

**SOUTH SUDAN ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT (ECRP)**

**CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(C-ESMP)**

Date: March 2021

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1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BH	Borehole
C-ESMPs	Construction – Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
C-ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environment and Social Standards of the World Bank
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HS	Health and Safety
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization of the United Nations
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety

2 PURPOSE

This document serves as the Construction – Environment and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), capturing the typical environmental and social (ES) impacts and associated mitigation measures that need to be considered for ECRP sub projects for small construction activities. The ECRP - together with the contractor, shall use this C-ESMP document as guidance and ideally, amend it to the specifications of the construction activities, characteristics and risks as part of the terms of reference and contract. The C-ESMP summarizes the key mitigation measures for small construction activities and per phase (planning, construction/implementation, operation).

Small construction activities can have potential negative impacts, which depend on the project type and scale, sensitivity of site, the nature, significance, magnitude and duration of its potential environment and social impacts, complexity of issues raised and reliability of mitigation. Small construction projects generally include overall intense labor work, with minimal use of heavy machinery, taking place at a community level.

In the context of ECRP, small construction activities are likely to include contractor offices, construction of classroom blocks, market shelters, health care centers, feeder roads etc that are assumed to be of low environment and social risk. These construction activities, with few or no adverse risks and impacts will not require a full environmental and social assessment (ESIA) and their impacts can be easily and fully mitigated through routine measures within project specific construction environmental and social management plan (CESMP).

This C-ESMP include chapters on the following topics:

- Description of construction activities,
- Roles and responsibilities,
- Training requirements,
- Monitoring and reporting.

The main part of the C-ESMP comprises the mitigation measures with the means of verification (indicators), responsibilities and the means of monitoring. As a minimum, for any small construction project, this C-ESMP can be updated during the project construction phase. Ideally, the measures in the C-ESMP table below should be adapted to become specific to the construction

activity, meaning that measures that are not applicable can be deleted and additional measures are added.

Not listed in this C-ESMP are the details of measures that are valid for all project types as described in the main text of the ECRP; these are:

- Stakeholder Engagement, including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (Addressed under Community Engagement Methodology and Project GRM Manual),
- Workers Health and Safety, including Incident Reporting (Addressed under the project Site Health and Safety Inspection),
- Minimum Labour Standards (Addressed under the ESS in the project ESMF).

The intention of the C-ESMP is to guide the ECRP for a specific small construction project in mitigating negative environment and social impacts during the planning and implementation phases.

ECRP will typically engage a construction contractor to undertake the works. This C-ESMP should be cited in the contract between ECRP and the contractor as his obligation to implement the C-ESMP during the works.

The C-ESMP is typically divided into three phases

- I. Preparation phase (conception, planning),
- II. Implementation/ construction phase and
- III. Operation phase.

Each phase is further divided into project relevant topics, whereas each topic should provide specific measures, along with means of verification, the provision of responsibilities and a short description of appropriate monitoring procedures.

If certain construction projects are larger, they will require an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), or even an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which will inform a more specific list of mitigation measures. The C-ESMP table below may also be used as a starting point to prepare a more comprehensive ESIA.

3 WHO NEEDS TO FOLLOW THIS C-ESMP?

The implementation of this C-ESMP will be a mandatory part of the contract between the ECRP and the contractor. The contractor will be obliged to support the preparation and ensure the implementation of the C-ESMP and the respective reporting. ECRP will monitor the C-ESMP implementation and will have ultimate responsibility for it. The mitigation measures, responsibilities and monitoring requirements need to be further conveyed to any sub-contractors engaged by the contractors and/or any suppliers associated with their operations. It is the responsibility of the contractor that every worker and subcontractor on the ground needs to be aware of the content of the C-ESMP and the specific responsibilities under it.

4 MEASURES FOR SMALL SCALE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The C-ESMP table below serves as a template and can be adapted to make it more specific to a particular sub project. This is the minimum of measures that need to be considered for small scale construction activities. As part of the process to make the C-ESMP project-specific, for the monitoring procedures as described in the table below, please determine the corresponding frequency for each measure and integrate the costs for each measure as well.

