Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 01/30/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00436
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>P169677</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Project Name
Promoting Human Capital in Health in El Salvador

#### Practice Area (Lead)
Health, Nutrition & Population

#### Financing Instrument
Investment Project Financing

#### Estimated Appraisal Date
1/30/2020

#### Estimated Board Date
3/16/2020

#### Borrower(s)
Republic of El Salvador

#### Implementing Agency(ies)
Ministry of Health

#### Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objectives (PDO) are to: (i) strengthen health promotion behaviors among children aged 0-7 and their mothers during preconception and gestation; ii) strengthen the early identification of risks and developmental delays in children aged 0 to 7; and (iii) improve the provision of quality health care services.

#### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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]

By supporting Plan Cuscatlán and Crecer Juntos, the proposed project will directly benefit children from 0 to 7 years of age (16.9 percent of the population) and women of reproductive age (33.5 percent of the population). The Project is expected to improve the capacity of health facilities at the national, regional, and municipal levels that provide care to the targeted population groups by certifying their provision of care. The Project will support system development activities at all these levels, and it will strengthen the referral capacity from the Primary Health Care level (PHC) to the Secondary Health Care level (SHC).
The project interventions will also benefit health sector staff by strengthening their capacity and making additional resources available to achieve the goals of Crecer Juntos. The staff at primary health care level and in hospitals (doctors, nurses, and other health facility staff) will also benefit from training, improved working conditions and additional resources to allow them to operate at a higher level and provide a better quality of care. In addition, some of the Project’s interventions have a public good intrinsic value and will benefit the entire population, such as the regulatory and system governance components, the communication campaigns to raise awareness about ECD and nutrition, and health promotion efforts aimed at preventing risk factors.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

While the project will be implemented nationally, actions will be rolled out in a progressive manner, starting in 15 municipalities where the mayors have already made a commitment to providing specific health services and in health networks where the World Bank has an existing health operation. The exact locations of infrastructure activities to be financed by the project have not been identified at this stage, but it is expected that these will take place in existing health facilities, laboratories, maternal houses, and schools across selected municipalities, which will be chosen based on their readiness to develop, expand, and strengthen the programs. All civil works are expected to consist of rehabilitation activities in already built infrastructure. As the project is national in scope, Indigenous Peoples will be beneficiaries. In addition, some of the selected municipalities will likely be in areas where indigenous peoples meeting the criteria of ESS7 are present or have collective attachment to the project area.

The project is not expected to escalate personal, communal or interstate conflict, crime or violence. However, El Salvador’s high levels of contextual violence constitute a threat to the promotion of healthy environments. El Salvador has one of the highest violence rates in LAC in three domains: domestic violence, sexual violence against women, and street/gang related violence. The continued violence threatens the growth and human development of the population. El Salvador ranks in the top 5 countries worldwide for homicide rates. In the Central American region, the country had the highest homicide rate, with 81.2 homicides per 100,000 people in 2016. Young males are more likely to be victims of homicide, and women are more likely to experience violence by someone they know. Gender-based violence is highly prevalent in El Salvador. In 2017, at least 10880 acts of violence against women were committed, which is equivalent to a rate of 599.4 per 100,000 women.

D.2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The proposed project will be implemented by the Ministry of Health (MINSAL, for its acronym in Spanish) through a Project Management Unit within MINSAL (UGP, for its acronym in Spanish). The UGP will be responsible for the implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of project activities as well as for the environmental and social compliance measures. The UGP will have an environmental and social unit responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the measures contained in the ESF instruments. The MINSAL has some prior experience implementing Bank financed projects in compliance with the Bank’s IPF environmental and social safeguards policies. This experience draws upon a number of already completed health related projects, such as the Earthquake Emergency Recovery and Health Services Extension Project (P067986) and the Strengthening the Public Health Care Project (P117157).
While MINSAL has prior experience working with World Bank safeguard policies, this is the first project it will implement under the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The Borrower’s capacity to manage environmental and social risks will be further assessed during project preparation to determine any capacity gaps and specific training needs in relation to the ESF. Specific capacity building measures agreed between the Bank and the Borrower, such as additional training, are included in the ESCP.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Environmental Risk Rating

