Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/10/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00157
### BASIC INFORMATION

**A. Basic Project Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P167817</td>
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**Project Name**
Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) Phase IV

**Practice Area (Lead)**
Health, Nutrition & Population

**Financing Instrument**
Investment Project Financing

**Estimated Appraisal Date**
2/11/2019

**Estimated Board Date**
3/28/2019

**Borrower(s)**
Republic of Chad, Republic of Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo

**Implementing Agency(ies)**
Ministry of Health and Population

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**
The project development objectives are: (i) to strengthen national and regional cross-sectoral capacity for collaborative disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness in ECCAS Region; and (ii) in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to said eligible crisis or emergency.

**Financing (in USD Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**
No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**
The project will promote the “One Health” (OH) approach, which is a multi-sectoral initiative for the prevention, detection and control of health threats, including epidemics and other major endemics. This approach ensures that human, animal, and environmental health are working collaboratively, considering the fact that stressors in any of these domains impact the others and increase the likelihood of experiencing deadly outbreaks. The approach is
formalized by the one health platform which includes training veterinarians, nurses and hospital workers on infection control measures, investing in Health and animal Information System, surveillance system, simulating cross-border emergency preparedness exercises, purchasing equipment and supplies for laboratories, and supporting the development of multi-sectoral standard operation procedures to combat zoonotic disease outbreaks.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]
The Project will be implemented across five countries in the ECCAS Region by the ECCAS Secretariat. The project will contribute to improved disease surveillance and response to epidemics which occur in the region. The project aims to increase human resource development and laboratory capacity regionally, nationally and at the local level in a systematic manner. The project will be implemented regionally, nationally and locally in both urban and rural areas.
The exact locations remain unknown but will mainly be determined by the presence of existing laboratory facilities (which can be upgraded), ability to establish appropriate networks (collection, referral and transport) and prevalence of targeted diseases. Training/capacity building will be provided at existing facilities (likely larger towns and cities) in the Region. Civil works are expected mainly to be associated with upgrading existing facilities and the construction of the Ebola Centre of Excellence in Kinshasa.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity
At the national level, implementation will be through a Project Coordinating Unit within the Ministries of Health supported by the ECCAS General Secretariat (Gabon). A national steering committee is proposed in each country. In addition to the implementing agent (ECCAS) there are 5 borrowing countries with varying levels of institutional capacity in managing environmental and social issues. In Angola the regulatory framework was developed recently and is aligned with good practice. In CAR the Director General for Environment (DGE), main institution responsible for conducting and coordinating the environmental and social assessment process in the country, lacks financial and technical resources. In DRC, the Agence Congolaise de l’Environnement (ACE), under the Ministry of Environment and sustainable development, is familiar with environmental and social safeguards. However, the Director Générale de l’Environnement (DGE) in Congo and the environmental agency in Chad, are both facing challenges in terms of institutional capacity associated with staffing, finances and regulatory requirements. ECCAS and the five countries all have experience in implementing World Bank Projects under the safeguards instruments, but not the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Given the expanded scope of the ESF and the clients’ lack of familiarity with the new ESF capacity building and training will be required during the projects life.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Environmental Risk Rating

The environmental risk rating is estimated to be moderate at this stage, as potential risks and impacts on the environment are not expected to be irreversible. Key environmental concerns are related to potential risks and impacts from the rehabilitation of some laboratories, and the construction of the Ebola Center of Excellence. Some of the Laboratories could be very old, with expired chemical products, while some buildings might need extensive rehabilitation work. Potential impacts can be related to (i) impacts on water quality, (ii) disposal and management of
building/construction wastes; (iii) occupational health and safety of workers and (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions; (v) labor influx

Social Risk Rating

The Social Risk Rating is considered to be moderate at this stage as the Project does not involve activities with a high potential to harm the population. The likely impacts are expected to be reversible and can be managed with the application of appropriate mitigation measures. Key social concerns relate to (1) labor and working conditions of those engaged in civil works; (2) community health and safety related to a range of factors including, worker-community interactions and movement of chemicals and samples etc.; (3) the need to consider indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities who will be project beneficiaries. In addition, there is a need for stakeholder engagement both at the national and local level associated with the overall program and the construction impacts and the benefits and value of the program.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

