

**Ministry of Health
of the Republic of Belarus**

Health System Modernization Project

Environmental Management Framework

**MINSK
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

WB – World Bank
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS – Environmental Protection Section of the Project documentation
MoH – Ministry of Health
Project – Belarus Health System Modernization Project
MNREP – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus
BelMAPO - Belarusian Postgraduate Medical Academy
RRPC – Republican Research and Practical Center
EMF – Environmental Management Framework
PMU – Project Management Unit
CNB – Construction norms of Belarus
TCP – Technical Code of Common Practice
MAC – Maximum allowable concentration
ASLI – Approximate safe level of impact

Executive Summary

The Republic of Belarus and the World Bank are preparing Belarus Health System Modernization Project (HSMP).

The Project has the following components:

- 1) Establishment of e-health and IT clinical decision support system for quality improvement;
- 2) Improvement of competences of health care providers in non-communicable disease management;
- 3) Modernization of neonatal care at the Republican Research and Practical Center “Mother and Child”;
- 4) Project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Total project costs are estimated at about US\$125 million.

Project Environmental Category

In accordance with the World Bank OP/BP 4.01 “Environmental Assessment”, the proposed sub-projects of Belarus Health System Modernization Project are assigned Environmental Category B. According to Belarusian legislation Category B subprojects will require the project design documentation to include a mandatory Section “Environmental Protection”.

Potential Environmental Impacts

The project activities (sub-projects) will be implemented within the footprint of existing medical universities and colleges and Belarusian Postgraduate Medical Academy – BelMAPO. The sub-projects may have moderate negative environmental impacts both at the project implementation (construction/rehabilitation/renovation) and operation stage. Potential negative impacts are small-scale, standard for construction and rehabilitation works and are of localized nature. The said impacts would be prevented or minimized through specific impact prevention and mitigation activities. Potential impacts and specific mitigation (prevention) measures are outlined in this document and listed in Section 4.

EMF Disclosure and Public Consultations

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus will disclose the Environmental Management Framework prior to Project appraisal by publishing it at MoH website and also at the World Bank Infoshop. Public consultations will be organized by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus. Based on the results of the public consultations, the List of comments and proposals from the government bodies and other interested stakeholders will be prepared. Site-specific EMPs for BelMAPO Simulation Center and new premises at Mother and Child Center would require a separate mandatory public consultation according to the requirements of

legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the World Bank's safeguards. Public consultations meetings will be organized following 14 days after the respective notification is published on local authorities' website. The results of the meeting will be reflected in the Minutes of Public Consultations.

Conclusion

Potential negative environmental impacts of the project are broadly moderate and site-specific. All project activities will be implemented within the footprint of project beneficiaries (medical universities and colleges). Implementation of the requirements of the EMF, site-specific EMPs and EMP checklists will prevent and minimize potential negative impacts. Overall, the project will have significant positive social impacts in the country.

1. Project Description

Component 1: Establishment of e-health and clinical decision support system (estimated at US\$65.2 million equivalent)

Component 1 aims to support the Government of the Republic of Belarus to (i) establish an integrated nationwide health information system based on available digital information; and (ii) develop a clinical decision support system for quality improvement which would ensure effective and up-to-date use of medical information for each citizen and consequently guarantee high quality health care services to the citizens.

Component 2: Improvement of competences of health care providers in non-communicable disease management (estimated at US\$46.2 million equivalent)

The objective of the component is to support GP training and improve skills and competencies of health care providers in the provision of a broad range of health services in line with international best practices.

Component 3: Modernization of neonatal care at the Republican Research and Practical Center “Mother and Child” (estimated at US\$11.6 million equivalent)

The objective of this component is to support the modernization of the neonatal department at the RRPC «Mother and Child» in line with international best practices. Modernization would include infrastructure, equipment and medical staff capacity improvement and advancement of quality improvement measures.

Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation (estimated at US\$2 million equivalent)

The objective of this component is to support the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the national level which would be responsible for day-to-day Project implementation (fiduciary functions, safeguards) and to provide technical assistance under Components 1, 2 and 3. This component would also finance yearly financial audits of the Project. This component would sponsor complementary data collection and analytical activities for monitoring results (i.e. citizen/beneficiary engagement indicators, etc.). Information and data collection from the Republican Research and Practical Center for Medical Technologies, Informatization, Health Sector Administration and Economics (RRPC MT) would be complemented through evidence-based data on specific areas and ad hoc household and facility surveys. In addition, the component would sponsor learning events to educate and promote better use of evidence for health policy.

The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) is intended to offer guidance to Borrowers as regards compliance with the requirements set forth in the national legislation and the World Bank's safeguard policies, to describe the World Bank's procedures which are directly relevant for the Project, and to identify potential positive, negative and cumulative environmental impacts and measures to minimize and prevent these impacts.

EMF describes the procedures and instruments which are needed to ensure conformity of the Project activities with the Belarusian legislation and IBRD requirements. The EMF should be updated, if needed, to reflect changes in the environmental protection legislation of the Republic of Belarus and potential changes in project design/activities and WB policies.

For specific sub-projects *the Site-specific EMPs and EMP Checklists* will be prepared by the Client.

Specific project activities relevant for safeguards

The following facilities for health system modernization have been identified:

1) Construction of the Simulation Center of the Belarusian Medical Postgraduate Academy (BelMAPO). BelMAPO is planning to locate the building of the Simulation Center within the BelMAPO territory. The total area of the Simulation Center should be at least 1500 square meters. The functional design of the Simulation Center is currently being developed and – in addition to training classes - is expected to also accommodate premises to house medical equipment and administrative offices. The Simulation Center will be located at the inner territory of BelMAPO, which is currently occupied by old garages. These old garages will be demolished and new premises will be built. Preparation of site-specific EMP will be required for this sub-project.

2) Skill laboratories at Medical Universities and Colleges. Modernization of premises would require renovation works depending on adequacy of their existing spatial layout for the purposes of the skill laboratories. For example, the Minsk State Medical University is currently constructing a new building (to be commissioned in 2017) where one floor - approximately 900 m² out of total 15.000 m² - will be fully designated for a skill lab and therefore no renovation is required in this case. In order to vacate the premises of its main building for establishing a skill lab, the Minsk Medical College will have to move its classrooms for dental technicians to other building where renovation is needed.

Renovation of premises of medical universities and colleges will have minor and local environmental impacts associated with renovation works. The *EMP checklist* for small-scale construction works will be used by the Client for identification and mitigation of potential negative impacts. The Working Group at the MoH will provide the itemized list of works envisaged for every individual facility to be included in the Checklist.

3) Construction of a new neonatal center at the RRPC “Mother and Child”

RRPC “Mother and Child” faces serious challenges associated with the space of the existing premises which is insufficient to cope with growing volume of patient flow, poor sanitary conditions and inadequate functionality of the premises. The concept of the construction of new medical premises at the “Mother and Child” Center was developed a few years ago and initial architectural design was prepared by BelGosproekt in 2013. The preliminary design indicates that the total area of the building will be 6.269 m². In addition, construction of support infrastructure will be needed (i.e. construction and installation of electrical transformer sub-station, sewage pumping station, and diesel-generator). Preparation of the site-specific EMP will be required for this sub-project.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

An overview of the environmental protection legislation of the Republic of Belarus is provided in Annex 1. This Section outlines the requirements for an environmental assessment in Belarus. The national environmental protection legislation does not use the term “environmental assessment”. However, Belarus has legislated and elaborated a detailed procedure of the state environmental expertise of projects, an environmental impact assessment (EIA), and the state expertise conducted by the Republican Unitary Enterprise “Glavstroyexpertiza” of the State Standardization Committee. These procedures are consistent with the “environmental assessment” concept adopted in many countries worldwide.

The main international environmental assessment covenant signed by the Republic of Belarus is the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context adopted by the Edict of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 20 October 2005 №487. The legal framework for an environmental assessment in the Republic of Belarus includes seven main normative legal acts: the Law of the Republic of 26 November 1992 №1982-XII Belarus “On Environmental Protection”, the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 9 November 2009 №54-Z “On State Environmental Expertise”; the Provision on the Procedure of State Environmental Expertise and the Provision on the Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 19 May 2010 № 755; the Provision on the Procedure of Non-Governmental Environmental Expertise approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 29 October 2010 № 1592. Other relevant regulations include the Provision on the Procedure of State Expertise of Urban Planning, Architectural and Construction Projects, and Feasibility Studies for Civil Works; the Provision on the Procedure of Clearance and Approval of the Project Documentation, Approval of Urban Planning Projects approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 8 October 2008 № 1476. There are also essential technical

regulations related to an environmental assessment in the Republic of Belarus such as TCP17.02-08-2012 *Rules of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Preparation of a Report* and the Guidelines on Construction Norms of the Republic of Belarus П3-02 to CNB 1.03.02-96 *Scope and Procedure of Developing the Environmental Protection Section of Project Documentation*.

