GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

Ministry of Finance

Résilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP)

[P168608]

CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (CERC-ESMF)

September 2021

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EGEF	Ethnic Group Engagement Framework
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
E&S	Environment and Social
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GUP	Grievance Uptake Point
IDA	International Development Association
LCs	Local Councils
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
ONS	Office of National Security
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFMU	Project Fiduciary Management Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUSLP	Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

1. This document presents Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to address safeguards instruments relating to Component 3b of the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project – the Contingency Emergency Response Component.
2. This document identifies indicative CERC-related activities, defines procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts of these activities and sets out measures/plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts
3. In order to ensure that CERC subproject activities comply with the requirements of the World Bank's Safeguards requirements, a positive and negative list has been developed to provide guidance on critical imports and/or for emergency works, goods or services which may be eligible for financing.
4. The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) will be the implementing agency for the CERC.
5. Activities under this component will be governed by the World Bank Directive Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC) (October, 2017). Disbursement of emergency financing under the CERC will be contingent upon:
    - the recipient establishing a nexus between the disaster event and the need to access funds to support recovery and reconstruction activities (an "eligible event"); and
    - submission to and receipt of no objection granted by the World Bank of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).
6. The implementation of the activities is contingent on the preparation of an Emergency Actional Plan (EAP). This plan will include a list of activities, procurement methodology and safeguards procedures. The EAP will require consideration of safeguards implications for any proposed emergency supplies procurement or reconstruction activities.

1. Background

7. The government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), in its Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) committed to build institutional capacity to respond to natural disasters and strengthen the resilience of urban communities, sustain decentralization and improve service delivery.

8. In response to the Government's commitment, the World Bank is supporting the effort to improve disaster risk management, urban resilience and service delivery by funding the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) that will be implemented in Freetown, Western Area Rural District, and the six other municipalities.
9. RUSLP will support activities that aim to build social and physical resilience through upgrading vulnerable neighborhoods; fiscal resilience through increased capacity for revenue mobilization and strengthen disaster risk management (DRM); improve service delivery for waste management; and promote urban planning and compliance to building regulations in the selected cities. The project is linked to at least three Clusters (3, 4 and 7) of the MTNDP. It is also aligned to the Freetown City Councils (FCC) strategy to "Transform Freetown".
10. The RUSLP is intended to strengthen integrated urban management, service delivery and disaster emergency management in greater Freetown, the selected secondary cities (Makeni, Koidu, Bo, Kenema, Port Loko, Bonthe) and West Area Rural District of Sierra Leone. This will be achieved by investing in local infrastructure (roads, markets, water channels, streetlights, and pedestrian pathways, and the like) and in providing large-scale metropolitan infrastructure in solid waste, transport, and sewerage services. In addition, the project will help to improve service delivery by strengthening the capacity of current and future entities responsible for service delivery, including the line Ministries, City Councils, utilities and other service providers and possible future authorities

responsible for planning, transport, and other services. The RUSLP is in line with Sierra Leone's Medium-Term Development Plan 2019 -2023 and policies as well as ongoing "Transform Freetown Strategy" championed by the Freetown City Council (FCC). The project is also an integral element of the Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY2020-2025 that emphasizes the themes of sustainable growth and accountable governance, human capital acceleration for inclusive growth, economic diversification and competitiveness with resilience.

11. The project's total cost is US$56.73 million, of which US$50 million are grants from the International Development Association (IDA) and US$6.73 million are Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants.
12. The Project has four components, including the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) (subcomponent 3b), with a CERC Category for $0 allocation.

Component 1: Institutional and Capacity Development in Integrating Urban Management

13. This component will assist city councils, institutionalizing and strengthening their urban management capabilities that are critical for efficient revenue generation, planning as well as delivery and sustainable management of resilient infrastructure and services. The activities implemented in this component will assist the participating cities to lay the necessary foundation for well-functioning urban centers that are prepared and able to reap the full benefit from subsequent interventions planned for the country (such as the World Bank Financed national electrification project, the digitization project, economic diversification project, and the public/sector governance project) as well as prepare them for a second-generation/next phase urban resilience project to support investments in those cities.

Component 2: Resilient Municipal Infrastructure investment and Urban Greening

14. This component will finance priority resilient municipal infrastructure and services at neighborhood- and city- levels, including the preparation of technical designs. The focus will be on investments identified as having positive social and economic impacts, as well as contributing to disaster risk reduction and prevention. The neighborhood infrastructure upgrading will provide basic services and flood reduction to areas of extreme poverty in Freetown. The waste management infrastructure upgrading will consolidate and expand the service delivery through ensuring systemic collections, transfer, and disposal of waste, thereby contributing to improved health outcomes as well as reduced flooding. The market upgrading investments in secondary cities will comprehensively rehabilitate the central markets, which are in dire conditions this will include comprehensive upgrading of central markets in select cities to improve working conditions for traders, stimulate local economies, and provide city councils with increased revenues through increased collection of market dues. Potential upgrading investments will include market stalls, roofing, cold rooms, water and sanitation facilities, drains, electricity including solar panels, parking lots, health and security posts and childcare centers and will be based on flood risk reduction designs. The component also includes large-scale tree planting in Freetown that will provide finances for urban greening initiatives through large-scale tree planting that will be implemented by communities, environmental stewards, and community-based organizations (CBOs).

Component 3: Emergency Management Institutional and Capacity Development

15. This component will build the capacity of the national and local governments such as the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) with institutional development tools such as organizational structure, detailed functions, and procedures manuals, management training, equipment, infrastructure, technology, formulation of strategy, contingency planning and budgeting and

capacities across all organizational structures districts, committee, emergency operation centres, command post and incident command teams in emergency preparedness and response, to better prepare them to respond to and recover from disasters. It will (i) support technical and operational capacity building such as strengthening early warning, emergency preparedness and response systems; and (ii) provide financing for immediate response through a contingent emergency component.