Preparation, Implementation and Operation Phases of the C-ESMP

Phase	Topic	Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure/Frequencies and Budget
Preparation (conception, planning)	Environment and social Risk Management and Project siting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and assign Environmental and Social requirements and responsibilities for the construction project Make sure that the Contractor has experience in dealing with Environment and social management. Give authority for stop of works if non-conformities are identified Build as far as practical and relevant from neighbours' residences and sensible receptors (schools, health centres). Plan the project to avoid environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands, and places near 	Project application / Project concept Contractor's resume and past ESHS experience in similar projects	ECRP	Construction reports Review once prior to selection of Site Manager

		<p>protected areas (buffer zones) or forests reserves;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas prone to natural disasters or places of cultural and social interest - Cultivated lands and grazing areas - Crossing of critical aquatic habitat (e.g. watercourses, wetlands, and riparian areas), as well as fish spawning habitat, and critical fish over-wintering habitat - Known areas of historical/cultural/archaeological interest - Rivers and streams as well as flooded areas (consider seasonal variations) - Long downhill stretches and slopes above 10%. When possible, roads should follow hill contours - Land acquisition or impact on livelihoods - Consider all associated facilities throughout the environment and social risk management activities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All sources of materials, such as quarries for backfill material, sand, gravel etc. 			
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		- All temporary facilities used for construction, such as material storage areas, vehicle parking etc.			
	Project siting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify risks linked to the previous use of the site, such as soil contaminations, and whether the source of contamination was removed before construction can start. Minimise impacts on flora/fauna by a suitable selection of the exact project site during clearance. Schedule activities to avoid breeding and nesting seasons for any identified critically endangered or endangered wildlife species. 	<p>Project application Site Observations</p> <p>Inception Report, ESS Screening Report</p>	ECRP Contractor	<p>Construction reports Site inspections</p> <p>ESS monitoring</p>
	Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and comply with all applicable laws, permitting requirements and regulations against national legislation and World Bank's Environmental, Health and Safety standards Adjust this C-ESMP to the specific project, define the frequency of the monitoring procedure and identify if further Management Plans have to be prepared Apply low-maintenance solutions in the design of buildings, e.g. based on other buildings of the same type in the region. 	Project application / Project concept	ECRP	Construction reports

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Include provisions for maintenance of roads and drainage systems. The maintenance requirements should be doable in the local context (either by authorities or by communities). ● Finalize maintenance agreements with local communities before beginning construction ● Ensure that key/ routine maintenance and operations can be implemented by the community/beneficiaries. ● Account for proper ventilation and adequate resistance to severe weather or natural disasters. ● Consider as relevant the emergency preparedness in the planning of buildings, such as provision for fire emergency evacuation. 			
	Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure local communities are engaged for the supply of goods and services to the Project and Project personnel, where appropriate. ● If materials and competences are available locally, they should be sourced locally provided it does not disturb the local economy. 	Site observations	ECRP, Contractor	Random site inspection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage with communities and authorities at the earliest stage to understand the land ownership and land use situation. 	Minutes of Meetings Land Use Agreement	ECRP, PDC and BDC	Project planning documents

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with the local community and potential affected households to understand their needs and identify the risk of damage to their livelihood basis through the Project 			
	Indigenous People and Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage/ communicate with communities and plan sufficient time for their participation. Ensure regular consultations with the local authorities and communities regarding the management of construction. On-going consultation processes should identify vulnerable groups, including Indigenous People 	Project Documentation Stakeholder Engagement Minutes	ECRP	Document review Grievance records
	Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document all grievances from workers, communities and other stakeholders formulated on a register along with the responses given. Anonymity, if required, shall be guaranteed. 	Grievance records	ECRP	Review of grievance register
	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all workers, suppliers and possible subcontractors are familiar and comply with the requirements and specifications of this C-ESMP Conduct awareness with Implementing Partners on Occupational Health and Safety. Provide Health and Safety Induction and Training and awareness to the 	Training record. Incident documentation. Project reporting. Grievance Mechanism in place and grievances recorded	ECRP Contractor	Check Training records Check incidents reports Review of Contracts to ensure that project requirements are included

