



Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/27/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00615



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Ethiopia	AFRICA	P173750	
Project Name	Ethiopia COVID-19 Emergency Response		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Health, Nutrition & Population	Investment Project Financing	3/12/2020	3/16/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national systems for public health preparedness in Ethiopia.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	82.60

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

No

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

This document presents a Global MPA Program as a response to COVID-19, and includes two countries: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Other countries will join the program as they are ready.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social] The emergency operation treated as a new standalone project builds upon the Ethiopia components of Africa CDC Regional Investment Financing Project (ACDCRP), which became effective on March 6, 2020. The new Project will be implemented throughout Ethiopia and will contribute to improved COVID-19 surveillance and response. However,



specific locations where sub-components will be implemented have not yet been identified. Ethiopia has considerable geographical diversity and as a result, is endowed with great diversity of plant, animal and microbial genetic resources. Ethiopia also encompasses different World Heritage Sites. No major civil works are expected in this project, and any works will take place in existing facilities. As result, the project is not expected to endanger natural habitats or cultural sites. However, COVID-19 Preparedness and Response activities such as the operation of laboratories (equipment, reagents /chemicals) as well as quarantine and isolation centers can have considerable environmental and social impacts. Such activities will be implemented in urban as well as remote areas (including border areas and areas of potential communal conflicts); above all in the latter quality control will be essential. Ethiopia's proximity to multiple fragile states and as a major land and air transportation hub greatly exacerbate the vulnerabilities to epidemics. Additionally, Ethiopia currently shelters about 1.5 million registered refugees from neighboring fragile states, the second largest refugee population in Africa with most refugees being in emerging and under-developed subnational states with limited health services.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Ethiopia Ministry of Health (MOH) will be the implementing agency for the project. The State Minister for Programs will be responsible for the execution of project activities. The Grant Management Unit (GMU) of the Ethiopia MOH's Partnership and Cooperation Directorate (PCD) will be responsible for the day-to-day management of activities supported under these subcomponents, as well as the preparation of a consolidated annual workplan and a consolidated activity and financial report for the above-mentioned project components. The PCD already manages and coordinates several donor-funded projects in the health sector, including the Sustainable Development Goal Program for Results (P123531) and the Ethiopia component of the Africa CDC Regional Project. In addition, technical directorates at the Ethiopia MOH, the regional health bureaus, and other key agencies, including development partners in some cases (e.g. UNHCR), will be involved in project activities based on their functional capacities and institutional mandates. The GMU will assign or recruit additional staff to implement the project subcomponents, including: a project coordinator (before project effectiveness); an environmental/social safeguards specialist or focal point, a financial officer, and a procurement officer (by no later than one month after project effectiveness), and a monitoring and evaluation officer (by no later than six months after project effectiveness), to strengthen the GMU. The GMU may also recruit specialized technical staff as needed, and some activities may be outsourced to third parties through contract agreements acceptable to the World Bank.

The EPHI will serve as the key technical entity for these subcomponents. It will both support the PCD and directly implement certain technical activities and procurement of laboratory equipment and ICT systems. The EPHI will report directly to the State Minister, and it will share the project's technical and financial updates with the PCD-GMU and Office of the State Minister of Programs. If necessary, the EPHI will also reinforce the GMU with additional staff, including accountants and procurement officers, to manage project activities under its purview. Ethiopia MOH will also deploy the staff needed for proper implementation of the environmental and social framework elements of the project.

The Government of Ethiopia has experience in managing environmental and social risks associated with Bank Projects along the Bank's Operational Policies. The country also has an appropriate legal framework and established institutions for environmental and social risk management. One of the implementing agencies, the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) has existing safety manuals and standard operational procedures for waste handling and disposal. EPHI has a regular training program on biosafety and biosecurity and waste management. Most of the staff are trained on biosafety and biosecurity and waste management. Staff working in the EPHI's laboratories are vaccinated according to the specific risk group. In addition, EPHI has been implementing quality management system