The environmental risk rating for the project is considered moderate. The project will invest in training and capacity building activities to strengthen human capital in El Salvador, rehabilitation infrastructure of health facilities, laboratories, maternal houses and schools, and the procurement of medical and laboratory equipment and supplies. Some civil works are expected, mostly small scale, for the rehabilitation of already existing infrastructure. Key environmental risks and impacts are expected to be site-specific, short-term and reversible. Some of the anticipated potential impacts may include: (i) generation of solid waste from residual construction materials; (ii) management and disposal of biomedical waste; (iii) nuisance related to dust generation, vibration and noise; and (iv) occupational health and safety hazards for the workforce.

Social Risk Rating

The project’s social risk is considered moderate. The project is expected to have mostly positive social effects from improvements in maternal and child health services. Social risks include exacerbating existing inequalities if barriers to access to health services for vulnerable beneficiaries including indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, those living in contexts of violence, LGBTI people, and migrants are not properly mitigated. In addition, contextual crime and violence in the country, including high prevalence of GBV, can make project activities and access to project benefits more difficult. Other risks include community health and safety impacts from management of medical equipment and construction impacts from civil works.

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:*

Based on the scope of the project’s activities, which include service delivery, technical assistance, capacity building, infrastructure interventions, and procurement of medical and laboratory equipment, for which exact locations are not yet known, the Borrower has prepared, based on consultations with main stakeholders, a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in line with the Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards and the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The draft ESMF includes the following:
(i) A project-level Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) that identifies broad baseline social and environmental conditions, and potential environmental and social risks, impacts, and opportunities associated with the proposed activities, and formulates generic mitigation, management and monitoring measures to address the likely impacts related to interventions aimed at strengthening Maternal Health Care Services (MCH), promoting Early Childhood Development (ECD) for newborn children, and improving the health of children from 4-7 years of age, as well as strengthening governance and quality in the provision of public health care. In particular, from the social perspective, the ESA identifies the need for a strong focus on adapting activities to vulnerable contexts, including due to contextual crime and violence and in work with vulnerable groups.

(ii) Screening procedures to classify specific subproject activities according to their environmental and social risks and impacts and determine the content of the environmental and social management instruments to be developed based on the scope and scale of the activities to be financed, including whether an indigenous peoples plan needs to be prepared for specific subprojects;

(iv) A description of how mitigation measures for working in vulnerable contexts and with vulnerable groups will be incorporated in specific project activities. In particular, project measures to mitigate risks related to contextual violence, including domestic and gender-based violence.

The draft ESMF has been disclosed both in country and on the Bank’s website.

In addition to the ESMF, the Bank and Borrower prepared a draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The necessary measures that the project will need to address during project implementation are included in this plan. The ESCP covers all measures and actions to ensure compliance with the ESF and the project’s social and environmental instruments. Implementation details, including monitoring and reporting activities, are also included in the draft ESCP.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The Borrower has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) identifying, in a disaggregated manner, project-affected parties, and other interested parties. Project-affected parties identified include fertile age women and children from 0-7 years old, as well as health personnel. Vulnerable affected parties include women and children, migrants, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities. Other interested parties include civil society organizations, unions, and academic and professional organizations. The SEP also describes timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders, including measures to facilitate participation of vulnerable groups, throughout the life-cycle of the project, including during project implementation and in the context of subprojects. The SEP also describes the range and timing of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured.

During preparation, the Borrower has carried out consultations between December 16 and 20, 2019, with key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, civil society organizations, unions, and MINSAL staff. Feedback from these consultations was used to better understand barriers to access to project benefits and generate measures to address them and take advantage of opportunities for greater inclusion of vulnerable groups. A more detailed
description of these consultations can be found in the SEP. The Borrower has experience carrying out consultations under World Bank projects and understands the need of robust stakeholder engagement and wide-ranging consultation at the national level for the project. If risks for stakeholder engagement are identified for specific locations during implementation, measures including the help of third-party facilitators will be considered to facilitate stakeholder engagement, and the project’s ESRC may be revised accordingly.

