



COVID 19

**CONTINGENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT
- CERC**

Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF)

**Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Education
Information and Communication Technology Agency
Disaster Management Center
National Disaster Relief Services Center**

June 2020

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Abbreviations

ASMP	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCU	CERC Coordination Unit
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CERC SC	CERC Steering Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Designated Account
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EOM	Emergency Operations Manual
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEM	General Education and Modernization
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IBRD	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance, Economy and Policy Development
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Presidential Secretariat
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SSNP	Social Safety Nets Project
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction and Background

This document is intended to provide guidance to project teams in addressing key environmental and social issues associated with the implementation of project activities under multiple Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC) of the Sri Lanka portfolio in response to various sectoral Emergency needs brought on by the COVID-19 Pandemic in Sri Lanka. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Sri Lanka has requested the Bank to activate several CERCs in the existing portfolio to finance a set of emergency activities for COVID-19 response (Table 1). The funds from several project CERCs will be “pooled” into one Designated Account (DA) to finance a common emergency action plan and same activities. The CERC pool will be covered by one Emergency Response Manual, one Emergency Action Plan, one consolidated Procurement Plan with key information, which are available online with access to all implementing units, and eventually developed to facilitate public views and feedback. During implementation, the respective PMU will update their procurements in their own STEP platform. The safeguards due diligence process will be managed via this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which has been developed to cover the CERC financed activities defined in the CERC Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

This ESMF will support in designing mitigation measures that are implementable in the context of the specific activities for which the CERC financing will be used. As all projects that will be implementing activities under the CERC Pool have standalone Environmental and Social Safeguards Instruments, this document will be used in conjunction with the detailed guidance provided in each of those respective instruments when conducting environmental and social due diligence as per the World Bank’s safeguards policies, and National Environmental and Social regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka.

This ESMF emphasizes the importance of careful scenario planning, clear procedures and protocols, management systems, effective communication and coordination, and the need for high levels of responsiveness in a changing environment. It recommends assessing the project activities, putting in place mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the chance of infection, and most importantly planning what to do if either project workers become infected or the work force includes workers from proximate communities affected by COVID-19.

Table 1: Sectoral Activities to be Financed Via the CERC EAP

Main Areas		LKR Mn.	US\$ Mn.
1	Agriculture - Support agriculture and food security during COVID -19	3,512.40	18.68
2	Education - Establish a system for tele-education and e-learning for school and university students	985.28	5.24
3	ICT - Establishment of a platform for the government to implement home-based-work	1,084.93	5.77
4	Transport - Support public transport to implement sanitation and physical distancing measures and SLTB Operating costs and introduce pre-paid cards for busses operate within the Western Province	4,550.33	24.20
5	Disaster Management - Flood response support during COVID-19	302.72	1.61
6	Project Management	94.02	0.5
	TOTAL	10,529.68	56.00

Annex 1 and **Annex 2** present a detailed outline of the sectoral activities to be financed under the CERC as per the EAP.

2 Project Coordination & Implementation Arrangements

Overall Oversight: The Presidential Secretariat (PS) will provide overall oversight and monitoring for the implementation of CERC activities as the PS also coordinates the Presidential Task Force for COVID-19 Response. A CERC Steering Committee (CERC SC) will be established under Presidential Secretariat to provide overall oversight, monitor implementation progress and decide on critical multi-sectoral actions to address implementation challenges.

CERC Coordination Unit (CCU): The overall CERC Implementation/Facilitation will be carried out by the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Policy Development (MoF). The MoF will establish a small coordination cell, CERC Coordination Unit (CCU) within the Project Management Unit of the World Bank funded Social Safety Nets Project (SSNP) under the MoF and designate a CERC coordinator (part time basis) to facilitate overall implementation. The Coordination Unit will have a FM officer and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer on part time basis to support the CERC Coordinator in his role to facilitate CERC implementation by the implementing agencies. CERC Coordinator will report to the PS on implementation progress and key issues to be resolved at Steering Committee level. The responsibilities of the CERC Coordination Unit include:

- i. Open the Project Designated Account (DA) in the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) and establish the signatories to operate the account;
- ii. Organize and facilitate the CERC SC meetings as mentioned in paragraph 16, above. Provide the participants on the progress made under the various components, including financial progress. Keep minutes of the meetings;
- iii. Collect annual budgets and detailed work plans from the various implementing agencies under the CERC and prepare a consolidated report to be submitted to the CERC SC for approval. Circulate the approved budget and work programs to the PS, MoF and other relevant Ministries and Agencies and the World Bank. Follow up on the work programs and report to the CERC SC;
- iv. Follow up project progress with the various participating Ministries and Agencies and collect the quarterly/bi-annual progress reports and submit to the World Bank and relevant Ministries, including providing summaries to the CERC SC. Maintain the project M&E system to monitor project progress and to ensure that the agreed Development Objectives and Indicators are met;
- v. Submit withdrawal applications including Direct payment and UN withdrawal applications;
- vi. Making payments for the CERC activities implemented by other agencies, especially when there is no WB PMU as far as possible;

CERC Steering Committee: The committee will be chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Policy Development or a senior official designated by Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Policy Development and meet monthly for the first three months and quarterly thereafter. Members will include representatives from: Presidential Secretariat, MoF; Department of National Planning (NPD); Department of National Budget (NBD), Department of External Resources (ERD),

Department of Project Management and Monitoring (DPMM); Ministry of Transport Services Management (MoTSM); Ministry of Mahaweli, Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development; Ministry of Education; Disaster Management Center (DMC); National Disaster Relief Services Center (NDRSC) and Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA).

Implementing Agencies: Implementation of project activities under the CERCs in the respective areas will be conducted by the respective Project Implementing Agencies and PMUs of the World Bank financed operations as summarized in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Summary of CERC Implementation Responsibilities

Main Area	Implementing Agency	Implementation Responsibility			Fund Transfer, where required
		Procurement	FM	Safeguards and M and E	
Agriculture	MoA; ASMP PMU	ASMP PMU	ASMP PMU	ASMP PMU	MoF to MoA
General Education	MoE - GEM Implementing Unit	GEM Implementing Unit	GEM Implementing Unit	GEM Implementing Unit	MoF to MoE
ICT Home-Based-Work System	ICTA	ICTA	ICTA	ICTA	MoF to ICTA
Transport	MoTSM	MoTSM	MoTSM	MoTSM	MoF to MoTSM
Disaster Response	DMC	DMC	MoF CCU	MoF CCU	MoF CCU will make payments to vendors

Each of the projects, via which respective CERC activities will be implemented, have fully functioning PMUs or project implementation arrangements through existing Ministry staff. The procurement of the activities identified under the CERC operation will be entrusted to these PMUs or line Ministries based on their expertise and nature of business. Implementation of activities under CERC EAP will not necessitate additional staffing for the PMU as the existing staff can provide the necessary support. If any PMU needs additional staff that will be facilitated through staff hired on short-term basis. The Presidential Secretariat, through the Presidential Task Force will provide the strategic oversight and monitoring of implementation. As the ICTA does not have a respective PMU a focal point will be allocated who will be responsible for ensuring due diligence requirements as outlined in this ESMF. The focal point should be in place within a period of 1 month of the CERC Pool activation. The project PMUs for all respective operations, already have safeguards staff in place for Environment and Social.

3 Eligible Activities under CERC

Activities financed under CERCs will be limited to provision of critical goods and services, as well as repair or reconstruction of damaged infrastructure outlined in a positive list in the Emergency Operations Manual (EOM) and reiterated below (Table 3). Land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources and livelihoods is not anticipated.

It is also unlikely that changes to the existing safeguards instruments of the respective projects will be required. However, if necessary, the safeguards instruments will be updated if the emergency activities do not fall within the scope of the existing instruments. It is unlikely that emergency works will trigger new safeguards policies, however, if required, new instruments will be prepared, consulted upon and disclosed; per the requirements of OP 10.00 level 1 restructuring requirements.

It is recommended that the following types of subprojects are not financed via the CERC and therefore should be considered as part of the adopted "Negative List":

- New civil works and infrastructure construction.
- Sub-projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats such as sensitive ecosystems.
- Activities that could dangerously lead to the exposure of sensitive/critical/vulnerable habitats
- Construction of large new infrastructure within or directly adjacent (in buffer zones) to protected areas.
- Activities that may cause, or have the potential to result in, permanent and/or significantly damage to nonreplicable cultural property, irreplaceable cultural relics, historical buildings and/or archaeological sites;
- Activities that could lead to invasion or spread of weeds and feral animals or the use of toxic chemicals, intensive use of pesticides.
- Activities that will result in involuntary land acquisition or resettlement;
- Activities that will require or involve purchase, application or storage of pesticides or hazardous materials and use of land that has disputed ownership, tenure or user rights.
- Illegal Activities as defined specifically under the Forest Ordinance and Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance.

Table 3: Positive list of goods, non-consulting and consulting services and works

Item
Goods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and supplies. • Personal Protective Equipment. • Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers. • Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/daycare substitution. • Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school. • Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants. • Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles. • Vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs) – (only eligible for import reimbursement). • Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue). • Risk communications and IEC materials. • Wildlife capture materials. • Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.). • Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries). • Water pumps and tanks for water storage. • Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems. • Equipment, tools and supplies for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries.