including biosafety and biosecurity. Although the country has some experience in operating BSL2 labs, its capacity to manage risks associated with COVID-19 is a major concern as the lab personnel may not have the detailed know-how on the biosafety risk management in the labs to be used for COVID-19 diagnostic testing and it may not have appropriate lab equipment and facilities to properly operate such labs. Equally, the country has no experience in handling social concerns around COVID19 as well as related measures, including quarantine. The Project will provide considerable funding to address these short-comings and it will be important that the Project sources international expertise to achieve international best practices on these matters in line with WHO guidelines. The ESMF to be prepared by Ethiopia Ministry of Health will build on and update the existing ESMF prepared under Africa CDC Regional Investment Financing Project (P167916) so that the laboratories to be supported by the Project will apply international best practices in COVID-19 diagnostic testing and other COVID-19 response activities. This will also include further identification of capacity gaps and detailed measures in line with the Project proposal.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

High

Environmental Risk Rating

High

As this project will finance procurement of drugs, supplies and medical equipment, the environmental risks will mainly be associated with the operation of the labs, the quarantine and isolation centers, and screening posts at land crossings, as well as with the appropriateness of the medical waste management system to be put in place by the client. Given that Ethiopia has limited experience in managing highly infectious medical wastes such as COVID-19, the project can be judged to have a high environmental risk and will require that appropriate precautionary measures are planned and implemented. WHO has reported that 20% of total healthcare waste would be infectious waste, and improper handling of health care waste can cause serious health problem for workers, community and the environment. Medical wastes have a high potential of carrying micro-organisms that can infect people who are exposed to it, as well as the community at large if it is not properly disposed of. Wastes that may be generated from labs, quarantine facilities and screening posts to be supported by the COVID-19 readiness and response could include liquid contaminated waste (e.g. blood, other body fluids and contaminated fluid) and infected materials (water used; lab solutions and reagents, syringes, bed sheets, majority of waste from labs and quarantine and isolation centers, etc.) which requires special handling and awareness, as it may pose an infectious risk to healthcare workers in contact or handle the waste. It is also important to ensure that sharps are properly disposed of.

There is a possibility for infectious microorganisms to be introduced into the environment if they are not contained within the laboratory or the quarantine facilities due to accidents/ emergencies e.g. a fire response or natural phenomena event (e.g., seismic). The expected healthcare infectious/hazardous waste also includes wastes generated from COVID-19 patients. Medical wastes can also include chemicals and other hazardous materials used in diagnosis and treatment. The contamination of the laboratory and quarantine facilities, and equipment may result from laboratory procedures: performing and handling of culture, specimens and chemicals. If the contamination is due to a highly infectious agents, it may cause severe human disease, present a serious hazard to workers, and may present a risk of spreading to the community. In sum, the medical wastes from COVID-19 could cause a high environmental and social risk, if they are not properly handled, treated or disposed.

Public Disclosure



Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The key risk related to the operation are public and occupational health risks deriving from engagement with people and samples contaminated with COVID19. Accordingly, provisions need thus to be in place for proper safety systems, with a focus on quarantine and isolation centers, screening posts, and laboratories to be funded by the project; encompassing above all OHS and waste management procedures. Beyond this immediate concern, project implementation needs also to ensure appropriate stakeholder engagement to (i) avoid conflicts resulting from false rumors, (ii) vulnerable groups not accessing services, or (iii) issues resulting from people being kept in quarantine. The project can thereby rely on standards set out by WHO as well as the Africa CDC to (1) facilitate noted appropriate stakeholder engagement and outreach towards a differentiated audience (concerned public at large, suspected cases and patients, relatives, health workers, etc.) to ensure widespread sharing of project benefits (COVID19 prevention and treatment) as well as avoidance of potential rumors and social conflicts; as well as (2) appropriate handling of quarantining interventions (including dignified treatment of patients; appropriate handling of specific concerns by vulnerable groups including cultural needs and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; as well as minimum accommodation and servicing requirements).