In accordance with the Belarusian legislation, economic activity which may have an adverse environmental and human health impact is subject to the state environmental expertise and EIA with obtaining an opinion of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP Oblast Committees) or should provide for the development of the Environmental Protection Section with obtaining an opinion of the state expertise of the State Standardization Committee. The state environmental expertise is organized and conducted solely by MNREP and its oblast committees and is financed from the state budget. Article 21.19 of the Administrative Offences Code of the Republic of Belarus (dated 21 April 2003 № 194-Z) prohibits to undertake any economic activity subject to the state environmental expertise unless a positive opinion of the state environmental expertise has been obtained.

As regards the project documentation for an economic activity subject to the state environmental expertise, a responsibility for organizing the preparation of an EIA report lies with the Client. The requirement is applicable to economic activities producing significant environmental impacts (Article 5 and Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On State Environmental Expertise”). Belarus Health System Modernization Project (HSMP) would not involve any activities producing significant environmental impacts. Reconstruction of facilities not associated with the increased volume of air emissions, discharge of wastewaters and generation of industrial waste does not require an EIA (Part 2 of Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On State Environmental Expertise”).

Engineering surveys, design and civil works are regulated by the Ministry of Architecture and Construction. There’s a set of construction norms and standards; the most relevant for HSMP being TCP 45-1.02-295-2014 “Construction. Design Documents. Scope and Content” and TCP 45-1.02-298-2014 “Pre-Design (Pre-Feasibility) Documents” which determine the terminology, content of the design documents for single stage and two-stage designing, the content of the Sections “Feasibility Studies for Civil Works” and “Terms of Reference for Design Works”.

As regards the facilities not covered by Article 5 and Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On State Environmental Expertise”, the Provision on the Procedure of State Expertise of Urban Planning, Architectural and Construction Projects and Feasibility Studies for Civil Works requires the development of the Environmental Protection Section of the project documentation in line with П3-02 to SNB 1.03.02-96 *Scope and Procedure of Developing the Environmental Protection Section of Project Documentation*. The list of facilities requiring the state expertise is provided in the Provision on the

Procedure of State Expertise of Urban Planning, Architectural and Construction Projects and Feasibility Studies for Civil Works and includes:

- urban planning projects for different purposes;
- architectural and construction projects:

with an estimated cost of construction up to BYR 1 million in 1991 prices or up to BYR 1.5 billion in 2006 prices – in case the construction is financed from the republican budget and loans (including foreign loans) extended against the guarantees of the Government of the Republic of Belarus;

with an estimated cost of construction up to BYR 10 million in 1991 prices or up to BYR 15 billion in 2006 prices – in case the construction is financed from other sources except those indicated in paragraph 2 of this sub-point;

developed on the basis of standard and recurring designs (binding).

The referred sub-project facilities (BelMAPO Simulation Center and new building of Mother and Child Center) will require an opinion of the state expertise authorities on whether the intended economic activity is compliant with the environmental protection legislation of the Republic of Belarus¹. Therefore, the sub-projects of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus under HSMP would not require the preparation of EIA Report; instead it would be needed to develop the Environmental Protection Section of the project documentation requiring an opinion of the state expertise authorities including for the Environmental Protection Section.

The said Section must be developed by the design companies. This activity is not subject to licensing pursuant to the Edict of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 1 September 2010 №450 “On Licensing of Certain Types of Activities”. The Environmental Protection Section has to include sub-sections outlining impacts on all environmental media - air, surface and ground waters, soils, vegetation and wildlife. An overview of air impacts should include a compulsory analysis of physical impacts such as noise, vibration and risks to human health. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 7 January 2012 №340-Z “On Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of the Population”, human health risks are to be identified solely by MoH territorial departments.

In accordance with the current legislation, public consultations are mandatory in Belarus only if EIA is conducted. Responsibility for conducting public consultations lies with the Client of the intended activity while the local executive and administrative authorities should organize a meeting with the public for discussion of the EIA Report. The minutes of the EIA Report discussion (provided a meeting is held) and the minutes of public consultations indicating the number of participants of public consultations are the compulsory documents submitted for the state environmental expertise.

¹ Article 31 and Article 32 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 5 July 2004 № 300-Z "On Architectural, Urban Planning and Construction Activity in the Republic of Belarus", point 26 of the Provision on the Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Development of the health sector in Belarus is governed by the State Programs and the State Research and Technical Programs. A number of large-scale State Research and Technical Programs in the health sector had been implemented by 2016 including “New Technologies of Diagnosing and Treatment” and “Infections and Microbiological Nanotechnologies”. The country has also implemented numerous state programs in the health sector and a series of research works conducted in MoH research institutions. The said programs are commissioned and coordinated by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus.

The Ministry of Health is the government body implementing the uniform government policy in the health sector including control over the condition of material and technical assets of health facilities and technical maintenance of the building-level engineering systems in a timely manner.

Treatment and training process in health facilities is regulated by the Health Departments of the Oblast Executive Committees and the Health Committee of the Minsk Municipal Executive Committee. The buildings of health facilities in Belarus are publicly and privately owned. Construction of new buildings and reconstruction (capital repairs) works under the sub-projects are financed from the state budget within the annual allocations to the Ministry of Health earmarked for these purposes. The Health Departments of the Oblast Executive Committees (the Health Committee of the Minsk Municipal Executive Committee) prepare an annual plan of capital repairs and construction of new buildings of health facilities in the respective Oblast (city) specifying the required works with an account for development needs of a city or a rural settlement.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP) is a republican government body responsible for the implementation of the environmental protection policy. MNREP has territorial departments: the Minsk Municipal Committee and the Oblast Committees of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in all oblasts as well as municipal and rayon inspections. MNREP territorial departments supervise observance of the environmental protection legislation by all economic entities. Under the sub-projects, MNREP territorial departments will be required, in accordance with the legislation, to set up the commissions for acceptance of constructed facilities for operation, to conduct daily inspections of civil works and subsequent economic activity of legal entities in accordance with the requirements set forth in the environmental protection legislation.

The state expertise bodies of the Republican Unitary Enterprise “Glavstroyexpertiza” of the State Standardization Committee shall conduct, in accordance with the legislated procedure, the state expertise of urban planning projects, feasibility studies for construction projects, architectural and construction projects and stages thereof, construction phases, start-up facilities and cost estimates. Therefore, the project design documentations for

modernization of the existing facilities under HSMP are subject to the state expertise by the State Standardization Committee with submission of the Environmental Protection Section.

4. WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES, LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND ELIGIBILITY OF SUB-PROJECTS

4.1. World Bank Rules and Procedures

In accordance with the World Bank safeguard policies, Environmental Assessment (EA) is a process of the pre-implementation stage which evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts. This includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts during project implementation.

4.2. World Bank Environmental Screening Procedures

The World Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies projects into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The Bank's OP/BP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" provides for the following environmental categories of projects:

Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. EA for a Category A project requires a full EIA Assessment with obtaining an opinion of the state environmental expertise. Sub-projects of this type are not envisaged under HSMP.

Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on the environment, human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats – are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The EMF and the site-specific EMPs (which will be developed at a later stage) for a Category B project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends specific measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. Findings and results of EMF for Category B projects are included in the project documentation (Project Appraisal Document and Project Information Document).

Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C projects.

FI Category: There is a special case of Category FI, when investment of Bank funds is made through a financial intermediary (FI) of sub-projects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

4.3. World Bank Safeguard Policies and Their Relevance for the Project

Given the scope of the activities, the project may potentially have minor to moderate environmental impacts, the World Bank's OP/BP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment" and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines will apply. In accordance with the World Bank's OP/BP 4.01 "Environmental Assessment", the Project is assigned Environmental Category B.

