Early Warning System

WB-P181385

South Sudan Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP)

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Quick Facts

Countries	South Sudan
Financial Institutions	World Bank (WB)
Status	Approved
Bank Risk Rating	A
Voting Date	2023-12-20
Borrower	Government of South Sudan - Ministry of Health
Sectors	Education and Health
Investment Type(s)	Grant
Investment Amount (USD)	$ 117.00 million
Project Cost (USD)	$ 359.50 million

Project Description

According to the Bank’s website, the objective of this project is to to increase access to an essential package of health and nutrition services for the target population, and develop health sector stewardship and preparedness capacity.

Components
Component 1: Provision of Essential Health Services Nationwide
Component 2: Health Systems Strengthening
Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Management
Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response

Early Warning System Project Analysis

The environmental risk rating is substantial at appraisal stage considering the FCV environment; the client's limited capacity to comply with the ESF requirements; & the potential EHS risks associated with components 1, 2 & 3. There are also potential occupational & community health and safety (OCHS) issues across all components. Under Comp.1, the procurement & distribution of essential drugs & medical supplies could result in waste generation (including medical waste, effluents, & plastics) if not managed properly, leading to environmental contamination through open dumping/incineration, which, in turn, result in water, soil and air pollution. The increased outreach & use of mobile health services could also lead to higher fuel consumption and vehicle emissions, contributing to air pollution as well as road and traffic safety risks. Also, to improve access to remote communities, existing health facilities (HFs) or infrastructure might be rehabilitated, which could cause deforestation; and pollution due to generation of noise, dusts, solid & liquid wastes, and associated disposal issues & environmental contamination. The rise in health services delivery may also lead to a higher amount of medical waste, necessitating proper handling and disposal to avoid/minimize/mitigate environmental contamination, and OCHS risks. There are also potential inefficient uses of natural resources, fire & other hazards linked with HFs rehabilitation – natural/man-made, environmental liabilities (such as asbestos), & e-waste issues with ICT if they are not properly managed during the construction & operations phases. Comp. 2 will focus on strengthening South Sudan's health system to facilitate health service access and capacity improvements, including development/updating of policies, strategies, standards and guidelines which may have direct/indirect EHS risks to people and the environment (related with resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management, etc.). It will also support laboratory strengthening, disease control, and procurement & use ICT equipment which could require hazardous and non-hazardous waste management. Further, the use of certain chemicals & biological agents for disease control and prevention during emergency preparations could pose EHS risks if not managed and disposed of properly. Whereas, under Comp 3, developing & maintaining a common monitoring mechanism and databases may require significant energy and data storage resources, contributing to higher carbon footprints and e-waste generation and associated soil, water and air pollution. Further, the need for rapid infrastructure construction and the distribution of relief supplies during emergency response efforts of CERC (Comp. 4) may entail resource-intensive activities that have environmental consequences. Additionally, emergency response operations may generate substantial amounts of waste, including medical waste, damaged infrastructure debris, and relief materials, necessitating appropriate waste management strategies to mitigate EHS risks. There are also potential OCHS risks associated with all components of the project. The Ministry of Health's (MoH), as the direct implementing entity, has limited prior capacity to comply with the ESF requirements in line with the nationwide scope of the project implementation. Also, the legal & institutional arrangements to supervise and enforce EHS compliance with GoSS safeguards policies/legal frameworks and the WB ESF requirements are also weak due to low capacity of the Ministry of Environment. The EHS risk management capacity gap will be addressed through contracting a TPMA, & UNICEF and WHO which will sub-contract local and international NGOs to support the coordination and delivery of health services. The overall required E&S risk assessment and management including client's capacity building will be addressed in detail during the preparation of ESMF & other instruments which are conditions of effectiveness.

Investment Description

- World Bank (WB)

Total Operation Cost: $ 359.50
Total Financing: $ 359.50
of which IBRD/IDA: $ 117.00

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA Grant): $ 117.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds: $ 242.50

Contact Information

World Bank

Amr Elshalakani
Senior Health Specialist

Abeyah A. Al-Omair
Senior Public Health Specialist

Moustafa Mohamed ElSayed Mohamed Abdalla
Senior Health Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Health
Yolanda Awel Deng Awel Deng, Minister of health , anyezam.ad@gmail.com

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Health
Yolanda Awel Deng, Minister of Health , anyezam.ad@gmail.com

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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Bank Documents

- Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) - South Sudan Health Sector Transformation [Original Source]
- Appraisal Project Information Document (PID) [Original Source]
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) - South Sudan Health Sector Transformation Project ([Original Source]
- Official Documents- Disbursement and Financial Information Letter for Grant E287-SS.pdf (English)
- Official Documents- Financing Agreement for Grant E287-SS.pdf (English)
- South Sudan - Health Sector Transformation Project [Original Source]
- South Sudan - Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP) : Climate Change Technical Note [Original Source]
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) - South Sudan Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP) - P18138 [Original Source]

Other Related Projects

- WB-P519227 South Sudan Health Sector Transformation Project (HSTP)