



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P178455	
Project Name	BiH - Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Health, Nutrition & Population	Investment Project Financing		4/29/2022
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska		

Proposed Development Objective

To develop and implement entity-level Action Plans for Health Emergency Preparedness that results in stronger emergency core capacities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	1.78

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

No

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

The Project will support an assessment of core capacity for emergency preparedness and response in Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawing on stakeholder consultations and a desk review of recent assessments. In addition, both entities will identify, cost, and implement prioritized multisectoral actions to increase preparedness to respond to future emergencies.



The 2016-2020 Country Partnership Framework centers on three key focus areas: increasing public sector efficiency and effectiveness, creating conditions for accelerated private sector growth, and building resilience to natural shocks. Combined, these areas are critical for helping the country address ongoing structural reform issues, strengthening competitiveness in the private sector, and enhancing the resilience of the country in the face of a changing climate. This activity contributes to building resilience to natural shocks that could derail the country's development agenda, by facilitating investments in systems and policies that shield the most vulnerable.

The Project includes three components:

Component 1: Developing multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security (US\$ 200,000)

Sub-component 1.1 Developing a multi-sectoral action plan for health security in Republika Srpska (US\$ 100,000)

Sub-component 1.2 Developing a multi-sectoral action plan for health security in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 100,000)

This component will support the conduct of workshops and desk-based research to assess each entity's capacity for emergency preparedness and response, identify critical gaps in their response systems, prioritize actions for enhanced preparedness and response, and engage with current and prospective partners and donors to effectively target resources. The main deliverable in each entity will be a multi-sectoral action plan for health security derived from the assessment. The plans will consider the following capacities: legislation and financing, coordination, food safety, laboratory capacity, surveillance, human resources, national health emergency framework, health service provision, risk communication, points of entry, chemical events, and radiation emergencies.

Component 2: Implementing multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security (US\$ 1,500,000)

Sub-component 2.1: Implementing multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security in Republika Srpska (US\$ 750,000)

Sub-component 2.2: Implementing multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 750,000)

This component will support the implementation of prioritized and costed actions identified in the entity-level action plans. Investment opportunities will be prioritized by considering their potential implications for emergency preparedness, responsibility for design and implementation residing in the entity-level administration or involving existing coordination mechanisms, consensus for implementation among key stakeholders, and feasibility for implementation within the available budget and human resource capacity in the implementing agencies.

Component 3: Project management (USD 75,000)

This component will support project administration in each entity, including procurement, financial, environmental, and social management, and monitoring and evaluation of project results. Existing capacity in the entity-level



ministries of health and project implementation units will support project management, with optional recruitment of external consultants as needed.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is governed as two independent political entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS), with each having their own governance system in place.

The environment of BiH consists of diverse climates, flora and fauna, natural landmarks, and landscapes. The climate ranges from continental, oceanic, subtropical and Mediterranean throughout different regions of the country. Most of the Dinaric Alps are located in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the highest elevation point is the mountain Maglic at 2,386 (7,828 ft), while the lowest point of elevation is the Adriatic Sea in the South of the country. 42.8 percent of the land is covered with thick forests. The country is rich in water resources and, in certain places, rivers and springs may be used without prior filtration. Significant rivers are the Drina, Neretva, Sava, Bosna and Una. Important national parks include Kozara National Park, Sutjeska National Park, and Una National Park, all being nationally protected areas. Shortfalls in waste management is one of the biggest environmental issues in BiH. Between 35 percent and 90 percent of the population has access to some system of waste collection. However, much of the collection equipment is outdated and in poor condition. There is a limited number of sanitary landfills throughout the country while a number of local municipalities still use unsanitary local dumpsites or wild dumpsites that are uncontrolled. A number of companies for the management of specific waste streams exist and operate within the country, including medical waste.

The country faces a significant risk of natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, floods, and landslides. More than 20 percent of the landmass is prone to flooding with annual losses of approximately US\$ 600 million resulting from the negative impacts of flooding. In 2014, unprecedented rainfall affected 25 percent of the population and severely disrupted the economy. River floods inundated fields in 81 municipalities, with consequences for workers employed in agriculture, who make up 20 percent of the country's total workforce. Flooding also triggered more than 3,000 landslides, impacting nearly 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product. Furthermore by mid-century, climate change is expected to produce temperature increases exceeding historical means by 2.4°C, with the number of hot days increasing by 6.3 days per year. Annual rainfall is expected to fall by 4.2 millimeters per year by mid-century, with the consequence that droughts will become more frequent in some areas due to river runoff decrease or drying in lowland areas compounded by increased water demand.