The project will use MINSAL’s existing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the national level, which has been revised during project preparation and included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This review of the GRM addresses issues that had previously been identified by MINSAL, including accessibility of different stakeholders, socio-cultural adaptations for indigenous peoples, escalation mechanisms, confidentiality of complaints, and public trust in the system.

The draft SEP has been disclosed both in country and on the Bank’s website.

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

Worker categories under ESS2 that may be relevant in the project include direct, contracted, and community workers. Civil servants with pre-existing labor arrangements that will be involved in the project are not covered by the LMP, except in relation to occupational health and safety and provisions related to forced and child labor. In addition, the borrower may employ workers directly for activities in component 1 and civil works in health centers and schools may involve contracted workers. In addition, if community-based activities are implemented, these may involve community labor. The project will not hire children and will abide by the national legal framework and international regulations regarding child labor. The borrower has prepared draft Labor Management Procedures (LMP) to identify the different types of project workers that are likely to be involved in the project. The draft LMP also makes reference to occupational health and safety measures and contains a description of a worker grievance redress mechanism. The final version of the LMP will be disclosed before project effectiveness.

Prior to the adoption of the operations manual and once more information becomes available, the LMP will be updated to include:

(i) A more detailed description of the types of project workers and how they will be managed in requirements of national law and ESS2, including the requirements of ESS2 that apply to government civil servants (paragraphs 17-20 and 24-30).

(ii) An Occupational Health and Safety Plan (OHS) to ensure the health and safety of workers during the construction phase of subprojects. Some OHS hazards to be addressed, may include among others: (i) falls from heights; (ii) electric shocks; and (iii) failure to use proper protective equipment. The legal framework of El Salvador has a specific law for the Prevention of Risks in Workplaces that provides a good foundation for the HSP that will be developed. This plan will include procedures for safety measures in relation to physical and chemical hazards in the workplace,
emergency preparedness and response procedures, training and incident monitoring and reporting. OHS issues related to the Labor Management Procedures are considered in the generic ESMP, TORs and bidding documents as needed.

(iii) Reference to the measures to address any potential risks and impacts that may arise from the interaction between project workers and local communities, are included in the project MGAS.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The rehabilitation of health facilities, laboratories, and maternal houses, as well as the use of some medical and laboratory equipment, may generate impacts in the form of pollution to air, water and soil. The project will apply pollution prevention measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy, and water and energy efficiency measures for the construction and operational phases of the project activities under Component 1 and 2.

Construction material: All construction materials needed for the rehabilitation activities (sand, stones, timber, etc.) will be obtained from licensed quarries and certified timber suppliers.

Waste management: Construction waste will include mostly waste from debris and hazardous waste such as hydrocarbon oils from construction machinery and vehicles. Any waste generated by the construction activities will be disposed according to national regulations and international best practices. Biomedical waste is also expected during the operational phase of the project specifically for health facilities and laboratories, as well as during the functioning of specific medical and laboratory equipment. The site-specific ESMPs that are necessary as identified by the ESMF (and included as an annex to Construction Contracts) will include specific measures and requirements for the management of construction and biomedical waste for all project activities as necessary. The ESMPs will also include specific considerations for waste management that could potentially contain asbestos or any other dangerous materials. The ESMF includes screening processes to determine the type of waste that will be generated from the use of medical and laboratory equipment during the operation phase.

Air emissions and noise: These will be generated during the construction phase from the use of heavy vehicles, machinery, and construction activities. The ESMF considers specific mitigation measures which include dust suppression and vehicle maintenance to minimize the impact of air emissions and noise.

Water: Some of the project activities may include small rehabilitation works to improve water quality in health facilities. The ESMPs will include specific mitigation measures resulting from these activities.