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 have positive impacts as it should improve COVID-19 surveillance, monitoring and containment. However, the project could also cause significant environment, health and safety risks due to the dangerous nature of the pathogen (COVID-19) and reagents and other materials to be used in the project-supported laboratories and quarantine facilities. Healthcare associated infections due to inadequate adherence to occupational health and safety standards can lead to illness and death among health and laboratory workers. The laboratories and relevant health facilities which will be used for COVID-19 diagnostic testing and isolation of patients can generate biological waste, chemical waste, and other hazardous biproducts. As the laboratories to be supported by the project will process COVID-19 that can have the potential to cause serious illness or potentially lethal harm to the laboratory staff and to the community, effective administrative and containment controls should be put in place so minimize these risks. Environmentally and socially sound healthcare including laboratory operation will require adequate provisions for minimization of occupational health and safety risks, proper management of hazardous waste and sharps, use of appropriate disinfectants, proper quarantine procedure for COVID-19, appropriate chemical and infectious substance handling and transportation procedure, institutional/implementation arrangement for environmental and social risks, etc. In line with WHO Interim Guidance (February 12,2020) on “Laboratory Biosafety Guidance related to the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)”, COVID-19 diagnostic activities and non-propagative diagnostic laboratory work (e.g. sequencing) could be undertaken in BSL2 labs with appropriate care. Any virus propagative work (e.g. virus culture, isolation or neutralization assays) will need to be undertaken at a containment laboratory with inward directional airflow (BSL-3 level).

To this date, Ethiopia Ministry of Health/Ethiopia Public Health Institute will update the existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for BSL2 labs (including ESMP and ICMWP) as developed under ACDCRP (P167916) at the implementation stage so that the laboratories and quarantine facilities to be supported by the Project will apply international best practices in COVID-19 diagnostic testing and other COVID-19 response activities.

Public Disclosure



This updated ESMF will have an exclusion list for COVID-19 lab activities that may not be undertaken at the BSL2 labs unless the appropriate capacity and infrastructure is in place (e.g., BSL3 level). Therefore, this operation will not finance activities that are at the level of a BSL3 operation and as such the ESIA for the BSL3 to be constructed under P167916 will not be followed or updated. Until the updated ESMF has been cleared, the Project will apply the existing ESMF in conjunction with WHO standards on COVID-19 response.

International best practice is outlined in the WHO “Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response”, annexed to the WHO “COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan” (February 12, 2020). Further guidance is included in the WHO “Key considerations for repatriation and quarantine of travelers in relation to the outbreak of novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV” (February 11, 2020).

These guidelines include provisions to address the needs of patients, including the most vulnerable. They also include provisions on the establishment of quarantine and isolation centers and their operation considering the dignity and needs of patients.

Each medical facility/lab will apply infection control and waste management planning following the requirements of the ESMF.

The ESMF will adequately cover environmental and social infections control measures and procedures for the safe handling, storage, and processing of COVID-19 materials including the techniques for preventing, minimizing, and controlling environmental and social impacts during the operation of project supported laboratories and medical facilities. It will also clearly outline the implementation arrangement to be put in place by Ethiopia Ministry of Health/Ethiopia Public Health Institute for environmental and social risk management; training programs focused on COVID-19 laboratory biosafety, operation of quarantine and isolation centers and screening posts, as well as compliance monitoring and reporting requirements,; including on waste management based on the existing Infection Control and Waste Management Plan prepared as part of the ESMF. The relevant part of COVID-19 Quarantine Guideline and WHO COVID-19 biosafety guidelines will be applied while updating the ESMF so that all relevant risks and mitigation measures will be covered. In addition to the ESMF, the client will implement the activities set out in the ESCP. It will also implement the SEP in the proposed timeline.

Site- and activity-specific considerations will be made based on these documents on an ongoing base, to be post-reviewed by the Bank for any sub-activity not considered of high risk.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project will establish a structured approach to engagement with stakeholders that is based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges associated with COVID-19. In instances where there is a likelihood of more vulnerable groups in attendance, such as the elderly and those with compromised immune systems or related pre-existing conditions, stakeholder engagement should minimize close contact. People affected by Project activities should be provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise concerns and grievances.