- Feed and veterinary inputs (vaccines, vitamin tablets, etc.).

Services

- Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities including case management.
- Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns.

Works

- Refurbishment of infrastructure including, but not limited to water supply, transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication in response to the pandemic.
- Refurbishment of public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings in response to the pandemic.

Emergency Operating Costs

- Incremental expenses by the Government for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an emergency. This includes, but is not limited to: costs of staff attending emergency response, operational costs and rental of equipment.
- Cash transfers to vulnerable groups.

4 Environmental and Social Issues with CERC Activities

The CERC ESMF will support the activities of the CCU and respective project PMUs in environmental and social due diligence and management of environmental and social risks and issues associated with the design and implementation of the activities to be financed under activated CERC components to address the COVID-19 emergency. The main project ESMFs provides guidance for environmental and social assessment of constituent activities including construction of infrastructure works and includes templates for preparation and implementation of relevant Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

The table below (Table 1) describes in summary the potential environmental and social risk level and associated impacts of the proposed activities. A detailed list of project activities is presented in Annex 1.

Sectors and Activities to be financed	Associated E and S Risks	Associated Environmental Impact	Associated Social Impact
Agriculture	Moderate	There will be minor	Equitable distribution of

Sectors and Activities to be financed	Associated E and S Risks	Associated Environmental Impact	Associated Social Impact
Interventions financed will involve both the procurement of goods and small civil works associated with the installation of storage facilities for Small Scale Farmers for Onion, Mungbean, Groundnut and Cowpea		reversible, site specific environmental impacts associated with civil works when installing small scale storage units which include noise, dust, waste generation and occupational health and safety of labor.	seeds among poorest and most vulnerable, ensure good quality seeds are provided through awareness building, access and consultation, The location of storage facilities on Government owned land to avoid triggering of land acquisition or involuntary resettlement, community health, GBV risks.
<p>General Education</p> <p>The associated interventions under the education sector will involve the procurement of goods and payment of media costs for the broadcasting of educational programming via local media. The goods include the procurement of equipment and supplies for Tele-Education Which can include both software and hardware.</p>	Low	The immediate environmental impacts of these activities are low. There may be associate e-waste generation in the long term that will need to be managed via national regulatory requirements and cradle to grave provisions in which are already part of contractual documents.	Risks related to social inclusion and ensuring equitable access to poorest and most vulnerable groups are low as different media such as e-courses, television and postal services is to be provided. Risks to be minimized for the poorest who are unable to afford electronic communication for e-learning through supply of education materials or concessions to access digital devices.
<p>Information and Communication Technology (ICT)</p> <p>Project interventions will focus on strengthening the public sectors remote operations via establishment of video conferencing facilities at Ministries and Government Institutions, establishment of a cross Government Digital Document Management System and cross Government Email and Collaboration Solution for the Government and the implementation of 2nd Zone for Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) and the National Data and Identity Interoperability Platform. The associated interventions will all be consultancy services for development of the technology packages and procurement of</p>	Low	The immediate environmental impacts of these activities are low. There may be associate e-waste generation in the long term that will need to be managed via national regulatory requirements and cradle to grave provisions in which are already part of contractual documents.	Ensure suitable training for effective use of ICTA. Privacy and protection of data, specifically data related to national identity.

Sectors and Activities to be financed	Associated E and S Risks	Associated Environmental Impact	Associated Social Impact
goods which would involve video conferencing and IT equipment as well.			
<p>Disaster Management The activities will finance goods such as thermometers, first aid kits, and PPE including disposable masks, boots and gloves, power banks, cleaning equipment and ration packs as well as purchase of fuels for operation of machinery and vehicles.</p>	Moderate	While project interventions will have low overall impacts there will generation of waste associated with the use of PPE that will have to be manage in line with sound waste management principles as guided by the WHO.	Risks are to poorest and most vulnerable, specifically children, elderly, women headed households – ensure access to safe, secure shelter. Equitable access to resources during a disaster, GBV issues minimize through safe and secure access to water and sanitation, and shelter, community health and safety issues – minimize spread of disease in temporary camps through provision of adequate water and sanitation.
<p>Transport CERC activities will support the purchase non-contact IR thermometers for temperature detection for Buses. Provide PPE such as ace masks & hand gloves for the SLTB drivers and assistants. Procurer Sanitizer spray machine for 300 bus terminals as well as PPE in the form of protective overall kits.</p>	Moderate	While project interventions will have low overall impacts waste associated with the use of PPE will have to be manage in line with sound waste management principles as guided by the WHO.	Equitable access to required PPE, adequate distribution and access to hand sanitizers for public transport vehicles, community health and safety.

Activities and actions with low potential environmental and social risks require no further safeguards actions during project implementations. Those with moderate potential risks will be managed using the guidance provided with sub-instruments in the form of a civil works or operational ESMPs which will be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank. The ESMP will also include measures for health and safety measures in response to COVID-19, and special arrangement for community engagement, management of risks of GBV and grievance resolution in the context of social distancing for curbing community transmission of COVID-19 infections during operations. Additional guidance on the management of E-Waste in the long term as per national provisions are presented in the Sections below.

5 Management of Environmental and Social Risks

5.1 Management of Impacts Associated with Minor Civil Works

All sub-projects/activities with small civil works will undergo a rapid environmental and social screening and ESMPs will be prepared prior to the initiation of the bidding process for these activities. The

screening form to be used should be extracted from the respective project Environmental and Social Safeguards Instrument. These documents will describe and prioritize mitigation measures, corrective actions and monitoring measures necessary to manage the impacts and risks identified in the screening assessments, the template for ESMPs is presented in **Annex 3**.

The project will ensure that all works contracts will include the ESMPs, and the cost of implementing the ESMPs will be identified as an item in the Bill of Quantities for the respective contracts of physical interventions. Guidance on minimal provisions to be included in contracts in line with the respective ESMPs is presented in **Annex 4** via the Environmental and Social Guidelines for Small Civil Works. This guidance notes can be included either in the form on contractual provisions via civil works contracts or used to prepare construction ESMPs that should be implemented by the entity implementing the construction work.

The ESMPs will be kept as simple as possible, clearly describing adverse impacts, concrete mitigation actions, timelines and responsible persons for implementing identified measures. Basic elements of an ESMP are;

- a. A description of all possible significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are likely to arise due to the project;
- b. A description of planned mitigation measures, and how and when they will be implemented;
- c. A program for monitoring with measurable indicators that will allow to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation actions;
- d. A description of who will be responsible for implementing the ESMP;
- e. A cost estimate and source of funds.

The referred guidance in the **Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) Health and Safety Guidelines for Sri Lankan Construction Sites** must be adopted during COVID-19 outbreak, which is in line with World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

In addition, the World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, social, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to construction and is available via the following link.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

Both these documents provide guidance for the preparation of ESMPs.

5.2 Management of Impacts Associated with Waste Generation

For all CERC activities that involve interventions that will lead to the generation of the following kinds of waste the presented management measures should be used in communication efforts during operation and as operational guidelines. Agencies using the procured goods will be responsible for ensuring management of waste generated.

5.2.1 Waste Generated Via the Disposal of PPE:

- All measures stipulated in the following guidelines on management of disposal masks, gloves and other PPE will be followed at all times.
 - Ministry of Health Sri Lanka Guidelines
 - Operational Guidelines on Preparedness and Response for COVID 19. Outbreak for Work Settings-Interim Guidance 17th April 2020.

- WHO Guidelines
 - Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), issued on February 27, 2020.
 - Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19, issued on March 19, 2020.

At minimum the above guidelines will be communicated by the PMUs to project agencies that will use PPE that will be procured via the CERC activities.

5.2.2 Long Term E- Waste Generation When Project Procured Goods May be Replaced or Damaged.

Electronic Waste or E-waste includes obsolete or broken electrical or electronic devices. In Sri Lanka the Hazardous Waste (Scheduled Waste) Management rules were first announced under the National Environmental Act in 2008 under the Gazette Extraordinary 1534/18. As per this regulation, E – Waste has been categorized as a scheduled waste and every generator, collector, stores, transporter, recover, recycler and disposer should obtain a license from the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). The CEA in collaboration with the other stakeholder companies has initiated a program to collect and discard all electronic items, by introducing e-waste collection points island wide. The CEA has mandated that the E – Waste should be given only to authorized collectors. At the time any E-waste is being disposed the government agencies should take all measures to ensure that the regulatory requirements stipulated by the CEA are duly followed.

5.3 Contingency Plan and Communications

All CERC PMUs will develop a contingency plan following the WHO guidelines and the World Bank requirements for each district to put in place procedures in the event of COVID-19 reaching the area or already there. The contingency plan will be developed in consultation with national and local healthcare facilities, to ensure that arrangements are in place for the effective containment, care and treatment of workers who have contracted COVID-19. The contingency plan will also consider the response in the event of infection among the workforce, community transmission is taking place and when it is likely that access to and from a target area will be restricted to avoid spread of COVID-19. The Covid-19 contingency plans should be prepared within a maximum period of 3 months post the Covid-19 pool activation.

The contingency plan will be lucid to GBV risks screening and putting in the corresponding measures to prevent and mitigate the SEA/SH risks. The contingent incidents will be duly registered with the GRM with observations of anonymity protocol. The EAP will have contingency budget for any possible referral services available in the beneficiary areas.

