

EBRD COVID-19 Resilience Framework - Environmental and Social Assessment Training Programme



Video 7 – Healthcare infrastructure and pharmaceuticals



June 2020

Introduction

Introduction

The purpose of this training video is to illustrate how EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2019) and the accompanying Performance Requirements can be applied during an environmental and social assessment of a Project within the healthcare and pharmaceutical sector.

The example used is the construction and operation of a new hospital in Central Asia.

Introduction to the example

Key facts:

- Part of the site previously used for the repair of vehicle engines. Remaining land was not developed
- Construction involves multiple companies working at the same time with the total workforce peaking at 2,000
- Accommodation provided to the workforce
- Project located in a seismic hazard zone
- Operational workforce of 3,000 personnel



Application of the PRs

EBRD Performance Requirement		Applicability and justification
1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Yes – category B Project. The Client completed an Environmental and Social Assessment even though an EIA was not required under national legislation.
2	Labour and Working Conditions	Yes – due to the presence of a workforce and multiple primary suppliers to provide goods and services, and from accommodation being provided by the Client to the workforce. Contractor management is required.
3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Control	Yes – from the use of resources (water, materials, fuels, aggregate), generation of noise and air emissions during construction, potential for contaminated land to be present, the generation of air emissions from medical waste incineration during operation, use of third-party waste facilities, generation of wastewater effluent.
4	Health, Safety and Security	Yes – from the use of road vehicles, hazards to workforce and local communities from construction works, design of structural components in relation to the identified seismic hazard.
5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Yes – whilst land was owned by the state it was being used for general access by local people from nearby communities.
6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Yes – from the clearance of land which was previously undeveloped where vegetation was present.
7	Indigenous Peoples	No – there are no people in the project area that meet the PR7 applicability criteria.
8	Cultural Heritage	Yes – as there will be significant excavations and earth movements.
10	Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement	Yes – a comprehensive public disclosure and consultation process was undertaken due to significant stakeholder interest in project (local employment during construction and operation, improved access to medical services).

Introduction to the example

Using the Project we will explore the application of:

- PR2: Labour and Working Conditions
- PR4: Health, Safety and Security



Task 1 – Review of existing documentation

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The following was requested from the Client:

PR2: Labour and Working Conditions

- Details of the Project's workforce
- Human resources policies and procedures
- Supply chain assessment
- Example worker contract
- Worker code of conduct
- Worker grievance mechanism and recent records

PR4: Health, Safety and Security

- Risk assessment and register
- Natural hazards assessment
- Construction occupational health and safety plan
- Procedures for high-risk activities
- Contractor management plan
- Interface management plan
- Emergency preparedness and response plan
- Security management plan, and accompanying policies and procedures

Task 2 - Site visit and discussions

Worker welfare facilities



Worker accommodation

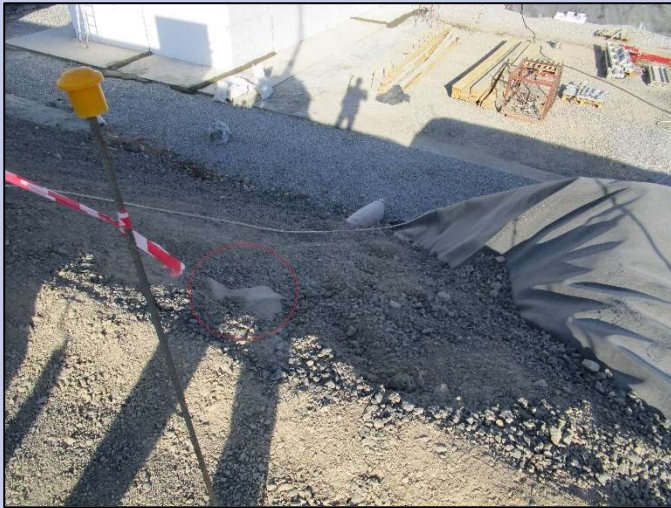


Worker accommodation



- Fire exit blocked
- Lack of routine inspections in accordance with management system
- Reflects safety culture
- Lack of a storage area for equipment and construction materials

Groundworks and excavations



Working at height



Construction site traffic management



Hot works



Emergency preparedness and response

- Project is large, complicated and in an active earthquake zone
- Large workforce with multiple contractors and simultaneous operations
- Emergency plan only considers fire and there is no formal fire safety studies or audit. It does not define responsibilities or include a clear process of escalation
- Subcontractors are responsible for their own emergency resources
- No centralised emergency response team, drills or register of who is working on-site at any one time
- The local emergency services are under-resourced



Task 3 – Analysis and reporting using the EBRD format

Task 3 – Analysis and reporting using the EBRD format

The following gaps were identified that needed to be addressed in the ESAP:

1. Complete a risk assessment of child and forced labour in supply chain companies.
2. Update policies and procedures to prevent violence and bullying in the workplace.
3. Identify migrant workers to check their terms of employment.
4. Inform workers of their rights under national legislation and PR2.
5. Improve workforce accommodation and welfare facilities, and undertaking regular inspections (refer to EBRD guidance document on workers accommodation).
6. Implement a worker grievance mechanism to include:
 - Range of worker languages used
 - Measures to raise awareness
 - Allow anonymous complaints
 - Senior management analysis of grievances.

Task 3 – Analysis and reporting using the EBRD format

The following gaps were identified that needed to be addressed in the ESAP:

1. Permit to Work system for high-risk activities.
2. Assess risk of worker exposure to soil contamination.
3. Prepare an earthworks procedure (stability, shoring, access, inspection).
4. Avoid works at height where possible (hierarchy of hazard control).
5. Ensure only competent persons erect and inspect scaffold
6. Improve gas cylinder storage, condition and use.
7. Ensure hot works have suitable screens, fire prevention and that suitable PPE is specified, supplied and used.
8. Designate and segregate vehicle and pedestrian routes. Use one way circulation where possible. Install signage and train drivers/workers
9. Manage and schedule deliveries to avoid congestion and marshalling of trucks on public highways.
10. Strengthen the Emergency Plan to cover all likely scenario's including earthquakes. Clearly define responsibilities between organisations and process for escalation. Plan and conduct drills covering possible scenario's. Consider and control risks to local communities.
11. Centrally coordinated emergency response equipment and form a centralised emergency response team.

Application of the PRs

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**Prepared by Environmental and Social Advisory Services Limited (ESAS)
for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

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