerable groups. Where project activities are proposed in localities where ethnic minority groups are present, the ESMPs for these activities will include a specific social assessment for EM and EMDP plan if needed for the management measures to address the specific development needs and culturally appropriate interventions and communication/engagement methods of EM communities. This is expected to include specific requirements in the updated SEP (see below).

The preliminary SEP will be updated during early project implementation based on the detailed responsibilities and arrangements under the national, provincial, municipal and county level developed and included in the Project Operations Manual (to be acceptable to the Bank and prepared prior to effectiveness). These SEPs (at national and provincial levels) will be designed meet the particular needs of identified communities. The preliminary SEP includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism and this will also be updated to specifically consider the needs of ethnic minorities and other potentially vulnerable communities within the project area having regard for the detailed responsibilities identified in the Project Operations Manual.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

This standard is currently considered Not Relevant as the project is not expected to support any construction or rehabilitation activities that would involve adverse impacts on cultural heritage. However, the ESMFs and ESMPs if applicable will provide screening to identify cultural resources and provide for measures to be taken if needed including chance finds procedures that will be prepared and integrated into the ESMF and ESMPs for the project.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is Not Relevant to the proposed project interventions, as no financial intermediaries will be used.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. BORROWER'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONS IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Monitoring reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not limited to, stakeholder engagement activities and grievances log.	09/2025
Three national and two provincial Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) . ESMFs will be prepared based on screening and assessment requirements designed into the ESMFs	12/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and preparation of SEPs by each Ministry at the national level and each of the provinces. Each SEP will include grievance redress mechanisms appropriate to the activities and implementation arrangements.	12/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
Labor Management Procedures (LMPs) as either separate documents or integrated into the the ESMFs.	12/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)	12/2020
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Health Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)	12/2020
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)	12/2020



ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs)	12/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
Social assessment and screening in ESMFs; EMDPs if found necessary.	12/2020
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMFs) to provide screening to identify cultural resources and measures to be taken if needed, including the chance-finds procedures	12/2020
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

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

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

The project will not use Borrower Framework.

IV. CONTACT POINTS**World Bank**

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: People's Republic of China

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: National Health Commission

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs



Implementing Agency: National Forestry and Grassland Administration

Implementing Agency: Jiangxi Provincial Department of Finance

Implementing Agency: Hainan Provincial Development Reform Commission

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Shiyong Wang, Sitaramachandra Machiraju, Daniel Mira-Salama

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Susan Shen Cleared on 01-Jun-2020 at 13:32:43 EDT

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Peter Leonard (SAESSA) Concurred on 01-Jun-2020 at 19:34:54 EDT