The CERC PMUs will ensure effective communications to reduce the risk of stigma or discrimination, and to ensure that individual's roles and responsibilities are clear. The preparation measures and contingency plans should be communicated widely. Workers, sub-contractors, suppliers, adjacent communities, nearby projects/workforces, and local healthcare authorities will be made aware of the preparations that have been made. When communicating to the workforce, their roles and responsibilities will be outlined clearly, and the importance for their colleagues, the local communities and their families that the workers follow the plans will be stressed. Workers will be reassured that there will be no retaliation or discrimination if they self-isolate as a result of feeling ill, and with respect to the compensation arrangements that are in place under CERC. Further guidance on preventing social stigma as a result of COVID-19 is available at

- <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/covid19-stigma-guide.pdf>.

The Contingency Plan will be developed in consideration of the potential challenges with the project staff and workers in COVID-19 situations including health and safety of the workforce as well as the beneficiary communities.

5.4 Management of Project Workers and Labors

The proposed CERC activities under each sector, will involve various types of direct and indirect workers. This will include not only the MoF officials but other hired workers in the form of consultants and community members. The frontline workers, such as transport operators, agriculture extension staff, staff and officials of project PMUs and implementing agencies, contractors involved in small civil works.

5.4.1 Management of Occupational Health and Safety

Measures should be put in place for protecting workers from exposure to the virus that causes Covid-19 depending on the type of work performed and exposure risk. Employers will adapt infection control strategies based on a thorough hazard assessment, using appropriate combinations of engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent worker exposures. Guidance on specific protocols to be adopted by HCFs during the Covid-19 response can be found in WHO and World Bank guidelines presented in **Annex 5**, and **the Sri Lanka Operational Guidelines on Preparedness and Response for COVID 19 Outbreak for Work Settings-Interim Guidance 17th April 2020** issued by the Directorate of Environmental Health, Occupational Health and Food Safety- Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Services. In addition, **Annex 6** presents, ready to print information posted for workplaces in all 3 languages issued by the Ministry of Health and must be displayed in all project agencies, PMUs and also referred to in communication to labor and communities. Further material that provides information on protocols can be downloaded for distribution among workers in relation to Covid-19 via <https://hpb.health.gov.lk/en/covid-19>.

Each CERC PMU should identify measures to address the COVID-19 situation. What will be possible will depend on the context of the project activities: the location, existing resources, availability of supplies, capacity of local emergency/health services, the extent to which the virus already exists in the area. A systematic approach to planning, recognizing the challenges associated with rapidly changing circumstances, will help the project put in place the best measures possible to address the situation. PMUs should refer to guidance issued by relevant authorities, both national and international (e.g. WHO). Addressing COVID-19 at a project site goes beyond occupational health and safety and is a broader project issue which will require the involvement of different members of a project management team.

(a) Assessing Workforce Characteristics

- Breakdown of workers temporarily hired (i.e. workers from the community), and government officials. Where possible, there should be health check before employment, as workers that may be more at risk from COVID-19, those with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk.
- Consideration should be given to ways in which to minimize movement in and out of site to avoid workers returning home to affected areas.
- Consideration should be given to requiring workers lodging in the local community to move to separate lodging facility (subject to availability) where they would be subject to the same restrictions.

- Workers from local communities, who return home daily will be more difficult to manage. They should be subject to health checks regularly and at some point, circumstances may make it necessary to require them to either use accommodation on site or not to come to work.

(b) Entry/Exit to the workplace and Checks on Commencement of Work

Entry/exit to the work site should be controlled and documented for all workers and officials. Possible measures may include:

- Establishing a system for controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points (if they do not already exist). Entry/exit to the site should be documented.
- Training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviours required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID-19 specific considerations.
- Training staff who will be monitoring entry to the site, providing them with the resources they need to document entry of workers, conducting temperature checks and recording details of any worker that is denied entry.
- Confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work. While procedures should already be in place for this, special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk. Consideration should be given to demobilization of staff with underlying health issues.
- Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.
- Providing daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures, using demonstrations and participatory methods.
- During the daily briefings, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell.
- Preventing a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from returning to the site for 14 days or (if that is not possible) isolating such worker for 14 days.
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days.
- All rental vehicles should be parked in a secured place and no unauthorized use should be allowed until the contract is over.

(c) General Hygiene

Requirements on general hygiene should be communicated and monitored, to include:

- Training workers and staff on site on the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, how it is spread, how to protect themselves (including regular handwashing and social distancing) and what to do if they or other people have symptoms (for further information see [WHO COVID-19 advice for the public](#)).
- Placing posters and signs around the site, with images and text in local languages.
- Ensuring handwashing facilities supplied with soap, disposable paper towels and closed waste bins exist at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas; where there is a toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces. Where handwashing facilities do not exist or are not adequate, arrangements should be made to set them up. Alcohol based sanitizer (if available, 60-95% alcohol) can also be used.

- Where work sites include both men and women, ensure separate and adequate washroom/toilet facilities are provided on work sites including labour camps (if required) for women and men.
- Review worker accommodations, and assess them in light of the requirements set out in [IFC/EBRD guidance on Workers' Accommodation: processes and standards](#), which provides valuable guidance as to good practice for accommodation.
- Setting aside part of worker accommodation for precautionary self-quarantine as well as more formal isolation of staff who may be infected.

Standard WHO suggested hygiene protocol:

Persons with symptoms should:

- Wear a medical mask, self-isolate, and seek medical advice as soon as they start to feel unwell. Symptoms can include fever, fatigue, cough, sore throat, and difficulty breathing. It is important to note that early symptoms for some people infected with COVID-19 may be very mild;
- Follow instructions on how to put on, take off, and dispose of medical masks;
- Follow all additional preventive measures, in particular, hand hygiene and maintaining physical distance from other persons.

All persons should:

- Avoid groups of people and enclosed, crowded spaces;
- Maintain physical distance of at least 1 m from other persons, in particular from those with respiratory symptoms (e.g., coughing, sneezing);
- Perform hand hygiene frequently, using an alcohol-based hand rub if hands are not visibly dirty or soap and water when hands are visibly dirty;
- Cover their nose and mouth with a bent elbow or paper tissue when coughing or sneezing, dispose of the tissue immediately after use, and perform hand hygiene;
- Refrain from touching their mouth, nose, and eyes.

(d) Cleaning and Waste Disposal

Conduct regular and thorough cleaning of all site facilities, including offices, accommodation, canteens, common spaces. Review cleaning protocols for key construction equipment (particularly if it is being operated by different workers). This should include:

- Providing cleaning staff with adequate cleaning equipment, materials and disinfectant.
- Review general cleaning systems, training cleaning staff on appropriate cleaning procedures and appropriate frequency in high use or high-risk areas.
- Where it is anticipated that cleaners will be required to clean areas that have been or are suspected to have been contaminated with COVID-19, providing them with appropriate PPE: gowns or aprons, gloves, eye protection (masks, goggles or face screens) and boots or closed work shoes. If appropriate PPE is not available, cleaners should be provided with best available alternatives.
- Training cleaners in proper hygiene (including handwashing) prior to, during and after conducting cleaning activities; how to safely use PPE (where required); in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).
- Any medical waste produced during the care of ill workers should be collected safely in designated containers or bags and treated and disposed of following relevant requirements (e.g., national, WHO). If open burning and incineration of medical wastes is necessary, this should be for as limited a duration as possible. Waste should be reduced and segregated, so that only the smallest amount of waste is incinerated (for further information [see WHO interim guidance on water, sanitation and waste management for COVID-19](#)).
- All vehicles should be cleaned thoroughly with disinfectants after returning to the parking facilities.

Disposal of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): If PPE is exposed to infectious materials during use (e.g., body fluids from an infected person) the PPE is considered contaminated and the wearer should remove it promptly, using proper removal procedures. It is essential that used PPE is stored securely within disposable rubbish bags. Based on the PPEs quality, the PPEs need to be burnt or washed or buried. Otherwise, these bags should be placed into another bag, tied securely, marked (with date) and kept separate from other waste within the room. This should be put aside for at least 72 hours before being disposed of as normal.

(e) Local Medical and Other Services

Given the limited scope of project medical services, the project may need to refer sick workers to local medical services. Preparation for this includes:

- Obtaining information as to the resources and capacity of local medical services (e.g. number of beds, availability of trained staff and essential supplies).
- Conducting preliminary discussions with specific medical facilities, to agree what should be done in the event of ill workers needing to be referred.
- Considering ways in which the project may be able to support local medical services in preparing for members of the community becoming ill, recognizing that the elderly or those with pre-existing medical conditions require additional support to access appropriate treatment if they become ill.
- Clarifying the way in which an ill worker will be transported to the medical facility and checking availability of such transportation.
- Establishing an agreed protocol for communications with local emergency/medical services.
- Agreeing with the local medical services/specific medical facilities, the scope of services to be provided, the procedure for in-take of patients and (where relevant) any costs or payments that may be involved.
- A procedure should also be prepared so that project management knows what to do in the unfortunate event that a worker ill with COVID-19 dies. While normal project procedures will continue to apply, COVID-19 may raise other issues because of the infectious nature of the disease. The project should liaise with the relevant local authorities to coordinate what should be done, including any reporting or other requirements under national law.