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

Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts will be required mainly associated with Component 1 “Surveillance and laboratory capacity to rapidly detect outbreaks”. Potential impacts are expected to be site specific emerging mostly from civil works associated with laboratories rehabilitation or construction of the Ebola Centre of Excellence or transport routes. There will need to be measures in place for managing, transporting any expired chemical products, and stocking laboratories with new material and products. Once operational measures will need to be in place to manage the transportation of samples. Impacts are expected to be adequately managed during project implementation in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will be prepared. The ESMF will provide guidance on the appropriate safeguard/ESF instruments that need to be prepared such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), or Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs); that will clearly define mitigation and management measures during all phases of the project including roles and responsibilities, schedule, costs and implementation procedures. The Bank’s review considered the project’s capacity to manage its environmental and social performance as a challenge. It can therefore be concluded that the project’s environmental and social management system and procedures will need to be complemented/enhanced to comply with ESS1 requirements. The Project will address the gaps through the preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Commitment Plans (ESCPs) to be prepared by the Borrowers during the preparation stage of the project, as well as targeted training and support to the environmental and social specialists.

**Areas where reliance on the Borrower’s E&S Framework may be considered:**

Due to the nature of the project across a number of countries and the limited existing frameworks reliance on the E&S Framework of the borrowers is not considered to be appropriate.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement is a critical tool for social and environmental risk management, project sustainability and success. In consultation with the Bank the borrowers will prepare and implement inclusive Stakeholder Engagement
Plans (SEPs) proportional to the nature and scale of the project and associated risks and impacts. This will need to consider both national and local stakeholders who may be affected by civil works. The SEPs will need to take into account sharing information on the project activities, incorporating stakeholder feedback into the Project and reporting and disclosure of project documents. In addition, as public health activities are proposed including education and awareness campaigns the needs of different groups including vulnerable and Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (IP/SSAHUTLC) will need to be taken into account in planning such activities. A draft of the SEPs will be prepared and disclosed as early as possible and prior to Appraisal. The client will seek stakeholder feedback and opportunities for proposed future engagement, ensuring that all consultations are inclusive and accessible (both in format and location) and through channels that are suitable in the local context(s). The Borrower will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders throughout the project life cycle paying particular attention to the inclusion of vulnerable (including the elderly, persons with disabilities, female headed households and orphans and vulnerable children) and IP/SSAHUTLC. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The majority of those involved will be existing government civil servants (of one of the five countries), employees of ECCAS or other organizations such as the WHO). As such, employees of the public sector will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing sector employment. Additional staff will be hired by ECCAS to support the Project, they will also be subject to normal terms and conditions of ECCAS employees unless their employment is by the Project in which case they will be subject to the full requirements of ESS2. Contractors hired to rehabilitate laboratories (as required), and construct the Ebola Centre of Excellence will be subject to the requirements of ESS2 including occupational health and safety and grievance mechanisms. Should this require the employment of (skilled) workers from outside the local area (especially as they may relate to the installation of specialist technical equipment) worker accommodation and influx will need to be managed in line with ESS2 (and ESS4). Likewise, any technical consultants contracted by the Project will also need to adhere to such standards. To ensure health and safety of workers during the construction and operational phases of the project, Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plans in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) will need to be prepared. During operation, this will include detailed requirements for the transport, handling and disposal of infectious disease specimens, chemicals/ reagents and other hazardous materials. The plan will include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. In addition, the project will need to develop and implement written labor management procedures that will set out the way in which project workers will be managed during construction and operational phases.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