To ensure this approach, the project has included a component on “Risk communication and Community Engagement” (RCCE), funded with more than 10m USD, encompassing behavioral and sociocultural risk factors assessment, production of RCCE strategy and training documents, production of communication materials, media and community engagement, and documentation. The prepared Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) describes the framework for these activities, following the guidance provided in WHO “Pillar 2: Risk communication and community engagement”. The SEP will be updated and re-disclosed after the preparation of the RCCE.

The approaches taken will thereby ensure that information is meaningful, timely, and accessible to all affected stakeholders, including usage of different languages, addressing cultural sensitivities, as well as challenges deriving from illiteracy or disabilities. Due to the expected country-wide implementation of activities, the differences of areas and socioeconomic groups will equally be taken into consideration during rollout of the RCCE.

It will be important that care management in quarantine and isolation centers is managed systematically, allowing patients to access information as well as patients’ relatives to get necessary information about the quarantined; if feasible by enabling two-way-communication.

The project will also ensure the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism, including the establishment of a hotline.

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

Most activities supported by the project will be conducted by health- and laboratory workers, i.e. civil servants employed by the Government of Ethiopia. Activities encompass thereby treatment of patients as well as assessment of samples. The key risk is contamination with COVID-19 (or other contagious illnesses as patients taken seriously ill with COVID-19 are likely to suffer from illnesses which compromise the immune system, which can lead to illness and death of workers). The project will ensure the application of OHS measures as outlined in the ESMF (including ESMP and ICMWP) noted under ESS1 as well as WHO guidelines. This encompasses procedures for entry into health care facilities, including minimizing visitors and undergoing strict checks before entering; procedures for protection of workers in relation to infection control precautions; provision of immediate and ongoing training on the procedures to all categories of workers, and post signage in all public spaces mandating hand hygiene and PPE; ensuring adequate supplies of PPE (particularly facemask, gowns, gloves, handwashing soap and sanitizer); and overall ensuring adequate OHS protections in accordance with General EHSs and industry specific EHSs and follow evolving international best practice in relation to protection from COVID-19. Also, the project will regularly integrate the latest guidance by WHO as it develops over time and experience addressing COVID-19 globally.

Thereby, child labor is forbidden in accordance with ESS2 and Ethiopian law, i.e. due to the hazardous work situation, for any person under the age of 18.



The project may outsource minor works to contractors. The envisaged works will thereby be of minor scale and thus pose limited risks. The workers will not work in contaminated areas. Also, no large-scale labor influx is expected due to the same circumstance.

In line with ESS2 as well as the Ethiopian law, prohibited is the use of forced labor or conscripted labor in the project, both for construction and operation of health care facilities.

The project will also ensure a basic, responsive grievance mechanism to allow workers to quickly inform management of labor issues, such as a lack of PPE and unreasonable overtime via the Ministry of Health.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Medical wastes and chemical wastes (including water, reagents, infected materials, etc.) from the labs, quarantine, and screening posts to be supported (drugs, supplies and medical equipment) can have significant impact on environment and human health. Wastes that may be generated from medical facilities/ labs could include liquid contaminated waste, chemicals and other hazardous materials, and other waste from labs and quarantine and isolation centers including of sharps, used in diagnosis and treatment. Each beneficiary medical facility/lab, following the requirements of the ESMF to be updated for the Project, WHO COVID-19 guidance documents, and other best international practices, will prepare and follow an Infection Control and Medical Waste Management Plan (ICMWP) to prevent or minimize such adverse impacts. The ESMF and site-specific instruments (ESMPs) will include guidance related to transportation and management of samples and medical goods or expired chemical products. Resources (water, air, etc.) used in quarantine facilities and labs will follow standards and measures in line with CDC and WHO environmental infection control guidelines for medical facilities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

In line with safety provisions in ESS2, it is equally important to ensure the safety of communities from infection with COVID19.