		<p>workforce regarding Health and Safety risks and mitigation measures (including indirect workers) tailored to project scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reporting of incidents and accidents. 	Accident or incident report		
Implementation / Construction	Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all direct and indirect workers have access to and are aware about the Grievance Redress Mechanism where they can raise workplace relevant complaints anonymously • Document all grievances from workers, communities and other stakeholders formulated on a register along with the responses given. 	Grievance reports	ECRP Contractor	Review of grievance register
	Labour Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimum legal labour standards as per the World Bank ESS2 and South Sudan regulations are met on child/forced labour, sexual assault, no discrimination, equal opportunities, working hours, minimum wages. • Contribution from the community in the form of labour, construction materials like water, soils, timber etc are allowed, provided these contributions do not negatively affect livelihoods and construction. 	Grievance Mechanism	Contractor	Inspection reports (also from labour authorities), Review of grievance register and training records

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the workforce has access to primary healthcare on site, providing prescriptions. • As a minimum, first aid kits need to be available on every construction site. • Emergency services (next hospital, health centre or doctor) needs to be identified and made available to workers in case of need. • Ensure provision of Health and Safety and hygienic and sanitary facilities at the site, including shaded welfare areas, bathrooms, changing rooms and potable water. • Ensure gender separate toilets and changing rooms for male and female employees. 	Observations Grievance Mechanism	Contractor	Random site inspection
	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Health and Safety training to contractors and workers on the main risks on workers' health and safety related to workplace, the safe work practices, the emergency procedures and the requirement of incident reporting. • Ensure the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) tailored to the conditions workers are exposed to. • As a minimum foot plus head, hand, ear, eyes protection, depending on working position. 	Minutes of Meetings Observations Appropriate Health and Safety and sanitary facilities provided at site	Contractor ECRP	Check Training records Check incidents reports Regular inspection Review of grievance records

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record accidents and near misses continuously. Implement an incentive programme for incident recording. 	Training record. Incident Report. Project reporting.	Contractor ECRP	Check Training records Check incidents reports
	Biodiversity and Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit vegetation clearing to areas within the site boundary where it is absolutely necessary to reduce habitat disturbance Ensure re-vegetation of cleared areas (with recovered plants and other appropriate local flora) where possible after construction using native species Ensure that the construction stays out of surrounding wetland areas 	Vegetation clearing minimal Check pre-construction survey to make sure that site is not in wetland areas	Contractor	Random site inspection
	Emissions (dust, noise, gases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce source of dust emissions at construction sites by watering of transportation roads during dry and windy conditions. Generally keep roads in good condition. Cover truck loads with carpets to avoid dust blow. Using equipment and vehicles in appropriate technical conditions. Ensure vehicles and equipment are switched off when not in use. 	Observations Machines Mechanical Reports	Contractor	Random site inspection, inspection of roads
	Noise and vibration impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce noise and vibration impacts during construction. Limit the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or 	No work conducted at night (between 10pm and 7am)	Contractor	Random site inspection, Review of filed grievances, review of timesheets of workers

		<p>operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas or close to residential houses e.g. only day time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid vehicle movements at night. • Use of modern, state-of-the-art technology and limit the number of machines operated simultaneously. 	Grievance Mechanism		
	Soil and groundwater contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain high standards in general housekeeping on site. • Identify and store appropriately all material or hazardous substances like fuel or chemicals and provide solutions to remediate unforeseen leakage and spills. • Enforce appropriate waste management practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to reuse of waste material upon disposal. • Collect and segregate wastes and ensure safe storage and in line with legal requirements. • Gazette a waste disposal site 	<p>Dedicated storage areas in place</p> <p>Waste Manifests</p>	Contractor	Random site inspection, Review of waste inventories
	Soil Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement best practices for soil management • Ensure appropriate storing of topsoil removed. After construction, topsoil will be used as a backfill for restoration of the area. 	Topsoil stored and reused	Contractor	Random site inspection