Component 4: Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation

16. This component will finance project management costs of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for staffing, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), audits and mid-term and end-project evaluations, safeguards, financial management, procurement, training and costs related to the setup of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The component will also support advocacy, knowledge exchange, and partnerships for sustainable urban development, building upon the global SCIP as knowledge development is a core element of the GEF financing. Project resources will be specifically allocated to allow city leaders experts to present their knowledge and lessons learned at SCIP forums and webinars, participate in SCIP regional City Academies, and organize peer to peer exchanges and visits with SCIP cities.
17. Consistent with the RUSLP's objectives, the CERC will support the immediate and effective response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. Eligible expenditures may include critical goods, services and works to quickly restore livelihoods and lifeline infrastructure.
18. In an event of eligible crisis or emergency, the GoSL may submit a request to reallocate uncommitted and undisbursed funds from other components of the RUSLP to the CERC. The use of such resources will be subject to Bank No-Objection.

19. This CERC ESMF follows applicable World Bank Environmental and Social framework and relevant GoSL environmental laws and regulations, and international convention. The main objectives of this ESMF are to (a) ensure full compliance with the WB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and (b) mitigate potential negative environment and social (E&S) risks and impacts during the implementation of the CERC activities. The ESMF provides principles and specific processes and technical guidance for the PMU, NDMA and their consultants to manage the E&S risks and impacts of the CERC activities. The ESMF is developed to apply to all activities included in the positive list (annex 1) of eligible expenditures that could be financed under potential future CERC activations, as well as to the specific expenditures included under the EAP to be financed by this CERC activation. This ESMF will not apply to any activity under the negative list. In particular, this ESMF; (i) identifies indicative CERC-related activities (ii) Defines procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts of these activities (iii) Sets out measures to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts;

20. The CERC is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency through a portion of the undisbursed project envelope to address immediate post-crisis and emergency financing needs. The CERC may be used for natural disasters or other crises and emergencies allowing funds to be reallocated from other components of the project. In the event of an emergency event, it is not anticipated that a reallocation of project funds will cause serious disruption to project implementation.

2. Legislative, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

21. It is important that the activities planned under the RUSLP meet the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), under which the project is processed, and the legal and

regulatory framework of Sierra Leone and relevant international conventions and protocols, of which the country is a member and those it recognizes.

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

22. The World Bank ESF sets out the World Bank's commitment to commitment to sustainable development, through a World Bank Policy and a set of ESS that are designed to support borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The planning and implementation of the RUSLP should be aligned with the three components of the framework: (a) a vision for sustainable development that sets out the World Bank's aspirations on E&S sustainability; (b) World Bank E&S policy for Investment Project Financing, which are mandatory requirements applicable to the World Bank; and (c) the 10 ESS, which set out the mandatory requirements for the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and RUSLP. Only 7 of the 10 standards have been triggered by the project: ESS1: on assessment and management of E&S impacts; ESS2: labor and working conditions; ESS3: resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management; ESS4: community health and safety; ESS 5: land acquisition, restriction on land use, and involuntary resettlement; ESS6: biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources; and ESS 10: stakeholder engagement. ESS8 on cultural heritage has not been triggered as there is no known tangible or intangible cultural heritage in the project area. It is recommended that while the chance finds procedure may be appropriate for Neighbourhood Upgrading and Greening of Freetown Subcomponents 2(a)-1 and 2(a)-2, respectively, and Market Upgrading in select Secondary Cities Subcomponent 2(c), a more detailed cultural heritage assessment should be carried out on the proposed landfill sites and access roads as part of the landfill selection process and if necessary, on the borrow sites approved for providing soil cover for day-to-day operation of the landfill. However, a chance finds procedure will be put in place in the unlikely event that such heritage would be encountered during project implementation. Neither ESS7 on Indigenous Persons/Sub Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities nor ESS9 on Financial intermediaries applies to the project. In adherence to the ESF, the project will also follow applicable Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines; the EHS Guidelines for Waste Management Facilities; the EHS Guidelines for Water and Sanitation; and World Bank coronavirus disease (COVID-19) guidelines.

National Policies and Legislation

23. The project will strictly adhere to the national policies, laws, and regulations that relate to all aspects of the project. The principal environmental instrument applicable to all aspects of the project, which is being enforced for all projects with an environmental footprint, is the EPA Act, 2008, and its supplementary act 2010. This act established and empowered the EPA, lists projects that are eligible for obtaining an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) license, and describes the process of obtaining the license. There are no major legal instruments to directly cover social risks of the project; however, there is a recently formulated resettlement policy (2017).
24. The Ministry of Gender and Children's affairs and the Ministry of Social Welfare do handle social matters but not as part of an environmental assessment. For occupational health and safety (OHS), there is the Factories Act (1974), which falls under the purview of the Factories Inspectorate in the Ministry of Works, but its enforcement is weak and limited to private sector investments. This leaves all aspects of environmental assessment with the EPA, which even though it has not developed regulations following the 2008/2010 Act, it has over the past decade ensured that such assessments include OHS and social- and resettlement-related risks as well. There are no specific laws or regulations on solid waste management (SWM) nor are there any standards on effluents in general.

25. The EPA does therefore urge high-risk projects to satisfy World Bank and International Finance Corporation's environmental and performance standards and EHS guidelines to qualify for the license and for monitoring purposes. The EPA Board constitutes representatives from the line ministries to ensure that all environment-related laws, regulations, and policies are adhered to by potential investments. These instruments include the National Lands Policy on Land Tenure and Ownership (2015); the recently adopted and much anticipated Disaster Risk Management Policy (2018); Water and Sanitation Policy (2010); and forestry acts and regulations, specifically the National Protected Area Authority (NPAA) and Conservation Trust Fund Act (2015) which establishes an institution that oversees and manages all protected wetlands and forests. In the event that the Western Area landfill site is located in a section of the Western Area Forest Reserve, when all options have been explored, the project would need to obtain an approval from NPAA.
26. Other applicable instruments are the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act (2010), National Electricity Act (2011); Road Transport Authority Act (1996) (Amended to the Roads Safety Authority Act, 2016); Local Government Act, 2004; Persons with Disability Act, 2011; laws related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); Sierra Leone Local Content Agency Act, 2016; Guma Valley Water Company Act, 2017; Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Act 2017; and National Adaptation Plan 2020. The country has also developed framework and action plans that are being implemented. These include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change.

