

ESMF ADDENDUM

ADDENDUM TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) FOR CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC) OF THE RWANDA COVID-19 ERP (P178282)

This document is an Addendum to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) for Component 4, the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), of the Third Additional Financing Rwanda COVID-19 ERP (P178282). The EMSF and this Addendum are intended to guide the environmental and social risk management activities of the emergency response component in response to the flooding and landslide damage caused by the heavy rains of the night of the 2nd and 3rd May 2023. The Addendum forms the CERC-ESMF which is part of the Operations Manual for the CERC action.

The project ESMF¹ includes templates in Annex IV “Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Template” for relevant Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) which provide guidance for the construction and operation of healthcare facilities in general. For the small civil works under CERC, the RBC Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) will prepare an ESMP describing the works/activities to be conducted and the associated mitigation measures to be used to avoid or reduce environmental and social risk according to the WB EHS General. This “CERC-ESMF” will outline a screening process built around the positive list of key environmental and social issues and risks. This will be linked to identifying institutional arrangements for oversight of any required additional Environmental and Social (E&S) due diligence and monitoring. The ESMP will also include the additional safety measures in this Addendum, as provided in the following Annexes:

- A. Screening Tool for E&S Risks
- B. Health and Safety Guidelines for Equipping Emergency Shelters and Construction of simple family house
- C. Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Risks and Mitigation Measures for small civil works for Equipping Emergency Shelters and construction of simple family houses

Further information for reference can be found in the following documents:

- National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (2022)²
- UNHCR Emergency shelter standard³
- WBG guidelines for Health Care Facilities
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for autoclaves, incinerators, ventilation and filtration systems, and positive pressure equipment (these should be supplied with the equipment along with the necessary training)

This CERC-ESMF will outline a screening process built around the positive list of key environmental and social issues and risks. This will be linked to identifying institutional arrangements for oversight of any required additional Environmental and Social (E&S) due diligence and monitoring

The Government will seek support from the World Bank to select a list of activities for financing under CERC based on the positive list presented in Table 2 of Procurement Section of The Emergency Operational Manual included in the Financing Agreement as Annex II, as well as priorities identified at the preliminary assessment of the emergency’s impact (damage, needs, both). Likewise, the

¹ https://rbc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/strategy/Covid-19%20ERP%20Vaccine_ESMF_3AF%20P178282.pdf

² <https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=65802&token=1d8fce1eafd916460f5818305e6fadfa83ab9e89>

³ <https://emergency.unhcr.org/emergency-assistance/shelter-camp-and-settlement/shelter/emergency-shelter-standard>

Government may seek advice from the World Bank in the selection of which Project's components will reallocate funds to CERC, if necessary.

The Government will notify officially the Bank of the interest to activate the CERC, summarizing the nature of the emergency. As a second step, an official letter requesting to trigger CERC shall be sent to the World Bank's RWANDA Country Director by the Minister of Finance (MoF), indicating the following information:

- a. Nature of emergency, its impacts (preliminary assessment of damage and/or needs) and confirmation of causal relationship, as supported by the official declaration of emergency, between the event and the need to access the funding through CERC.
- b. Indication of Project's funding to be reallocated to CERC and the distribution of reallocation across components and disbursement categories.
- c. List of emergency activities to be carried out with estimated cost (brief description).
- d. Implementation modalities with respect to decentralized activities if needed.

The Ministry of Finance with support of the sectorial ministries will be responsible for:

- a. Ensuring the delivery of the emergency activities outputs and the attainments of outcomes by facilitating coordination amongst the governmental agencies and institutions participating in the implementation and by addressing coordination issues as they arise;
- b. The screening process that fully assesses whether the CERC proposed financing is not listed in Positive list of goods, services and works (Table 2), or not directly addressed in the existing ESMF.

In order to ensure due compliance with the requirements of the World Bank's ESF, the activities identified in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for financing under CERC will be subject to a review by WB environmental and social risk management specialists, to determine if they are eligible under the framework and in compliance with the procedures used for all activities financed under the project. The screening and environmental management procedures described in the CERC-ESMF addendum will then be utilized. This will allow the possibility to exclude certain activities if the environmental or social impacts are significantly higher, or to include appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. Having the existing ESF screening process in place will also allow a certain degree of flexibility and efficiency in processing potential subprojects or activities.