As noted above, medical wastes and general waste from the labs, health centers, and quarantine and isolation centers have a high potential of carrying micro-organisms that can infect the community at large if they are not properly disposed of. There is a possibility for the infectious microorganism to be introduced into the environment if not well contained within the laboratory or due to accidents/ emergencies e.g. a fire response or natural phenomena event (e.g., seismic). The Infection Control and Waste Management Plan therefore describes:

- 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 guideline)
- measures in place to prevent or minimize the spread of infectious diseases.
- emergency preparedness measures.

Laboratories, quarantine and isolation centers, and screening posts, will thereby have to follow respective procedures with a focus on appropriate waste management of contaminated materials as well as protocols on the transport of



samples and workers cleaning before leaving the work place back into their communities. The project will thereby follow the provisions outlined in the ESMF, noted in ESS1.

Secondly, the operation of quarantine and isolation centers needs to be implemented in a way that both, the wider public, as well as the quarantined patients are treated in line with international best practice as outlined in WHO guidelines referenced under ESS1. This includes the following requirements:

- **Infrastructure:** there is no universal guidance regarding the infrastructure for a quarantine facility, but space should be respected not to further enhance potential transmission and the living placement of those quarantined should be recorded for potential follow up in case of illness
- **Accommodation and supplies:** quarantined persons should be provided with adequate food and water, appropriate accommodation including sleeping arrangements and clothing, protection for baggage and other possessions, appropriate medical treatment, means of necessary communication if possible, in a language that they can understand and other appropriate assistance. Further information is also included in the CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for patients with confirmed COVID-19 or persons under investigation for COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings.
- **Communication:** establish appropriate communication channels to avoid panic and to provide appropriate health messaging so those quarantined can timely seek appropriate care when developing symptoms.
- **Respect and Dignity:** quarantined persons should be treated, with respect for their dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms and minimize any discomfort or distress associated with such measures, including by treating all quarantined persons with courtesy and respect; taking into consideration the gender, sociocultural, ethnic or religious concerns of quarantined persons.

The project will ensure the avoidance of any form of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by relying on the WHO Code of Ethics and Professional conduct for all workers in the quarantine facilities as well as the provision of gender-sensitive infrastructure such as segregated toilets and enough light in quarantine and isolation centers.

The project will also ensure via the above noted provisions, including stakeholder engagement, that quarantine and isolation centers and screening posts are operated effectively throughout the country, including in remote and border areas, without aggravating potential conflicts between different groups, including host communities and refugees/IDPs.

In case quarantine and isolation centers are to be protected by security personnel, it will be ensured that the security personnel follow strict rules of engagement and avoid any escalation of situation, taking into consideration the above noted needs of quarantined persons as well as the potential stress related to it.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

All eventual construction will be undertaken within existing facilities and thus at this point ESS5 in reference to permanent resettlement or land acquisition is not considered relevant. Temporary closures, reduced access, or disruption will follow principles of voluntary negotiations. In case permanent land acquisition would be necessary, plans would be developed to the satisfaction of the Bank prior to commencement of any land acquisition.



ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

No major construction or rehabilitation activities are expected in this project and all works will be conducted within existing facilities. Hence, likely impacts of the project on natural resources and biodiversity are low. However, if medical and chemical wastes are not properly disposed of, they can have impacts on living natural resources. The procedures outlined in the infection control and waste management plan will describe how these impacts will be minimized.

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

Due to the country-wide rollout of activities, it is likely that it will also affect people meeting the criteria of ESS7, notably in the emerging regions and potentially pastoralists at its borders. The project will ensure respect of human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and livelihoods of SSAHUTLC and avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate or compensate for such impacts.

This will be ensured via the Project’s communication and outreach strategy as outlined under ESS10: the project will ensure that such communities are appropriately informed and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner (i.e. prevention and treatment).

In case whole SSAHUTLC communities will be addressed by quarantine provisions, site-specific approaches will ensure adequate consideration of their specific cultural needs, to the satisfaction of the Bank.

No situations which would require FPIC are foreseen.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

No construction or rehabilitation activities are expected in this project. Hence, likely impact of the project on cultural heritage is low.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant for the suggested project interventions.