Social differences in BiH are marked by the rural and urban divide, education levels (which influence income) and demographic characteristics, such as gender and age. 16.9% of the population lives below the national poverty threshold (32.9% of the rural population is at-risk-of-poverty, compared to 17.3% of the urban population). Social assistance coverage among the poorest quintile remains low compared to countries of similar per capita income levels. BiH has an aging population. About one third of the population is above the age of 55 and 15% is above the age of 65 (2018 estimates). The older population, which is a high-risk group for emergency health situations, is highly vulnerable in BiH. There are geographic inequities in access to health care due to concentration of hospital services in urban areas and difficulties in staffing rural facilities (70 percent of urban residents live within 15 minutes of a health facility versus 25 percent of rural residents). BiH, as all other countries in the world is exposed to the COVID-19



pandemic. As of February 2, 2022, 349.095 cases have been registered in BiH with 13.517 COVID-19 associated deaths. This puts BiH amongst the 5 countries in the world with most deaths per 1million population.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

Implementation arrangements build upon existing structures and systems in each entity. In Republika Srpska (RS), the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) has a Planning, Analysis, Financing and Project Implementation Department (PAFPID) that has experience with the implementation of World Bank-financed projects, in both the health and social assistance sectors, and will lead implementation. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), the Federal Ministry of Health has successfully implemented World Bank-financed projects in the past, through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which will lead implementation. Both implementing agencies will be responsible for procurement, financial, environmental, social, and results management within the project scope.

Under the ongoing Emergency COVID-19 Project (P173809), implementation arrangements have been found to be satisfactory in both entities (and the above implementation units). The Project has acceptable organizational and staffing arrangements , and appropriate systems of accounting, budgeting, reporting, auditing, internal controls, and flow of funds. The project implementation teams have consultants that support environmental and social risk management and who regularly participate in trainings organized by the World Bank. Each of the PIUs has their own, separate, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in place for the Emergency Covid-19 project.

The RS PAFPID has an environmental and a social specialist hired as part of the team and the FBiH PIU has an appointed environmental specialist. Both entities have a solid track record of implementing environmental and social management within the COVID-19 Project. Provided the FBiH PIU appoints a social specialist (which is also conditioned in the Health Systems Improvement Project P171150 currently being negotiated as of February 2022), both implementing agencies will have adequate capacity for implementing this activity under the same arrangements. The FBiH PIU and the RS PAFPID need to ensure that the already hired environmental and social specialists are engaged for the duration of this activity as well.

Public Disclosure

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate

Environmental risk is classified as moderate. Although the financed activities have no direct implications on the environment as there will be no physical interventions such as civil works construction. The multi-sectoral entity-level Action Plans to be prepared will need to integrate a number of environmental and social risk management measures, such as management of medical wastes, occupational health and safety, life and fire safety in medical facilities. All of the plans need to be prepared in line with the World Bank Group’s Environment Health and Safety (EHS) guidelines (such as General EHS Guidelines, OHS Guidelines and Community Health and Safety Guidelines and EHS Guidelines specific to the Health Care Facilities) and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The Clients may also opt to use the Environmental and Social Management Framework that was developed for the Covid-19 Project in 2020, as its broad coverage of health-care issues and responding to emergency situations can also be very well applied to this activity. This ESMF will be adapted as appropriate drawing on the relevant sections from the previous



project ESMF and the above-listed standards, as well as disclosed and consulted during Project implementation, but prior to the start of any of the activities financed under this Project. The ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions will be relevant as the project will have to (i) direct workers hired to implement the project (FBIH PIU and RS PAFPID) and (ii) contracted workers hired to prepare the Action Plans. In order to meet the objective, the Emergency Action plan will have to be comprehensive and incorporate adequate safety measures to ensure that workers and beneficiaries who will be implementing the plans are adequately protected in relation to safe and adequate working environment (e.g. ensure formality of employment, tailored safety trainings for ambulance drivers, paramedics, doctors etc., ensuring adequate PPE to medical workers etc) . The two implementing agencies (PAFPID in RS and PIU in FBIH) both have environmental specialists assigned to the Covid-19 Emergency Response Project, whereas the RS PAFID also has a social specialist. The Borrower should continue engagement and appointments of this staff for the purposes of this activity as well.