ANNEX A: Screening Template for Potential Environmental and Social Issues

The table below identifies potential impacts of the proposed activities envisioned under CERC actions. Many of the actions or activities have low or negligible potential negative impacts, such as purchase of equipment or supplies. However, some may have negative impacts that are typical for small construction or rehabilitation activities, such as repair of damaged infrastructure, buildings, schools, clinics or individual houses. The overall environmental and social risk rating for the CERC therefore remains substantial.

Some CERC activities might include demolition, removal, repair, or reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, public buildings, clearing of debris, or other activities, that could have negative impacts if not mitigated. If there is a risk for hazardous materials and /or hazardous materials are detected, the implementing agency would work with the relevant institutions and authorities to determine the best method to dispose of the hazardous waste. As per the CERC-ESMF, the Environment Management Plan (EMP) should include a detailed Hazardous Materials Management Plan. If the implementing agency determines that the waste removal is beyond the capacity of the relevant authority, a contractor should be hired to remove the waste using competitive bidding.

The form below is intended to be used as guidance by the RBC SPIU to screen potential environmental and social (E&S) risk levels of a proposed sub-project or activity, determine the relevance of Environmental and Social Standards, propose its environmental and social risk level, and whether or not an ESMP needs to be prepared for the subproject or activity. ***It is not a substitute for project-specific E&S assessments or specific mitigation plans.***

Subproject/Activity Name			
Subproject/Activity Location			
Subproject/Activity Proponent			
Estimated Investment			
Start/Completion Date			
	Subprojects/Activities	Potential E&S Risks or Impacts	E&S Risk Level
1	Purchase of construction/building materials and supplies	Health and safety risks related to flawed design of infrastructure and equipment, lack of safety measures to prevent traffic accidents during transportation and delivery, Community Exposure to Health Issues, improper Emergency Preparedness and Response	Low
2	Repair and equip shelters/ evaluation and accommodation sites with emergency equipment Electric Power Supply Supply of Safe Water	Increased dust, noise, water pollution, solid/hazardous/Toxic wastes, waste oil/fuels, worker and public health and safety; possible contact with asbestos contamination during repair of damaged old buildings; and land acquisition; and impacts on vulnerable individuals and groups. Potential risks and impacts not foreseen in	Moderate

		this Addendum are elaborated in the WB – general EHS guidelines.	
3	Reconstruction of houses that were completely destroyed;	Same as (2) above	Moderate
4	Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity;	Waste management and disposal	Moderate
5	Disposal of wastes (at shelter site, health center, school), asbestos-based materials, other toxic/hazardous wastes	Increase health risks, need management of waste, toxic materials asbestos-contaminated debris	Moderate to Substantial
6	Temporary toilets for emergency facilities	Hygiene, waste management	Moderate

ANNEX B: Health and Safety Guidelines for Equipping Emergency Shelters and simple family house construction

The following table lists the health and safety risks and impacts associated with small civil works financed by the Bank for retrofitting and rehabilitation of medical facilities **adapted in this Addendum** to guide the repair and equipping shelters and construction of completely destroyed family houses. Potential mitigation measures and references to sources of additional advice and information are provided as guidelines for the RBC SPIU to use in preparing the appropriate environmental instrument such as the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Activity	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Design, Construction and Operation activity – emergency evacuation shelters	The focus on emergency care of evacuees is progressed disproportionately with the need for adequate hygiene and waste infrastructure. Lack or flawed design of infrastructure, equipment and safety measures	Ensure that the designs for emergency evacuation shelter facilities also consider the collection, segregation and treatment of waste. The treatment of shelter waste produced should be collected safely in designated containers and bags, treated and then safely disposed. Open burning and incineration of wastes can result in emission of particulate matter, and result in unacceptable health risks. Best practices in the context emergency evacuation shelters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction using detailed engineering plans and materials to minimize flaws that may lead to structural failures; • effective waste reduction and segregation, ensuring only the smallest quantities of combustible waste types are incinerated • Apply EHSGs to implementation of water supply activities.
Construction activity – emergency evacuation shelters and construction of simple family houses	Safety of Services, Traffic and Road Safety, Community Exposure to Health Issues, Emergency Preparedness and Response Land acquisition for the construction emergency evacuation shelters. Injury during the construction of new buildings or refurbishment of existing buildings.	Follow ESS5 on E&S requirements in situations of urgent need of assistance and incase of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and ESS4 on E&S requirements for Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety, Safety of Services, Traffic and Road Safety, Community Exposure to Health Issues, Emergency Preparedness and Response. Apply ESHGs to implementation of project activities.
Improve access to support disadvantaged vulnerable individuals and groups including the elderly, persons with disabilities and unaccompanied children may need additional support during emergency evacuation activities.	Some vulnerable groups (especially the elderly and persons with disabilities) may have mobility difficulties and difficulties in accessing services during evacuation activities and while living temporary shelters.	Projects should develop and commit to specific actions to ensure disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have adequate and effective support, whether in evacuation shelters or in the community.
Employment of workers	Workers do not receive the medical care needed if injured or fall ill	Contractors should ensure that contracted workers have comprehensive medical insurance. Follow ESS2 on E&S requirements for compliance with labor and working conditions. Apply EHSGs to implementation of project activities for OHS risk avoidance or mitigation.