Some sub-projects (i.e. minor renovation works) will be implemented in historic buildings. Thus, OP/BP 4.11 "Physical Cultural Resources" will be triggered. However, these buildings are being currently used as functioning premises (classes, laboratories, etc.) of medical universities and colleges. Given the scope of works on renovation and limited scale of potential impacts, the historic and cultural value of these buildings will not be affected as a result of project activities. Belarus legislation and regulations are sufficient to protect the cultural values. The regulations on works in historic buildings will be applied and special permits for such works will be received from the Ministry of Culture.

4.4. Public Consultations and Disclosure of Information

According to the World Bank's BP 17.50, this EMF will be disclosed and consulted upon. The site-specific EMPs will be developed based on this EMF and will be also disclosed according to the Bank's requirements. Information on individual sub-project EMP Checklists will be disclosed in local media and at the MOH website.

4.5. Environmental Screening Rules and Procedures for Sub-projects

Each sub-project to be supported under HSMP will be subject to environmental screening, conducted by project proponent in accordance with the provisions of the project SMP and OM. Most of sub-projects will fall under World Bank Category "low-B", which will require EMP checklist. Sub-projects involving new construction (i.e. Simulation Center at BelMAPO, new premises at the Mother and Child Center) with somewhat larger impacts will be required to prepare a site-specific EMP.

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS UNDER SUB-PROJECTS. PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS

All sub-projects will be implemented within the footprint of existing facilities. Modernization and construction of new buildings will have a positive

impact on the quality of healthcare. Negative impacts – standard impacts for small-scale construction and renovation works - would have local moderate effects and include air pollution, waste generation, noise, vibration etc. Potential negative environmental impacts will be mitigated at all stages of sub-project implementation i.e. design, construction, demolition and operation stages.

4.1. Social Impacts

The implementation of sub-projects will definitely have a positive social impact through:

- improvement of quality of healthcare services;
- preservation and improvement of the health of children;
- provision of a broader range of healthcare services;
- improvement of training of future doctors and nurses;
- provision of training in new advanced methods of therapy and surgery;
- improvement of competences of healthcare providers.

No negative social impacts are expected as a result of physical works under the project.

4.2. Prevention and Mitigation of Negative Impacts

A detailed description of potential negative environmental impacts and mitigation measures in the process of construction, demolition of buildings and equipment will be provided in the Environmental Protection Section of the project documentation for each sub-project classified as Category B. As noted above, the project documentation would require an opinion of the state expertise of the State Standardization Committee as regards compliance with the environmental protection legislation of the Republic of Belarus. No long-term and significant spatial impacts are anticipated. The key potential negative impacts at the design, construction and operation stages are summarized below. Impact mitigation and monitoring measures at all stages of the Project are presented in tabular form below.

Potential negative impacts at the design stage

At the design stage it is needed to consider all potential options of location, interior and exterior design of buildings and individual premises. A design entity must select the best options in terms of construction materials, power consumption, landscape design and interior planning and finishing of premises depending on their functionality. As pointed out in Section 4.3, some sub-projects (minor renovation works) will be implemented in historic buildings. Although historic and cultural value of these buildings will not be affected, nevertheless, special attention and treatment to these buildings will be made. All necessary approvals/permits will be obtained and all construction activities will be planned

and carried out in line with Belarusian legislation and the World Bank' requirements.

Potential negative impacts at the construction and renovation stage:

- Disturbance of vegetation. There may be a potential need for removal or re-planting of some trees and shrubs in the process of construction of new buildings to enable an access for construction machinery and to arrange storage of materials;

- Soil and landscape disturbance. Certain areas of land plots adjacent to the buildings being constructed may be disturbed in the process of construction works (access roads, storage of materials, etc.);

- Potential pollution of topsoil with fuels and lubricants associated with on-site vehicle servicing;

- Increase in noise associated with operation of construction vehicles, machinery and equipment due to simultaneous operation of construction vehicles and machinery;

- Topsoil pollution with sanitary sewage;

- Air pollution with exhausts from operation of construction machinery and welding units. Potential dust generation from demolition of buildings and removal of construction waste;

- Topsoil pollution at the grounds for temporary storage of hazardous substances and materials generated in the process of works (for example, asbestos from demolition of old roofs);

- Health risks for workers due to exposure to noxious substances and materials, for example in case of painting works; Risks associated with handling hazardous materials (asbestos-containing materials) during works on reconstruction/dismantling of buildings.

- Construction and municipal solid waste management. There will be some generation of construction waste which will be disposed in accordance with the Belarusian legislation. All valuable materials (doors, windows, sanitary fixtures, etc.) must be carefully dismantled and transported to the storage area assigned for the purpose. Valuable materials should be recycled within the project or sold;

- Handling of asbestos and asbestos containing materials (such as, for example, building insulation materials) is regulated by the Resolution of the Lead State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Belarus of 31 December 2002 № 157

“On approval of Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.2.3.11-31-2002 “Handling of asbestos and asbestos containing materials”. The Resolution requires that asbestos containing waste should be disposed upon clearance with the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (currently – upon clearance with the local departments of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection). The wastes should be stored in sealed containers with an adhered cover. Air concentration of asbestos dust in the working area should be monitored for compliance with the Maximum Allowable Concentration requirements. The said regulation also requires that during works the workers should use protective equipment certified in the Republic of Belarus.

- Preservation of historic and cultural values. The selected sub-projects include three facilities classified as immovable historic and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus (specific buildings of the Grodno Medical University, the Slutsk Medical College and the Mogilev Medical College) listed in the List of Historic and Cultural Values of the Republic of Belarus (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 15 June 2006 № 762). The renovation of buildings and interior premises will follow the requirements of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus regulating the performance of renovation works in buildings classified as historic and cultural values (Article 37 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 9 January 2006 № 98-Z “On Protection of Historic and Architectural Heritage of the Republic of Belarus”). At present, education process and lab training is conducted in the said buildings in accordance with the current legislation. No works on the facades, demolition or replacement of bearing structures or re-construction/extension of buildings are anticipated; only minor finishing works (painting of walls and floors, replacements of lighting equipment etc.) not involving restoration works would be performed and would not affect cultural value of buildings. As such, no plan for preservation of cultural heritage is needed.

Potential negative impacts at the stage of operation of buildings and facilities:

- Potential environmental and human health impacts directly related to economic and other activity are controlled by the respective territorial departments of MNREP and MoH in each rayon (city) of the Republic of Belarus. In addition to an overview of the regulations relating to compliance with the environmental protection and sanitary-epidemiological legislation, supervision of a legal entity’s environmental performance involves also sampling and analysis of the concentration of pollutants in air, surface and ground waters and soils. In case the allowable concentration of pollutants is exceeded, a legal entity is penalized in the form of a fine to compensate for contamination of the environment.

- Noise, vibration, and air emissions. At the stage of operation of buildings, the key impact on air will result from the operation of vehicles, newly built sewage pumping station, diesel-generator and gas supply compressors. All

requirements for construction and installation of these facilities should be met. The impact would be site-specific.

- Access roads and impact on ground waters. The existing roads and pathways will be used to the maximum possible extent. No fuelling of vehicles is anticipated within the territory of health facilities. In addition, the Project provides for replacement of engineering systems of buildings, including water supply and sanitation systems with wastewater being discharged into existing sewerage systems. Modernization of the sanitation systems would not involve construction of new wastewater treatment plants. Land or ground water disposal of waste water is not anticipated.

- **Operation of heating systems.** Maintenance of heating systems, including regular checks and scheduled inspections of the system operation, will be performed before the start of the heating season to minimize a risk of accidents and air pollution. There are no fuel storages within the sites of the facilities selected for construction and modernization. Heating systems are connected to municipal (district) networks.

- **Maintenance of exterior structural elements of buildings and utility services.** Maintenance and repairs of roofs and façades and other utility services will be ensured at the stage of operation of the renovated buildings of health facilities, including in the process of regular inspections and repairs, if needed. In addition, adjacent areas will be maintained in an adequate condition by means of repair works performed by local utility companies, and ensuring appropriate sanitary and hygienic environment for education process, training and treatment. It is prohibited to litter the adjacent areas with municipal waste.