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit stockpile height to 2 m maximum to avoid soil compaction. • If construction takes place on inclined surfaces/slopes, ensure preventive erosion control measures are applied (e.g. plan to retain trees and other vegetation) • Reinstate the construction working area to the best possible after construction activities are completed i.e. do landscaping 			
	Water Resources Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement best practices for water management • DO water harvesting for rainwater/storm water over surface water/groundwater abstraction by using harvesting equipment and systems on site. • Reuse wastewater wherever feasible. • Restrict excavation activities during periods of intense rainfall. 	Water harvesting conducted, No excavation during intense rainfall, Project application / Project concept	Contractor	Random site inspection, Project
	Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement good practices for traffic safety • Schedule traffic activities to avoid peak hours on local roads if feasible. • Ensure safe driving by Project personnel, e.g. through 	Observations Training attendance lists Grievance Mechanism Incident recording process in place	Contractor	Random site inspection Check incident/accident records

		<p>training/induction/incentives (best driver awards).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all Health and Safety related incidents (e.g. vehicle H&S observations, accidents) on site are recorded and followed up properly. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict access to construction sites to non-authorized persons • Prevent physical access to the site fencing and/or guarding • Use appropriate signage 	Access controlled	ECRP	Random site inspection
	Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all chance finds of cultural heritage (e.g. graves, old ceramic, old building fragments) are reported immediately to the relevant authority. • Avoid excavation in the ultimate neighbourhood of a chance find, fence the chance find and await instructions from the community and competent authority e.g. archaeological department 	Contractual documentation Chance finds records	Contractor ECRP	Random site inspection

Operation	Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place where the workforce or the community can raise relevant complaints anonymously • Target signage and outreach activities to improve public awareness of traffic changes and potential hazards for high-risk sections of public roads, including near the site, markets, settlements and social amenities areas. • Ensure safe driving by Project personnel (e.g. all drivers MUST be trained on Vehicle Safety/ Driving of Vehicle Guide, Basic mechanics and off-road driving). 	Grievance Mechanism Warning signs Minutes of Meetings Driver Training Records as part of Induction training	ECRP Contractor	Review of grievance register Inspection of traffic routes Review of training records
	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement relevant waste management procedures like waste separation, transportation, disposal and recycling/ reuse. 	Waste management procedure in place	Contractor or recipient of buildings	Review of procedure, Random site inspection

5 Specific C-ESMPs

The environment and social risks and impacts identified in the table below, are predictive. Screening results and outcomes from construction and operation phases of the sub projects shall be used to inform reviews of the sector specific risks and impacts. Besides, the responsibilities and cost estimates shall be reviewed to actual activity experiences.

ESS	Risks/ Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible	
Specific Subproject Risks - Construction and rehabilitation of water supply (Boreholes)				
ESS6/ ESS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual and cumulative impacts of groundwater drawdown for hand pumps are not significant in irrigated areas. However, cumulative impacts have moderate significance in arid and dry areas. Shallow water tables are commonly contaminated with coliforms, fecal coliforms, fluorides, and nitrate. These contaminants can cause moderate to high significance health impacts on the communities Without frequent cleaning, water tanks may lead to bacterial contamination of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict and overuse of resources check that no major water source that can meet the population demands for safe drinking water supply is functioning within 100 meters diameter in the irrigated areas, and 250 meters diameter in arid areas of the proposed location of a new hand pump Make sure the proposed hand pump (BH) is located at least 60 meters away from the latrines and solid/liquid waste dumps Make sure the design and construction of the BH meet the minimum standards to ensure the water quality (gravel pack, casing etc) If a safe distance is not maintained, conduct water testing at the borehole stage and confirm that the water is not contaminated by coliform, fecal coliform, nitrate or fluoride. Make sure the hand pump is located at least 10 meters away from cultural and environmentally 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	<p>To be included in personnel and capacity building cost for the project;</p> <p>To be built into the C-C-ESMPs cost;</p>