ANNEX C: Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Impacts and Mitigation Measures for small civil works for Equipping Emergency Shelters and construction of simple family houses

The paragraphs below describe the ESHS risks at each of the stages or phases of small civil works projects. The subsequent matrix describes the associated mitigation measures. The discussion and matrix can be modified to create an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for these types of small works under the CERC.

- Phase 1 - Design and Deployment.** The selection of a site must take into account land ownership and community safety. Given that the CERC objective is to support immediate priority activities, the activities or subprojects with resettlement issues will be avoided. Once a site is being prepared, there must be attention paid to avoid impacts such as controlling runoff, having safe areas for waste storage bins or receptacle storages, and adequate facilities for the collection, storage and eventual treatment of sanitary wastewater. Standard measures to avoid impacts from traffic safety, dust, and noise must be observed, as well as those dealing with occupational health and safety for site workers. Areas with diesel generators may also be used for power or emergency back-up, requiring adequate ventilation, fuel storage, and safety measures. As well, construction waste and debris will need to be disposed of properly.
- Phase 2 - Operations.** Once operational, emergency evacuation facilities will generate high volumes of waste which will need proper treatment and disposal. The emergency evacuation personnel and health and safety of health care workers could be affected by poor waste management practices. Infection control procedures are also of critical importance to prevent or contain infectious disease outbreaks during operations shelter operations.
- Phase 3 - Decommissioning.** After the facility is finished operating as an active shelter, the facility must be adequately sanitized, waste materials removed and disposed of, and supplies and equipment must be safely stored and maintained for future use.

Phase 1 - Design and Deployment

Aspect	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Site selection for construction/ assembly area Construction of 463 Completely Destroyed Houses (with which affected people in high-risk zones will be relocated to); Provision of construction materials to 1,322 Damaged Houses; and Establish and equip 14 evacuation sites with emergency equipment in 14 Districts	There may be anxiety and complaints from those living in or using nearby areas about potential impacts emergency shelters	Conduct community outreach once site has been finalized. Follow the ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Take full consideration of environmental aspects of site and immediately surrounding area to assess the potential for moderate, substantial or risks and impacts for mitigation or even exclusion of the proposed site. Require Service Providers (construction materials, cement, stone, river sand, etc.) to comply with ESS2, ESS3 and ESS4 and the EHSGs.

Aspect	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Hazardous materials handling, storage, use and transportation	The risk of accidental discharge of hazardous products, leakage of hydrocarbons, oils or grease from construction machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the storage of hazardous substances around water bodies • Ensure that storage containers of hazardous substances are always in good condition and tightly closed • Ensure that storage facilities are provided impervious surfaces and bunds to control spill in case of accidental spillage • Develop spill response plan as part of the construction ESMP • Secondary containment for fuels to avoid spill contamination and inspection during operation • Some training in fuel and waste handling should be part of the orientation for workers • Maintain the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials onsite • Apply environmental and OHS measures according to EHSGs • Apply ESS4 measures related to management and safety of hazardous materials.
Construction Wastes and Debris (for hazardous construction waste, apply measures in the previous row above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper storage and/or disposal of materials • Dispersion of materials in nearby canals, ditches, rivers, streets and adjacent properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor shall handle construction materials and waste in accordance with approved procedures. • The contractor should only dispose of materials in areas approved by the relevant authority • The contractor shall contain excavated materials in the vicinity of the worksite within berms to prevent dispersion and sedimentation of drains, wetlands, streets and adjacent properties • In case of accidental waste dispersion, the environmental authority shall be informed, and restoration measures shall be applied • Apply the waste hierarchy as appropriate to reduce waste at activity site, reuse of materials, recycling or properly dispose according to the laws and regulations of Rwanda
Dust and noise from construction activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impaired air quality due to emissions from vehicles and dust generated • Respiratory impacts on site workers, nearby residents and pedestrians • Noise generation from the use of machines and construction equipment with its impact on workers and neighborhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression methods such as wetting materials or slowing work should be employed as needed to avoid visible dust • Gas masks / respirators when working in closed areas such as access manholes, etc. (according to approved procedures) • Document requirements and standards in the Contract • Hearing protection for working around machinery where the noise exceeds 85 dB (according to approved procedures) • The location of noisy machinery (including generators) should be positioned away from sensitive sites such as schools' hospitals, residential areas etc., where this is not