- Medical and municipal solid waste management. The system for the medical waste management in Belarus is regulated by the legislation. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Waste Management” and Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.1.7.14-20-2005 “Medical Waste Management Rules”, medical waste is subject to separate collection, decontamination and storage in the designated areas, and subsequent disposal at the sites for industrial waste utilization, decontamination and landfilling. Since June 2014 the facility for disposal of human body parts and organs (animal material) and pharmaceutical waste is operated by the Ecores Unitary Enterprise in Minsk. Therefore, wastes from a vivarium (decontaminated body parts and organs) should be disposed at the said facility.

Operation of vivariums in the Republic of Belarus is regulated by the Resolution of the Lead State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Belarus of 31 October 2006 N 131 “On approval of Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.1.2.12-18-2006 “Establishment, equipping and maintenance of experimental biological clinics (vivariums)” specifying personal hygiene rules for vivarium staff and rules of animal keeping. In accordance with the Resolution, sick animals in a vivarium are placed under quarantine or eliminated. Therefore, a risk of staff

infection in the course of medical training involving handling of animal material is minimal.

In accordance with the Belarusian legislation, treated (neutralized) wastes generated in health facilities and contaminated with blood or non-infecting biological fluids, treated (neutralized) sharp items (e.g. needles of syringes) and contaminated glass waste (e.g. ampules) should be collected separately and delivered for landfilling based on a landfilling permit issued to each individual legal entity (sub-project). Treated plastics (cans for disinfecting agents (waste classification code 5712710) and disposable syringes (waste classification code 7710801) will be delivered to the designated waste utilization facilities. The facilities for utilization of materials of value are listed in the Register of Waste Utilization Facilities of the Republic of Belarus which is updated on a monthly basis.

After completion of modernization works it is expected to prepare and endorse a set of waste management documents for each health facility (the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Waste Management”). Commissioning of the sewage pumping station will entail generation of new permanent waste of Toxicity Class 3 – refuse from gally grating requiring, pursuant to the current legislation, the elaboration of the waste management procedure (arrangement of the designated temporary storage area) and the MNREP permit for landfilling at the municipal solid waste landfill site.

The waste management instructions will describe the procedure of managing other hazardous wastes and substances generated in health facilities (mercury containing lamps, used disinfecting agents, residues of laboratory chemicals).

Modernization of chemical laboratories of medical universities and colleges may involve generation of expired or spoiled non-organic and organic substances (high hazard wastes of Toxicity Class 2 pursuant to the Waste Classifier of the Republic of Belarus) which will be disposed similar to disinfecting agents by discharging into the municipal sewage upon clearance with wastewater treatment entities.

Institutional aspects

PMU will be responsible for overall supervision of EMF and the site-specific EMPs’ implementation. Responsibility for the implementation of all environmental protection measures would be assigned to a Contractor.

EMF, Site-specific EMPs and EMP Checklists

Compliance with EMF will require the following:

- EMF provisions should be included in the Project Operational Manual;
- Ministry of Health will establish the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will monitor and supervise the compliance with the requirements of the

EMF, the site-specific EMPs and EMP checklists. In case of non-compliance with certain provisions of these documents, the implementation of a sub-project may be suspended or even terminated;

- Organization of trainings on compliance with the EMF and EMP requirements;

- Bidding documents for construction/renovation contracts will make a reference to the EMF requirements as mandatory for contractors under the project.

Given that new premises of the Simulation Center at BelMAPO and new building at Mother and Child Center will be a “new construction” and larger in scale than renovation of existing premises, a standard site-specific EMP will be required for these sub-projects. Taking into consideration that preparation of detailed design for these facilities has not started yet, the site-specific EMPs will be prepared, disclosed and consulted upon at a later stage.

As it was already mentioned, most of the sub-projects will be small-scale renovation/rehabilitation and other small-scale works on a number of sites. These sub-projects fall under World Bank "low B" category. For such sub-projects, environmental impacts will be known and limited, and area of impact clearly defined and limited, so an EMP will be prepared in the form EMP checklist that covers typical key measures to mitigate adverse impacts under a sub-project which is likely to have small localized impacts. An attachment to a checklist identifies environment friendly and cost efficient measures which may mitigate negative impacts to environmentally safe level.

Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures and Monitoring Plan

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
Designs for Construction and Modernization of Health Facilities' Buildings (selected sub-projects)							
Preparation of project documentation	All types of potential environmental impacts	Low/ moderate	Best layout option will be identified with an account for construction materials to be used, minimum power consumption, landscape design and interior layout and finishing of premises depending on their functionality. Preparation of the Environmental Protection Section of the project documentation. Submission of project documentation for state expertise	Client	Obtaining an opinion of the state expertise. Obtaining a construction permit	Daily control – Client (MoH). Construction and operation stage – MNREP territorial departments	None
Construction and Modernization of Buildings (BelMAPO, Mother and Child Center, education establishments)							
	Disturbance of vegetation during construction	Low/moderate	Inventory of trees on the site and prevention of any risk of damaging the trees	Client and Contractor's managers	Certificate of acceptance of constructed facilities for operation including revegetation (land reclamation)	Daily control – Client (MoH) within the framework of construction works. Scheduled control – Tekhnostroycontrol Ltd	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
	Soil and landscape disturbance	Moderate/moderate	Designing of the site with an account for landscape specifics, and reclamation of lands	Client and Contractor's managers	Certificate of acceptance of constructed facilities for operation including revegetation (land reclamation)	Daily control – Client within the framework of construction works. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department and Tekhnostroycontrol Ltd	Minor
	Potential pollution of topsoil with fuels and lubricants	Moderate/moderate	No fuelling of construction vehicles should be performed at the construction site. Minor repairs will be performed only at service stations	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic visual checks for leaking fuels and lubricants and oil stains	Daily control – Client. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department and Tekhnostroycontrol Ltd	Minor
	Noise from operation of construction machinery	Moderate/moderate	Works should be performed strictly during weekly working hours (not before 7.00 AM and not after 11.00 PM) Periodic control of noise level at the border of the sanitary protection zone, which should not exceed 50 dBA (from 7.00 AM to 11.00PM). Workers will be provided with	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic control of noise level at the border of the sanitary protection zone, which should not exceed 50 dBA (from 7.00 AM to 11.00PM).	Daily control – Client. Scheduled control – MNREP and MoH territorial departments	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
			individual protective equipment for performing works with high level of noise pollution.				
	Air pollution with exhausts from operation of construction machinery. Dust generation from demolition of buildings and removal of construction waste	Moderate/moderate	<p>Application of dust suppression measures (water sprinkling) during long dry periods; provision of individual protective equipment to workers, if needed</p> <p>Debris-chutes will be used to remove construction waste in the process of interior demolition works above the first floor</p> <p>Designated areas will be arranged for temporary storage of construction waste. Construction waste should be stored in areas sprinkled with water to reduce the amount of dust from demolition and removal</p> <p>There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles</p>	Client and Contractor's managers	Estimation of air pollution in the Environmental Protection Section. Compliance with the requirements set forth in the project documentation	Daily control – Client. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor
Replacement of engineering networks and utility systems (water, heat, and electricity supply)	Air pollution with exhausts from operation of construction machinery and welding units	Moderate/moderate	Timely servicing of vehicles, emission control at the service station. Use of welding equipment with lowest level of pollutant emissions	Client and Contractor's managers	Emission control at the service station	Daily control – Client. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
	Air pollution from mobile power generators and compressors (if operated)	Moderate/moderate	Prioritized use of electric air compressor drives	Client and Contractor's managers	Control of compliance with the requirements set forth in the project documentation	Daily control – Client. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor
Potential generation of hazardous substances and materials in the process of repair works (asbestos)	Topsoil pollution at the sites for temporary storage of hazardous substances and materials	Moderate/moderate	Temporary storage sites will be arranged in a proper manner to avoid potential contamination of the environment. During building demolition works, the requirements set forth in the Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.2.3.11-31-2002 “Handling of asbestos and asbestos containing materials” should be observed.	Client and Contractor's managers	Separate storage of hazardous substances and materials. Periodic visual control of storage areas.	Daily control – Client and Contractor. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial departments and Tekhnostroycontrol Ltd	Minor
	Risks for workers' health due to exposure to hazardous substances and materials	Moderate/moderate	Use of individual protective equipment. Clear marking of waste storage sites. Protection of temporary storage sites from exposure to precipitation. Periodic briefings about the rules of handling hazardous substances and materials	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic visual control of storage sites. Periodic control of responsible persons' awareness of the rules of handling hazardous substances and materials	Daily control – Client and Contractor. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial departments and Tekhnostroycontrol Ltd	Minor
Delivery of inputs, materials and equipment	Air pollution with vehicle exhausts	Moderate/moderate	Prioritized use of gas engine fuels for vehicles	Client and Contractor's managers	Emission control at the service station. Timely routine maintenance	Daily control – Contractor. Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
	Noise pollution from operation of vehicles in a neighboring area	Moderate/ low	Heavy cargos should be delivered strictly during weekly working hours (from 7.00 AM to 11.00 PM)	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic control based on working time registers and waybills	Client	Minor
Use of inputs and materials in the process of construction works	Air and topsoil pollution	Moderate/ moderate	Use of inputs and materials which are not hazardous for the environment and human health	Client and Contractor's managers	Checks of the availability of material safety certificates and product quality certificates	Client	Minor
Arrangement of temporary facilities for workers	Topsoil pollution with sanitary sewage	Moderate/ moderate	Use of biotoilets and portable toilets. Timely maintenance of biotoilets	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic visual control of the condition of biotoilets	Daily control – Contractor Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor
Construction and municipal solid waste management	Littering the territory, topsoil pollution	Moderate/ moderate	Containers for collection of municipal solid waste and sites for temporary storage of construction waste subject to utilization and landfilling will be arranged at construction sites. The procedure of construction and municipal solid waste management will be specified in the project documentation. Arrangements will also be made for recovery of materials of value and conclusion of	Client and Contractor's managers	Periodic visual control of the condition of topsoil at the sites for temporary storage of waste Preparation and conclusion with a respective company of a contract for a transfer of generated waste for utilization or landfilling	Daily control – Client and Contractor Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
			contracts with waste recycling companies. For wastes subject to landfilling, the construction company is required to have a permit for municipal solid waste landfilling at the local municipal solid waste disposal site.				
Vertical planning, site improvement and planting of greenery	Air pollution with exhausts from construction machinery	Moderate/ low	Prioritized use of gas engine fuels for construction vehicles	Client and Contractor's managers	Emission control at the service station. Timely routine maintenance	Daily control – Contractor Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor
	Noise pollution from construction machinery	Low/low	Works should be performed strictly during weekly working hours (not before 7.00 AM and not after 11.00 PM)	Client and Contractor's managers	Control of compliance with the requirements set forth in the project documentation	Daily control – Client Scheduled control – MNREP and MoH territorial departments	Minor
Impact on historical, cultural, and archeological values	Damage to the exterior and interior structures of buildings	Low	Special attention and treatment to historical buildings will be made. All necessary approvals/permits will be obtained and all construction activities (interior renovation works) will be planned and carried out in line with the requirements of the Ministry of Culture	Client and Contractor's managers	Control of compliance with the requirements set forth in the project documentation	Daily control – Client Scheduled control – territorial department of the Ministry of Culture	Minor
Operation							