International Conventions, Policies and Protocols

27. The project will observe relevant international conventions and protocols ratified, acceded to, or recognized by the GoSL. These include the RAMSAR Convention for the Internationally Important Wetlands Especially as Waterfowl Habitats, which applies to a key RAMSAR site in the country, the Sierra Leone River Estuary (SLRE), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, International Labour Organization Convention, Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Assessment and Bridging Gaps between World Bank's ESF and Local Legislation

The ESF emphasizes the need to meet the World Bank's ESS while also satisfying national laws and regulations. A comparison of the Sierra Leone legal framework/regulation with the World Bank's ESS identified policy gaps between the two. The GoSL will therefore take supplementary measures to ensure that the project complies with the World Bank's ESF set in all applicable ESS.

3 Potential Environmental and Social (ES) Impacts

28. Implementation of the activities will be positive and urgent when needed. The proposed works and other activities (see Table 1) are small and medium-scale works, or the provision of essential goods and services. The potential negative impacts are expected to be moderate, localized, and temporary that can be mitigated through the implementation of the existing safeguards instruments of the Project and close supervision by the civil engineers (LCs/PMU) or supervising consultants. The

required mitigation measures will be included as part of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be prepared when a specific subproject is identified.

29. In terms of social impacts, activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods would not be supported. Therefore, every effort should be made to eliminate activities that may result in such impacts. However, if small-scale land acquisition as a result of contingency activities cannot be eliminated as a possible impact, then, abbreviated resettlement action plans (ARAPs) will be prepared in line with the resettlement policy framework (RPF) of the Project, taking into account the nature and flexibility of the emergency case.

30. In addition, workers contracted to conduct civil or other works for contingency activities, will have to sign a worker's code of conduct, which covers issues such as preventing gender-based violence, as well as sexual assault and abuse. In addition, construction works or uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor are prohibited.

31. Table 1 identifies potential impacts of the proposed activities/subprojects and table 2 identifies specific measures to address the potential risks and impacts of that will be considered during ES screening and scoping of each CESMP. Due consideration will be given to ensure compliance with the WB's ESF, Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (General and Specific) and related national legislations

Table 1. Potential impacts of the proposed activities under Component 3b (CERC)

No	Activity	Potential ES impact issues (risks)	Expected Significance
1	Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to, water supply and sanitation systems (sewerage and waste water components), dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure affected by the hazard event;	Increase dust, noise, vibration water pollution, solid/hazardous/toxic waste, wastewater, oil/fuels, public health and safety; possible exposure to asbestos-containing materials, inefficient sourcing and use of construction materials and land acquisition; degradation of sensitive ecosystems and impacts on surface and groundwater	Moderate
2	Re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage);	Same as (1) above	Moderate
3	Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings;	Same as (1) above	Moderate

4	Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals;	Same as (1) above	Moderate
5	Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity	Solid and liquid Waste management and disposal	Moderate
6	Disposal of medical wastes (at camp site, small clinic/hospitals), asbestos-based materials, other toxic/hazardous wastes	Increased health risks, need management of medical waste, toxic materials, asbestos-contaminated debris	Moderate
7	Temporary toilets	Hygiene, waste generation and management	Moderate

4. Environmental and Social Management Process

32. When the CERC component is activated, NDMA assisted by PMU will carry out the following steps:

Step 1: *Application of the ES Screening Form.* The RUSLP general ESMF includes a template to screen the subprojects from the ES point of view (Annex 5). This form will be used also for the CERC subprojects. The prohibited activities for CERC in Annex 2 will also be applied. Given that the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities (18 months), the activities or subprojects with resettlement issues will be avoided.

Step 2: *Identification of ES issues and preparation of mitigation plans.* Based on the results from Step 1, NDMA/PMU will prepare an ESMP for the CERC subprojects describing the works/activities and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, bidding/ contract, repair/restoration, and closure plans, taking into account the magnitude, scope, and nature of the emergency. In addition to the issues identified in the individual sub project ESMPs, the CERC ESMF will also address the waste management issues following the guidelines provided in Annexes 3 of this document. The consultants/contractors that will be hired should ensure that all works are safe from risks and all hazardous wastes and are safely and appropriately managed during the implementation of the subprojects in consultation with local authorities and communities

Step 3: *WB clearance and GoSL approval.* The ESMP and ARAP, will be cleared by WB (pre or post) as will be agreed as well as approved by EPA.

Step 4*: Implementation and M&E.* The approved ESMPs and ARAPs, will be implemented according to the agreed implementation arrangement. LCs, PMU and NDMA will monitor the implementation on the ground and report the results to WB. Consultation with vulnerable groups will be made during the process.

Step 5*: Completion and Evaluation.* Once the CERC subproject has been completed, PMU will monitor and evaluate the results before closing the contract. Any pending issues and/or grievance must be solved before the subproject is considered fully completed. PMU will submit the completion report describing the compliance of safeguard performance and submit it to WB when required.

33. This section sets out impact mitigation measures in terms of those activities identified in the CERC positive list and generic (non-specified) activities screened as having moderate impacts under the ESF as indicated in table 2;

Table 2. Environmental and Social Management Plan

CERC-RELATED ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	ACTION TO BE INCLUDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN
`Debris removal		
Clearance of debris from roadways, such as vegetation, large trees or tree members, construction debris (from work sites or from structures demolished during the event), abandoned vehicles, etc.	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation through excessive clearance operations. - Interference with land use activities Pollution of community water sources Degradation of aquatic environment - Exposure to health and safety hazards	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed
Remove and dispose of debris associated with any eligible activity;	- Disposal to locations where act of disposal causes adverse impacts. - Increase in traffic and incidents of accidents. - Water pollution and possible clogging of water waterways	- Disposal to approved locations (landfills) - Environmental Plan to be developed
Reestablish drainage systems damaged by the event	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation. - Interference with land use activities.	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed
B. Rehabilitation of road infrastructure, that may have been damaged during the hazard event		
Repair/reconstruct streets, roads, bridges, transportation and other infrastructure damaged by the event;	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation and erosion - Interference with land use activities - Waste generation	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed

	- Labour influx, child labour and exclusion of people with special needs - Workers exposure to hazards - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence issues	- Works to be supervised by qualified engineer.
Restoration of historical building	- Damage to surrounding land, vegetation and erosion - Interference with land use activities - Waste generation Labour influx, child labour and exclusion of people with special needs - Workers exposure to hazards - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence issues	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed - Works to be supervised by qualified engineer with the support of officials from the relics commission
C. Telecommunications		
Re-establish telecommunications infrastructure damaged by the event;	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation. - Interference with land use activities - Increase in traffic and incidences of accidents - Labour influx, child labour and exclusion of people with special needs - Workers exposure to hazards - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence issues	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed

D. Hill Side/Coastal Erosion		
Stabilize heavy hill side/coastal erosion;	- Removal of exposed and unstable materials could cause adverse impacts on land use and on biophysical environment such as biodiversity impacts, siltation. - Deposition could aggravate erosion problems elsewhere on the hills and coast... - Occupational Health and Safety risks, trips and slips - Erosion and clogging waterways	- Stabilization works to be supervised by qualified engineer to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts.
E. Revegetation		
Replace vegetation destroyed by the Hazard event using native (not invasive) species or repair/mitigate damage caused by the event to a protected area or buffer zone (such as mangroves, forests etc).	- Insufficient seed stock or seedlings required to undertake replanting - Removal of seedlings/small trees from an area damages existing ecosystem - Low success rate as a result of planting at the wrong time	- Acquire enough seedlings and plant at the right time or initiate watering arrangement - Environmental Plan to be developed
F. Hazardous waste removal		
Removal of hazardous wastes or asbestos containing materials from affected sites	- No waste management facility (landfill) available to receive and appropriate disposal of hazardous waste	- If there is a risk of hazardous materials, NDMA (the implementing authority of this ESMF) would work with EPA and the waste management company for proper disposal of such waste
Construction of a secure temporary	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation.	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize damage

hazard disposal facility in the absence of a proper landfill site or well managed dump site	- Conflict with other land use activities - Waste generation - Labour influx, child labour and exclusion of people with special needs - Workers exposure to hazards - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence issues	- Environmental Plan to be developed
G. Provision of water and Rehabilitation of water infrastructure		
Desalination of Water	- Power demand too great to undertake process impacting other essential services - Conflict with other land use activities	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed
Repair to water infrastructure (such as reservoirs, dams, Irrigation facilities, pipe networks etc)	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation. - Conflict with land use activities - Waste generation - Labour influx, child labour and exclusion of people with special needs - Workers exposure to hazards - Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Violence issues	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize collateral damage - Environmental Plan to be developed - Community/stakeholders engagement
Delivery of water supply to hazard affected areas	- Safety risk to personnel	- Ensure adequate protection is provided.
H. Land and sea transport of fuel.		

Bulk storage	- Damage to surrounding land and vegetation Spillage of hydrocarbons to sensitive environments	- Adopt measures to avoid or minimize damage such as adequate bunding etc. - Environmental Plan to be developed
Land Transport	- Safety risk to personnel - Spillage of hydrocarbons to sensitive environments	- Ensure adequate protection is provided. - Environmental Plan to be developed
Sea Transport	- Safety risk to personnel - Spillage of hydrocarbons to sensitive environments	- Ensure adequate protection is provided. - Environmental Plan to be developed

5. Institutional Arrangements and Assignment of Responsibilities

The project will be managed by the Ministry of Finance's (MoF) Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD), which will establish an internal Project Management Unit (PMU-FDD). The PMU has been established under the supervision of the FDD, and will be responsible for project management, including social and environmental safeguards compliance, monitoring and evaluation, overall project communications, grievance redress, in coordination with and supported by the City Project Implementation Teams (CPITs) and / or Technical Lead Agencies.

The PMU-FDD will work with the CERC implementing Agency (NDMA) and other agencies.

NDMA with support from the sectorial ministries will be responsible for:

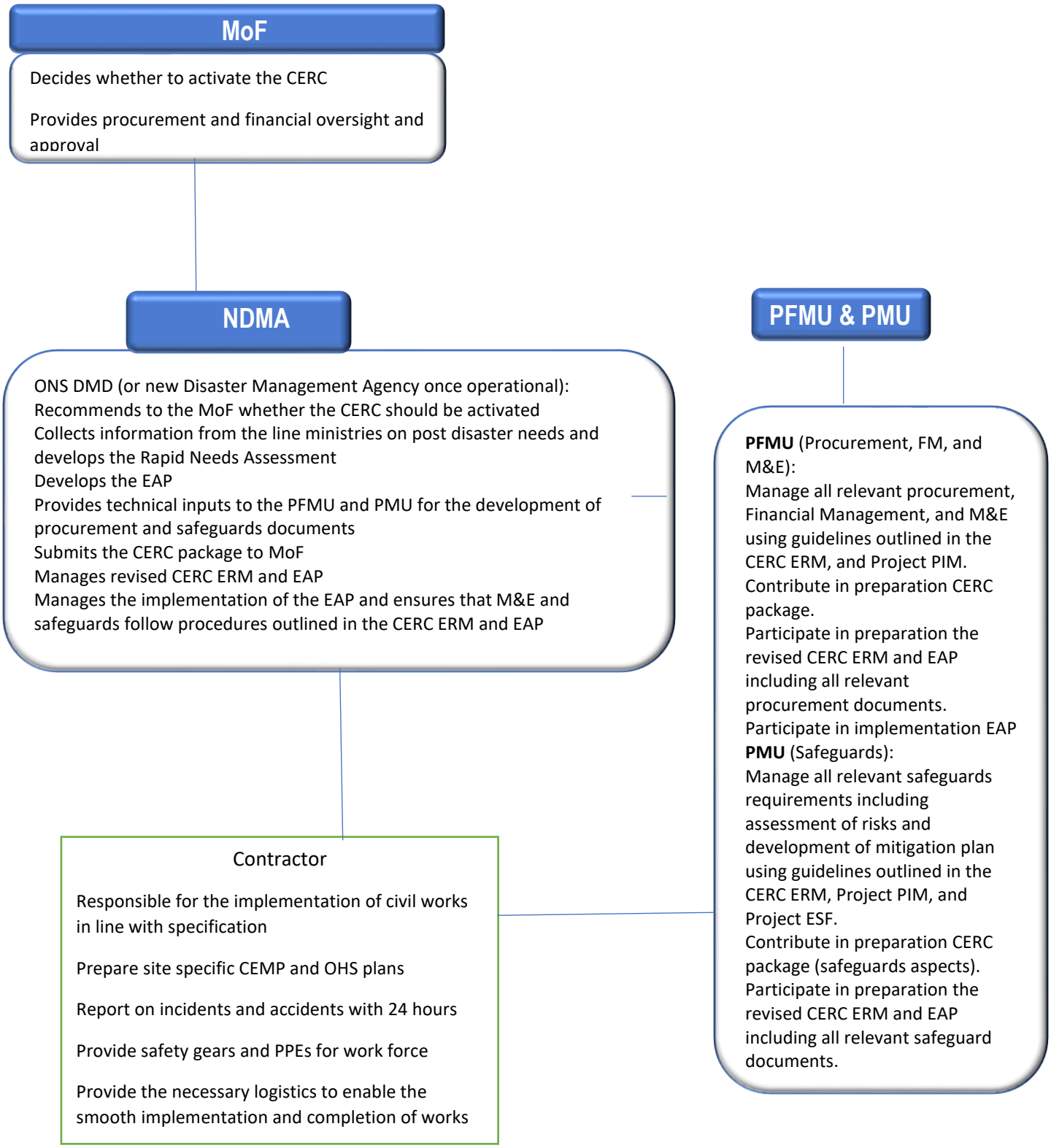
a. Ensuring the delivery of the emergency activities outputs and the accomplishments of outcomes by facilitating coordination amongst the governmental agencies and institutions participating in the implementation and by addressing coordination issues as they arise;
b. Reviewing progress reports as submitted by the Project Coordination Team and act thereon if needed; and
c. Providing guidance as needed.