Aspect	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		<p>possible, design and implement a schedule in hours to mitigate excessive noise risks and impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain vehicles and Contractors machinery according to maintenance requirements.
Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of heavy trucks and equipment may cause traffic problems and create unsafe situations for local motorists. • Unauthorized entry of local persons may place them in jeopardy if they are on work locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a Traffic Management Plan is in place where this might be an issue. • Ensure that sites are properly barricaded during construction and temporary pedestrian walkways are provided when required • Restrict hospital staff and public from going to the construction site during and outside working hours by placing posters, reflecting tapes and erecting barriers. • Contractor must develop a Community Health and Safety Plan (CHSP) as part of the C-ESMP. • Apply ESS4 measures for risks related to infrastructure and equipment and safety and safety of services.
Worker health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidents to workers on the construction site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train workers on prevention of accidents and managing incidents. • Development and implementation of OHS Plan (part of C-ESMP) that complies with relevant requirements including the EHS General • Workers must wear protective gear. • Provide first aid kit and emergency plan for accidents or incidents • Proper supervision of the construction workforce.
Water pollution from runoff or infiltration of wastes on different sites where facilities or equipment may be deployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogging of ditches or drains with sediment or silt • Fouling of waterways with pollutants of any kind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the ground where the facility or equipment will be placed by compacting, lining, coating, and otherwise ensuring it is impervious to water infiltration or percolation. • Sensitize the workers to appropriately manage construction materials and wastes • Use berms, silt traps or silt fences, pits or other measures to ensure that any runoff from the site is controlled.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper handling of waste could expose nearby communities or workers to infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Plan for handling any items during the site preparation

Phase 2 - Operations

Aspect	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Community Health and Safety	Unhealthy interaction of evacuees with residents around the shelter Risks and impacts related to Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety, Safety of Services, Traffic and Road Safety, Community Exposure to Health Issues, Emergency Preparedness and Response	Control and restrict access to the shelter and guidance from the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA). Some CERC activities might include demolition, removal, repair, or reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, public buildings, clearing of debris, or other activities, that could have negative impacts if not mitigated. If there is a risk for hazardous materials and /or hazardous materials are detected, the implementing agency would work with the relevant institutions and authorities to determine the best method to dispose of the hazardous waste. As per the CERC-ESMF (this Addendum), the Environment Management Plan (EMP) should include a detailed Hazardous Materials Management Plan. If the implementing agency determines that the waste removal is beyond the capacity of the relevant authority, a contractor should be hired to remove the waste using competitive bidding.
Occupational Health and Safety	Injury of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff and workers on how to use PPE and ensure there is adequate supply • Regularly monitor performance and conduct maintenance of equipment • Train staff in infection control and SOPs for equipment. • Follow ESS2 for guidance on labor and working conditions.
Non-hazardous liquid and solid waste	Unintended mixing of wastes, vector control, waste and debris accumulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate liquid and solid wastes where possible • Construct the septic tank and soak-pit according to the design specifications as provided in the Rwanda Building Control Regulations (2012). • The latrines or septic tank and soak pit site should be regularly monitored and serviced to prevent problems or overflow • Ensure that wastewater disposal is adequately budgeted for maintenance • Follow ESS3 for guidance on waste management.
Traffic Management and Access Control	Unauthorized entry to emergency shelter facility of vehicles or persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control visitor access and movement into and out of the shelter facility and surrounding areas • Establish dedicated loading and unloading areas for supply vehicles and emergency vehicles.

Phase 3 - Decommissioning

Aspect	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Shelter clean-up	Risk of infection from contaminated runoff, dust, or soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incinerate or bury contaminated solid waste and dispose ash in approved site• Remove or seal and encapsulate any wastewater system elements• Follow ESS3 for guidance on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
Contaminated equipment	Risk of infection or poisoning from contaminated shelter service equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide appropriate PPE for staff for cleaning equipment used in all areas of the shelter management.• Follow ESS3 for guidance on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management