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
Noise, vibration, emissions	Noise pollution from vehicles, sewage pumping station, diesel generator and compressors	Moderate/moderate	Housing of compressors, diesel generator and sewage pumping station in detached closed premises. Compressors and a diesel generator should be operated solely in soundproof premises. To reduce methane emissions from the sewage pumping station, a design of a discharge tank should provide for 5-minute inflow.	Owner of the building	Periodic control of the technical condition of equipment by the specialized servicing company.	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control – MoH and MNREP territorial departments	Minor
Water supply and sanitation	Depletion of water resources, discharge of wastewaters. Poor quality of drinking water	Moderate/moderate	Adoption of rational regime for drinking and utility water consumption. Use of drinking water treatment systems Discharge of wastewaters in accordance with the legislated requirements Timely routine maintenance of water supply and sanitation networks	Owner of the building	Schedules of preventive repairs and routine maintenance. Conclusion of contracts with utility companies for connection to water supply networks. Conclusion of a contract for connection to sanitation networks. Regular metering of water consumption. Timely checks of metering equipment. Drinking water quality control.	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control – MNREP territorial departments, Vodokanal, holders of utility and sanitation networks	Minor
Electricity and	Depletion of natural	Moderate/	Rational use of electricity and	Owner of the	Regular metering of	Daily control within	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
heat consumption	resources GHG indirect emissions (in connection with consumption of electricity and heat supplied from external sources)	moderate	heat. Use of energy efficient devices and equipment	building	power consumption. Timely checks of metering equipment. Timely routine maintenance of electrical devices and equipment	the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control – rayon departments of Energonadzor and Heat Networks	
Use of own vehicles	Air pollution with vehicle exhausts Oil product spillage from vehicles	Moderate/moderate	Conformity of fuels with environmental standards. Fuelling and minor repairs of vehicles within the territory of a health facility shall not be allowed	Owner of the building	Timely routine maintenance and control for oil smoke and toxic level at the service station	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control – MNREP territorial department	Minor
Biosafety	Risks associated with handling of biological material	Low	Handling of animal tissues in vivarium will be undertaken in compliance with sanitary /biosafety regulations.	Client/party responsible for handling biological material	Regular checks of the condition of premises, storage facilities, handling equipment, transportation and waste disposal processes	Sanitary-epidemiological authorities	Minor
Waste management	Staff contagion Soil pollution at the sites for temporary storage of waste	Moderate/moderate	Timely decontamination of medical waste in accordance with MoH regulations. Mandatory waste management instructions will be developed and cleared with MNREP	Owner of the building	Decontamination control by the territorial sanitary and epidemiological oversight bodies. Obtaining no objection from wastewater treatment entities for	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control –	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
			<p>territorial departments.</p> <p>Separate collection of waste and recovery of materials of value</p> <p>Arrangement of hard surface grounds at temporary waste storage sites. Timely collection of waste for subsequent utilization, decontamination and landfilling.</p>		<p>discharge of decontaminated disinfecting solvents and lab chemical residues into the municipal sewage network.</p> <p>Control of animal material and pharmaceutical waste transportation for incineration at Ecores facility</p> <p>Conclusion of contracts with respective recycling companies for a transfer of generated waste.</p> <p>Transportation of decontaminated medical waste based on a permit obtained in advance.</p> <p>Periodic visual control of topsoil condition at the temporary waste storage sites.</p>	MNREP and MoH territorial departments	
Procurement of lab and construction materials	Risk of human health impacts and hazardous waste generation	Moderate/moderate	Arrangements for adequate storage of materials in compliance with the safety requirements when handling hazardous materials; provision of individual protective equipment and devices for removing hazardous materials	Owner of the building	Certificates and data sheets for hazardous materials and periodic visual control of designated sites for hazardous materials storage.	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control –	Minor

Stage	Potential negative impacts	Significance /probability of occurrence	Mitigation measures	Responsibility for mitigation	Monitoring of after effects	Responsibility for monitoring	Residual impact
			spills		Awareness and occupational safety controls, keeping of registers	territorial departments of the Ministry on Emergency Situations, MNREP and MoH	
Risk of emergencies (fires, damage to engineering systems)	Damage to property, death of people, air, water and soil pollution, human health impacts	Moderate	Compliance with fire safety requirements, timely routine maintenance of medical equipment and engineering systems Development of the emergency response plan	Owner of the building	Observance of the emergency response plan; trainings on how to behave in emergencies	Daily control within the framework of the entity-level environmental protection control – Owner of the building Scheduled control – the territorial department of the Ministry on Emergency Situations.	Minor

5. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAININGS

Based on the findings of an assessment of potential environmental and human health impacts and an overview of legal issues related to obtaining permits and clearance of documents with the respective authorities in the process of health system modernization, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus has to :

- organize trainings for construction companies-contractors on potential measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts at the stage of construction and installation;

Trainings may be organized for the heads of health facilities on observance of environmental protection requirements in the process of operation of buildings and equipment in line with the Environmental Management Framework and the site-specific Environmental Management Plans.

The agendas of the trainings will be cleared with PMU and the World Bank.

6. EMF and EMPs DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

To ensure effective project's implementation, to minimize the implementation risks and to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts of project activities as well as to increase the benefits of the project, it is necessary to ensure stakeholders involvement to the consultation process of project activity. Stakeholders' participation will be ensured through disclosure of this EMF in electronic format at the websites of MoH and the World Bank Infoshop prior to Project appraisal. Public consultations regarding the planned activity will be conducted according to the Bank's requirements and Belarusian legislation.

The normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus on public consultations and international conventions concerning public consultations, environmental assessment procedure and access to information include:

- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998; the Republic of Belarus joined the Convention in 2000);

- Provision on the Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment (approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 19 May 2010 №755) establishes the procedure of public consultations in the Republic of Belarus.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus is a responsible body for disclosing information and providing public consultation regarding Belarus Health System Modernization Project. The site-specific EMPs will be developed based on this EMF at a later stage and will be also disclosed on the websites of MoH and the World Bank Infoshop prior to implementation of planned activity. Public consultation meetings will be organized by the MoH after a preparation and disclosure of the site-specific EMPs. The records of the public consultation will be appended to the EMPs, and will be re-disclosed as final.

The results of EMF's public consultations will be reflected in the Minutes and will summarize comments and proposals received from the public. EMF will be finalized with an account for comments and proposals within 30 days and the final version will be published on MoH and WB's websites. The Minutes of Public Consultations is provided in Annex 3.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

1. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 17 June 1993 № 2435-XII “On Healthcare”
2. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 19 July 2012 № 340-Z “On Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of Population”
3. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 26 November 1992 № 1982-XII “On Environmental Protection”
4. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 15 June 1993 № 2403-XII “On Fire Safety”
5. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 5 January 2016 № 354-Z “On Industrial Safety”
6. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 6 June 2001 № 32-Z “On Transportation of Hazardous Cargos”
7. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 9 January 2006 № 98-Z “On Protection of Historic and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Belarus”
8. The Code of the Republic of Belarus of 30 April 2014 № 149-Z “Water Code of the Republic of Belarus”
9. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 24 June 1999 № 271-Z “On Water Supply”
10. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 16 December 2008 № 2-Z “On Air Protection”
11. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 12 November 2001 № 56-Z “On Ozone Layer Protection”
12. The Code of the Republic of Belarus of 23 July 2008 № 425-Z “Land Code of the Republic of Belarus”
13. The Code of the Republic of Belarus of 14 July 2008 № 406-Z “Code on Mineral Resources of the Republic of Belarus”
14. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 14 June 2003 № 205-Z “On Vegetation”
15. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 20 July 2007 № 271-Z “On Waste Management”
16. The Code of the Republic of Belarus of 29 December 2009 № 71-Z “Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus (Special Part)”
17. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 9 November 2009 № 54-Z “On State Environmental Expertise”
18. The Edict of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 1 September 2010 № 450 “On Licensing of Certain Types of Activities”
19. The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 17 February 2012 № 156 “On approval of the single list of administrative procedures performed by the government bodies and other organizations in respect of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs and on amending the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 14 February 2009 № 193 and expiration of certain Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus”
20. The National Sustainable Socioeconomic Development Strategy of the Republic of Belarus until 2020 (approved by the National Commission on Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus (Minutes of 6 May 2004 № 11/15) and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (Minutes of 22 June 2004 № 25)
21. The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 25 August 2013 № 749 “On some issues under the competence of the Ministry of Health”
22. The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of 19 May 2010 № 755 “On some issues related to the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 9 November 2009 “On State Environmental Expertise” (together with the Provision on the Procedure of State Environmental Expertise” and the Provision on the Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment)
23. The Resolution of the Head Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Belarus of 20 October 2005 № 147 “Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.1.7.14-20-2005 “Medical waste management rules”
24. The Resolution of the Head Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Belarus of 12 December 2005 № 217 “Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.1.8.12-37-2005 “Hygienic requirements applicable to noise from medical equipment in the premises of health facilities”

25. The Resolution of the Head Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Belarus of 31 October 2006 №131
“Sanitary Rules and Norms 2.1.2.12-18-2006 “Arrangement, equipping and maintenance of experimental biological clinics (vivariums)”
26. The Resolution of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus of 16 December 2013 №128
“Sanitary Norms and Rules “Requirements for medical devices and medical equipment”, Hygienic Norm
“Safety parameters of medical devices, medical equipment and materials used for their manufacturing”.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

(Section 1) (to be completed by a Contractor and approved by PMU specialist responsible for environmental screening)

1. Project Name:

2. Brief description of the subproject including nature, cost and scope of works, size of the site, and location.

3. Expected construction works (Yes/No)

Types of Works	YES	NO
No need to perform any construction/renovation works		
Minor interior renovation works in the medical education establishments (i.e. painting walls, laying tiles, installation of cables and new water pipes)		
Replacement of asbestos-containing roofs		
Major repairs involving removal/reconstruction of walls, thermal insulation (especially in case of asbestos-containing insulation and slabs)		
Repairs involving replacement of ceramic elements, re-planning of existing premises associated with potentially hazardous materials, such as residues of paints, dyes, enamels, and replacement of a large number (dozens) of windows and doors		
Repairs involving generation of wastewaters and organization of control of the quality of discharged wastewaters		
Repairs involving generation of air pollutants and(or) organization of control of air pollutant concentration in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus		
Repairs involving increase in noise pollution, ionizing radiation and vibration that would require organization of control of the level of noise, vibration and radiation in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus		
Repairs involving the use, transportation, storage and generation of		

hazardous materials which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require special permits or licenses • require licenses or availability of trained personnel • are declared illegitimate or banned in EU or other countries • are difficult or expensive for handling • are subject to the management requirements in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus • may cause soil and water pollution in the absence of adequate control measures. 		
Repairs involving generation of relatively large volume of waste (for example, replacement of floors, ventilation and power networks, doors and/or windows)		
Repairs involving generation of hazardous waste requiring the development of special waste management measures (in case of procurement of new equipment, will the old equipment be recycled by the company having a license for industrial waste utilization/disposal?)		
Is there any other subproject aspect which, in the process of current activity or in particular circumstances, may involve environmental and human health risks or impacts or would be regarded as a negative impact?		

(Section 2) (to be completed by a PMU specialist responsible for environmental screening based on the findings of environmental screening)

1. Project environmental category _____

2. If the Environmental Protection Section of the project documentation is required, what issues warrant special attention?

IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING FOR SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERS			
	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?	A. General reconstruction and construction activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If «Yes», see Section A below
	B. Impacts on surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If «Yes», see Section B below
	C. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If «Yes», see Section C below
	D. Risk of unexploded ordinance	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If «Yes», see Section D below
	E. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If «Yes», see Section E below

²Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The local architecture and construction authorities and MNREP territorial departments have been notified of upcoming activities. (b) The public has been notified of the works through notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works). (c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation. (d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in compliance with construction safety measures and rules to mitigate, to the maximum extent possible, impacts on human health and environment. (e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots). (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) During excavation works dust control measures shall be employed, e.g. by spraying and moistening the ground. (b) Construction waste debris, excavated soil and non-metallic construction material shall be kept in designated areas and sprayed with water mist to reduce dust. (c) During pneumatic drilling or breaking of pavement and foundations dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site. (d) The surrounding pavements and roads shall be kept free of dust and debris to minimize dust pollution. (e) There will be no burning of municipal solid and construction waste material at the site. (f) All machinery should be timely serviced at the service stations as regards CO2 emissions and fumes; and there will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit. (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible.
	Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and landslide control measures, such as construction site banking, potential

	Waste management	<p>construction of storm water sewer or drainage system to prevent soil from moving off site.</p> <p>(a) Waste collection, utilization, disposal and landfill sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from excavation, demolition and construction activities;</p> <p>(b) Construction waste will be separated from general refuse by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.</p> <p>(c) Construction waste will be collected and delivered to waste utilization and disposal sites in accordance with the register of waste utilization, disposal, storage and landfill sites of the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>(d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management.</p> <p>(e) Whenever feasible the Contractor will reuse certain types of construction waste (except when containing asbestos).</p>
B. Impact on surface waters	Water Quality	<p>(a) There will be no unregulated extraction of groundwater, nor uncontrolled discharge of process waters, cement slurries, or any other contaminated waters into the ground or adjacent surface waters. The Contractor will obtain all necessary permits for water extraction and discharge.</p> <p>(b) There will be proper drainage system installed and care taken not to silt, pollute, block or otherwise negatively impact natural streams, rivers, ponds and lakes by construction activities.</p> <p>(c) There will be procedures for prevention of and response to accidental spills of fuels, lubricants and other toxic or noxious substances.</p> <p>(d) Construction vehicles and machinery should be washed only in designated areas to prevent runoff into surface waters.</p>