	<p>water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There should not be any conflict over the water and the water should be accessible to all who need it ● Open wells can be contaminated with coliforms, fecal coliforms, fluorides, and nitrate. These contaminants cause moderate to high significance health impacts on the communities ● Most of the open wells are without a parapet wall. This can cause safety risks for the users and cattle ● Rainwater harvesting ponds commonly remain under the threat of contamination by human pathogens, animal manure, agricultural chemicals, and algae growth. These ponds, if not properly managed, serve as mosquitoes breeding areas. These contaminants and vectors cause moderate to high significance health impacts on the communities. 	<p>sensitive sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make sure there's no conflict over the source/land ● Make sure the new proposed water tank is located at least 100 meters away from all the sources of surface contamination such as latrines and solid waste dumps ● For water tanks, conduct testing of intake water to the tank and confirm that the water is not contaminated by coliform, fecal coliform, nitrate, or fluoride ● Water tanks must be adequately covered and manholes provided for cleaning and maintenance ● Inform the community about the frequency of cleaning the tank; most tanks are cleaned every three months. All open wells must have a parapet wall. Preferably cover the well with an appropriate roofing structure to avoid contaminants in the well and to minimize instances of people/animals falling into the well ● The method of drawing water from open wells should not be labor intensive ● Physical features should be added to the design of the open pond to ensure that surface contaminants do not mix with the pond water ● Make sure the proposed rain water harvesting pond is located 100 meters away from the latrines and solid waste dumps and agricultural fields; 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New tube wells for irrigation can cause a reduction in the yield of existing tube wells in the area. • Quality of the groundwater may be degraded with the intrusion of saline water due to over pumping. • Irrigation water with high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) may lead to salinization of the soils. Acceptable limit is 1,500 ppm. • Management of electronic waste associated with decommissioned solar panels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare pond management plan and train the community accordingly • Ensure water agitation in ponds to avoid mosquitoes breeding e.g., rowing, boating etc • “Safe yield” information of existing tube wells located within 500 meters of any new tube well should be collected to establish that enough subsurface water is available. In case existing tube wells are not running at the level of safe yield then for the proposed tube well feasibility needs to be carried out. Safe yield shall be determined for all new wells constructed and daily abstraction limits determined and set to prevent over abstraction • Daily water table logs shall be kept to monitor abstraction volumes • Tube wells are installed at suitable sites so that it is protected from possible sources of contamination. Minimum safe distances from possible source of contamination i.e. 100 meters from garbage dumps/refuse piles, car repair or fuel (petrol) sales outlets, industrial operations/storage facilities etc. 50 meters from a seepage pit or cesspool, 30 meters from pit 		
Specific Subproject Risks: Construction and rehabilitation sanitation				
ESS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrines can spread pathogens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventional or flush latrines should be linked with 	UNOPS/	personnel and

	<p>and other pollutants to humans at the household level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unlined septic tanks cause groundwater contamination ● In open drains the possibility of human contact with pollution is high. These drains only serve the purpose of conveyance, and throughout conveyance human-pollution interaction remains active. This interaction causes serious negative impacts on community health ● The depth of the oxidation pond determines the type of treatment process happening in the pond. Normally facultative ponds are 3-4 ft deep and treatment happens through anaerobic conditions at the bottom and aerobic conditions on the surface. Anaerobic ponds are 10-15 ft deep, and treatment happens through anaerobic conditions. Anaerobic ponds more or less function as septic tanks. The lining of both types 	<p>P-traps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The health improvement impact of effective latrines is only realized if the community is also trained on better hygienic and sanitation practices e.g. washing Health and Safety with soap after defecation, no open defecation in and outside house, and daily or twice a day cleaning of latrines ● For oxidation ponds or septic tanks, linings should be at least 6 inches of puddle clay, if not concrete or brick lining ● Whenever drains are improved or lined they must be converted into covered drains. During the construction of drains, an alternative drainage system is provided to reduce the inconvenience to the community and reduce the possibility of human-pollution interaction ● Ensure the training of the participants on the operation and maintenance of the sanitation facilities 	<p>IOM /Contractor</p>	<p>capacity building cost for the project</p>
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	of ponds is essential to eliminate the possibilities of groundwater contamination due to seepage.			
Specific Subproject Risks: Construction and rehabilitation of community roads				
ESS4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases, blasting is involved for clearing the right of way for a road. Blasting without proper arrangements and safeguards can lead to injuries and life loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is disruption in local transportation activity, temporary safe alternate routes are provided to the commuters to avoid inconvenience • Provide and instruct the contractor about the schedule of on-site and alternate route water-sprinkling schedule • No blasting should be done for road construction. Except in exceptional circumstances when a blasting management plan will be prepared and cleared by the PIU • Inform the concerned communities about detailed activity plan including alternate routes during construction, secure community consent and implement all the safeguards agreed with the community 		
ESS5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction might require land acquisition, houses, buildings and other physical infrastructure, • Road construction might impede commerce/economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new land acquisition will be avoided • Through inclusive stakeholder engagement, inform communities about detailed activity plan, secure community consent, and implement all measures falling under the ESF as agreed with the community, including avoidance of impacts on eventual 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	