Social Risk Rating

Moderate

The Social risk is classified as moderate. The Project will result in significant emergency preparedness improvements and will therefore benefit the broader community in both entities in BiH. The Project does not envisage any physical interventions on the ground. However, for the plans to be effective there has to be very clear and streamlined logistical links (hotlines, ambulance availability, community trained personnel etc.) from end beneficiaries situated in urban and rural communities to service providers at primary and secondary level of medical care. Failure to do this carries significant social risk that the Project may not deliver on its objective. The main Project deliverable, the multi-sectoral entity-level Action Plans for health security raises a number of potential social risks which will have to be addressed. These relate to: labor and working conditions (ensuring safe and adequate working conditions for workers who will be implementing the plans e.g. formality of employment etc.) and stakeholder engagement and information disclosure (engagement and communication between new and existing stakeholders). Good information sharing between the potential beneficiaries of the plan and agencies that will implement the plan is crucial for Project success. Considering the nature of the project, appropriate stakeholder engagement is key to project success as it will facilitate identifying bottlenecks, as well as opportunities for improvement in existing communication channels. Moreover, the appropriate application of principles of the ESS10 in the Action Plans will enable all people, including vulnerable groups to benefit from the project. Key vulnerable groups include Roma people, elderly, people with limited literacy, people beneath the poverty line, people living in rural areas with limited access to health care facilities and people without health insurance. The appropriate principles of the ESS10 will be enshrined in the ESCP and operationalized in the project level Action plans on the ground. Adequate provisions and principles that will guide the preparation and implementation of the Projects Actions Plans and ensure compliance with the ESS10 will be part of the Project Operation Manual (POM) and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The proposed Project will not finance any kind of civil works and it will cause neither land acquisition nor physical displacement to formal or informal occupants.

Public Disclosure

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:



Although the financed activities have no direct impacts on the environment, the multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security to be prepared will need to integrate a number of environmental issues, such as management of medical wastes, occupational health and safety, life and fire safety in medical facilities. All of the plans need to be prepared in line with the World Bank's Environment Health and Safety guidelines (General Guidelines and Guidelines specific to the Health Care Facilities). The already existing ESMF for the Emergency Covid-19 project includes a number of provisions that are applicable to emergency response preparedness. It will, however, need to be updated or revised to better reflect the actual scope of this project, and shall accordingly serve the needs of the respective Project, as well as redisclosed and consulted prior to the start of any project activities. The specific ESHS Guidelines, Good International Industry Practice, and the relevant standards to be included in the development of the Emergency Action Plans will be reflected in the POM.

ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS9 are not relevant to the Project.

No adverse risks and impacts to vulnerable groups are expected to result of the Project activities. The Project's main deliverable, the multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security will impact positively all people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Project needs to consider vulnerable groups on the country level and ensure that they benefit the Project in equal ways. The preliminary identified vulnerable groups include: Roma people, elderly, people with limited literacy, people beneath the poverty line, people living in rural areas with limited access to health care facilities and people without health insurance. The Project will implement a focused and tailored approach to the engagement of such groups by accommodating their different needs and expectations.

In order to ensure compliance with the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2 on Labor and Working Conditions the Borrower will include adequate provisions and proportionate mitigation measures in the Project Operations Manual (POM). A standalone Labour Management Procedures (LMP) will not be prepared. Particularly, processes and procedures will provide specific references to ensure that all project workers are hired and are able to benefit from the applicable labor management principles consistent with the requirements of ESS2. In addition, the project's action plans will have to incorporate adequate measures to ensure the health and safety of workers who will be implementing the Plans (ambulance drivers, paramedics, doctors etc).

Given the described project activities and moderate social risk of the Project, the Borrower will not prepare a standalone SEP. Instead all relevant elements of the SEP, as well as principles and provisions of the ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, including the project Grievance Mechanism (GM), are to be defined within the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan and will be incorporated in the POM. The POM will also identify relevant stakeholders and design adequate engagement methods that shall be applicable throughout the Project's lifecycle, which is more relevant for the project activities.

Based on no significant changes to the activities and the nature and scale of the activities and associated risks and impacts, it is recommended that an Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) is not required.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

The Borrower framework will not be used in part or in whole for any segment of this activity. The emergency plans can and will build on the existing structures and procedures in country but will also supplement those to be in line with the World Bank's EHS guidelines and provisions of the Covid-19 ESMF.



ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Considering the nature of the Project, strong and extensive stakeholder engagement for the proposed activities is key to Project success. Given the scope and multi-sectoral character of the Project the stakeholder engagement process will, likely, be two dimensional: (i) engagement and communication between current and prospective partners, donors and government stakeholders (ii) Engagement and consultation with the public and non-government stakeholders. The first dimension of the stakeholder engagement activities will take place under component 1 of the project during the preparation of the action plans for health security and will aim to identify bottlenecks and opportunities for improvement as well to effectively target resources. The second dimension will be conducted during activities under components 1 and 2 and will focus on presenting the Project itself and produced actions plans, as well as on achieving transparency and accountability.

In order to ensure compliance with ESS10 throughout the Project's lifecycle, adequate provisions and principles that will guide the preparation and implementation of the Projects Actions Plans will be part of the Project Operation Manual (POM) and the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). This will ensure that the engagement of relevant stakeholders is done as per ESS10 throughout respective Project activities. The POM will, in addition, identify key and interested stakeholders and ensure that their views and needs are included in the Project's Action Plans.

Some of the stakeholders that can be identified based on information available at this time include: The Government of FBiH, the Government of RS, FBiH Ministry of Health, RS Ministry of Health, all health facilities in the country, the general public, relevant NGOs, and the media.

Vulnerable groups whose needs need to be highlighted in the POM and incorporated in the Action Plans include Roma people, elderly, people with limited literacy, people beneath the poverty line, people living in rural areas with limited access to health care facilities and people without health insurance. Stakeholder outreach will be tailored to accommodate the needs of each of these groups. For example, when activities are designed for groups with low literacy and ICT knowledge (i.e. elderly) the project will ensure that alternative communication methods (such as visual aids or hotlines etc.) are incorporated so that these groups can equally access project benefits. Moreover, Roma people will be consulted through a focused approach based on their identified needs and requirement (e.g. special focus groups in Roma communities etc).

Since it has been proven to be effective, this project will use the GM developed for the COVID-19 Project in 2020. The GM relies on the client's current grievance mechanisms for healthcare and social assistance services and was adapted further to the COVID-19 emergency situation which requires minimal physical contact and mobility and people gathering. The collection and response is realized through electronic media, hotlines etc. Local centers for social work have received training on management of requests and grievances in a consistent manner, and the PIUs have a grievance focal point responsible for collecting grievances from different entry points, analyzing the data and monitoring any outstanding issues. The GRM will be adopted accordingly for this project. This will include separate tracking of grievances and further sensitization to SEA/SH related grievances. The GM will be presented and explained in detail in the POM.

Due to the COVID -19 pandemic outbreak, during the course of project implementation, limitations to traditional stakeholder engagement activities may be imposed (i.e. exercise social distancing and avoid public gatherings) to prevent and reduce the risk of the virus transmission. In such circumstances, citizen engagement will be performed



as per specifications listed in the World Bank’s Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings. COVID-19 considerations will apply to all applicable project activities (e.g. in person trainings, workshops, public consultations, meetings etc.)

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The standard is relevant. The project will have (i) direct workers hired to implement the project (FBiH PIU and RS PAFPID) and (ii) and contracted workers hired to prepare the Action Plans. The project will not engage community workers nor primary supply workers.

Given that the Project focuses on preparation of multi-sectoral entity-level action plans for health security and that no civil works are envisaged, activities under the proposed Project are expected to have negligible negative impacts related to labor working conditions and SEA/SH risks. Relevant plans will include protocols for any identified sensitive SEA/SH situations.

As per ESS2, where government civil servants are working in connection with the project, whether full-time or part-time, they will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement, unless there has been an effective legal transfer of their employment or engagement to the project. ESS2 will not apply to such government civil servants, except for the provisions of paragraphs 17 to 20 (Protecting the Work Force) and paragraphs 24 to 30 (Occupational Health and Safety). If the employment or engagement of a civil servant was transferred to the Project in accordance with all legal requirements, transferred workers will be subject to all requirements of the ESS2.

Considering the low labor risk, no project level Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be developed. Instead, in order to ensure compliance with the ESS2 the Project Operations Manual (POM) will include adequate provisions and proportionate mitigation measures which will be based on the findings of due diligence on existing labor and working conditions related systems and procedures. In addition, the POM will include required provisions including the establishment of grievance mechanisms (GMs) for Project employees and other consultants to be hired if such a mechanism is not already in place, as well as mandatory signing of a Code of Conduct for all project workers. The POM will also provide guidance on requirements to be incorporated in terms of reference, contracts, and reporting mechanisms to ensure that the activities and outputs are in line with ESS2. Furthermore, labor risks will be addressed in the ESCP.