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
C. Hazardous or toxic materials	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material.</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure.</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust.</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be disposed by skilled and experienced professionals.</p> <p>(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely covered and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site.</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused.</p>
	Hazardous substances and waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information.</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage.</p> <p>(c) The wastes shall be transported in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus regulating hazardous waste transportation.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used.</p>
D. Risk of unexploded ordinance	Hazard to human health and safety	<p>(a) Before start of any excavation works the Contractor should verify that the construction area has been checked for unexploded ordinance.</p>
E. Traffic and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	<p>(a) In compliance with the national legislation, the Contractor shall ensure that the consruction site is properly secured and construction related traffic is regulated::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The site should have clearly visible warning signs for the public and public transport about all potentially hazardous works. ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes. ▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement. ▪ If required, traffic management should be arranged at the site for safe passage for the public. ▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to all adjacent office facilities, shops and residences during construction.

skill lab would allow to train future specialists without subjecting patients to any harm and to make an objective assessment of learning progress (the Minutes of public consultations is enclosed);

-in the Belarusian State Medical University (BSMU). 52 persons participated in the public consultations. Based on the results of the consultations, a unanimous opinion was expressed that the activities under Component 2 can be implemented within the BSMU territory (the Minutes of the public consultations is enclosed);

- in the Belarusian Postgraduate Medical Academy (BelMAPO). 75 persons participated in the public consultations. Based on the results of the consultations, a decision was made on feasibility of construction of a building to house a simulation center in BelMapo. The teachers unanimously expressed support to the expected renovation works. A unanimous opinion was expressed that construction of the new building would have minor environmental impacts and would comply with the occupational safety legislation of the Republic of Belarus (the Minutes of the public consultations is enclosed).

A decision was made:

to submit the final version of the Project document to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the implementation of Belarus Health System Modernization Project.

Encl.: the Minutes of the public consultations from the Belarusian State Medical College; the Minutes of the public consultations from the Republican Scientific and Practical Center “Mother and Child”; the Minutes of the public consultations from BelMAPO; the Minutes of the public consultations from the Belarusian State Medical University.

V.D. Shilo

Deputy Minister of Health

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ПРОТОКОЛ

20.05.2016 № 3

заседания рабочей группы по оценке результатов общественного обсуждения процедур и механизмов обеспечения соблюдения мер экологической безопасности в соответствии с требованиями законодательства Республики Беларусь и процедурами Всемирного банка в ходе реализации проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь»

Председательствовал:

заместитель Министра Шило В.Д.

Присутствовали:

Вильчук К.У., Ерема В.В., Калинина В.А., Колюпанова О.Н., Легкая Л.А., Новик И.И., Ткачева Е.И.

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

общественное обсуждение Рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь» (далее – Рамочный документ).

СЛУШАЛИ: В.Д.Шило

1. Рамочный документ был обнародован Министерством здравоохранения Республики Беларусь 14.04.2016г. путем размещения на сайте Министерства здравоохранения Республики Беларусь, сайтах учреждения образования «Белорусская медицинская академия последиplomного образования (БелМАПО), учреждения образования Белорусский государственный медицинский университет (БГМУ), государственного учреждения «Республиканский научно-практический центр «Мать и дитя» (РНПЦ «Мать и дитя»).

Срок подачи замечаний и предложений был определен до 15 мая 2016 года по электронной почте: mpcmt@belcmt.by.

В ходе общественных обсуждений замечаний и предложений от государственных органов и отдельных граждан не поступило.

2. Были проведены общественные обсуждения Рамочного документа в рамках отдельных компонентов Проекта:

– в РНПЦ «Мать и дитя». В обсуждении приняли участие 69 человек, включая сотрудников центра и жителей близлежащих домов. Проект получил поддержку, как со стороны сотрудников РНПЦ «Мать и дитя», так и со стороны жителей, которые отметили, что строительство нового корпуса реанимации новорожденных и его оснащение будет способствовать улучшению качества оказания медицинской помощи новорожденным (протокол общественного обсуждения прилагается);

– в УО «Белорусский государственный медицинский колледж». В обсуждении приняли участие 150 человек, включая преподавательский состав, обучающихся. В ходе обсуждения было отмечено, что осуществляемые работы в рамках компонента 2 будут иметь минимальное негативное воздействие на окружающую среду, как в период проведения ремонтных работ, так и при эксплуатации проекта. Преподавательский состав единогласно выразил активную позицию в поддержку проведения запланированных ремонтных работ, выражая мнения, что создание тренинговой лаборатории будет способствовать обучению будущих специалистов без вреда пациентам и даст возможность объективной оценки достигнутого уровня при обучении (протокол обсуждения прилагается);

– в БГМУ, в обсуждении приняли участие 52 человека. По итогам обсуждения принято единогласное мнение о возможности реализации компонента 2 на территории университета (протокол обсуждения прилагается);

– в БелМАПО, в обсуждении приняли участие 75 человек. По итогам обсуждения принято решение о возможности строительства корпуса под симуляционный центр на территории БелМАПО. Преподавательский состав единогласно выразил активную позицию в поддержку проведения запланированных ремонтных работ. Единогласно принято мнение, что строительство нового корпуса будет иметь минимальное негативное воздействие на окружающую среду, и не нарушает законодательство Республики Беларусь в области охраны труда (протокол обсуждения прилагается).

РЕШИЛИ:

Завершенный вариант Проекта представить во Всемирный банк реконструкции и развития для реализации Проекта модернизации системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь.

Приложения: протокол общественного обсуждения учреждения образования «Белорусский государственный медицинский колледж»; протокол общественного обсуждения РНПЦ «Мать и дитя»; протокол общественного обсуждения БелМАПО; протокол общественного обсуждения БГМУ.

Заместитель Министра



В.Д.Шило

Комитет по здравоохранению
Мингоисполкома

Учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный
медицинский колледж»

Протокол общественного обсуждения
от 19.05.2016

Председатель: Крупенченков В.А.
Секретарь: Кукса Т.В.

Присутствовали: 150 человек.

Повестка дня:

Общественное обсуждение рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды.

1. Слушали: Крупенченкова В.А. – директора колледжа.

Ознакомил с Проектом «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочным документом по охране окружающей среды.

Остановился на компонентах проекта, в частности на компоненте 4: Управление, мониторинг и оценка проекта.

Обратил внимание, что для создания тренинговой лаборатории на базе Белорусского государственного медицинского колледжа необходимо перенести кабинеты зубных техников в здание учебного корпуса по адресу: г. Минск, ул. Седых, 40, в котором потребуются проведение ремонтных работ.

Затронул вопрос, касающийся работ по модернизации помещений колледжа, которые могут иметь незначительные воздействия на окружающую среду, связанные с проведением ремонтных работ.

Работы в рамках подпроекта не предполагают никаких социальных воздействий.

В обсуждении приняли участие: заместитель директора по учебной работе Данилкович С.Ю., заместитель директора по учебно-методической работе Кукса Т.В., заместитель директора по административно-хозяйственной работе Буров А.В., руководитель практики Лютко Л.А., инженер по охране труда Иванова И.М., председатель профсоюзного комитета сотрудников Рощеня Л.В., заведующий отделением «ЛД № 1» Козырева И.Д., преподаватель Багдасарова Н.Ф.

Выступили: Данилкович С.Ю. – заместитель директора по учебной работе.

Реализация данного подпроекта будет иметь положительный социальный эффект за счет повышения качества подготовки среднего медицинского персонала и повышения квалификации медицинских работников.

Буров А.В., заместитель директора по административно-хозяйственной работе.

Осуществляемый подпроект будет иметь минимальное негативное воздействие на окружающую среду, как в период проведения ремонтных работ так и при эксплуатации проекта.

Преподавательский состав единогласно выразил активную позицию в поддержку проведения запланированных ремонтных работ, выражая мнения, что создание тренинговой лаборатории будет способствовать обучению будущих специалистов без вреда пациентом и даст возможность объективной оценки достигнутого уровня при обучении.

По итогам общественного обсуждения Проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды, принято единогласное решение о возможной реализации компонента 4 по созданию тренинговой лаборатории на базе Белорусского государственного медицинского колледжа.