	<p>of persons who trade/conduct businesses along areas where roads will be constructed/upgraded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be blockage of passageway for community 	businesses		
ESS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most of the cases trees are cut to clear the right of way • Construction of roads can lead to serious land erosion and landslides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize tree cutting. Four trees should be planted in compensation for tree cutting. • There should be no tree cutting in protected or ecologically sensitive areas • All efforts should be made to ensure the road does not cross through any environmentally sensitive and culturally important area • If there is the risk of soil erosion it should be mitigated by up and down stream slope stabilization, thick vegetation, and by using lightweight rollers or other manual means of compaction 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	
Specific Subproject Risks: Construction and rehabilitation health facilities				
ESS3 / ESS4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor working practices in health facilities are one of the significant sources of the spread of different diseases in the community. Most significant poor practices are: Improper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete set of sterilization equipment should be provided to the health centers. The management of health centers should be trained on the scientific method of sterilization • Used needle and syringe crushing equipment should be provided and it is essential that management 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	To be included in personnel and capacity building cost for the project

	<p>sterilization of equipment, reuse of used needles and syringes, and the unsafe disposal of hazardous waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health waste can be a serious human hazard. 	<p>should be instructed to practice the crushing of used needles and syringes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hazardous waste generated by health facilities should be safely disposed of by providing a disposal pit located within the facility. A lined and covered pit is constructed with a capacity to accommodate six months to one-year of hazardous waste. The pit should be designed so that it is sealed and only a small hole with a cap is available for disposing and compacting the hazardous waste. Once the pit is full to its capacity it must be completely sealed and a new pit constructed within the premises ● For each three health subprojects an incinerator shall be provided at one of the project sites ● Provision of latrines is essential for construction of new health facilities. Conventional or flush latrines with P-traps should be constructed. This will substantially reduce the possibility of the spread and contact of pathogens and other pollutants. Latrines should be linked with the septic tanks to avoid dispersal of pollutants in the community. It is recommended that lined septic tanks should be constructed for latrines ● The location should be accessible to all, especially women ● Ensure the training of the participants on the operation and maintenance of the sanitation facilities 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure the design and construction of placenta pit and incinerator. The design and construction should meet the minimum standards related medical waste management 		
Specific Subproject Risks: Construction and rehabilitation education facilities				
ESS4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There can be conflict regarding the location and construction of a new school facility ● Often water is not provided onsite for students or drinking water tanks are not cleaned in the schools and students drink contaminated water. This is a serious health hazard for the students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any new school should be located with the consent of the community ● New schools should not be located along the major roads and highways ● In general, the conditions and services in schools should be better than the conditions prevailing in student's homes ● In order to promote safe practices, building structures should follow the building codes for designing as per seismic zone ● Construction site should periodically be (preferably twice a day) sprinkled with water to suppress dust ● No noisy construction activity should be carried out during school hours ● Water tanks should be provided and cleaned every three months. UNOPS should inform the school management about the importance of cleaning of the water tank. Water should be tested for coliform, fecal coliform, fluoride and nitrate. 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	To be included in personnel and capacity building cost for the project

ESS4/ ESS10	School design is not inclusive and or prone to GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure design of schools with universal access ● Ensure gender-segregated sanitation facilities 	UNOPS/ IOM/ Contractor	To be included in personnel and capacity building cost for the project
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