Despite the applicable national legal framework being aligned with ILO conventions and the principles of ESS2 all firms hired for activities under the Project will be contracted by the Government and will be requested to provide documented evidence that their working conditions are in line with ESS2. This requirement will be reflected in the POM, bidding documents and the actual contracts between the PIU/GoFBiH/GoRS and its providers.

In addition, the Projects Actions Plans will have to ensure health and safety for workers who will implement the Plans and provide adequate mitigation measures in line with the local legislation and the ESS2.



All categories of workers may be involved in activities that raise COVID-19 exposure concerns. To mitigate the risk, the project will overall follow applicable national guidance and WHO guidelines, and the relevant Bank's policies. The POM will also identify risks related to the COVID -19 pandemic and will design appropriate mitigation measures to address those risks, such as controlling entry and exit from workplace, rearranging work tasks or reducing number of workers to allow social/physical distancing, providing appropriate forms of personal protective equipment (PPE) and putting in place alternatives to direct contact – like teleworking or remote work and video conferences wherever possible.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The efficient use of resources in health-care facilities has direct linkages to the economic soundness of the health-care operations. As such, it can be expected that measures on improving resource use and efficiency would be integrated into the plans themselves, primarily due to the possible savings that are implied. The management of medical wastes is also an activity that may incur additional costs to the management of the health-care facilities, but is a segment that prevents spread of infection of all transmissible diseases, in particular those that are considered as emergency situations. Both PIUs have a good track record of assessing medical waste management and providing guidance to the medical facilities under the Emergency Covid-19 Project. The emergency plans will integrate the measures set forth in the World Bank's EHS guidelines, both General guidelines and those for health-care facilities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The proposed Project will neither finance nor support any civil works. No rehabilitation or construction of new infrastructure or other actions that would imply environmental or social risk on the environment or community health and safety are envisaged under the Project. However, the action plans prepared under the Project will address several issues that can have impact on community health and safety (i.e. medical waste management, life and fire safety in health facilities etc.) and must therefore be in compliance with ESS4. Mitigation measures that will ensure compliance, as well as relevant sections of the Covid-19 ESMF will be set forward in the POM. In order to harvest the strengths of the communities and facilitate ownership, the Plans will explore ways of cascading down to community level by e.g. developing communication trees, mapping out of community level services, providing communities with tailored health and safety trainings.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 is not relevant. The proposed Project will not finance any kind of civil works. There will be no land acquisition or any restrictions to land use as result of the activities to be financed by this project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

None of the defined activities have impacts on biodiversity and living natural resources.

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



BiH does not have distinct ethnic, social and/or cultural groups as covered by ESS7. Thus, this standard is not relevant.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

None of the defined activities have impacts on cultural heritage.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

There are no financial intermediaries involved in the Project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

All relevant risks that have been identified are summarized against each of the standards.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

No possible financing partners.

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The POM will include sections that ensure compliance with ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS10 and the WBG ESHS Guidelines, shall be prepared before the Bank Board Approval. The Borrower may also integrate relevant sections of the ESMF into the POM. In addition the ESCP will finalized, consulted, adopted and disclosed by the Bank Board approval.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The POM (WB approved, and disclosed prior to the Appraisal) will contain clear environmental and social assessment requirements for the project activities, including provisions (on Occupational Health and Safety, Community Health and Safety, the General ESHS Guidelines and those specific to Medical Facilities) for compliance with the World Bank EHS Guidelines and the relevant environmental and social standards (ESS1, ESS4, ESS10) of the Emergency Action



Plans for Health Security. Furthermore it will entail adequate provisions and proportionate mitigation measures that will ensure compliance with the ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions.

The ESCP will also entail provisions in regard to adapting the ESMF and GRM developed for the BiH Covid-19 Emergency Response Project, that will be completed during Project implementation.

Trainings will be provided for Relevant Ministry Staff, PIU, PIT, Implementing Agencies and institutes as well as relevant stakeholders on: stakeholder engagement; Familiarization with the WB’s ESF and EHS Guidelines, OHS and community health safety; Emergency response and preparedness; Prevention of COVID 19 spread; and other topics as relevant.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Adanna Deborah Ugochi Chukwuma
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Anne Olufunke Asaolu Recommended on 16-Mar-2022 at 07:31:57 GMT-04:00

Public Disclosure