Председатель



В.А. Крупенченков

Секретарь

Т.В. Кукса

Министерство здравоохранения
Республики Беларусь

Учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный
медицинский университет»

Протокол общественного обсуждения
от 19.05.2016

Председатель: Губкин С.В.
Секретарь: Мирончик Н.В.

Присутствовали: 52 человек

Повестка дня:

Общественное обсуждение рамочного проекта по охране окружающей среды.

Слушали: Губкина С.В. – первого проректора УО «БГМУ».

Ознакомил с Проектом «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочным документом по охране окружающей среды. Остановился на вопросах мероприятий Проекта (подпроект), которые будут осуществляться на территории университета, данный подпроект будет иметь минимальное негативное влияние на окружающую среду как в период реализации Проекта, так и при последующей эксплуатации объекта и будут носить локальный характер. Информировал, что подпроект относится к категории экологической оценки Всемирного банка «низкий уровень категории В».

В обсуждении приняли участие: заведующий лабораторией практического обучения Мирончик Н.В., проректор по административно-хозяйственной работе Соколов А.А., начальник отдела охраны труда и техники безопасности Юрченко В.П., декан медико-профилактического факультета Горбич Ю.Л., студенты субординаторы.

По итогам общественно обсуждения Проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документом по охране окружающей среды, принято единогласное решение о возможности реализации подпроекта, который будет осуществляться на территории университета, с обязательным принятием мер по минимизации негативного воздействия на окружающую среду в соответствии с планом мероприятий РДООС.

Председатель:



С.В. Губкин

Секретарь:



Н.В. Мирончик

Министерство здравоохранения
Республики Беларусь

Государственное учреждение
«Республиканский научно-практический
центр «Мать и дитя»

Протокол общественного обсуждения
от 19.05.2016

Председатель: Вильчук К.У.
Секретарь: Урахова Э.Л.

Присутствовали: 69 человек.

Повестка дня:

Общественное обсуждение рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды.

1. Слушали: Вильчука К.У. – директора Центра.

Ознакомил с Проектом «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочным документом по охране окружающей среды.

Остановился на компонентах проекта, в частности на компоненте 3: Модернизация системы оказания неонатальной помощи в РНПЦ «Мать и дитя».

Обратил внимание на трудности, связанные с нехваткой помещений, увеличивающимся потоком пациентов, недостатком санитарно-гигиенических условий.

Затронул вопрос возможных негативных воздействий на этапе строительных и ремонтных работ, необходимости обсуждения данного вопроса с гражданами, проживающими вблизи местонахождения Центра.

В обсуждении приняли участие: инженер по охране труда Коваль Л.О., заместитель директора по хозяйственной работе Курильчик Л.В., председатель профсоюзного комитета Соленик О.Л., врач-эпидемиолог Варакса М.М., главная медицинская сестра Урахова Э.Л., заведующий отделением анестезиологии и реанимации для новорожденных Свирская О.Я.

Проведен опрос жильцов близлежащих домов в количестве 87 человек.

Согласно результатов общественных обсуждений по вопросу строительства нового корпуса отделения реанимации для новорожденных, возражений не выявлено.

Озвучены письменные отзывы граждан в связи с запланированной модернизацией системы оказания неонатальной помощи в ГУ «РНПЦ «Мать и дитя».

Некоторые граждане выразили активную позицию в поддержку запланированного строительства нового корпуса отделения реанимации для новорожденных, в надежде, что проведение модернизации Центра будет способствовать улучшению качества оказываемой медицинской помощи новорожденным детям и дальнейшему развитию внедрения новых технологий в медицине: Головнева Г.Д., г. Минск, ул.Червякова, 59; Закревский А.В., г. Минск, ул. Нововиленская, 21 -1-90; Алтухова А.А., г. Минск, ул. Щедрина, 4-2; Астрейко А.С., г. Минск, ул. Щедрина, 4-2; Бабкина И.В., г. Минск, ул. Нововиленская, 23-9; Щербакова Н.С., г. Минск, Старовиленский тракт, 89-20; Юхнович О.В., г. Минск, ул. Нововиленская, 21-2-87.

По итогам общественного обсуждения Проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды, **принято единогласное решение** о возможной реализации компонента 3 вышеуказанного Проекта по проведению модернизации системы оказания неонатальной помощи в РНПЦ «Мать и дитя».

Председатель



К.У.Вильчук

Секретарь



Э.И.Урахова



МІНІСТЭРСТВА АХОВЫ ЗДАРОЎЯ
РЭСПУБЛІКІ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Дзяржаўная ўстанова адукацыі
«Беларуская медыцынская акадэмія
паслядыпломнай адукацыі»
(БелМАПА)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Государственное учреждение образования
«Белорусская медицинская академия
последипломного образования»
(БелМАПО)

ПРАТАКОЛ

ПРОТОКОЛ

20.05.2016 № 1

г. Мінск

г. Минск

общественного обсуждения проекта
«Модернизация системы здравоохранения
Республики Беларусь»

Председатель – В.А. Сухоцкий
Секретарь – М.Г. Знак
Присутствовали – 75 чел.

Повестка дня:

Общественное обсуждение проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды.

1. СЛУШАЛИ:

Сухоцкого В.А., проректора по административно-хозяйственной работе.

Ознакомил с проектом «Модернизации системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочным документом по охране окружающей среды.

Остановился на компонентах проекта, в частности на компоненте 2: Повышение уровня клинических компетенций работников здравоохранения по ведению неинфекционных заболеваний и отметил:

На территории государственного учреждения образования «Белорусская медицинская академия последипломного образования» (БелМАПО) планируется строительство здания Симуляционного центра. Общая площадь Симуляционного центра должна составлять не менее 1500 кв. м. Дизайн Центра разрабатывается в настоящее время, и он будет также включать - помимо учебных аудиторий - помещения для размещения медицинского оборудования и административных офисов. Здание Симуляционного центра будет расположено в пределах территории БелМАПО, где в настоящее время расположены старые гаражные комплексы. Запланирован их снос и строительство новых помещений.

Получен ответ, на обращение БелМАПО в Комитет по архитектуре и градостроительству, о возможности строительства здания Симуляционного центра при условии:

сноса малоэтажных хозяйственных построек;
проектирования и строительства нового корпуса с подземным паркингом;
сохранения зоны охраны ландшафта с северо-западной стороны участка;
соблюдения параметров: застроенность-35%, искусственные покрытия-40%, озелененность-25%.

ВЫСТУПИЛИ:

В обсуждении приняли участие Писарик Е.Ю., Шишко Г.А., Винник Е.И., Калацей Л.М.

Писарик Е.Ю., начальник учебно-методического отдела – С целью совершенствования материально-технической базы в соответствии с уровнем развития современных образовательных технологий и обеспечения практической направленности образовательного процесса необходимо создание Симуляционного центра. Актуальной проблемой последипломной подготовки врачей-специалистов является подготовка специалиста к самостоятельной деятельности. Мировой опыт говорит о том, что эффективный способ решить эту задачу – создание симуляционных центров.

Шишко В.Г., профессор, д.м.н., заведующий кафедрой неонатологии и медицинской генетики – Симуляционные центры – создание условий для достижения врачами более высокого уровня профессионализма. На их базе возможно отработать модели поведения медицинского персонала (работа в команде). Эти знания и навыки невозможно приобрести и отработать на реальных пациентах. Необходим индивидуальный подход к освоению технологий при организации образовательного процесса.

Винник Е.И., инженер по охране труда – В целях обсуждения проекта «Модернизации системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды по строительству Симуляционного центра были изучены технические нормативные правовые акты по охране труда. Строительство Симуляционного центра не нарушает законодательство Республики Беларусь в области охраны труда.

Калацей Л.М., председатель профсоюзного комитета – Президентом поставлена задача по созданию 50 тысяч рабочих мест. Для создания рабочих мест нужны определенные условия и гарантии. Симуляционный центр позволит создать гарантированные рабочие места, в том числе и высококвалифицированным работникам.

РЕШИЛИ:

По итогам общественного обсуждения проекта «Модернизация системы здравоохранения Республики Беларусь», рамочного документа по охране окружающей среды, считать возможным реализацию компонента 2 выше указанного Проекта, в частности строительства на территории государственного учреждения образования «Белорусская медицинская академия последипломного образования» Симуляционного центра.

Голосовали единогласно.

Председатель

Секретарь



В.А. Сухоцкий

М.Г. Знак