(f) Instances or Spread of the Virus

WHO provides detailed advice on what should be done to treat a person who becomes sick or displays symptoms that could be associated with the COVID-19 virus (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus \(nCoV\) infection is suspected](#)). The project should set out risk-based procedures to be followed, with differentiated approaches based on case severity (mild, moderate, severe, critical) and risk factors (such as age, hypertension, diabetes) (for further information see [WHO interim guidance on operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#)). These may include the following:

- If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on site.
- The worker should be transported to the nearest health facilities to be tested.
- If the test is positive for COVID-19 or no testing is available, the worker should continue to be isolated. This will either be at the work site or at home. If at home, the worker should be transported to their home in transportation provided by the project.

- Extensive cleaning procedures with high-alcohol content disinfectant should be used in areas where the worker was present, prior to any further work being undertaken in that area. Tools used by the worker should be cleaned using disinfectant and PPE promptly disposed of.
- Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Family and other close contacts of the worker should be required to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- If a case of COVID-19 is confirmed in a worker on the site, visitors should be restricted from entering the site and worker groups should be isolated from each other as much as possible.
- If workers live at home and has a family member who has a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19, the worker should quarantine themselves and not be allowed on the project site for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms.
- Workers should continue to be paid throughout periods of illness, isolation or quarantine, or if they are required to stop work, in accordance with national law.
- Medical care (whether on site or in a local hospital or clinic) required by a worker should be paid for by the employer.

(g) Training and Communication with Workers

Workers need to be provided with regular opportunities to understand their situation, and how they can best protect themselves, their families and the community. They should be made aware of the procedures that have been put in place by the project, and their own responsibilities in implementing them.

- It is important to be aware that in communities and amongst workers without access to project management, social media is likely to be a major source of information. This raises the importance of regular information and engagement with workers (e.g. through training, town halls, toolboxes) that emphasizes what management is doing to deal with the risks of COVID-19. Allaying fear is an important aspect of work force peace of mind and business continuity. Workers should be given an opportunity to ask questions, express their concerns, and make suggestions.
- Training of workers should be conducted regularly, as discussed in the sections above, providing workers with a clear understanding of how they are expected to behave and carry out their work duties.
- Training should address issues of discrimination or prejudice if a worker becomes ill and provide an understanding of the trajectory of the virus, where workers return to work.
- Training should cover all issues that would normally be required on the work site, including use of safety procedures, use of construction PPE, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct, taking into account that work practices may have been adjusted.
- Communications should be clear, in three languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English), based on fact and designed to be easily understood by workers, for example by displaying posters on handwashing and social distancing, and what to do if a worker displays symptoms.

5.4.2 Measures for ensuring equitable access to information and services

- Work with organizations supporting people with disabilities, elderly, women, children, GBV survivors, etc., to develop messaging and communication strategies to reach them.

- Mobilize public health workers, social workers, religious leaders, ‘Friends of Facility’ committees and community leaders to ensure consistent and correct messaging reaches even vulnerable groups in hard to reach areas.
- Prepare messages and materials in English and local languages (Sinhala and Tamil) and in accessible formats, like braille/large print, signed videos, text captioning for hearing impaired, letter or handbill/leaflets for poorest who have no access to digital media etc.
- Design information and communication materials in a child-friendly manner to engage children, especially targeting children in quarantine facilities, in rural areas, in institutions/orphanages and remand homes.
- Through proper messaging, address issues of stigmatization and discrimination of people affected by the virus and other groups such as health staff, tour operators etc. and also messages to address fears around being sent to quarantine centres.
- Strengthen existing mechanism for information dissemination and services to provide targeted information, psycho-social support and medical advice to vulnerable groups
- Develop training modules, slide sets and videos for training of health workers, other field level social workers with regards to understanding the needs and caring for vulnerable groups.
- Training and capacity building of health staff and equip health centers with specialized health services required to treat health conditions of the elderly, those with chronic diseases, the disabled etc.
- Training for social welfare workers and other field level staff to ensure proper isolation, treatment and transportation of suspected cases and avoid spread within homes - particularly from the poor households.
- Development of protocols/code of conduct at HCFs, quarantine centers, isolation centers on dignified treatment and on minimum servicing requirements, including treatment of vulnerable patients in a dignified manner, irrespective of gender identity, religion, ethnicity, age, etc.
- Project will enforce specific protocols/code of conduct including training of health staff in treating vulnerable patients in a dignified manner irrespective of their gender, religion and ethnicity.
- Provide ambulatory services, mobility support for community health workers (especially, female health workers), and personal and protective equipment (PPE) to undertake field level follow up and support, in particular to those who are self-isolated or quarantined in their homes.
- Mobile clinics and ambulatory services made available in rural areas with priority given to vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen institutional capacities of eldercare centers, centers for people with special needs and orphanages, including through provision of PPE, hygiene supplies, and logistical support through easy access to testing and essential medicines.
- Engage public health inspectors and public health midwives to reach out to vulnerable groups during planned home visits.
- Referral system for vulnerable persons requiring financial support to other social support/protection schemes and if needed and feasible, financial support to poor households through cash transfers

5.4.3 Measures for addressing GBV, SEA/SH Risks and Impacts

World Bank Group’s ‘Technical Note on SEA/H for HNP COVID Response Operations,’ Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s ‘Interim Technical Note: Protection From Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) during COVID-19 Response,’ ‘The COVID-19 Outbreak and Gender: Key Advocacy Points from Asia

and the Pacific’, ‘UN Women, 2020 and the COVID-19 resources to address gender-based violence risks’, will be used as a guide towards the design and implementation of measures. The project will also partner with agencies such as UNICEF who are supporting risk communication and have the expertise on issues of GBV, child protection and reaching vulnerable communities, may also be leveraged to provide technical assistance and capacity building support as needed.

- Communication campaign related to specific issues women face during the pandemic, including safeguarding and responding to SGBV and child abuse.
- Publicly post or otherwise disseminate messages clearly prohibiting SEA/SH during the provision of health care. Key messages to be disseminated will focus on : i) No sexual or other favor can be requested in exchange for medical assistance; ii) Medical staff are prohibited from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse; iii) Any case or suspicion of sexual exploitation and abuse can be reported to [the hotline, GRM or citizen engagement/feedback mechanism].
- Ensure community sensitization and awareness raising materials are available and visible in local languages (Sinhala and Tamil), with clear information on how to report SEA/SH/GBV. Communication materials and methods should be accessible for women and girls or other groups who are at risk of SEA (in particular persons with disabilities).
- Prepare and implement GBV/SEA/SH and child protection protocols at health centres, especially in isolation centres. Liaise with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs for guidance on protocols and contact services at district and divisional level to report cases of GBV/SEA/SH and child abuse.
- Establish minimum accommodation and servicing requirements to meet the needs of people with disabilities, women (especially, pregnant women), elderly, chronically ill, etc.
- Attend to the specific needs of female health care workers beyond personal protective equipment (e.g., menstrual hygiene, transport when changing shifts and returning home).
- Train on first responders (i.e. Health workers) who are part of the outbreak response with the basic skills to respond to GBV.
- Make information available to health service providers on where GBV psychosocial support and emergency medical services can be accessed.
- Ensure that the Project GRM will have a mechanism for confidential reporting with safe, ethical and survivor-sensitive documenting of GBV issues.

6 Consultation and Community Engagement

Given the restrictions imposed on public gatherings and meetings, nuanced planning is necessary to ensure that stakeholder engagement and consultation activities fully comply with local COVID-19 behavior protocols while enabling meaningful communication, consultation, and discussion. The stakeholder engagement plan should specify where and how the stakeholders affected by the project or related to it can be reached, and which resources are required to enable their meaningful participation. Available options like WhatsApp, Telegram, Viber, mobile SMS, radio, posters, pamphlets, virtual consultations, working with identified trusted local individuals (i.e. Government Agents, religious leaders, village elders/leaders), and local organizations/ CSOs will be resorted to for community consultation and citizen engagement. The World Bank guidance notes on stakeholder engagement and consultation will be followed for community engagement in the Context of COVID-19 pandemic.

Communication and engagement activities under this CERC will also follow the publication from the WHO “Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) readiness and response to the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)” which will guide messaging about the COVID -19 preparedness and response measures under the CERCs and give broader guidance and checklists for national level communication during different phases of a disease outbreak. Further steps to take include:

- Communication with stakeholders and communities (CBOs) should be clear, regular, based on facts and designed to be easily understood by the general public.
- Ensure communication materials are in a language understood by local communities (Sinhala and Tamil).
- Means used for communication should take into account the ability of different members of the community to access information, and ensure that communication reaches all groups including the elderly, disabled, and vulnerable.
- Community/local CBOs should be made aware of procedures put in place at site to address issues related to COVID-19. This should include all measures being implemented to limit contact between workers and the community.
- Contractors shall implement on site Grievance Redress Mechanisms along with an established procedure to address complaints from community or workers. Contractors shall inform community and workers of the GRM in place, contact information and procedure for making complaints in languages understood by the community.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) established under the main projects will be expanded and strengthened to accommodate grievance handling related to activities implemented under the CERCs, prior to the implementation of CERC related activities. MoF’s CERC Coordination Unit (CCU) will monitor grievance channels, public information mechanisms for COVID related complaints and queries, and direct any health and COVID-19 related queries to the Department of Health and track their resolution. Additionally, the GRMs available to the PMUs overseeing the World Bank financed projects can be accessed as well to make CERC activity related complaints. In that context, the PMUs for the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP), General Education Modernization Project (GEM) have project related GRMs to which complaints can be made. Complaints related to Transport and Government Home Based Work Platform can be made to MoTSM and ICTA respectively, each of which will form small implementation teams, led by a Project Manager. GRM in CERC-related activities will be made available to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by aggrieved and interested persons. The GRMs for CERC activities should:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances (within 24 hours);
- Forward complaint to relevant agency for assessment and action as necessary, including the PMU (within 3 days);
- Respond to stakeholder to communicate decision and check adequacy (within 10 days);
- Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (within 14 days);
- Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

- However, it must be recognized that CERC-related activities often need to be undertaken as a matter of urgency, and that any CERC-related GRM must provide for timely resolution of critical issues, with non-critical issues able to be deferred until after the activities have been completed.