to execute the project.

34. The PFMU will be responsible for all aspects related to procurement, financial management as described in the RUSLP's PIM.
35. Other relevant Governmental agencies may provide technical assistance to the CERC Implementing Agency (NDMA) as related to the finalization of procurement bidding documents and the technical supervision of the emergency recovery and reconstruction activities. The Government may bolster its supervision capacity through the engagement of technical consultants to support the governmental agencies in the finalization of bidding documents and site supervision of works. The technical consultants shall work closely with the governmental agencies but report to NDMA.

Below is a figure that summarizes the specific implementation steps associated with the emergency activities and the assigned responsibilities:

Figure 1: Implementation Arrangements for CERC



36. The table below summarizes the specific steps associated with the activation, implementation, and closing and evaluation of the CERC, and the assigned responsibilities:

Table 3: CERC implementation Steps

Step	Actions	Responsibility
1	**Request to Activate the CERC**	NDMA
	In the event of declaration of emergency NDMA would request MoF to activate the CERC in coordination with National Security Council (NSC) headed by His Excellency (H.E.) the President and the National Security Council Coordinating Group (NSCCG).	
2	**Preparation of Rapid Needs Assessment**	NDMA
	NDMA will undertake the necessary steps to complete a Rapid Needs Assessment in coordination with the relevant line ministries.	
3	**Identification/consolidation of emergency activities**	NDMA
	NDMA in coordination with the relevant line ministries will decide on the list of emergency response activities that can be funded by the CERC.	
4	**Preparation of Emergency Action Plan (EAP)**	NDMA
	Based on the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment, NDMA will finalize the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in coordination with the relevant line ministries (if needed).	
5	**Formal approval/request to activate the CERC**	MoF
	MoF sends a letter requesting the activation of CERC to WB along with the activation package.	
6	**Procurement and Safeguards**	PMU/PFMU
	Major activities under this step include, inter-alia, (i) finalization of technical specifications and bills of quantities for critical imports, (ii) recruitment of a consultant/consulting firm for design/supervision of emergency subprojects; and (iii) recruitment of contractors for implementation of emergency subprojects. Also included under this step is the identification of environmental and social risks and preparation of the environmental and social safeguard instrument(s) based on the proposed CERC activities in order to comply with the national law and the Bank's safeguard policies. If	

	deferral of safeguards completion is agreed upon CERC activation, it should include an action plan for such completion.	
7	**Implementation of EAP**	NDMA/relevant line ministries
	NDMA in coordination with PMU/PFMU will implement the EAP. CERC implementation period is up to 18 months.	
8	**Financial Management and Progress Reporting**	NDMA/PMU/PFMU
	NDMA/PMU/PFMU in coordination with MoF will follow the agreed upon FM and reporting procedures for the EAP, as defined in the Financing Agreement and detailed in the CERC ERM.	
9	**Monitoring and Evaluation**	NDMA/PMU/PFMU
	The oversight and reporting mechanisms established for the RUSLP will also be applied to the EAP. Monitoring will include monitoring of implementation of environmental and social mitigation plans.	
10	**Closing of CERC**	NDMA/PMU/PFMU
	NDMA/PMU/PFMU in coordination with MoF will ensure adequate closing within six months of end of EAP implementation date.	

Indicative budget (This is a Contingency Emergency ESMF and its implementation arrangement and budget will be informed by the scale of the emergency)

Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure (this document is prepared by the PMU with input from key stakeholders such NDMA, ONS, PFMU there was no engagement or disclosure with any other stakeholder, however further consultations and disclosure will be done as and when necessary)

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1 Grievance Redress Process

37. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an important element of this ESMF. For CERC-related activities it remains important that such a mechanism is available to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by project affected people (PAPs).

38. The CERC-related GRM should:
    - Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances (within 24 hours);
    - Forward complaint to relevant agency for assessment and action as necessary, including Beneficiary implementing agency (within 3 days);

- Respond to stakeholder to communicate decision and check adequacy (within 10 days);
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (within 14 days);
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

39. However, it must be recognized that CERC-related activities often need to be undertaken as a matter of urgency, and that any CERC-related GRM must provide for timely resolution of critical issues, with non-critical issues able to be deferred until after the activities have been completed.
40. Most of the grievances are anticipated to be minor and revolve around nuisances generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, etc. These should be resolved on site by the individual contractors site managers/GR Focal Persons, who should adopt a good-faith and flexible approach within the constraints of undertaking the CERC-related activity.
41. Concerns relating to personal or community safety should be given high priority with the site operations manager/GR Focal Person adopting a precautionary approach wherever practicable.
42. The site operations manager/GR Focal Person will log all complaints in a Complaints Register which shall record:
    i) details and nature of the complaint
    ii) the complainant's name and their contact details
    iii) complaint filed in date
    iv) corrective actions taken in response to the complaint.
43. It is vital that appropriate signage is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated hazard and dangerous areas
44. If a grievance is not remedied to the acceptance of the complainant, the site operations Manager/GR Focal Person shall convey the complaint details to PMU-ESS for escalation as appropriate.
45. If in-house escalation does not resolve the issue, the complainant will have recourse to the legal system for post-event resolution.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Monitoring Objectives

46. In the context of the CERC activities, environmental monitoring is required to verify implementation of the measures necessary to minimize or offset adverse impacts and to enhance beneficial impacts and regulatory and institutional framework and systems identified in this ESMF. Thus, monitoring will check whether adverse impacts have actually occurred and also check that recommended mitigation plans have been implemented and are effective. To be effective, environmental monitoring must be fully integrated with the overall implementation of the CERC activities at all levels, which itself should be aimed at providing a high level of quality control, leading to an outcome which has been properly designed and implemented and functions efficiently throughout its life.