During laboratories rehabilitation and the Ebola center of excellence construction, pollution to air, water or land might occur. The project will apply efficiency pollution prevention measures in accordance with the mitigation
hierarchy. The ESMF and site-specific instruments (ESIAs/ESMPs) will include guidance related to transportation and management or expired chemical products during rehabilitation and implementation. Waste management: waste is mainly expected from the laboratories rehabilitation and construction of the Ebola center of excellence. Safeguards instruments (ESMF, site specific ESIA/ESMP) will include mitigation measures to manage waste during project implementation including the development of Hazardous Waste Management Plans.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety
Road traffic movements, including movement of biological specimens, chemicals (reagents) etc during implementation will be required as part of the project. The risks associated with road traffic movements in the five countries will need to be assessed as part of the environmental and social assessment and appropriate measures developed either as part of a specific traffic management plan or the ESMP. This will need to include appropriate protocols associated with the handling, storage, transportation and disposal of biological samples and consideration of security threats and arrangements. Civil works may result in the presence of workers and/ or influx of opportunistic migrants. This has the potential to result in impacts to community health. Gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and the spread of sexually transmitted and communicable diseases, may occur especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. The project will assess the risk of GBV/SEA and include measures to mitigate the risk as required.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
The Project will require the construction of a new Ebola Centre of Excellence, in Kinshasa in DRC which will be on existing government land. Rehabilitation is planned on existing buildings. The ownership and use of land will be confirmed during project preparation and if land does need to be acquired or is being used for economic activities a Resettlement Action Plan would need to be prepared.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
The project will not affect or involve activities with impacts on biodiversity or natural resources.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
The presence of IPs/SSAHUTLC will need to be verified during the development of the ESIAs / ESMF but there is evidence to suggest the presence of IPs/ SSAHUTLC in most if not all of the five countries covered by the Project. As the Project is planning to improve disease surveillance and undertake public health awareness campaigns including around veterinary health and livestock, consultation will need to be designed which reflect their needs and ensure they also benefit from the Project. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework(s) will be developed prior to appraisal to address the risks.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
The Project will construct the Ebola Centre of Excellence, which will involve excavations. Therefore, “chance finds” clauses must be included in all physical work contracts even where the risk is determined to be very low.
ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

This standard is not relevant, as the project is not an FI operation

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Despite the use of ECCAS as the implementing agent the political and governance risk is high. Four of the countries included in the Project are classified as FCV (Chad, CAR, DRC and Congo) which may limit the ability of the Project to be managed in line with the ESF. Security issues may impact negatively project's supervision in some parts of these countries. In addition, Borrowers capacity in implementing ESF will need to be strengthen, as well as the capacity of Environmental Agencies to monitor project activities.

Should "Other Relevant Project Risks" be disclosable? No

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
No linkages

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas
No linkages

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners
N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
Each country will prepare, consult upon, and publish in the Country and on the Bank external website:
- An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including Labor Management Procedures
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)
- Preparation of measures to address GBV/SEA risks
- A Hazardous Waste Management Plan
If the location of the Ebola Centre of Excellence is known, an ESIA should be prepared which should confirm if there is any requirement for land acquisition and/ or involuntary (physical or economic) displacement and associated Resettlement Action Plan.
Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
Each borrower will need to develop their own ESCP which should include Site Specific ESMP, and ESIA under ESMF for public works, labor management procedures (including Occupational Health and Safety). In addition, ESF capacity-building will be prioritized.

C. Timing
Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 22-Feb-2019

IV. WORLD BANK ES OVERSIGHT
Corporate advice/oversight will be provided by an Environmental and Social Standards Adviser (ESSA) during project preparation

V. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Republic of Chad
Borrower: Republic of Angola
Borrower: Central African Republic
Borrower: Democratic Republic of Congo
Borrower: Republic of Congo

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health and Population

VI. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
VII. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Enias Baganizi, Andy Chi Tembon

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Maman-Sani Issa (SAESSA) Cleared on 15-Jan-2019 at 13:02:15

Practice Manager Trina S. Haque (PMGR) Concurred on 16-Jan-2019 at 04:42:39