Energy efficiency measures such as efficient lighting, cooling, heating, and other energy efficiency equipment, as well as water efficiency equipment will also be considered during the construction and operational phase of the project.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) estimations will not be required for the project given the type of activities to be financed.
ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The project is expected to have positive impacts on community health through improved delivery of health services and promotion of healthy environments. The project includes rehabilitation activities of already existing infrastructure which may imply community exposure to risks associated with dust, noise, vibration and increased vehicular traffic and change of traffic patterns impacting road safety conditions.

The Borrower will ensure that plans are in place to mitigate these risks and that these are aligned to the requirements of ESS4, national legal requirements, relevant EHS Guidelines, and other Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) taking into consideration safety risks to third parties and affected communities, as well as the concept of universal access when feasible. During operation, project activities related to medical and laboratory services may carry the potential for community exposure to hazardous materials, substances, and waste including but not limited to biomedical waste, biological samples, and use of chemicals (reagents). The ESMF includes specific measures to mitigate the risks and impacts on community health from these hazardous materials, and to be included in the generic ESMP and any subsequent site-specific ESMPs.

Given the small scale of proposed civil works, labor is likely to be available locally. However, the screening checklist in the ESMF identifies the need for outside labor, and if this is the case, site-specific ESMPs will contain specific measures to mitigate the risks of labor influx. The screening checklist in the ESMF assesses the security risks of site-specific activities and the potential need for security workers to protect personnel or property. If such is the case, the specific ESMP will outline how the provisions of paras 24-27 of ESS4 will be followed. The ESMF includes provisions to identify the need for security forces and provides general guidelines for security force management.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project’s civil works include minor construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of buildings, which will not involve land acquisition or restrictions on land use. Any proposed subproject that involves impacts covered under ESS5 will be screened out using the screening checklist in the ESMF.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The specific locations of the health facilities, laboratories, and maternal houses to be intervened are still to be determined. However, given that works will consist only of rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, which is likely to be located in already intervened areas near settlements, in rural or urban settings, it is not expected that any of the project activities will have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity or natural resources. The ESMF includes specific measures and screening processes to be considered at subproject level to ensure that all infrastructure works do not take place on or adversely impact biodiversity and environmentally sensitive areas, particularly in natural or critical habitats.

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

According to the most recent census, there are around 14,300 indigenous peoples in El Salvador, representing about 0.7% of the population. As the project is national in scope, Indigenous Peoples will be beneficiaries. In addition, some
of the health centers selected for infrastructure interventions may be located in areas where indigenous peoples fitting the definition of ESS7 may be present or have collective attachment to the project area.

The Borrower has prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework for the national level interventions based on consultation with nationally representative indigenous organizations, including CCNIS. The IPPF identifies barriers to access and develops measures to ensure project benefits are culturally pertinent, including in relation to the intercultural health system in indigenous territories, the awareness of health staff working in indigenous territories about indigenous, rights, traditional and intercultural health, and the participation of traditional authorities and the communities. The IPPF also describes how measures to address these barriers and discriminatory practices against Indigenous Peoples within health services are integrated into project design. In addition, the IPPF includes procedures for the preparation of specific indigenous peoples plans for infrastructure subprojects that may be located in areas where there are indigenous peoples present.

The draft IPPF has been disclosed both in country and on the Bank’s website.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
At this stage, the project is not expected to have negative impacts on cultural heritage, whether it is tangible or intangible as all civil works are expected to take place on existing infrastructure. Some health facilities, laboratories and maternal houses to be rehabilitated may be located in historical buildings. The ESMF includes screening procedures and guidelines for the preparation of management plans in case infrastructure interventions are carried out in historical buildings.

The IPPF required under ESS7 analyzes the relevance for the project of traditional medicinal knowledge of indigenous people.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
The standard is not relevant. FI’s are not part of this project.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks
No other relevant project risks are anticipated for this project.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways**
No
This policy is not triggered as the Project will not work in International Waterways.