47. The CERC ESMF monitoring program should provide the basis for rational management decisions regarding impact control. The monitoring program will be undertaken to meet the following objectives:

- To check on whether the safeguards framework has been established and instruments have been developed and are being implemented
- To provide a means whereby any impacts which were subject to uncertainty or which were unforeseen, can be identified and to provide a basis for formulating appropriate additional impact control measures

- To provide information on the actual nature and extent of key impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation and benefit enhancement measures.
- Ensure the CERC activities are in compliance with the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) and OHS Plan which should be monitored.

7.2 Review of Environmental and Social Requirements and Compliance - Levels of Monitoring

48. Environmental, social, and OHS monitoring during the implementation of the CERC activities comprises two principal groups of activities:
    - Review of the contractor's CESMPs and OHS plans, E&S and OHS staffing, method statements, temporary works designs, and arrangements relating to obtaining necessary approvals from the Supervising Engineer for the CESMP and OHS Plan, to ensure that E&S and OHS protection measures specified in the contract documents are adopted, and that the contractor's proposals provide an acceptable level of impact control
    - Systematic observation on a day-to-day basis by the Supervising Engineer and E&S and OHS Specialists of all site activities and the contractor's offsite facilities as a check that the contract requirements relating to environmental, social, and OHS matters are in fact being complied with, and that no impacts foreseen and unforeseen are occurring

Contractor's Monitoring Obligations

49. The contractor for each subproject will prepare a CESMP and an OHS Plan, adapted from the EAP. The contractor is committed to carrying out the construction of the works in a manner that would protect the environment and adequately manage social and OHS aspects.

External Monitoring

50. Although NDMA is responsible for the implementation of the CERC component, the PMU should take the lead in monitoring the entire implementation of the component, however, other supporting institutions in the area of monitoring are as follows:
    - EPA-SL
    - Ministry of Lands, Housing and the Environment
    - Local Councils
    - Council Environmental Officers.

51. Relevant legislative instruments back the oversight and monitoring roles assigned to these agencies. The monitoring roles of other non-state actors such as the public will also be complementary in ensuring smooth project implementation and sound E&S performance of the project.

Responsible Parties for Environmental and Social Monitoring

PMU and City Councils

52. Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the CERC ESMF should be carried out. The indicators and their means of verifications will be determined and incorporated into the EA Plan once the capacity

activity plans are finalized. The identification of indicators is the responsibility of the PMU and the monitoring and reporting against indicators is the responsibility of the M&E Specialist.

Contractor

53. Both the EAP and OHS Plan will have an internal and external monitoring system and the responsibilities in relation to the development and implementation of monitoring systems.

7.3 Reporting Requirements

54. The environmental, social, and health and safety capacity and effectiveness of each subproject will be monitored. The E&S staff within the PMU will report against progress made to the Bank on a weekly basis and review and revise the indicators where necessary. The following are the responsibilities of the E&S Specialists from the Supervising Engineers in partnership with other PMU staff and the relevant contractors, subcontractors, and sub-consultants:

- Supervise work done by contractor Environmental, Social, and OHS Specialists.
- Supervise the preparation of the CESMP and OHS Plan for the activities along with any other relevant documentation. The CESMP and OHS Plan will be accompanied by checklists that facilitate communication of respective responsibilities for environmental, social, and OHS that will be used to monitor compliance with all CESMP and OHS requirements.
- Report to PMU on implementation activities and environmental, social, health, and safety incidents observed.
- Develop and submit to PMU the weekly progress reports, including a summary of E&S and OHS activities carried out during the reporting period, providing details of observations made during site inspections, an analysis of the quality of the contractor's internal monitoring, and a review of all documents and reports. The reports will also identify the number, nature, and frequency of incidents of noncompliance with items on the approved checklists, as well as the corrective measures taken.
- Review all the reports developed by the contractor and endorse them before authorizing implementation of respective activities.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Positive list of goods, services and works

Item
Goods
• Medical equipment and supplies • Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers • Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/daycare substitution • Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school • Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants • Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles • Lease of vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs) • Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue) • Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.) • Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries) • Water pumps and tanks for water storage • Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems • Equipment, tools and supplies for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries • Feed and veterinary inputs (vaccines, vitamin tablets, etc.) • Construction materials, equipment and industrial machinery • Water, air, and land transport equipment, including spare parts • Any other item agreed to between the World Bank and the Recipient (as documented in an Aide-Memoire or other appropriate formal Project document) • Temporary toilets • Groundwater boreholes, cargos, equipment to allow access to site, storage units

Services

- Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies and surveys necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities
- Feasibility study and technical design;
- Works supervision
- Technical Assistance in developing TORs, preparing Technical Specifications and drafting tendering documents (Bidding Documents, ITQ, RFP).
- Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: drilling, aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns
- Non-consultant services to deliver the activities described in the "Goods" section of this table (e.g., debris removal, dump trucks, drones survey)

Works

- Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply and sanitation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event
- Re-establishment of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage)
- Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings
- Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals
- Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity.

Training

- Conduct necessary training related to emergency response including, but not limited to the Implementation of EAP.
- Training on rapid needs assessment and other related assessments.

Emergency Operating Costs

- Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an eligible emergency. This includes, but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs[1] and rental of equipment.