Civil works related grievances may be minor and revolve around nuisances generated by construction such as noise, dust, vibration etc. These should be resolved on site by the operational manager, who should adopt a good faith and flexible approach within the constraints of undertaking the CERC-related activity.

Concerns related to personal or community safety should be given high priority with operation manager adopting a precautionary approach wherever practical.

The operational manager will maintain a GRM registry which shall record:

- i. Details and nature of complaint,
- ii. Date,
- iii. Corrective actions taken in response to the complaint.

It is vital that appropriate signage is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated hazard.

If the grievance is not remedied to the acceptance of the complainant, the Operations Manager shall convey the complaint details to the respective PMU or the MoF CERC Coordinating Unit for recourse.

8 Safeguards Compliance Monitoring and Reporting

Supervision of final ESMPs implemented for the CERC activities subprojects, along with other aspects of the project, will cover monitoring, evaluative review and reporting in order to achieve, among others, the following objectives:

- Determine whether the project is being carried out in conformity with environmental and social and legal agreements,
- Identify issues as they arise during implementation and recommend means to resolve in time,
- Recommend changes to the proposed concept and the project design, as appropriate, as the project evolves, or circumstances change; and identify the key risks to project sustainability and recommend appropriate risk management strategies.

An appropriate environmental and social supervision plan will be developed, aiming to ensure the successful implementation of an ESMF across the project and will be shared with the World Bank. The environment and social team based in the PMU will be responsible for overall monitoring of the ESMF implementation up to the project closure and transfer for management to the designated authority.

Compliance monitoring comprises of on-site inspection of the construction activities to verify that measures identified in the ESMPs are included in the clauses for contractors are being implemented. This type of monitoring is similar to the normal technical supervision tasks ensuring that the Contractor is achieving the required standards and quality of work. Photographic documentation of non-compliance as well as best practices will be used as a means of recording implementation conditions efficiently, in addition to written evidence.

A standard Environmental and Social Compliance Monitoring Checklist for Project Activities is presented in **Annex 7**.

A compiled compliance monitoring summary will be submitted to the World Bank on a quarterly basis from the commencement of the CERC interventions by the respective Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMUs in parallel to overall project monitoring updates.

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND OF CERC FINANCED ACTIVITIES AS PER THE CERC EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

1. Activities to be Financed by CERC

The Government has prepared a response and recovery plan with short to medium term interventions covering health, social protection, agriculture, education and transport sectors and the delivery of public services remotely using ICT solutions. The Government has prioritized: a) agricultural crop production to strengthen food security; b) General Education - tele education and e-learning; c) provide essential public transport services; d) prepare for flood response during COVID 19; and e) ICT platform for public sector home-based work, to be financed by the Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERCs) of World Bank projects and this emergency action plan details out the arrangements for implementation of prioritized emergency activities.

A) Agricultural Crop Production to Strengthen Food Security: The impact of the COVID-19 on entire agriculture sector is massive and this has caused dire impacts on livelihoods of rural populations. Even if the actual impact of COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture has not yet completely evaluated, the actors and factors in the production and delivery systems in food production had been affected disrupting the entire value chains. The less integration with the global value chain has also influenced on the performance of the sector. According to global forecasting by the WFP, it has been estimated that the proportion of people under hunger is going to be doubled to 250 mn in years to come with the up rise of this pandemic situation. Therefore, strengthening this sector is of utmost importance task ahead to ensure food security of the nation while capturing the potentials in the overseas demand. In line with this, government has proposed immediate as well as medium term initiatives to address this situation.

National Food Production Drive: National Food Production Drive was introduced by the Government as an immediate intervention to produce selected number of crops locally to minimize dependence on imports, particularly, green gram, maize, black gram, lentils, chili, potato, onion etc. These crops have been imported heavily spending a large amount of foreign exchange.

The present move in agriculture with COVID-19 pandemic approaches towards import substitution for essential food crops while harnessing the maximum of the comparative advantage that the country would deserve for capturing the overseas market. Accordingly, boosting of untouched food crop agriculture is expected to be promoted from Yala 2020 as an immediate strategy for selected 15 crops. The required inputs such as planting materials/ seed, fertilizer and required technology will be provided for farmers on concessionary terms. The seeds of the 15 essential crops will be provided at cost free to those cultivating up to ½ acres and at 50 % of the cost for those who are having extent from ½ acre to 5 acres. In addition, knowledge and extension services, post-harvest measures and technology, enhanced storage facilities are among the planned activities.

The Ministry of Mahaweli, Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development has included several urgent short-term initiatives under the CERC financing. These activities include: i) Provision planting material of selected crops for farmers; ii) knowledge dissemination and scaled up extension services; iii) provide packaging materials; and iv) repair and rehabilitation of storage facilities.

b) General Education – support tele education and e-learning: Considering the existing COVID-19 outbreak, the Government has closed all schools in the country as a safety measure in order to avoid spreading of corona virus among students. Therefore, it is essential to take necessary actions to continue education process/activities when they are staying at home, using different techniques and enabling

students and teachers to utilize the time in an effective manner. In this background implementation of several programs such as e-learning, tele-education are essential in order to facilitate children to learn at home. Until the schools are reopened, student is required to learn and be occupied while staying at home. It would be productive to use a learning package including epidemic education consists of teacher-student interaction using available online resources; ‘e-thaksalawa’, e-textbooks and ‘Nanasa’, free web applications and media. In this notion, the possibility of widening digital devices, the equality gaps in education need to be given a special consideration. Introduction of such teaching and learning methodologies are vital to face any emergency situation in the future also. The COVID-19 recovery plan is expected to address the aforementioned facts through:

- facilitating school children’s learning at home;
- facilitating learning of schoolchildren in rural, smaller, under-resourced schools;
- promoting e-learning and self-learning facilities;
- creating safe and hygienic school environment for students;
- improving students’ physical and psycho-social well-being;
- developing a comprehensive risk analysis and emergency response continuity plan

Also, the Ministry of Education has already introduced a ‘Contingency Emergency Response Plan (CERP)’ to minimize COVID-19 pandemic disruptions. With the introduction of above distance learning activities, it is expected to ensure quality of education in an emergency situation and gradually minimize the high demand for tuition classes.

c) Provide Essential Public Transport Services: The contribution of public transport to the country’s economy is significant. During COVID-19 pandemic, public transport is one of the main places that can spread the disease, hence the operation of public transportation systems should be done carefully with every possible prevention measures including physical distancing, strict implementation of wearing of masks, measuring body temperature to screen out potentially sick passengers, provide protective gears to the workers, disinfection of buses, trains etc. There is no pre-paid card system in Sri Lanka for public transport and the fees are charged only with cash. This poses a significant risk of disease spread through notes and coins. The Government is interested to introduce prepaid smart cards at least for the high risk areas like Colombo and suburbs. There are approximately 24,000 buses operated every day out of which around 19,000 are from the private operators and around 5,000 from Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB). In addition, Sri Lanka Railways operate a number of trains per day from long distance to commuters. The With the implementation of strict physical distancing and sanitation measures, the private operators’ revenue will be affected, and the bus operators’ associations have requested from the Government for some sort of a subsidy to cover a certain percentage of the loss revenue. Until such scheme is developed, SLTB has been operating at its full capacity to provide services to the public and the SLTB has requested for operational support in the form of spare parts, fuel and lubricants. The Ministry of Transport Services Management (MTSM) has developed a comprehensive proposal for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in public transportation. The Ministry envisages to include under the CERCs, the immediate measures that will prevent the disease spread, which include: a) Provide hand sanitizers in all the buses and trains; b) Measurement of body temperature of the passengers; c) Provide protective gears for the workers; and d) Regular disinfection of buses. In addition, CERCs will also finance the introduction of bus pre-paid card system (smartcard) and selected operating costs of SLTB up to a maximum period of six months. These items will include the spare parts and lubricants. The CERC funds will not finance fuel as the Government can bear the cost of fuel.

d) Prepare for Flood Response during COVID-19: The Department of Meteorology (DoM) has forecast that the South-West Monsoonal rainfall will be above normal and therefore the probability of floods and the landslides during May-July period is higher this year. In the past, especially in 2016 and 2017, during

the same period Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces experienced severe floods and landslides causing damages to lives and properties. In those catastrophic events, over 200,000 people got displaced and moved to over 500 safety centers. Most of these centers were operated over 3 – 5 days and a fewer numbers of centers were continued for two to three weeks especially where there are settlements in low lying areas.

In case if floods occur during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has to put in place special preparedness measures to prevent the spread of the virus, especially in managing safety centers for the displaced people. The Ministry of Health has already issued a set of guidelines on additional measures to be taken in managing safety centers during the monsoon season 2020 in the backdrop of pandemic COVID-19. As preparatory measures in response to potential event, it is required additional equipment and gears such as PPE, sanitization materials, food safety gears for responding to floods. Given the urgency and relevance, this requirement is included in the Emergency Action Plan.

e) Information Communication & Technology: The use of Digital Employment Platforms has been the new normal worldwide with COVID-19. The Government officials have been informed to work from home to carry-out their tasks. Therefore, it is important to ensure that the essential and emergency services are functioned continuously, and related services are delivered. As such digital technologies play a vital role in facilitating this requirement. During the current situation, where the officials are expected to work remotely, it is important that the officials are able to access, share and process documents digitally, from anywhere, to carry out their tasks. Further, increased productivity and remote work can also help to prevent the spread of illness, avoid productivity loss of companies and protect public health. For example, the COVID-19 outbreak prompted many employers to shift to a remote work model for all employees possible in a bid to limit the spread of the coronavirus. Therefore, in conclusion the importance of facilitating the establishment of online working platform for home-based work is inevitable.

Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) of Sri Lanka as the apex ICT institution of the Government, has proposed the following key areas on converging the establishment of online platform for home-based work.

- Enhancing and providing Video Conferencing facility;
- Improving digital document management system;
- Enhancing cross government Email and Collaboration Solutions;
- Expansion of Lanka Government Cloud to facilitate all hosting requirements of the government of Sri Lanka
- Design a framework for the National Data and Identity Interoperability Platform for systems to share identity, data and documents securely

**ANNEX 2: DETAILED LIST OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS TO BE FINANCED AS PER THE CERC
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

Main Area	Activities	Responsibility	Support Institutions/Individuals	Total Cost (US\$ Mn)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Support agricultural crop production to ensure food security during COVID-19	Supply of Seed and Planting Materials	DOA	Provincial Departments Ag.	15.76
	Provision of storage Facilities for Small Scale Farmers for Onion, Mung bean, Groundnut and Cowpea	DOA	Provincial Departments Ag.	2.93
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION				
Strengthen Support for Tele-education to Continue Education for Both Primary and Secondary Students	Promote use/widen the scope of e- thaksalawa and Learning Management System (LMS).	MOE/NIE	Schools	0.08
	Equipment and Supplies for Tele-Education	MOE/NIE	Schools	0.26
	Broad Casting Tele Education	MOE/NIE	Schools	0.41
	Promotion of physical and mental well- being of children through relevant programs and facilities.	MOE/NIE	Schools	0.40
	Strengthening School-Level Programs and Activities	MOE	Schools	4.09

Main Area	Activities	Responsibility	Support Institutions/Individuals	Total Cost (US\$ Mn)
ICTA				
Development of Home-Based-Work Platform for the Government	Establish Video Conferencing facilities to the Ministries and Government Institutions - Provision of consultancies and equipment	ICTA	Government Ministries and Agencies	0.53
	Cross Government Digital Document Management System - Improving digital document management system. Provision of consultancies and equipment	ICTA	Government Ministries and Agencies	0.45
	Cross Government Email and Collaboration Solution for the Government	ICTA	Government Ministries and Agencies	1.71
	Implementation of 2nd Zone for Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) - Expansion of Lanka Government Cloud to facilitate all hosting requirements of the government of Sri Lanka. Provision of consultancies and equipment	ICTA	Government Ministries and Agencies	2.99
	National Data and Identity Interoperability Platform - Design a framework for the National Data and Identity Interoperability Platform for systems to share identity, data and documents securely	ICTA	Government Ministries and Agencies	1.66
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT SERVICES MANAGEMENT (MTSM)				

Main Area	Activities	Responsibility	Support Institutions/Individuals	Total Cost (US\$ Mn)
Provide Essential and Safe Public Transport Services	Provide hand sanitizers in all Public the Buses and Trains	MTSM	SLTB, SLR	10.86
	Measurement of body temperature of the passengers	MTSM	SLTB, SLR	0.01
	Provide protective gears for the workers and Regular disinfection of buses.	MTSM	SLTB, SLR	0.15
	Introduction of passenger smartcard to the buses operate in Western Province	MTSM	SLTB, SLR	1.07
	Support SLTB to retain essential services during curfew and post curfew period (OC will not be included in the STEP system)	MTSM	SLTB, SLR	10.98
DISASTER MANAGEMENT – DMC + NDRSC				
Respond to floods during COVID-19	Personal Protection Equipment, hand sanitizers, face masks, building sanitization equipment and consumables, back-up power and other essential consumables to ensure the safety of displaced people.	DMC	NDRSC	1.61

ANNEX 3: TEMPLATE FOR PREPERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Objective and Scope of Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

In order to ensure short and long term environmental impacts that would arise due to improvement and rehabilitation work (to be described in the first section based on the sub-project/activity), an ESMP plan will need to be developed as per the scope presented below and in accordance with the ESMF of the Project:

1. *Identification of impacts and description of mitigation measures:* Firstly, Impacts arising out of the project activities need to be clearly identified. Secondly, feasible and cost effective measures to minimize impacts to acceptable levels should be specified with reference to each impact identified. Further, it should provide details on the conditions under which the mitigatory measure should be implemented (ex; routine or in the event of contingencies) The ESMP also should distinguish between type of solution proposed (structural & non structural) and the phase in which it should become operable (design, construction and/or operational).
2. *Enhancement plans:* Positive impacts or opportunities arising out of the project need to be identified during the preparation of the check list and Environmental Assessment process where applicable. Some of these opportunities can be further developed to draw environmental and social benefits to the local area. The ESMP should identify such opportunities and develop a plan to systematically harness any such benefit.
3. *Monitoring programme:* In order to ensure that the proposed mitigatory measures have the intended results and complies with national standards and donor requirements, an environmental and social performance monitoring programme should be included in the ESMP. The monitoring programme should give details of the following:
 - Monitoring indicators to be measured for evaluating the performance of each mitigatory measure (for example national standards, engineering structures, extent of area replanted, etc). These standards should be translated to environmental and social specifications for the contractors.
 - Monitoring mechanisms and methodologies
 - Monitoring frequency
 - Monitoring locations
4. *Institutional arrangements:* Institutions/parties responsible for implementing mitigatory measures and for monitoring their performance should be clearly identified. Where necessary, mechanisms for institutional co-ordination should be identified as often monitoring tends to involve more than one institution.
5. *Implementing schedules:* Timing, frequency and duration of mitigation measures with links to overall implementation schedule of the project should be specified.
6. *Reporting procedures:* Feedback mechanisms to inform the relevant parties on the progress and effectiveness of the mitigatory measures and monitoring itself should be specified. Guidelines on the type of information wanted and the presentation of feedback information should also be highlighted.
7. *Cost estimates and sources of funds:* Implementation of mitigatory measures mentioned in the ESMP will involve an initial investment cost as well as recurrent costs. The ESMP should include costs estimates for each measure and also identify sources of funding.
8. *Contract clauses:* This is an important section of the ESMP that would ensure recommendations carried in the ESMP will be translated into action on the ground. Contract documents will need to be incorporated with clauses directly linked to the implementation of mitigatory measures. Mechanisms such as linking the payment schedules to implementation of the said clauses could be explored and implemented, as appropriate.

The format to present the ESMP in a matrix is provided below:

Activity	Environmental Impact	Proposed Mitigatory Action	Location	Frequency of Implementation/ Application	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Monitoring Frequency	Implementation Progress
Pre-Construction Phase								
Construction Phase								
Demobilization Phase								
Operational Phase								

Important to note the following when using this ESMP template:

The ESMP that will be prepared should have all sections in place, except the last column on Implementation Progress

What goes in as the ESMP to the bid and contract documents of construction contractor is the sections highlighted in blue, as Implementation Progress is not relevant at the time of bidding and Operational responsibilities would lie with the council.

Any activity that may be identified as the responsibility of design engineers should not be part of the ESMP that goes into the bid and contract documents of construction contractors

Important to note: The consultant is responsible to ensure the ESMF requirements are taken into consideration in the designing of infrastructure.

The ESMP Presentation

The ESMP should follow the same sequence as the tasks described above including the ESMP matrix provided above.

ANNEX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL GUIDELINES FOR SMALL CIVIL WORKS.

All contractors, sub-contractors or entities implementing small civil works will ensure the following environmental and social safeguards measures during the process of project implementation.

Information Disclosure among Stakeholders

- Discussions should be conducted with the residents who reside around the immediate vicinity of the construction site; provide them with information on the project activities, muster their views for possible impact mitigation as this will also ensure a good rapport and less complaints. This should be done immediately once the contractor is mobilized.
- A copy of the ESMP should be available at all times at the project supervision office on site.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Contractors shall establish a GRM at site, include a complaint box located in an accessible location, with contact details and procedures.
- For GBV, the GRM shall be designed in a way to maintain strict confidentiality.
- All workers shall be trained about the GRM process.
- The Contractor shall brief the community on GRM process.
- A mechanism shall be in place to resolve complaints swiftly. The relevant PMUs shall be informed about complaints received and regular records shared.
- A registry of complaints to be maintained with measures taken to resolve complaints.

Material Sourcing

- To avoid significant impact on geological resources the contractor will ensure that sand, aggregates and other quarry material is sourced from licensed sources.
- The contractor is required to maintain the necessary licenses and environmental clearances for all burrow and quarry material they are sourcing to obtain soil, fine aggregate and coarse aggregate.
- Sourcing of any material from any protected areas and/or designated natural areas are strictly prohibited.
- The Project Supervision Engineer will require maintaining the numbers and relevant details of all necessary licenses etc. and report of their status accordingly.

Transport and Storage of construction materials

- Sites for storage of construction materials should be identified, without affecting the traffic, block access to homes or businesses and other common utilities that will lead to access issues as the compound is operational.
- All material for civil works should be transported in fully covered trucks. Overloading of vehicles with materials should be controlled and done in a manner to suit the trucks capacity.
- Construction material such as cement, sand and metal should be stored in closed structures or in a contained manner.

Dust

- All construction materials such as sand, metal, lime, bricks etc. should be transported under cover to the site and stored under cover at the sight. Plastic sheeting (of about 6 mm minimum thickness) can be used and held in place with weights, such as old tires or cinder blocks, with the edges of the sheeting buried, or by the use of other anchoring systems. This will minimize the levels of airborne dust.
- Continual water sprinkling should be carried out in the work and fill areas and the access road if dust stir is observed. Water sprinkling should be done more frequently on days that are dry and windy (at least four time's day) as the levels of dust can be elevated during dry periods.

- Dust barriers should be used during all construction activities, especially in areas along roads with heavy traffic, commercial and residential areas.

Noise

- Noise generating work should be limited to day time (6:00AM to 6:00PM). Other type of construction work which will not disturb the environment by noise or vibration could be carried out during the night time. No work that generates excessive noise should be carried out during night hours (from 6:00PM to 6:00AM on the following day).
- Even during day time use of the access road should be minimized during departure times (7:00AM to 8:30AM), school time (1:00PM-2:00PM) and arrival times (After 4:30PM -6:00PM). This will not only reduce noise levels but also help mitigate congestion issues in the area due to the construction activities.
- All equipment and machinery should be operated at noise levels that do not exceed the permissible level of 75 dB (during construction) for the day time. For all construction activities undertaken during the night time, it is necessary to maintain the noise level at below 50 dB as per the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) noise control regulations
- All equipment should be in good serviced condition. Regular maintenance of all construction vehicles and machinery to meet noise control regulations stipulated by the CEA in 1996 (Gazette Extra Ordinary, No 924/12) must be conducted for vehicles/machinery that will be used in construction on site and for transport.
- Ideally noise generating work should not be carried out during public holidays and religious days. Special care should be taken as there is a temple nearby.
- Labor gangs should be warned to work with minimum noise. Strict labor supervision should be undertaken in this respect. Number of night time resident laborers should be minimized.
- Temporary sound barriers should be erected around buildings or premises as appropriate to shield residents if there are complaints from them.

Vehicular noise pollution at residential / sensitive receptors

- Idling of temporary trucks or other equipment should not be permitted during periods of loading / unloading or when they are not in active use. The practice must be ensured especially near residential / commercial / sensitive areas.
- Stationary construction equipment will be kept at least 500m away from sensitive receptors, where possible. These include hospitals, schools, places of worship and households.
- All possible and practical measures to control noise emissions during drilling shall be employed.

Removal and Disposal of construction debris and excavated materials

- During site clearance activities, demolition and debris removal must be carried out swiftly and in well-planned manner. Possibly debris removal can be carried out during non-peak hours to avoid traffic at the site.
- The contractor shall identify the sites for debris disposal and should be finalized prior to start of the earthworks; Spoil and other disposal materials should only be dumped at sites for which prior approval from relevant authorities such as the LA have been obtained. Taking into account the following
 - The dumping does not impact natural drainage courses
 - No endangered / rare flora is impacted by such dumping
 - Should be located in nonresidential areas located in the downwind side
 - Located at least 100m from the designated forest land.
 - Avoid disposal on productive land.
 - should be located with the consensus of the local community , in consultation with the engineer and shall be approved by the highways department
 - Minimize the construction debris by balancing the cut and fill requirements.

- The contractor should avoid any spillage of spoil when transporting such materials to the approved material dumping sites.

Protection of top soil

- The top soil to be protected and compacted after completion of pipe laying activities.
- The contractor should attempt to reuse the cut material from earthworks for project activities where possible

Pollution from Fuel and Lubricants

- The contractor shall ensure that all construction vehicle parking location, fuel/lubricants storage sites, vehicle, machinery and equipment maintenance and refueling sites shall be located away from rivers and irrigation canal/ponds.
- Contractor shall ensure that all vehicle/machinery and equipment operation, maintenance and refueling will be carried out in such a fashion that spillage of fuels and lubricants does not contaminate the ground.
- Contractor shall arrange for collection, storing and disposal of oily wastes to the pre-identified disposal sites (list to be submitted to Engineer) and approved by the Engineer. All spills and collected petroleum products will be disposed off in accordance with standards set by the CEA/MoE.
- Engineer will certify that all arrangements comply with the guidelines of CEA/MoE or any other relevant laws.

Public and Worker Safety

- The construction site should be barricaded at all time in a day with adequate marking, safety tape, flags, reflectors etc. for safety of individuals using the compound on a daily basis. (Items such as parking cones, lights, tubular markers, orange and white strips and barricades of a luminous nature for night visibility).
- The construction site should be clearly demarcated by the above means and restriction of access to public to the site will help the safety of public.
- Safety signboards in local languages should be displayed at all necessary locations.

Safety Gear for Labors

- Masks and Gloves should be provided in addition to sanitizers and soaps for handwashing purposes.
- Protective footwear and protective goggles should be provided to all workers employed on mixing of materials like cement, concrete etc.
- Welder's protective eye-shields shall be provided to workers who are engaged in welding works.
- Earplugs shall be provided to workers exposed to loud noise, and workers working in crushing, compaction, or concrete mixing operation.
- The contractor shall supply all necessary safety appliances such as safety goggles, helmets, safety belts, ear plugs, mask etc. to workers and staffs.
- In addition, the contractor shall maintain in stock at the site office, gloves, ear muffs, goggles, dust masks, safety harness and any other equipment considered necessary.
- A safety inspection checklist should be prepared taking into consideration what the workers are supposed to be wearing and monitored on a monthly basis and recorded.

Prevention of accidents

- Prevention of accidents involving human beings, animals or vehicles falling or accidents due to open trenches/manholes during construction period. This needs to be ensured with proper barricading, signage boards and lighting etc.
- A readily available first aid unit including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing materials and appliances should be available at the site office at all times

- Availability of suitable transport at all times to take injured or sick person(s) to the nearest hospital should also be insured.
- Names and contact information for emergency services such as Ambulance services, hospitals, police and the fire brigade should be prepared as a sign board and displayed at the work site.

Prevention of Potential capacity of spread of infection due to introduction of workers to communities.

- Where possible all attempts must be taken to use labor already present in the island.
- In addition, the following measures in reference to the LMP must be undertaken to mitigate and manage these potential impacts.
- Consider ways to minimize/control movement in and out of construction areas/site.
- If workers are accommodated on site require, them to minimize contact with people outside the construction area/site or prohibit them from leaving the area/site for the duration of their contract
- Implement procedures to confirm workers are fit for work before they start work, paying special to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk
- Check and record temperatures of workers and other people entering the construction area/site or require self-reporting prior to or on entering
- Provide daily briefings to workers prior to commencing work, focusing on COVID-19 specific considerations including cough etiquette, hand hygiene and distancing measures.
- Require workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell
- Prevent a worker from an affected area or who has been in contact with an infected person from entering the construction area/site for 14 days
- Preventing a sick worker from entering the construction area/site, referring them to local health facilities if necessary or requiring them to isolate at home for 14 days

Labour Force

- There is potential for local labour to participate in small civil works activities. Priority shall be set by Contractor(s) and sub-contractor(s) to hire local labour for works to the extent possible.
- The contractor will not engage in child labour or forced labour.
- Strict labor supervision should be undertaken. There should be labor awareness programs to educate the laborers about their general behavior while at work as well as their own safety.
- A Code of Conduct shall be established to outline the importance of appropriate behavior, drug and alcohol abuse and compliance with local laws and regulations. Each employee shall be informed of the Code of Conduct and bound by it while in the employment of the Contractors.
- The Code of Conduct will be made available to local communities in local language and placed in an easily accessible place for communities.

Code of Conduct shall address following (but not limited to them):

- All labour recruited to abide by national laws of the country.
- Reporting of work situations that are believed to be unsafe or unhealthy.
- Treating other people with respect, and not discriminating against specific groups such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers or children.
- Illegal substances shall be prohibited.
- Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities shall be prohibited.
- Disrespecting local customs and traditions shall be prohibited.
- Requirement of completion of training courses that will be provided related to the environmental and social aspects of the Contract, including on health and safety matters, and Sexual Exploitation, and Sexual Abuse (SEA).

- Failure to comply with Code of Conduct will result in disciplinary action.

Sanitary Facilities

- If camp sites are to be provided, separate and adequate sanitation (toilets and washing areas) shall be provided for the use of male and female workers. Toilet facilities should be provided with adequate supplies for running water, soap and maintain hygiene of facilities on a regular basis to prevent spread of infectious disease. Facilities should be conveniently accessible.
- Separate sanitation facilities for men and women shall be provided, in an accessible location, and kept clean and in hygienic conditions.
- Latrines shall be under cover and partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings with adequate lighting.
- Where there are both men and women workers employed, each latrine or washroom must be lockable from inside and outside of each block. There must be a notice in local languages understood by workers “For Men” and “For Women” as the case maybe.

Clearing/Closure of Construction Site/Labor Camps

- Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the engineer. The plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization.
- On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish cleared, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the site left clean and tidy, at the contractor’s expenses, to the entire satisfaction of the engineer.

ANNEX 5: COMPILATION OF ALL COVID-19 RELATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Given the COVID-19 situation is rapidly evolving, a version of this resource list will be regularly updated and made available on WHO and MOH Sri Lanka websites.

GOVERNMENT of Sri Lanka GUIDANCE

•For projects that have Construction Projects:

Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) Health and Safety Guidelines for Sri Lankan Construction Sites to be adopted during COVID-19 outbreak.

http://www.cida.gov.lk/newsevents/COVID%20Guidelines.Version.2_26thMay.2020.pdf

•For Operations (applicable to operation of PMUs, offices and on sectoral support to ongoing operational activities in various sectors:

Operational Guidelines on Preparedness and Response for COVID 19 Outbreak for Work Settings- Interim Guidance 17th April 2020 issued by the Directorate of Environmental Health, Occupational Health and Food Safety- Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medical Services

http://www.pmooffice.gov.lk/download/press/D0000000011_EN.pdf

WHO Guidance

Advice for the public

- WHO advice for the public, including on social distancing, respiratory hygiene, self-quarantine, and seeking medical advice, can be consulted on this WHO website:
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

Technical guidance

- [Risk Communication and Community Engagement \(RCCE\) Action Plan Guidance COVID-19 Preparedness and Response](#), issued on March 16, 2020
- [Considerations for quarantine of individuals in the context of containment for coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on March 19, 2020
- [Operational considerations for case management of COVID-19 in health facility and community](#), issued on March 19, 2020
- [Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#), issued on February 27, 2020
- [Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19](#), issued on March 19, 2020
- [Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19](#), issued on March 19, 2020
- [Advice on the use of masks in the community, during home care and in healthcare settings in the context of the novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) outbreak](#), issued on March 19, 2020
- [Disability Considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak](#), issued on March 26, 2020

WORLD BANK GROUP GUIDANCE

- [Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings](#), issued on March 20, 2020
- [Technical Note: Use of Military Forces to Assist in COVID-19 Operations](#), issued on March 25, 2020
- [ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects](#), issued on April 7, 2020
- [Technical Note on SEA/H for HNP COVID Response Operations, issued in March 2020](#)
- [Interim Advice for IFC Clients on Preventing and Managing Health Risks of COVID-19 in the Workplace](#), issued on April 6, 2020

- [Interim Advice for IFC Clients on Supporting Workers in the Context of COVID-19](#), issued on April 6, 2020
- [IFC Tip Sheet for Company Leadership on Crisis Response: Facing the COVID-19 Pandemic](#), issued on April 6, 2020
- [WBG EHS Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities](#), issued on April 30, 2007

ILO GUIDANCE

- [ILO Standards and COVID-19 FAQ](#), issued on March 23, 2020 (provides a compilation of answers to most frequently asked questions related to international labor standards and COVID-19)

MFI GUIDANCE

- [ADB Managing Infectious Medical Waste during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [IDB Invest Guidance for Infrastructure Projects on COVID-19: A Rapid Risk Profile and Decision Framework](#)
- [KfW DEG COVID-19 Guidance for employers, issued on March 31, 2020](#)
- [CDC Group COVID-19 Guidance for Employers, issued on March 23, 2020](#)

ANNEX 6: STANDARD POSTERS TO BE USED IN PROJECT OFFICES AND OTHER LOCATIONS

Please Adhere to the Following Simple Steps to Prevent COVID-19 in Your Workplace



Wear a mask.



Maintain distance of one meter with everyone.



Wash hands with soap and water or sanitize with a hand sanitizer.



Cover coughs and sneezes with the elbow



Do not allow any person having fever with or without respiratory symptoms to report for work.



Frequently disinfect commonly contacted surfaces by staff or customers.



Avoid exchange of equipment, utensils or any other items between workers. If exchanged disinfect them before and after exchanging.



Avoid sharing personal items between workers. If shared disinfect them before and after sharing.



Ensure good ventilation and use air-conditioning only if necessary.



If your duty involves close contact or touch customers, (Eg. Barber, Tailor) wear an eye shield or a goggle and sanitize hands immediately afterwards.



If your duty involves using instruments that touches customers (Eg. Measuring tape, Comb) disinfect them after use.



For details please refer to the "Operational guidelines on preparedness and response for covid-19 outbreak for work settings" published by the Ministry of Health. Visit health.gov.lk.



Directorate of Environment Health, Occupational health and Food safety
Ministry of Health.

health.gov.lk

Design & Printed by 0112 802 292

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தங்களது வேலைத் தளங்களில் COVID-19 தொற்றைத் தடுப்பதற்கு கீழ்வரும் இலகுவான நடைமுறைகளை தயவு செய்து பின்பற்றவும்.



முகக்கவசம் அணிதல்



ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் இடையில்
ஒருமீற்றர் இடைவெளியை
பேணல்



நீரையும் சவர்க்காரத்தையும்
பாவித்தை கைகளை நன்கு கழுவதல் /
இருகர தொற்றுநீக்கியை பாவித்து
கைகளைத் துப்பரவு செய்தல்



தங்களின் முழங்கையால்
முகத்தை முடிக்கொண்டு
இருமல்/தும்மல்



காய்சலுடன் கவாசநோய் /
கவாச நோய் அறிகுறிகள்
உள்ளவர்களை
சேவைக்கு அமர்த்துவதை
தவிர்த்தல்



வாடிக்கையாளர்களால்/
ஊழியர்களினால்
பெரும்பாலும் தொடும்
மேற்பரப்புக்களை
அடிக்கடி தொற்றுநீக்கல்.



பணியாளர்களுக்கு இடையில்
உபரணங்கள், கருவிகள்
மற்றும் வேறு பொருட்கள்
பரிமாறுவதை தவிர்த்தல் அவ்வாறு
பரிமாறப்பட வேண்டுமெனின்
பரிமாறுவதற்கு முன்னரும்
பின்னரும் கைகளை
தொற்றுநீக்கம் செய்யவும்.



தனிப்பட்ட பாவனைப் பொருட்களை
பணியாளர்களுக்கு இடையில்
பரிமாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டாம்.
அவ்வாறு பரிமாற வேண்டுமெனின்
பரிமாறுவதற்கு முன்னரும்
பின்னரும் அவற்றை
தொற்றுநீக்கம் செய்யவும்.



பணியிடத்தில்
சிறந்த காற்றோட்டத்தை
உறுதிப்படுத்தவும்
அத்தியவசியமெனின்
காற்றுப்பதனியை பாவிக்கவும்.



உங்களது வாடிக்கையாளருடன்
நேரடி தொடர்பினை அல்லது
அவர்களை தொடுபவராயின்
(Barber, Tailor) முகக்கவசம்
அணிவதுடன் பாதுகாப்புப் கண்ணாடி-
கற்கவசமும் அணிதல் வேண்டும்.
சேவை வழங்கிய பின்னர் உடனடியாக
கைகளை துப்பரவு செய்தல்



வாடிக்கையாளர்களை
நேரடியாக தொடும்
உபகரணங்களை பாவித்து
(சீப்பு, அளவு நாடா) சேவை
வழங்குவராயின் அவற்றை
பாவித்த பின்ன தொற்று
நீக்கம் செய்யவும்.



மேலதிக விபரங்களுக்கு தயவு செய்து
குகாதார அமைச்சின் இணைய தளத்தில்
வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் "வேலைத்
தளங்களில் Covid-19 பரவுவதை
தடுப்பதற்கான முன்னாயத்தங்கள்
மற்றும் பதில் நடவடிக்கைகளை
மேற்கொள்வதற்கான செயற்பாட்டு
வழிகாட்டுதலை" வாசிக்கவும்.



கந்நாடல் சுகாதாரம், தொழில் சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் உணவு பாதுகாப்பு பணியகம்
சுகாதார அமைச்சு.

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Designer & Printed by

ANNEX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPLIANCE MONITORING CHECKLIST

Title of project :

Proponent :

Contractor’s Name : **Monitoring Date** :

Monitor’s Name & :

Designation

Issue	Proposed mitigation measures (from the EMP)	Implementing Responsibility	Compliance Yes/No	Reason for noncompliance	Follow up Action

Photo-documentation of Issue Identified Above

Issue # (from description above)	Date of photograph	Photograph depicting issue