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**
No
This policy is not triggered as the Project will not work in disputed areas.
### III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</strong></td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish and maintain an organizational structure with qualified and experienced staff and resources to support management of E&amp;S risks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT</strong></td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare, adopt and implement an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will include an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) for the Project, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</strong></td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Borrower will prepare the following generic plans and include them as an annex to the ESMF, in a manner acceptable to the Bank:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Solid Waste Management Plan for domestic and hazardous waste (medical / hospital / laboratory) including measures for the management and disposal of asbestos and other hazardous materials during the demolition/remodeling of existing facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wastewater Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</strong></td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Occupational Health and Safety Plan for project activities, as well as for communities surrounding the project's areas of influence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Security Personnel Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protocol for Temporary Relocation of Health Centers (if necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Code of Conduct for Workers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Traffic Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cultural Heritage Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Procedures for fortuitous cultural findings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participation and Consultation Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency and Contingency Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS</strong></td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monitoring and supervision plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Complaints and claims plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Security personnel management plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen any proposed subproject and other Project activities in accordance with the ESMF prepared for the Project, and, thereafter, draft, adopt, and implement any Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), as required, in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</td>
<td>08/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS**
Ensure that the contractors prepare project-specific ESMPs (contractor ESMPs) and other plan as required and have the capacity to and comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts. 08/2020

**CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
In the event of an emergency which leads to activation of the Contingent Emergency Response of the Project under Component 5, the necessary instruments and measures will be developed as required prior to undertaking of the emergency response activities, to ensure compliance with the ESSs. 08/2020

**ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION: Update, adopt, and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).</th>
<th>04/2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Establish, maintain and operate a grievance mechanism (GRM), as described in the SEP.</td>
<td>04/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Provide quarterly reports to the Bank on the functioning of the GRM.</td>
<td>08/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES Develop and implement Labor Management Procedures (LMP), in a manner acceptable to the Bank.</th>
<th>08/2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR PROJECT WORKERS Establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP and in a manner consistent with ESS2.</td>
<td>08/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS) MEASURES Develop and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures, including measures on emergency preparedness and response, as part of the ESMPs, in accordance with the ESMF.</td>
<td>08/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Waste management measures will be developed and thereafter implemented, including training, for contractors. These measures will be a part of the ESMPs to be prepared in accordance with the ESMF.</th>
<th>08/2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT: Resource (including energy and water) efficiency and pollution prevention and management measures will be developed. These measures will be a part of the ESMPs.</td>
<td>08/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESS 4 Community Health and Safety**
### TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY
Adopt and implement measures and actions to assess and manage traffic and road safety risks as required in the ESMPs to be developed in accordance with the guidelines contained in the ESMF. 08/2020

### COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY
Prepare, adopt, and implement measures and actions to assess and manage risks and impacts to the community including in relation to behavior of Project workers and any risks of labor influx as part of the ESMPs. 08/2020

### Site-specific Emergency Response and Preparedness Plans as part of the ESMPs
08/2020

### SECURITY PERSONNEL
Develop and implement measures and actions as part of the ESMPs to assess and manage the risks to human security of project-affected communities and Project workers that could arise from the use of security personnel. 08/2020

### ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

### ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
Measures to avoid or address negative impacts on biodiversity and natural resources as a result of infrastructure activities will be included in subproject’s ESMPs. 08/2020

### ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
Prepare, adopt, and implement Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) consistent with the requirements of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) td for the Project and ESS7, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. 08/2020

Adopt and implement the arrangements for adaptation the grievance mechanism for indigenous peoples, as required under the IPPF and further describe such arrangements in the respective IPPs. 08/2020

### ESS 8 Cultural Heritage
Prepare, adopt, and implement a chance finds procedure as part of the ESMPs. 08/2020

### ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries

---

**B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts**

**Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?** No

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**
None.
IV. CONTACT POINTS

World Bank
Contact: Amparo Elena Gordillo-Tobar   Title: Sr Economist (Health)
Telephone No: 458-9761   Email: agordillotobar@worldbank.org

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: Republic of El Salvador

Implementing Agency(ies)
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Amparo Elena Gordillo-Tobar
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Valerie Hickey Cleared on 29-Jan-2020 at 20:34:48 EST