Annex 2 Negative List

- Uses for goods and equipment financed by the CERC, which also applies to use and storage for DRM-related activities including hazard monitoring, disaster preparedness, and future response to natural disasters.
- Activities of any type classifiable as high risk pursuant to the Association's Environmental and Social Safeguards Standard 1
- Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems
- Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof), other than to rehabilitate areas damaged by previous natural disasters.
- Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)
- Land clearance and leveling in areas that are not affected by debris resulting from the eligible crisis or emergency
- River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel)
- Activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods.
- Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation.
- Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension / conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained
- Construction works, or the use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained and the owners are consulted
- Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment involving forced labor, child labor, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labor
- Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support has been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities
- Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes.
- Construction works, or the uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations
- Activities related to returning refugees and internally displaced populations
- Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries.
- Use of asbestos-based construction materials for reconstruction works

Annex 3: Waste Management for Emergency Response and/or Recovery Activities

1. This annex provides guidance on waste clearance process in RUSLP. It will be applied to all the works subprojects to be carried out as part of Component 3 of the project. *The subproject lead implementers (NDMA) will ensure that consultants/contractors make appropriate arrangement with qualified waste management service providers during the implementation of the subprojects.* Specific measures will be included as part of the ESMP and/or incorporated into the contract and bidding documents as appropriate. Below list key steps for waste management.

(1) Waste categorization

2. Different types of wastes have different nature of composition and create different consequence to human and environment. Sierra Leone however is a small country with low population and the quantity of wastes generated from human activities is relatively small compared to other neighboring countries, especially in rural area. In case of natural disaster due to flood and landslides, mud, rocks, and other physical wastes such as broken trunks, trees, building/house structures, schools, hospitals, etc. may be expected. The identified wastes may fall into two main groups of waste types: non-hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes (see scope in Box 1). If practical, a *Waste Inventory* should be produced that covers disposal/treatment options which will be used to manage the wastes generated during construction and/or implementation of the subproject.

Box 1: scope of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes	
Hazardous/Toxic/Sanitary wastes are wastes with physical, chemical or biological hazards such as toxic chemicals (and their containers/packages), general medical wastes (used bandages, empty medication bottles, used syringes), hazardous (batteries, used oil, lamp, fluorescent, electrical products etc.), and other dangerous wastes (e.g. glass bottles, knife, pharmaceutical products, etc.). This amount of waste is expected to be small due to the emergency nature and low population in general. Nonetheless, these wastes need to be collected, stored, and disposed of safely. Sanitary wastes (such as toilet waste, food wastes, etc.) may be included in this category to reflect the need for special attention to avoid potential impacts on human health and local environment.	*Non-hazardous wastes:* This may include (a) durable wastes that will be in use/operation for years or decades (e.g. tractors, motorcycles, trucks, ambulances, boats, analytical equipment, computers, plastics, etc.). Many of these wastes can be recycled and reused with appropriate knowledge and understanding. This may include many types of general wastes/debris with inert chemical properties, no physical hazards (e.g. towels, aluminum cooking bowels, soap, blankets, etc.), trees, branches, wooden structure from building/house, bricks/cement, etc. With proper management, they can be reused as appropriate

(2) Safe/Appropriate Collection, Storage, and Disposals.

3. Hazardous/Toxic wastes can be divided into medical waste, common hazardous waste, and waste with asbestos-contaminated. These wastes will be managed as follows:

- *Medical wastes:* Will be managed according to the regulations issued by the directorate of Public

Health of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation. Medical waste will be incinerated as far as possible, and all remains safely disposed, again in a safely engineered and operated facility. If such facilities do not exist, possible option is to use facilities available or safe dump sites. Temporary storage in a facility deemed safe, until proper disposal can be found will be necessary. Sanitary wastes will be managed according to local regulations regarding sanitary waste and good hygienic practices.

- *Common hazardous / noxious wastes (*such as oils, solvents, paints etc.) would have to be safely stored in suitable containers and disposed in a facility designed, constructed and operated for the safe disposal of hazardous wastes. Special facilities will be identified to treat e.g. spent engine oils, or incinerate solvents, paints etc. Such facilities commonly include cement kilns, where organic solvents, oils, bitumen etc. can be incinerated safely under high temperature.
- *Asbestos-contamination wastes.* Use of asbestos or asbestos-based construction materials has been banned in most developed countries due to its effect to human health. However, in developing countries, they are often used as part of construction materials (such as panel/ceiling etc.) due to its low cost. In Sierra Leone, efforts are being made to ban the use of asbestos. For the subproject construction, asbestos-based construction materials will not be allowed and this is included in the ineligibility list. Given the lack of knowledge on debris from construction structure, care will be required to ensure that the service provider can identify the debris/structure that may be contaminated and ensure proper disposal of these wastes.

4. A number of non-hazardous wastes could be generated resulting from the subproject activities. In summary the main non-hazardous construction wastes will include: metals (scrap metal); textiles (clothing, towels, tents); timber (packaging materials); containers (steel and plastic); waste paper, card and cardboard (packaging materials); plastics (packaging materials, tarpaulins, bottles); glass bottles. These wastes will be managed as follows:

- Metals will be provided to the local community (if required) for re-use or stored until an appropriate landfill has been established or recycled if a suitable facility is available. It is expected that the commercial value of scrap metal will facilitate recycling options.
- Timber, e.g. from redundant untreated wooden packaging will be provided to the local communities for firewood and re-use.
- In first instance, plastics materials (e.g. bottles) will be recycled. Plastics materials, which are unable to be recycled, will be transferred to a suitable landfill or for storage prior to the development of such landfill.
- Glass bottles will be segregated and returned to the supplier for reuse, as far as possible. Prime recyclables (e.g. paper, card, plastics) will, as far as is practicable, be segregated for recovery/recycling. These materials will be supplied to the local community for reuse and recycling or to an approved third-party facility.
- The following options will be used to handle waste containers (which contained non-hazardous materials): re-used for storage (including waste storage if suitable); returned to supplier (if possible); supplied to the local community for re-use; disposed to landfill as last resort.

(3) Reuse/Recycle

5. During the waste management process mentioned above, efforts will be made to reuse and recycle wastes. Table X identified materials that can either be sent for reuse/recycling directly from the site at which the waste is produced or from a specific place that can manage them in country. Special attention will be given not to give the asbestos-based materials to people for reuse and/or properly dispose them.