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)

Public Disclosure



Public Disclosure

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
Update the ESMF prepared for the ACDCRP project (for BSL2 labs) .Update the Prepare Infection Control and Waste Management Plans (ICWMP) prepared for the ACDCRP project.Implement project activities in line with provisions outlined in the updated ESMF and Infection Control and Waste Management PlansICWMPs; until the availability of such documents, adhere to the WHO guidelines on COVID19.	05/2020
Prepare, disclose, adopt, and implement any environmental and social management plans or other instruments, if required for the respective Project activities based on the assessment process, in accordance with the ESSs and the ESMF, in a manner acceptable to the Association. Adjust ESMF with ESMPs as relevant and ICWMP in case WHO provides updated guidance on COVID19.	05/2020
Incorporate the relevant aspects of this ESCP, including, inter alia, any environmental and social management plans or other instruments, ESS2 requirements, and any other required ESHS measures, into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors and supervising firms. Thereafter ensure that the contractors and supervising firms comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts.	05/2020
d. Update environmental and social management plans or other instruments based on updated guidance by WHO on COVID19.	05/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Prepare, disclose, adopt, and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) consistent with ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Association.	05/2020
UPDATE SEP: The project will update the SEP via the inclusion of the Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) strategy, to be prepared under the project in line with WHO provisions “Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)	05/2020
Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) consistent with ESS10, including the use of different, culturally appropriate communication approaches to ensure communication also with the most vulnerable, including illiterate &people with disability	05/2020
CASE MANAGEMENT. In line with the SEP, the Project will ensure systematic case management, allowing communication between quarantined people and their relatives.	05/2020
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Accessible grievance arrangements shall be made publicly available to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances in relation to the Project, consistent with ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Association	05/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	



Implement adequate occupational health and safety measures (including emergency preparedness and response measures) in line with the ESMF and WHO guidelines on COVID19	05/2020
Establishment of a grievance hotline and assignment of focal points to address them within MoH set out grievance arrangements for Project workers incorporate	05/2020
The Borrower shall ensure a non-discriminatory, decent work environment; including by ensuring that all health workers adhere to the WHO Code of Ethics and Professional conduct.	05/2020
The Borrower shall establish a grievance hotline and assignment of focal points to address these grievances within MoH. Incorporate labor requirements into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents and contracts	05/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Implement Infection Control and Waste Management Plans to manage health care wastes, and other types of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.	05/2020
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Implement measures in place to prevent or minimize the spread of the infectious disease/COVID-19 to the community	05/2020
Implement emergency preparedness measures in case of laboratory accidents/ emergencies e.g. a fire response or natural phenomena event	05/2020
Operate quarantine centers in line with WHO guidelines Implement measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment.	05/2020
Operate quarantine centers and screening posts in a conflict-sensitive manner, avoiding any aggravations of local communal conflicts, including between host communities and refugees/IDPs.	05/2020
Ensure that any security personnel operating for quarantine centers and screening posts follow strict rules of engagement and avoid any escalation.	05/2020
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Implement measures to avoid or minimize potential risks to the living natural resources (which may be due to wastes from the medical facilities)	05/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	

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Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed. Develop site-specific quarantine plans if necessary.	05/2020
The Borrower will ensure that such communities are appropriately informed and can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner (i.e. prevention and treatment) with provisions included in the SEP.	05/2020
In case whole SSAHUTLC communities would be addressed by quarantine provisions, site-specific approaches would be prepared to ensure adequate consideration of their specific cultural needs, to the satisfaction of the Bank	05/2020
The project will exclude any activities which would require FPIC.	05/2020
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed. Implement chance-find-procedures as necessary.	05/2020
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

Public Disclosure

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:

Not applicable.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Implementing Agency(ies)



V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Paul Jacob Robyn, Roman Tesfaye
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Valerie Hickey Cleared on 27-Mar-2020 at 09:52:40 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nina Chee (SAESSA) Concurred on 27-Mar-2020 at 11:29:26 EDT