Ankara Etlik Integrated Health Campus – Turkey

Basic Information

Project name: Ankara Etlik Integrated Health Campus Project.
Borrower: Ankara Etlik Hastane Sağlık Hizmetleri İşletme Yatırım Anonim Şirketi
Sector: Infrastructure
Country: Turkey
Financial Product: Project Finance
Intesa Sanpaolo's role: Arranger
Equator Principles category: A

Project rationale

Turkey requires substantial investment and improvement in its healthcare infrastructure. Many existing facilities have limited capacity, outdated technology and do not fully meet the current standards of the Ministry of Health (MoH). Existing hospitals have struggled to meet the increasing efficiency requirements of health care facilities by MoH in line with the reform program in health care services, to provide an efficient service to patients, to provide safe working conditions for employees and to meet the costs of maintenance and repair. This has resulted in financial deficits.
In order to address these issues, Turkey has been implementing the World Bank's Health System Strengthening (HSS) Program since 2003, supported by the World Bank through a lending program and policy dialogue. Turkey has achieved considerable success in expanding health insurance coverage for its population (especially poor people), improving access to health services (especially in rural areas) and building institutional capacity to sustain the HSS reforms.

Project description

The Project is a large urban development on 1,071,885 m2 (107 ha) of land in the Kecioren and Yenimahalle districts of the Ankara province. It includes a health complex, a medical hotel, two heliports, a university, a tri-generation power plant (a combined cooling, heat, and power system) and a commercial zone. The hospital itself has 3,566 beds, consisting of a 694-bed general hospital, 540-bed woman's hospital, 508-bed children's hospital, 362-bed cardio-vascular hospital, 550-bed oncology and children's oncology hospital, 478-bed orthopedics and neurosciences hospital, 300-bed physical therapy and rehabilitation hospital, 100-bed high-security psychiatric hospital and 34-bed burn unit and iodine therapy.
Construction of the Project is expected to take 42 months and the campus will be transferred to the MoH after 25 years of operation.

Summary of Key Environmental Impacts and Risks

Impacts on the environment are basically linked to impacts during construction and during operation.
Impacts on **air quality** during construction will likely include:

- dust generated from earth movements and excavation, transport of construction materials and excavated soils, vehicle movement, and unpaved surfaces in the working area;
- emissions from machinery and vehicles. Impacts during operation are likely to come from the increase in road traffic and emissions from the tri-generation plant that will be installed at the health campus.

Noise and vibration impacts during construction include excavation, crushing of existing rock on site, construction activities and the operation of construction machinery and construction vehicles. Impacts during operation will be related to increase in road traffic and operation of the tri-generation plant that will be installed at the health campus.

Biodiversity. No threatened or protected species were recorded; the effects of the Project on biodiversity will be limited to the project footprint, and appropriate mitigation measures will be included in the ESMP.

The potential impacts include impacts on the quality of the **surface and groundwater** environment during construction activities and operation activities. The ESMP includes identification of surface bodies in the Project area through desktop studies and site visits.

Sanitary wastewater will be generated by the workers during construction and by healthcare personnel and patients during operation. Contaminated wastewater may result from discharges from medical wards, laboratories, and pharmaceutical and chemical stores. Adequate mitigation measures are included in the ESMP.

There will be **waste generation** during construction that include excavated soils, solid, construction, and hazardous waste, which will require disposal. Waste generated during operation will include domestic wastes and hazardous wastes. As there will be no wastewater treatment plant on site, there will be no sludge generation. The types and approximate quantities of wastes during construction and operation, waste storage options and the types of disposal facilities are identified and dealt with the ESIA and the corresponding ESMP.

The Project will result in an **increase in traffic on local roads** surrounding the health campus during operation. A detailed Traffic Study that will include traffic counts and modelling for future scenarios is part of the ESMP.

Positive Impacts

The Ministry of Health regards integrated health campuses as an essential part of the Turkish healthcare system since they will:

- increase access to healthcare services for the whole country;
- contribute to the regional development of healthcare;
- improve the efficiency and quality of healthcare services;
- ensure cost-effective healthcare service delivery;
- ensure an adequate quantity and higher quality of patient beds;
- utilize the latest technology for healthcare provision;
- adopt and establish new concepts in curative services such as day-surgery etc.;
- ensure a well-qualified workforce and quality healthcare service delivery.