Table X: Reusable and Recyclable Wastes	
Waste	**Reuse/Recycle method**
Waste vegetable matter	Waste vegetable matter ONLY may be provided to the local community to be used as pig feed.
Waste paper, card and cardboard	Provided to local community for reuse or to approved recycling plant
Plastics	Either sent to recycling plant for chipping / and/or provided to local community for reuse.
Glass Bottles	Returned to supplier for reuse.
Lubricating Oil	Returned to supplier.
Timber	Timber packaging (which cannot be reused) will be made available for communities to use as firewood.
Metal	If possible, provided to local community for reuse or to a third-party company for export and recycling
Containers (metal and Plastic)	Reused by for storage, returned to supplier or provided to local community for reuse (non-hazardous materials ONLY).

(4) Temporary Storage.

6. Due to the lack of safe and proper disposal of sanitary land fill in Sierra Leone and short time frame during the implementation of the emergency activities/subproject, temporary storage may be the best options, but this will be allowed on a case-by-case basis, until suitable treatment and disposal facilities have been developed.

(5) Training.

7. During the implementation, efforts will be made to provide sufficient knowledge to all staff and service providers regarding mishandling of toxic and hazardous to human health and environment and to ensure that they are aware of proper methods to handle them.

Annex 4. Communications Protocol

Under conditions of a disease outbreak a common approach to stakeholder engagement where large gathering of the public is encouraged will need to change. There are numerous alternatives, but the key criteria for stakeholder engagement remains the same, and that is meaningful dialogue with project-affected people with attention given to the most vulnerable. Every alternative must still include what feedback and suggestions were provided by stakeholders. Some suggestions for community engagement during a COVID-19 outbreak are listed below.

- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions of no more than 10 people, such as focus group meetings in an outside area with chairs placed 6 feet apart;
- If in-person meetings are not permitted, make efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including webex, zoom and skype;
- Try social media and online channels to share activity information. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) if a stakeholder does not have access to online channels or does not use them frequently.
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators, or direct calling by the project team; Communication and engagement activities under this CERC will also follow the publication from the WHO “Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) readiness and response to the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)” which will guide messaging about the COVID -19 preparedness and response measures under the CERC and gives broader guidance and checklists for national level communication during different
  phases of a disease outbreak.

ANNEX-5: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

Checklist to be followed for Environmental and Social Screening during the sub-project screening has been provided below. Environmental and social specialists of PMU must complete the screening for each sub-project by filling out the checklist below.

Name of the Project	
Sub-Project	
Sub-Project Location	
Implementing Agency	
Contact	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST QUESTIONNAIRE (must be filled out for every sub-project)	

Sub-project description

No	Project Overview Questions	
1	Details of the proposed sub-project activities (Provide information on type of activities/facilities to be implemented/constructed, capacity, main facilities/equipment to be installed/used. Please also attach schematic diagram if available)	
2	Location of the Project Sites, Current Land Use (Provide information for all sites involved in the sub-project; including for Linked activities / associated facilities), any historic land use (related to heritage, or contamination), sensitive habitats and receptors. Please also explain alternative locations considered. Site Survey No:/s (attach map) with ownership details, Geographical coordinates of the site location [including any off-site sub-components (attach map) Also, mention disaster zones? (Earthquake, Cyclone, etc.)	
3	Land Area proposed to be used	
4	Quantity of Water Required for Construction and Annual Operations with Details of Source/s	

Environmental and Social Conditions and Risk

No	Environmental and Social Risk	Yes/No	Unknown	Notes
1	Does the proposed activity include new construction and extension of activity?			
2	Does the proposed activity include rehabilitation activities?			
3	Does the proposed activity require NOC from the environmental authorities?			
4	What type of E&S assessment required for the proposed activity under National legislation?			
5	Does the proposed activity require specific public consultations under the national legislation?			

6	Will the project contribute to any long term significant adverse (negative), large scale, irreversible, sensitive impact at a regional scale or area broader than the project sites?			
7	Will the project use natural resources such as land, water, materials, or energy, particularly any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?			
8	Will the project activities be performed in or potentially affects archaeological or cultural heritage site?			
9	Will the project activities be source of dust, pollutants or some hazardous, toxic, or harmful substances in the air?			
10	Will the project be source of greenhouse gases or ozone depletion substances?			
11	Will the project cause microclimate changes?			
12	Will the project be source of noise and vibration?			
13	Will the project generate significant quantities of waste (hazardous, nonhazardous, inert waste)?			
14	Total extent of land where the waste will be dumped openly / or expected to get contaminated by waste or leachate/material storage			
15	Will the Project involve the use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?			
17	Will the project generate additional releases of wastewater?			
18	Are there any risks of contamination of surface waters due to the proposed sub -project?			
19	Are there any risks of contamination of ground waters due to the proposed sub -project?			
20	Are there any activities which will lead to physical changes of the water body?			
21	Will the project contribute to pollution of international waters?			
22	Are there any risks of physical changes of the terrain, soil pollution, sediment loads, erosion, etc.?			
23	Does the project involve cutting and filling/ blasting etc.?			
24	Will the project involve any quarrying/ mining etc?			
25	Will the project involves use of pesticides or fertilizers?			
26	Are there any areas on or around the location that are used by protected, important or sensitive species			

	of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the Project?			
27	Will the project be located in or near some sensitive or protected area?			
28	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the Project?			
29	Will this project affect some critical habitats (forest, wetlands, marshlands, aquatic ecosystems)?			
30	Will this project affect some endangered plant/s?			
31	Will this project affect some endangered animal species?			
32	Will the project require cutting of Trees / Loss of Vegetation? If yes, please provide the expected numbers/areas.			
33	Is there a right to way issue or need for land acquisition?			
34	Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the Project?			
35	Are there any transport routes on or around the location that are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?			
36	Does the project location cover a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of green field land?			
37	Are there existing land uses within or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying that could be affected by the Project?			
38	Are there areas within or around the location which are densely populated or built up, that could be affected by the Project?			
39	Will the implementation of project may cause physically displacement of individuals, families, or businesses?			
40	Will the project need temporary or permanent land acquisition?			
41	Will the project involve temporary or permanent impacts on livelihood?			
42	Does project involve vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of the society?			
43	Does the project cause impact on community assets?			

44	Does the project cause impact on community health and safety?			
45	Does project involve workers?			
46	Does construction workers include women and children?			
47	Does project may cause health and safety impacts on workers?			
48	Does project pose safety risks to the public?			

Project Categorization prepared by ES Specialist:

Name and signature of person(s) prepared:

Date: