REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Iraq "Social Fund for Development" Project (SFDP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF

A 6-CLASSROOM SCHOOL AT AL KHANOKAH VILLAGE A 6-CLASSROOM SCHOOL AT AL BODELF VILLAGE A 6-CLASSROOM SCHOOL AT AL BOTEMAH VILLAGE

IN Salah Al-Din Governorate

15th November 2019

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDGs	Community Development Groups
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GOI	Government of Iraq
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NO	Nitrogen Oxides
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs:	Project Affected Peoples
РМО	Project Manager Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RE	Resident Engineer
SFD	Social Fund Development
\mathbf{SO}_2	Sulfur Dioxide
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the recent liberation of Mosul from ISIS, Iraq faces a historic opportunity for national reconciliation through the effective delivery of critical social services, economic growth and recovery programs. The reinstatement of trust between the State and its citizens is highly dependent on the Government of Iraq (GOI) demonstrating its capacity to deliver security, jobs and economic growth to all Iraqis, with a focus on the poor, the vulnerable and the millions of Internally Displaced People (IDP). The GOI has embarked on a comprehensive reform of social protection programs. Two major achievements were the shift from categorical to poverty targeting in social assistance that improved outreach to the poor; and the issuance of the new integrated Social Insurance Law that is likely to have a positive impact on labor mobility and fiscal rationalization of the pension's fund.

Complementing this work, the GOI, represented by the Ministry of Planning (MOP), requested the World Bank's support in the design and financing of a Social Fund for Development (SFD) project to support locally driven initiatives to improve the living conditions and opportunities of the poor and most vulnerable in Iraq.

The GOI has demonstrated its commitment and support to the design of this operation and established a high-level national team to guide and coordinate the development and institutionalization of the SFD, as well as five technical teams to work on the different aspects of the fund. These teams developed the design of the SFD, and the draft SFD law. The SFD would thus be established by law, as an autonomous institution that does not operate under civil service regulations. While SFD law is being formulated and issued, the Ministry of Planning (MOP), at the central and local levels, specifically by the Directorate General of Poverty Reduction Strategy, will initiate SFD activities in three governorates in the first year, then expand to another four in the second year, and ultimately scale-up to the rest of the country starting in year three of project implementation.

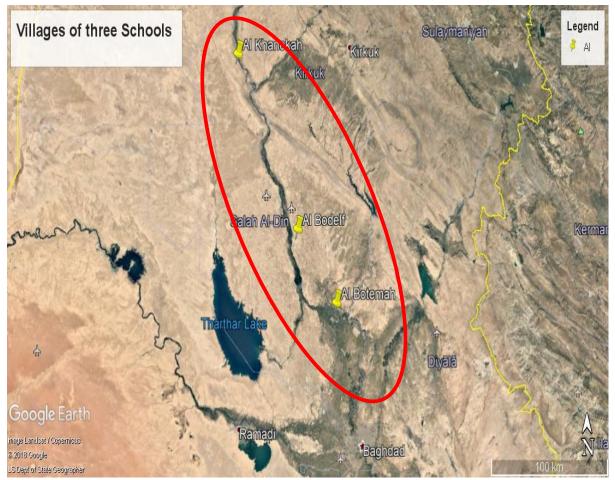
The Project Development Objectives (PDOs) are to: (1) Improve access to basic services and; (2) Increase short-term employment opportunities, in targeted communities.

This executive summary reflects the main issues (subprojects description and activities, baseline conditions, impact analyses, mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements) of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) conducted for the Construction of three Schools in Salah Al-Din governorate. This ESMP is prepared in accordance to the EMF requirements of the SFD project. The main objective of the ESMP is to examine the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the subprojects (at both construction and operation phases), and to propose mitigation measures. The subprojects are expected to result in significant socio-economic benefits for the local communities and surrounding areas as it will enhance self-esteem and the ability to value each person's own worth through a happy, caring, enriching and

secure environment. Also, to develop social awareness, group responsibility and empathy through the social context of learning.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subprojects are located in the Governorate of Salah Al-din northeast of Baghdad. Tikrit is the administrative center of Salah Al-Din Governorate and its located 140 kilometers (87 mi) northwest of Baghdad and 220 kilometers (140 mi) southeast of Mosul on the Tigris River. Al Bodelf, Al Botemah, and Al Khanokah are villages within Salah Al-Din governorate which are located about 39km,82km, and 119km from Tikrit respectively. Most of these villages have no schools or totally destroyed when ISIS occupied these areas as shown in Annex (5). The locations of these subprojects are close to Samaraa City (two of these schools) and also to AlShirqat City as shown in the figure below:



Google Earth Image showing the working area under study

The objective of the subprojects is to construct three schools in different villages. The subprojects aim to:

• To enhance self-esteem and the ability to value each person's own worth through a happy, caring, enriching and secure environment.

- To develop social awareness, group responsibility and empathy through the social context of learning.
- To create a lively and stimulating learning environment that is exciting today, as well as a preparation for the future
- To create a caring, secure environment so that all in school feel a sense of worth
- Mitigating the effects of war and ensure a safe return for the displaced people when return to their land.

The construction works will imply the setup of camps in the area near the subprojects. The setup of camps will be established near or within the subprojects on vacant state-owned lands for storage of equipment and construction materials. The construction will need about 20-30 local workers per day for each project. If there are non-local workers, these workers will need to have their accommodation facilities in the camp, during the construction phase. No additional land acquisition is needed.

The anticipated duration of construction works is about 240 days for each School.

Construction works of the schools in Salah Al-Din Governorate will include the following activities:

- 1. All civil works from foundation up to wall building installation which is represented by:
 - A) Site preparation and Earth works
 - B) Masonry works
 - C) Structural works which include concrete works
 - D) Finishing works which include painting, tiling in addition to sanitary and electrical works
- 2. Providing some furniture to the schools such as desks, tables, chairs boards, and lockers.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

The environmental and social baseline data were collected from published research papers and documents. Salah Al-Din governorate is located in the northern mid-East part of Iraq, which has a semi-desertic climate. The major rain, is about 177 mm yearly, falls during the period November thru February, with a spread showering in March. The average annual temperature is 29.7 °C.

The ambient air quality is within normal range. Although no baseline measurements were conducted due to security constraints, it can be assumed that the concentration of pollutants is well below allowable standards since there are no sources for air pollution except for the few vehicles which use the roads near the schools' location. Similarly, noise levels are expected to be below the national standards.

Land in the vicinity of the subprojects is an open area; Land that will be used for School construction is all State-owned land as shown in Annex (5). There are no close buildings located to the subprojects' sites (more than 200m) and therefore it is unlikely to be adversely affected by either the construction activities or the operation of the schools when they are in use.

There are no protected areas or endangered species (there is no critical or high biodiversity values that might be affected) in the vicinity of the sites (more than 2 Km). Also, the sites adjacent areas do not include any historical or cultural sites.

No additional land for the work is needed to proceed with the subprojects. The photo below and Annex (5) illustrate the current situation for the three schools.



Photos of the land for three schools

POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIONAL FRAMEWORK

A desk study was carried out to identify and assess the legal and administrative regulations to be applied to project activities. The assessment considered both Iraqi laws and the policies and procedures of the World Bank in addition to the ESMF that was prepared already for this project. A collection of relevant laws and regulations is presented in this section. The objective of this task would be to ensure the project complies with relevant environmental laws and regulations throughout the construction and operation phases of these schools. The table below presents the relevant and applicable laws and regulations.

LAW					
Applicable Iraqi laws					
Law no. 37 of 2008Describes institutional arrangements of the Ministry of Environment and Outlines policies and roles and responsibilities toward protecting the environment.					
Law no. 27 of 2009	Protection and Improvement of Environment				
Regulations no. 2 of 2001	Preserving water resources				
Law No.3 issued in 1997	Environment protection				
Law No. (55) Issued in 2002 Heritage and antiques					
Applicable	WB Policies				
OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment				
OP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement				
OP 4.11	Physical and Cultural Resources				
Guidelines and	l Best practices				
EHS WB General Environmental, Health, and Safety guideline					
GRM Grievance Redress Service					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Generally, based on the previous visits and surveys, the construction of these schools may have impacts on the surrounding environment, but they are temporary, reversible and not severe impacts. They are expected to occur during the construction and operational phases. It is also anticipated to have important positive social impacts on the local communities. While a number of minor impacts on the environment may occur during the two phases, these minor impacts will have no significant effect on the environmental parameters and conditions. The main environmental impacts of the subprojects will be mainly associated with activities during the construction period. These include air emissions, noise, dust, generation and handling of construction and other waste, in addition to health and safety concerns associated with construction workers. Mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the environmental impacts by reducing the identified adverse environmental impacts.

The expected negative environmental impacts include:

- (a) Deterioration of air quality and increase of Noise level resulting from the construction activities.
- (b) Contamination of soil by construction materials and municipal waste generated and stored within the site.

(c) Wastewater and Municipal waste generated during the operation phase of the school.

From the socio-economic perspective, both the construction and operational activities are expected to have positive impacts on the communities living in the area. Providing Schools will be significantly enhanced their life activities and consequently will improve livelihood opportunities.

The construction contractor(s) will be responsible for compliance with the ESMP provisions during the construction phase of the project. The contractor will be also in charge of undertaking work in a manner which complies with all relevant environmental procedures, adheres to all legislative requirements, and ensures that all environmental objectives associated with the contract are achieved. The overall assessment of the key environmental and social impacts is summarized in the table below. It is useful to mention that the staff at the Education Authority in the governorate will operate the schools and will be responsible for implementing the ESMP in the operation phase.

	Environmental Receptor	Impact Significance
1	Air Quality	Low
2	Noise	Low
3	Water Resources	Low
4	Soil	Low
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	Low
6	Flora & Fauna	Not significant
7	Topography and landforms	Not significant
8	Impacts on local traffic	Low
9	Health and Safety	High
10	Socio-Economic impacts	Low
11	Child Labor	Medium

MITIGATION MEASURES

The required mitigation measures for each of the minor environmental impacts and any adverse socio-economic impacts that may arise have been considered. Furthermore, a complete monitoring and auditing system were suggested for each environmental parameter in order to sustain the environmental situation in the area of the project. These measures should significantly reduce the identified potential minor impacts. The mitigation measures address the environmental and social impacts of the project. They include:

- 1. Minimize noisy operations to day time, and no constructional activities at night
- 2. Modern and well-maintained machines will be used to minimize noise generated form machines.
- 3. Maintain vehicles and machinery in good condition in order to minimize exhaust emissions.
- 4. Apply water spraying (as needed) using a daily water tanker during the construction works.
- 5. Ensure that construction preparations are located away from populated areas.
- 6. Avoid discharging or leakages of any chemicals in the site or in open spaces. Plans for preventing leakages will be prepared on site. No discharge of chemicals into the environment will be allowed.
- 7. Temporary store construction and municipal solid waste in locations agreed with the local municipality authority and community according to the type of waste generated (e.g. solid, household, hazardous). Collect any hazardous waste (if present) and store it in sealed containers prior to disposal in a designated area approved by the authorities.

In terms of hazardous waste, the following mitigation should be followed:

- Provide adequate sanitation facilities serving all workers (mentioned in HSE).
- Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
- As there is no ability to return empty containers of hazardous materials to suppliers All waste should be deposed through licensed haulers/transporters to licensed and regulated landfill sites appropriate to the type of waste generated (e.g. solid, household, hazardous).

The following tables summarize the mitigation measures and the monitoring activities which are required to be undertaken to avoid any negative impacts on the environment. Responsibilities and estimated costs are also presented.

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
1	Air quality	 Unpaved roads, e.g. which may be utilized for construction vehicles movement or transportation of construction materials should be prepared in a way to avoid dust emissions. Watering to suppress dust should take place regularly. Watering or increase of the moisture level of the open materials storage piles to reduce dust levels. Enclosure or covering of inactive piles to reduce wind erosion. Loads in all trucks transporting dust-generating materials have to be sprayed with water to suppress dust, as well as wheels of means moving inside and outside of the construction-site. Limiting Speed for vehicles approaching the site to less than 40 km/hr. On site, speed limit should not exceed 20 km/hr. 		Resident engineer	1000
		 Engines of vehicles and other machinery are kept turned on only if necessary, avoiding any unnecessary emission. Machines and equipment are periodically checked and maintained to ensure their good working condition. All equipment and machines must be maintained and tested for compliance with standards and technical regulations for the protection of the environment and have appropriate certifications. Activities are carried out using the minimum required number of means at the same time. Electric small-scale mechanization and technical tools are used when available and feasible. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
2	Noise	Construction activities are to take place within reasonable hours during the day and early evening although there are no close residential buildings. Night-time activates near noise sensitive areas, such as residential buildings, should not be allowed.		Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

Table 7: Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase.

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 Equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Equipment to run only when necessary Positioning of the noise sources in a concealed area with respect to acoustic receptors, consistent with the needs of the construction site. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
		Use of personal protection equipment for workers especially those who use jack hammers or near noisy engines or compressors.	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
		Wastewater from the worker rest areas or construction offices should be contained in sealed containers and should be removed regularly from site by means of authorized contractors.		Resident engineer	1000
3	Water resources	In case of the need to change engine, oils or refuel some construction equipment, a proper maintenance workshop or shelter should be installed to ensure containment of any fuel or oil spills via provision of secondary containment, drip trays or other overflow and drip containment measures, for hazardous materials containers at connection points or other possible overflow points	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
		• In case of using septic tanks on site, the engineering drawings of these tanks should be presented to the Resident Engineer for approval. The wastewater in these tanks should be collected and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater treatment plant.		Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
4	Soil	 To prevent soil contamination by oil/grease spills, leakages or releases, all manipulations of oil derivatives in the process of construction and provision of the fuel to the machines should be performed with maximum care; leak proof containers should be used for storage and transportation of oil/grease and wash off from the oil/grease handling area shall be drained through drains and collected and disposed properly Construction waste and debris shall be collected on a regular basis and disposed of 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 at designated landfills; Only authorized quarries shall be used for purchasing soil to be used for embankment, padding, bedding, backfilling during construction; and It must be prohibited to operate equipment and vehicles outside the designated work areas and roads. 			
		 No hazardous waste storage to take place directly on soils. Appropriate and enclosed containers away from direct sunlight, wind and rain. Provide adequate ventilation where volatile wastes are stored. Limiting access to hazardous waste storage areas to employees who have received proper training 	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 Minimizing hazardous waste generation by implementing stringent waste segregation to prevent the commingling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste to be managed. Provision of readily available information on chemical compatibility to employees, including labeling each container to identify its contents Limiting access to hazardous waste storage areas to employees who have received proper training Simple waste management plan for specific waste streams must be developed. Non- hazardous or municipal waste must be collected and transported to local council approved disposal sites. Food wastes must be collected, where practicable, considering health and hygiene issues, for disposal off-site through licensed contractors. Waste containers must be located at each worksite. Chemical wastes must be collected in 200-liter drums (or similar sealed container), appropriately labeled, for safe transport to an approved chemical waste depot or collection by a liquid waste treatment service. Storage, transport and handling of all chemicals must be contractors and in coordination 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with the local authority and ministry of science and technology regarding hazardous wastes	2000

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 with the local authority. All hazardous wastes must be appropriately stored in bounded areas and should be clearly identified as "hazardous". Transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes should be done through licensed contractors and in close coordination with the relevant local authority and in compliance with the legal requirements and instructions of the ministry of science and technology previously. Hazardous liquids, such as solvents, rust proofing agents and primer must be managed in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation and industry standards. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials must be available on-site during construction and made available and explained to workers. Hydrocarbon wastes, including lube oils, must be collected for safe transport offsite for reuse, recycling, transport or disposal at approved locations. 			
6	Flora & Fauna	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Topography and landforms	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8	Traffic	 Where practicable, truck deliveries must be restricted to daytime working hours. Clear traffic signs and signs signals must be installed on-site to provide for safe traffic. 	Contractor in coordination with the Local Traffic Department	Resident Engineer	500

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		• Limit speed of construction vehicles and provide road signage for drivers and local community.	Contractor	Local traffic department in coordination with the Resident engineer	1000
	Health and	 Having a clear set of OHS Plan and Procedures. Having a detailed emergency plan including the nearest medical center and the location of the first aid kits. Qualified personnel must be employed for the construction equipment, and personnel must be trained for health and safety issues. Personal protection equipment such as eyeglasses, gloves, hard heads and safety belts must be supplied and continuously used by all workers, technicians, engineers and site visitors. 		Resident engineer	1500
9	Safety	 Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; An approved tool bag should be used for raising or lowering tools or materials to workers on structures; Use of helmets and other protective devices will mitigate against scratches, bruises, punctures, lacerations and head injuries due to dropping objects. Adherence to local and international guidance and codes of practice on EHS management during construction; management, supervision, monitoring and record-keeping; implementation of EHS procedures as a condition of contract with contractors and their sub-contractors; clear definition of the EHS roles and responsibilities of the companies involved in construction and to individual staff (including the nomination of EHS supervisors) 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
	 during construction and an EHS coordinator during operation); pre-construction assessment of the EHS risks and hazards associated with construction and operation, including consideration of local cultural attitudes, education level of workforce and local work practices; provision of appropriate training on EHS issues for all construction and operation workers, including initial induction and regular refresher training, taking into account local cultural issues; provision of health and safety information; regular inspection, review and recording of EHS performance; 			
	 Any accidents to be reported and treated within site as a first aid procedure. Safety training for the workers. Fuel and oil changing shelters should be equipped with necessary firefighting and safety equipment First aid boxes should be available all times onsite and trained staff on emergency aids should be identified. 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health and safety officials.	1000
	 Provide surveillance and active screening, and immunization Provide treatment on-site or in community health care facilities Eliminate unusable impounded water, and apply vector control programs Erect suitable and adequate warning signage along culvert cleaning and excavation sites Collaborate with local communities and responsible authorities to improve signage and visibility Avoid uncovered piles of aggregates and other construction materials Avoid burning waste in worksites Avoid or minimize driving through community areas and dangerous routes during daytime Alert drivers on local speed limits, and monitor implementation Minimize traffic by purchasing from the local markets to the extent possible 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health and safety officials.	1000

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
10	Handling Complaints	• A complaints register will be kept on site and this will feed into the GRM. Details of complaints received will be incorporated into the audits as part of the monitoring process.	Decident	PMT	Included in contractor cost
11		 In case of accidental discovery stop all works and contact the responsible authority within 24 hours; Provide training to the construction crew on the mode of conduct in case of accidental findings Chance find procedures will be used as follows: Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find; Delineate the discovered site or area; Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture take over; Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less); Responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values; Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities from DA and the Ministry of Culture. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage; Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry of Culture; and Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture concerning safeguard of the heritage 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health and safety officials.	Included in contractor cost
12	Child labor and Gender Based	 Rigid obligations and penalties will be added to the contractor contracts in order to warrantee no child labor exist in the subproject The PMT will oblige the contractor to keep a copy of IDs of laborers in order to monitor 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
	Violence	 the hired staff (Chapter 11 of the 2015 Labor Law of Iraq sets the age for hazardous works 18 years old). Labor influx should also be managed by contractor and ensure Code of Conduct is introduced and applied to avoid impact on local community and provide mitigation measure for GBV risks The contractor also will be obliged to maintain daily attendance sheets in order to verify the attendance of workers in case of accidents and provide the injured persons with proper health insurance The code of conduct for workers/contractors should be introduced to prevent misconducts, including prevention of sexual harassment and gender-based violence and also training and awareness rising for workers should be continued, through daily toolbox talks and other training opportunities. 			
13	Accessibility:	 Schools should be accessible to all students with disabilities, including wheelchair users. The project should have measures to make schools accessible to boys and girls, such as include separate toilets for boys and girls, Where culturally appropriate, conduction sensitization campaign for parents, training/hiring female teachers are necessary. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
		Total cost US\$ (rehabilitation phase)			11,000

Kindly refer to Annex 4 for detailed mitigation measures during construction in English and Arabic

Red	ceptor	Mitigation Measures Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
1	• Air quality	• The net impact of the Project on air quality is not significant and temporary and will be limited to Construction Period.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	• Noise	• Negligible noise levels associated with the operation of the school during operating time.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Sanitary Waste	• Wastewater (sanitary waste) will be collected in the collection tank (septic tank) and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater treatment plant as there is no sewage network available in the area of these schools.	Local authorities	Local authorities	municipal budget
4	Soil	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 During the operational period, some littering and waste generation resulting from the repair activities will occur. Littering may occur due to wind action. In addition, the used oil produced from engines (generator if present) can be stored in an air-tight container that can be sealed with a screw on cap and then transferred to the nearest recycling facility i.e the hazardous waste, the storage, collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste should be handle properly. All waste should be deposed through licensed haulers/transporters to licensed and regulated landfill sites appropriate to the type of waste generated 	Local Authority (Municipality)	Local Authority (Municipality)	Within municipal budget
6	Flora & Fauna	Not applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Topography and landforms	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Handling Complains	The continued operation of a GRM for one year following operating of the schools for use will ensure that local community members have an accessible, fair and transparent means of reporting any emerging adverse impacts, and a means of obtaining mitigation.	Local authorities	Local authorities	No cost
q	Health and Safety	• Provision signage to improve visibility and overall safety of roads, particularly along stretches located near schools or other locations where children may be present.		Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase.

Ree	ceptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 Having a clear set of emergency Plan and Procedures. provision of health and safety information; regular inspection, review and recording of EHS performance; 			
10	Accessibility:	 Schools should be accessible to all students with disabilities, including wheelchair users. Where culturally appropriate, conduction sensitization campaign for parents, training/hiring female teachers are necessary. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
		Total cost US\$ (Operation phase)			No Cost

Reco	eptor	Monitoring Activities	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
1	Air quality	 Investigate dust complaints from workers and residents Visual inspection of vehicles and equipment operating or entering the site and Measurements of exhaust emissions (CO, SOx, NOx, PM10, PM2.5) 	 Recorded and documented complaints Record the status of equipment and vehicles on site (excessive black or white smoke) 	 Daily visual inspection Once every six months 	Resident Engineer	РМТ	1,500
2	Noise	Investigate noise complaints from workers and neighboring communities in the affected locations	 Recorded and documented complaints Recorded tests results 	 Weekly inspection of complaints Only in case of complains 	Resident Engineer	РМТ	1,000
3	Water resources	 Investigate implementation of mitigation measures and observe any oil or fuel spills. Investigate wastewater disposal measures 	Site Investigation report	Daily Investigation	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost
4	Soil	 Observe any soil contamination with oil or fuel Observe any accumulation of wastes 	Site Investigation report	Monthly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost

Monitoring Activities during Construction Phase

Reco	eptor	Monitoring Activities	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 Maintain records on waste types and quantities Observe any waste accumulation in un approved locations 	 Waste management contracts with authorized contractors Waste delivery receipts from local authorities. 	WeeklyWeekly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost
6	Health and safety	 Ensure compliance of workers to Health and Safety requirements Maintain log on incidents and accidents 	Observation report Accidents report	Weekly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost
7	Flora & Fauna	Record any observation about wild animals or plants on site or nearby and report to the Environmental Authority	Observation report	Upon occurrence	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost
	Topography and landforms	No monitoring required	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9	Traffic	Ensure speed limits and warning signs are installed	Road signs are installed.	Monthly	Resident Engineer	PM'F	
	Handling ComplaintsEnsure that the GRM is effective and well communicated		Number of complaints received, analyzed and responded to.		Resident Engineer	PMT	No cost
		Total cost US\$	(Operation/Maintenance p	hase)			2,500

PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS

According to the WB policies, it is required that broad and open public consultations be held with PAPs on the project. These consultations are to ensure that the PAPs are provided with the opportunity to engage in the rehabilitation planning process, to raise questions and receive input and responses to their concerns.

In order to fulfill the WB requirements, public consultation and also one on one interviews were adopted to obtain sound information on the possible impacts on the local communities. Accordingly, a questionnaire was formatted to cover the key environmental and social aspects related to the subprojects. It was difficult to conduct the public consultation with the women due to the tribe's habits that exist in the area of the project. However, individual interviews with women were conducted to take their opinions freely. The questionnaire was then addressed to 21 women and 18 men of the local individuals in the surrounding community randomly to have their opinions and thoughts regarding the construction activities in addition to 38 men at the public consultation.

According to the results revealed from public and individual consultation, the local community agreed that, the construction activities will have a positive impact on their social daily life. The following are the main findings of the consultation process which took place on 1st October 2019.

- 1. All interviewed locals agreed that the construction activities will have a positive impact from the social perspectives on the locals.
- 2. No claims from any locals were recorded or alleged regarding the ownership of the land; all agreed that it is governmental land property.
- 3. No vegetation covers, crops, plants, trees...etc. will be removed in order to execute the construction activities of these schools.
- 4. The interests of the locals will not be affected in any way by the construction activities.
- 5. No infrastructure within the project area will be affected negatively due the construction activities.
- 6. No deportation, dislocation of any of the local community will be needed due to these activities.
- 7. The construction of the project will enhance the social relationship among the locals; improve their achievements and performance.
- 8. Most locals agreed that the project needs more instructional signs near the schools' area.

For more details and all the above conclusions are obtained from annex (2&3).

During public consultation, information about GRM was introduced to local people and they were informed that they can submit their complaint to either site engineer, or to social representative or to PMT during construction. The community leaders' information and PMT contact information will be available before implementation starts.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The proposed GRM for the SFDP aims to resolve issues that could come across implementation promptly, more efficiently, and accurately. The design of the GRM system should provide means for collecting supportive documents and evidences, investigating the problem, and supporting the final decision. An effective GRM is characterized by: diversity, clear procedures, swift responses, and allowing for two-way communication.

Complainants would commonly approach this GRM for many reasons, including those related to incomplete or no service, vague procedures, inappropriate/ unfair treatment by the staff, and harm (environmental and/or social) to individuals or groups as a result of carrying out the Project's interventions.

The complaint/ grievance, once received, should be promptly resolved and undergo further investigation. Complaints should be sorted out according to complexity. Direct responses should be given to simple inquiries by concerned staff members in 3-6 working days as a maximum and should be documented and archived as per the relevant procedure. While, more comprehensive measures should be applied to complex issues, including field investigation and communicating with higher management for final decisions within a timeframe of 20 working days as a maximum. After the completion of the proceedings, the complaint is closed, and information is included in the system, including the action(s) taken and the result(s) required. The complainant shall be notified of the result and the action immediately and inform of the possibility of objecting to the procedure. Please refer to the detailed procedures in the ESMF report.

In addition to PMO, the MOP, project offices in governorates, and Community Development Groups (CDGs), the World Bank's Grievance Redress System can also be approached for reporting and resolving issues.

In any case, the PMT must maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. During the consultation and interviews, participants were informed that they can submit their complaint to either site engineer, or to community leader or to PMT during construction. The PMT contact information (office and mobile phone numbers) will be available before implementation starts and will be posted at the entrance of the project site

#	Name	Job Title	Phone Number	E-mail
1	Ahmed Ibrahim	clerk	07701830500	Basmamohammed337@yahoo.com
2	Hussam Shaael	Translator	07827793093	<u>hussamshail@yahoo.com</u>
3	Ibtisam Jasim	Deputy head	07724674469	Sfd.iraq.2018@gmail.com

Contact Information for GRM

Environmental and Social Management Plan -Construction Schools- SFDP

Main Report

1. INTRODUCTION

With the recent liberation of Mosul from ISIS, Iraq faces a historic opportunity for national reconciliation through the effective delivery of critical social services, economic growth and recovery programs. The reinstatement of trust between the State and its citizens is highly dependent on the Government of Iraq (GOI) demonstrating its capacity to deliver security, jobs and economic growth to all Iraqis, with a focus on the poor, the vulnerable and the millions of Internally Displaced People (IDP). The GOI has embarked on a comprehensive reform of social protection programs. Two major achievements were the shift from categorical to poverty targeting in social assistance that improved outreach to the poor; and the issuance of the new integrated Social Insurance Law that is likely to have a positive impact on labor mobility and fiscal rationalization of the pension's fund.

Complementing this work, the GOI, represented by the Ministry of Planning (MOP), requested the World Bank's support in the design and financing of a Social Fund for Development (SFD) project to support locally driven initiatives to improve the living conditions and opportunities of the poor and most vulnerable in Iraq.

The GOI has demonstrated its commitment and support to the design of this operation and established a high-level national team to guide and coordinate the development and institutionalization of the SFD, as well as five technical teams to work on the different aspects of the fund. These teams developed the design of the SFD, and the draft SFD law. The SFD would thus be established by law, as an autonomous institution that does not operate under civil service regulations. While SFD law is being formulated and issued, the Ministry of Planning (MOP), at the central and local levels, specifically by the Directorate General of Poverty Reduction Strategy, will initiate SFD activities in three governorates in the first year, then expand to another four in the second year, and ultimately scale-up to the rest of the country starting in year three of project implementation.

The Project Development Objectives (PDOs) are to: (1) Improve access to basic services and; (2) Increase short-term employment opportunities, in targeted communities.

According to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which was prepared for the Social Fund for Development project (SFDP) and disclosed locally and on the WB website, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should be prepared, cleared and publically consulted upon and disclosed prior to the commencement of any construction activities for the schools' component.

This ESMP was developed to cover the activities associated with the Construction of three schools each includes 6-classrooms at Al Khanokah village, Al Bodelf village, and Al Botemah village in Shlah Al-Din governorate. The ESMP identifies key environmental and social impacts of the project activities during both the construction and the operational phases and defines the necessary mitigation measures addressing potential negative impacts, as well as monitoring procedures during construction and operation. The ESMP was carried out by an independent consultant according to requirements of the current environmental regulations of the World Bank (OP 4.01), and Iraqi regulations. In this report the WB, and Iraqi environmental and social standards and regulations were followed to ensure the national and international acceptance and compliances of the ESMP. The ESMP should be followed and implemented by all relevant parties.

The objectives of this ESMP are to provide:

- Practical and achievable actions to ensure that the subprojects adverse environmental and social impacts are properly mitigated.
- Support to Local and State authorities to enable setting approval conditions for the subprojects based on relevant standards and procedures.
- An integrated plan for monitoring, assessing and controlling potential impacts.
- An opportunity for holding consultation with the communities to get their input on the subprojects' activities.
- Focus on positive aspects and benefits, mitigate negative impacts and avoid serious and irreversible damage to the environment and people.
- Information to the local community about the revised subprojects activities and the environmental measures, socio-economic measures, information on residents' rights who might be negatively affected by some subprojects' activities and operations.
- Information to the local community of the existence of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) system through which they might lodge complaints and expect prompt and fair consideration.

The ESMP establishes a framework for the identification of environmental protection, mitigation, monitoring measures to be taken during construction and operational phases of the 3 subprojects. The ESMP includes description of the 3 subprojects, mitigation measures, monitoring plan, management plan, institutional arrangements, and public consultation. The ESMP will aim to achieve a good environmental and social performance during construction and operation. To meet this goal, the following activities, measures and programs must be followed:

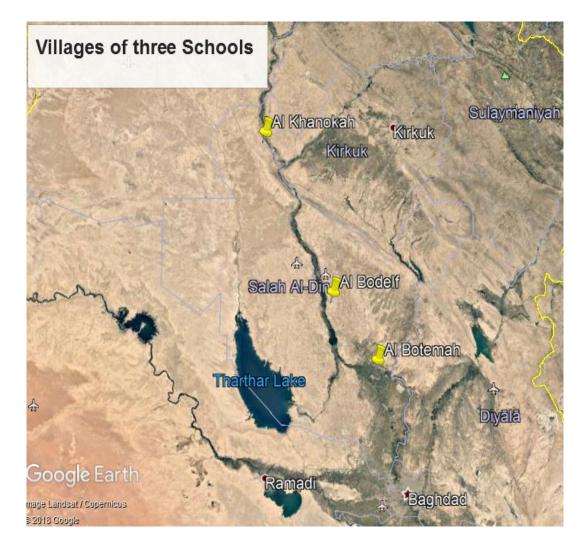
• Environmental regulations

- Application of all environmental and social mitigation and management measures.
- Application of Environmental and social monitoring plan.
- Preparation of emergency and contingency plan.
- Application of Institutional plan.
- Application of Environmental and safety measures.
- Effective and open consultations with local communities.

Environmental and social monitoring plan is an important component of this ESMP. It provides the information for periodic review and refinement modification of the ESMP as necessary, ensuring that environmental and social protection is optimized in all subprojects' phases through monitoring and early detection and effective remediation of unwanted environmental and social impacts. Finally, it will also demonstrate compliance with national and international regulatory requirements.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subprojects are located in the Governorate of Salah Al-din northeast of Baghdad. Tikrit is the administrative center of Salah Al-Din Governorate and its located 140 kilometers (87 mi) northwest of Baghdad and 220 kilometers (140 mi) southeast of Mosul on the Tigris River. Al Bodelf, Al Botemah, and Al Khanokah are villages within Salah Al-Din governorate which are located about 39km,82km, and 119km from Tikrit respectively. Most of these villages have no schools or totally destroyed when ISIS occupied these areas as shown in Annex (5). The locations of these subprojects are close to Samaraa City (two of these schools) and also to AlShirqat City as shown in the figure below:



Google map shows the location of the schools in Al Bodelf, Al Botemah and, Al Khanokah villages in Salah Al-Din governorate

2.1 **Objective of the Construction Works**

The objective of the subprojects is to construct the above three new mentioned Schools. The subprojects aim at facilitating the following:

- To enhance self-esteem and the ability to value each person's own worth through a happy, caring, enriching and secure environment.
- To develop social awareness, group responsibility and empathy through the social context of learning.
- To create a lively and stimulating learning environment that is exciting today, as well as a preparation for the future
- To create a caring, secure environment so that all in school feel a sense of worth
- Mitigating the effects of war and ensure a safe return for the displaced people when return to their land.

The construction works will imply the setup of camps in the area near the subprojects. The setup of camps will be established near or within the subprojects on vacant state-owned lands for storage of equipment and construction materials. The construction will need about 20-30 local workers per day for each school. These workers will need to have their accommodation (for some of them) facilities in the camp, during the construction phase. No additional land acquisition is needed.

2.2 Scope of Work

Works for construction of the schools in Salah Al-Din Governorate will include the following activities:

- 1. All civil work from foundation up to wall building installation which is represented by:
 - A) Site preparation and Earth works
 - B) Masonry works
 - C) Structural works which include concrete works
 - D) Finishing works which include painting, tiling in addition to sanitary and electrical works
- 2. Providing some furniture to the schools such as desks, tables, chairs boards, and lockers.

The anticipated duration of construction works is about 240 days for each School with about 20-30 workers per day with about 95% of them are local workers and the rest are engineers and technicians that may be from the closest area. The work will also comprise of some civil works such as excavation, lifting the soils and other waste produced during the excavation, and also casting in order to prepare the foundations for the fence and as follows:

- Providing workers and all the surveying equipment required for the execution works.
- Conduct excavation work according to the dimensions and methodologies mentioned in the drawings with other considering the possibility of groundwater.
- Prepare all materials for the implementation of the weak concrete layer and then coating them with asphalt.
- Processing all construction materials with a number of works and workers to carry out the work of reinforced concrete.
- Execution casting works.

Although most of the workers are local workers (more than 95%), however, a camp will be erected within the school and therefore, the water, wastewater, and the solid waste that will be generated from this camp will be treated properly and transferred to the authorized treatment plants or landfills.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 The Project Area

Tikrit city and its suburban area have a long historic background of several years as part of the Mesopotamia civilization. The principle agricultural activity in the area is different crops. Farming, some industrial activities are the major economic activity in Tikrit. The project is located in the governorate of Salah Al-Din that is sited in mid-north of Iraq, sharing internal boundaries with the governorates of Baghdad, Dyala, Kirkuk, Musel, Erbil, sulaymaniyah and Ramadi.

The Tigris River crosses the governorate. Irrigated farmland stretches along these rivers. Agriculture has traditionally been one of the main economic activities in Salah Al-Din, the main productions are corn, wheat, and barley.

The population in each village are about 1500, 1900, and 3000 persons in Al Bodelf, Al Botemah, and Al Khanokah respectively (as shown in the figures below). The location of these subprojects is in an open area; there is no river, main roads, agricultural area close to this project.



Figure 1: Image showing the Working area under study

3.2 Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

The environmental baseline section is presented to give clear overview of the environmental and social conditions in the vicinity of the subproject location prior to commencement of works. The elements of the environment include: climate and meteorology, air quality, topography, noise levels, traffic, rivers and waterways, biodiversity including flora, fauna, rare or endangered species, and sensitive habitats. It also includes consideration of socio-economic characteristics. The following sections present such information.

3.2.1 Climate

Salah Al-Din governorate is located in the northern mid part of Iraq and has a semi- desertic climate. The climate in the subprojects area is called a semi desert climate. The major rain falls during the period November thru February, with a spread showering in March. During the year, about 177 mm of precipitation falls annually, while the average annual temperature is 29.7 °C. The driest weather is in June, July & August, September when no rainfall (precipitation) occurs. While, the wettest weather is in February & March when rainfall (precipitation) occurs. Monthly wind velocity record in recent years is shown in the following table.

(Observation station: Salah Al-Din station Monthly mean wind velocity (m/sec)													
YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.		
2004	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.2	1.9	4.8	2.9		
2005	1.6	4.5	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	22	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.9		
2006	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.7	23	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.9	32.0		
2007	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3		
2008	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.0		

Table 1: Monthly	Mean	Wind	Speed
------------------	------	------	-------

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
2009	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
2010	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6
2011	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.8		
2012	3.2	1.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.2		

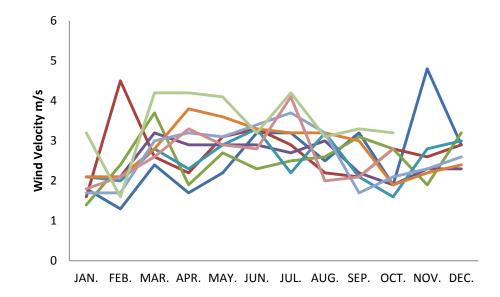


Figure 2 Monthly Wind Velocity (m/s) from 2004-2012

Highest temperatures occur in July and August and reach over 45 degrees centigrade... while the average annual temperature is 29.7 °C

	Observ	ations	station:	Salan	AI-DIN	station	monun	ny mea	ns ren	iperatu	re (°C)	
YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
2007	12.9	13.4	20.1	30.1	32.4	40.1	41.7	42.1	40.1	32.3	26.2	19.4
2008	13.2	14.1	22.1	30.0	32.2	40.9	42.1	42.6	41.1	33.1	25.7	20.3
2009	13.8	14.2	23.1	30.1	33.2	40.8	41.2	42.3	41.2	32.3	25.8	17.5
2010	14.1	16.1	22.2	31.1	32.1	41.6	41.0	42.6	40.0	32.1	24.4	15.6
2011	12.7	13.5	22.6	30.1	41.0	40.4	41.0	43.1	40.0	32.1	24.3	20.3
2012	13.3	13.4	23.1	30.0	40.0	41.4	42.1	45.2	41.3	33.0	23.2	19.3

Table 2: Monthly Mean Temperature

Observation station: Salah Al-Din station monthly means Temperature (°C)

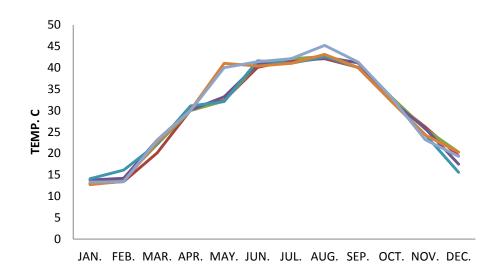


Figure 3: Monthly Mean Temperature C° from 2007-2012

3.2.2 Air Quality

As the suggested sites are located in an open area, so the expected concentration of these pollutants is low. The project area is in open area, so good ventilation and dispersion of any air pollutants is expected. therefore, the ambient air quality is expected to be within the normal range, table (1) shows WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.

	Averaging Period	Guideline value in	
Sulfar disside (SO2)	24-hour	mg/m3	
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	24-nour	125 (Interim target-1)	
		50 (Interim target-2)	
		20 (guideline)	
	10 minutes	500 (guideline)	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	1-year	40 (guideline)	
	1-hour	200 (guideline)	
Particulate Matter	1-year	70 (Interim target-1)	
PM 10		50 (Interim target-2)	
		30 (Interim target-3)	
		20 (guideline)	
	4-hour	4-hour 150 (Interim target-1)	
		100 (Interim target-2)	
		75 (Interim target-3)	
		50 (guideline)	
Particulate Matter	1-year	35 (Interim target-1)	
PM 2.5		25 (Interim target-2)	
		15 (Interim target-3)	
		10 (guideline)	
		5 (Interim target-1)	
	24-hour	50 (Interim target-2)	
		37.5 (Interim target-3)	
		25 (guideline)	
Ozone	8-hour daily	160 (Interim target-1)	
	maximum	100 (guideline)	

Table 1: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (EHS World Bank guidelines)

3.2.3 Site Topography and location

The project sites area represents an extension of the flat areas that starting from the middle of Iraq till the mid-southern parts of the country. No natural land obstacles are presented in the project area. The project area is free of mountains, cliffs, and valleys.

The schools are located in flat area. It can be seen that the surrounding is desert. There are no protected areas or endangered species (there is no critical or high biodiversity values that might be affected) in the vicinity of the sites (more than 2 Km). There are no close buildings or sensitive receptors located to the subprojects site for more than 200 m.

Viallage	Latitude	Longitude
Al Khanokah	35°23'30.77"N	43°15'34.60"E
Al Bodelf	34°27'45.21"N	43°50'39.76"E
Al Botemah	34° 5'53.39"N	44° 3'2.78"E

The coordinates for the locations of these schools are shown in the table below:

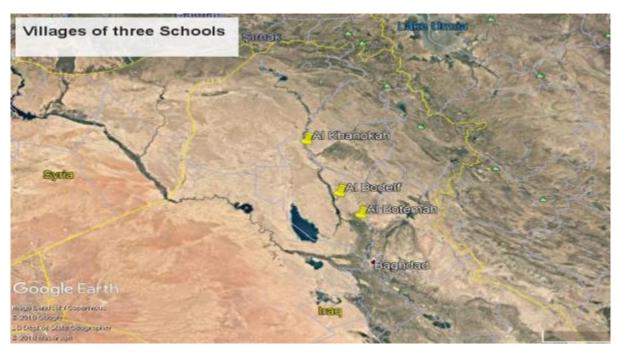


Figure 2: location of the three villages (google earth)



Figure 3: location and surroundings of the Al Khanokah School (By Google Earth)



Figure 4: location and surroundings of the Al Bodelf School (By Google Earth)



Figure 5: location and surroundings of the Al Botemah School (By Google Earth)



Figure 6: Photos of the land for three schools

3.2.4 Land use

The construction activities of schools will be within the existing footprints of the school that will be built on state-owned lands. There are no close buildings located to the project site and therefore it is unlikely to be adversely affected by either the construction activities or the operation of the school when it is in use.

3.2.5 Seismic Activities

The territory of Iraq, although not directly located on a dense cluster of recent earthquake epicenters; is subject to some seismic activities especially the east of Iraq. Some of those were recorded in the past as a result of movement of some tectonic plates in neighboring country, Iran. However, their impacts were insignificant to human and infrastructures.

3.2.6 Flooding

Sometimes, during spring season, there are some canals works as a drain channel (with a low water flow). There are no records of flooding that occurred previously in the area.

3.2.7 Noise

Currently, there is no traffic congestion and consequently the existed noise level is within the normal levels.

3.2.8 Heritage Environment

There are no sites of historical or cultural importance in the area. There are no cemeteries, historical-cultural monuments, churches, mosques near the project that need to be removed in order to construct the school.

3.2.9 Traffic Level

No traffic problem or traffic congestion will be expected during the construction phase or in the operation phase.

3.2.10 Land Acquisition

Land in the vicinity of most of the schools is an open area; Land will be used for these schools are all State-owned land. There are no close buildings located to the subprojects sites and therefore it is unlikely to be adversely affected by either the rehabilitation activities or the operation when they are in use.

The construction camp will be established near to the school on vacant state owned lands for storage of equipment and construction materials. The construction will need about 15-20 local workers per day. Maybe some of these workers will need to have their accommodation facilities in these camps, during the construction phase.

3.2.11 Social Aspects

There are no close residential complexes or community structures in close proximity to these schools. This suggested sites for construction the schools on state land, and no land or property expropriation will be necessary. All the areas around and within the sites remain clear of any settlement or economic use and are ready for construction works, no interference was registered from the local community which is eager for the works to be completed.

4. LEGAL ASPECTS

4.1 Iraqi environmental legislations

During rehabilitation and operation phases of the project, the work must follow the Iraqi laws and regulations for the environmental standards. These are:

- 1. Laws of the environment protection No.3 issued in 1997 and its relevant published regulations. No environmental regulations for gaseous emissions, noise and other air pollution standards are in force and legally binding. However, limits for water disposal in any surface waters and main sewers are regulated according to the regulations no. (25)/1967 and their update modifications released from the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Environment.
- 2. New environmental framework Law No. 27 of 2009 by the Iraqi National Government was introduced but the executive decrees remain to be prepared. There are as yet no formally adopted requirements for environmental assessment.
- 3. Regulations governing contact with archaeological sites extend also to encompass developmental activities like road construction and rehabilitation wherever these developmental activities lie within archaeological vicinity.
- 4. Regulations of the MOE on sanitary waste must be followed, and for the rubbles (construction & demolition waste) the regulations, legislations and instruction of both MOHE and MOCHPM.

Presents Iraqi's laws applicable to such activity.

Law	Subject
Law no. 37 of 2008 for	Describes institutional arrangements of the Ministry of
Ministry of Environment	Environment and Outlines policies and roles and responsibilities
	toward protecting the environment.
Law no. 27 of 2009	Protection and Improvement of Environment Environmental
	protection from pollution resulted from petrol and natural gas
	extraction
Regulations no. 2 of 2001	Preserving water resources.
Law no. (55) Issued in 2002	Law of heritage and antiques

Table 4: Applicable Laws and Regulations in Iraq

For legal aspects, the work during construction and operation must follow the Iraqi laws and regulations for the Environmental Standards. These are laws of the environment protection No.3 issued in 1997 and the published regulations. No environmental regulations for gaseous emissions, noise and other air pollution standards are in force and legally binding. However, limits for water disposal in any surface waters and main sewers are regulated according to the regulations no. (25)/1967 and their update modifications released from the ministry of health and the ministry of the environment. Law of heritage and antiques no. (55) Issued in 2002, while for a sanitary waste (municipal) the regulations of the MOE must be followed, and for the rubbles (construction &demolition waste) the regulations, legislations and instruction of both MOHE and MOCHPM must be followed. It is important also to mention that, the contractor will sign employment agreement with all construction workers by following labor law of Iraq.

It should be noted that legislation relating to social safeguards issued in Iraq since 2003 has focused primarily on the ratification of international conventions and protocols on issues such as cultural heritage. As yet there are no formally adopted requirements for social assessments relating to road works. Hence, social safeguards issues remain very largely uncovered except to the extent they are referred to under environmental laws.

4.2 The World Bank Safeguards Policies

In addition to the Iraqi laws and regulation the ESMP follows key policies and procedures of the World Bank; the following section presents the WB operational policies relevant to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the schools.

4.2.1 OP/BP 4.01 - environmental assessment procedure.

The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. The objectives of the EA are to:

- a. Ensure that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable.
- b. Inform decision makers of the nature of environmental and social risks.
- c. Increase transparency and participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process.

4.2.2 **OP/BP4.12 the key Operational Policy**

OP/BP 4.12 describes the involuntary resettlement and focuses on the following principles:

- a) Involuntary resettlement is avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid involuntary resettlement, activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programs. Displaced persons are to be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in the planning and implementing of resettlement programs affecting them; and displaced persons are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The mechanism of assisting displaced persons is based on full and prior mitigation and compensation for loss of assets or livelihoods.

c) OP 4.12 applies whenever, in a Bank-financed project, land is acquired involuntarily, or access is restricted in legally designated parks or protected areas.

However, in this specific sub-project, OP 4.12 does not apply as all repair and rehabilitation activities will be within the existing footprint and no additional land acquisition is needed either permanently or temporarily.

4.2.3 **OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources**

Physical cultural resources are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a community's cultural identity and practices. The Bank assists countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on physical cultural resources from development projects that it finances. The impacts on physical cultural resources resulting from project activities, including mitigating measures, should not contravene either the borrower's national legislation, or its obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The borrower addresses impact on the physical cultural resources in projects proposed for Bank financing, as an integral part of the environmental assessment process.

Iraq is rich in Physical/ Cultural Resources, and the destruction experienced during the conflict is likely to have affected historical buildings, religious sites such as mosques, and shrines, and monuments. The OP 4.11 is triggered as a precautionary measure since the subprojects' activities will include shallow excavations during construction phase.

4.3 WBG EHS: The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

These are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). When one or more members of the WB Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Construction Phase

This section of the report describes the environmental and social impacts that are likely to result from the construction and rehabilitation of these schools, and the mitigation measures addressing them. The Environmental actions, procedures and responsibilities as required during the construction phase must comply with the available specifications, legislation, laws issued by the MOHE.

The construction contractor(s) will be responsible for compliance with the ESMP provisions during the construction phase of the subprojects. The contractor will be also in charge of undertaking construction works in a manner which complies with all relevant environmental procedures, adheres to all legislative requirements, and ensures that all environmental objectives associated with the contract are achieved. The overall assessment of the key environmental and social impacts is summarized below. According to the above environmental baseline and mitigation measures, it can be expected that the significant impact is low for most of the environmental receptors due to the minimum concentrations (as a background) for some parameters while health and safety has a high impact due to the fact this issue is related directly with the health and safety for the workers and staff as shown in the table below:

	Environmental Receptor	Impact Significance
1	Air Quality	Low
2	Noise	Low
3	Water Resources	Low
4	Soil	Low
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	Low
6	Flora & Fauna	Not significant
7	Topography and landforms	Not significant
8	Impacts on local traffic	Not significant
9	Health and Safety	High
10	Socio-Economic impacts	Low
11	Child labor	Medium

 Table 5: Summary of Impact Assessment during Construction

5.2 Operational Phase

During the operational period, the subprojects are expected to result a positive socioeconomic outcome for the local communities. Socially harmful consequences of schools are not anticipated. However, the continued operation of a GRM for one year following opening of these schools will ensure that local community members have an accessible, fair and transparent means of reporting any emerging adverse impacts, and a means of obtaining mitigation.

During operation of the school, hazardous wastes might be generated during routine operations (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, coolants, solvents, and cleaning agents). Therefore, Medium negative impact may be resulted due to these wastes. These wastes are typically should be placed in containers, characterized and labeled, possibly stored briefly, and transported by a licensed contractor to an appropriate permitted off-site disposal facility as a standard practice to minimize the impact. <u>Also, In terms of the</u>

<u>sanitary</u> wastewater <u>will be generated during the operation phase of the project.</u>, <u>itWastewater should will</u> be collected in the collection tank (septic tanks) and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater treatment plant as there is no sewage network available in the area of these schools.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In this section, the identified mitigation measures will be summarized. The responsibility for implementation of the mitigation measures will be mostly upon the contractor. However, the supervision and assurance that the mitigation measures are implemented will be the responsibility of the Resident Engineer who represents the ministry as the Project Owner.

The Resident Engineer (RE) will be assisted by a team of environmental and social officers who will be responsible for supervising the daily activities of the contractor and will report non-compliances to the Resident Engineer in order to take necessary actions towards the contractor in addition to the OHS aspects. Regular supervision site visits will also be conducted by the PMT environmental/social officer in association with a qualified environmental and social consultant who will provide technical advice in case there is a need to modify or add new mitigation measures as work necessitates.

The costs of mitigation measures are estimated based on the average market rates for similar activities in Iraq and can be used as indicative costs. It is the sole responsibility of the contractor to estimate the costs associated with the recommended mitigation measures based on his work experience.

In terms of hazardous waste, the following mitigation should be followed:

- Provide adequate sanitation facilities serving all workers (mentioned in HSE).
- Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
- All waste should be deposed through licensed haulers/transporters to licensed and regulated landfill sites appropriate to the type of waste generated (e.g. solid, household, hazardous).

The following tables and Annex (4) summarize the mitigation measures which are required to be undertaken to avoid any negative impacts on the environment. Responsibilities and estimated costs are also presented.

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
	Ainquality	 Unpaved roads, e.g. which may be utilized for construction vehicles movement or transportation of construction materials should be prepared in a way to avoid dust emissions. Watering to suppress dust should take place regularly. Watering or increase of the moisture level of the open materials storage piles to reduce dust levels. Enclosure or covering of inactive piles to reduce wind erosion. Loads in all trucks transporting dust-generating materials have to be sprayed with water to suppress dust, as well as wheels of means moving inside and outside of the construction-site. Limiting Speed for vehicles approaching the site to less than 40 km/hr. On site, speed limit should not exceed 20 km/hr. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
1	Air quality	 Engines of vehicles and other machinery are kept turned on only if necessary, avoiding any unnecessary emission. Machines and equipment are periodically checked and maintained to ensure their good working condition. All equipment and machines must be maintained and tested for compliance with standards and technical regulations for the protection of the environment and have appropriate certifications. Activities are carried out using the minimum required number of means at the same time. Electric small-scale mechanization and technical tools are used when available and feasible. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
2	Noise	Construction activities are to take place within reasonable hours during the day and early evening although there are no close residential buildings. Night-time activates near noise sensitive areas, such as residential buildings, should not be allowed.		Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

Table 7: Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase.

Receptor		Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 Equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Equipment to run only when necessary Positioning of the noise sources in a concealed area with respect to acoustic receptors, consistent with the needs of the construction site. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
		Use of personal protection equipment for workers especially those who use jack hammers or near noisy engines or compressors.	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
	Water resources	Wastewater from the worker rest areas or construction offices should be contained in sealed containers and should be removed regularly from site by means of authorized contractors.	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
3		In case of the need to change engine, oils or refuel some construction equipment, a proper maintenance workshop or shelter should be installed to ensure containment of any fuel or oil spills via provision of secondary containment, drip trays or other overflow and drip containment measures, for hazardous materials containers at connection points or other possible overflow points	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
		• In case of using septic tanks on site, the engineering drawings of these tanks should be presented to the Resident Engineer for approval. The wastewater in these tanks should be collected and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater treatment plant.		Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
4	Soil	presented to the Resident Engineer for approval. The wastewater in these tanks should be collected and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater Contractor engineer		Included in contractor cost	

	Receptor	Receptor Mitigation Measures		Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 padding, bedding, backfilling during construction; and It must be prohibited to operate equipment and vehicles outside the designated work areas and roads. 			
		 No hazardous waste storage to take place directly on soils. Appropriate and enclosed containers away from direct sunlight, wind and rain. Provide adequate ventilation where volatile wastes are stored. Limiting access to hazardous waste storage areas to employees who have received proper training 	Contractor	Resident engineer	1000
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 Minimizing hazardous waste generation by implementing stringent waste segregation to prevent the commingling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste to be managed. Provision of readily available information on chemical compatibility to employees, including labeling each container to identify its contents Limiting access to hazardous waste storage areas to employees who have received proper training Simple waste management plan for specific waste streams must be developed. Non- hazardous or municipal waste must be collected and transported to local council approved disposal sites. Food wastes must be collected, where practicable, considering health and hygiene issues, for disposal off-site through licensed contractors. Waste containers must be located at each worksite. Chemical wastes must be collected in 200-liter drums (or similar sealed container), appropriately labeled, for safe transport to an approved chemical waste depot or collection by a liquid waste treatment service. Storage, transport and handling of all chemicals must be conducted in accordance with all legislative requirements, through licensed contractors and in coordination with the local authority. All hazardous wastes must be appropriately stored in bounded areas and should be clearly identified as "hazardous". 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with the local authority and ministry of science and technology regarding hazardous wastes	2000

	Receptor	eceptor Mitigation Measures		Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 Transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes should be done through licensed contractors and in close coordination with the relevant local authority and in compliance with the legal requirements and instructions of the ministry of science and technology previously. Hazardous liquids, such as solvents, rust proofing agents and primer must be managed in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation and industry standards. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials must be available on-site during construction and made available and explained to workers. Hydrocarbon wastes, including lube oils, must be collected for safe transport off-site for reuse, recycling, transport or disposal at approved locations. 			
6	Flora & Fauna	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Topography and landforms	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8	Traffic	 Where practicable, truck deliveries must be restricted to daytime working hours. Clear traffic signs and signs signals must be installed on-site to provide for safe traffic. 	Contractor in coordination with the Local Traffic Department	Resident Engineer	500
9	Health and Safety	• Limit speed of construction vehicles and provide road signage for drivers and local community.	Contractor	Local traffic department in coordination with the Resident engineer	1000

Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
	 Having a clear set of OHS Plan and Procedures. Having a detailed emergency plan including the nearest medical center and the location of the first aid kits. Qualified personnel must be employed for the construction equipment, and personnel must be trained for health and safety issues. Personal protection equipment such as eyeglasses, gloves, hard heads and safety belts must be supplied and continuously used by all workers, technicians, engineers and site visitors. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	1500
	 Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; An approved tool bag should be used for raising or lowering tools or materials to workers on structures; Use of helmets and other protective devices will mitigate against scratches, bruises, punctures, lacerations and head injuries due to dropping objects. Adherence to local and international guidance and codes of practice on EHS management during construction; management, supervision, monitoring and record-keeping; implementation of EHS procedures as a condition of contract with contractors and their sub-contractors; clear definition of the EHS roles and responsibilities of the companies involved in construction and an EHS coordinator during operation); pre-construction assessment of the EHS risks and hazards associated with construction and operation, including consideration of local cultural attitudes, education level of workforce and local work practices; provision of appropriate training on EHS issues for all construction and operation workers, including initial induction and regular refresher training, taking into account local cultural issues; 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 provision of health and safety information; regular inspection, review and recording of EHS performance; 			
		 Any accidents to be reported and treated within site as a first aid procedure. Safety training for the workers. Fuel and oil changing shelters should be equipped with necessary firefighting and safety equipment First aid boxes should be available all times onsite and trained staff on emergency aids should be identified. 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health and safety officials.	1000
		 Provide surveillance and active screening, and immunization Provide treatment on-site or in community health care facilities Eliminate unusable impounded water, and apply vector control programs Erect suitable and adequate warning signage along culvert cleaning and excavation sites Collaborate with local communities and responsible authorities to improve signage and visibility Avoid uncovered piles of aggregates and other construction materials Avoid burning waste in worksites Avoid or minimize driving through community areas and dangerous routes during daytime Alert drivers on local speed limits, and monitor implementation Minimize traffic by purchasing from the local markets to the extent possible 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health and safety officials.	1000
10	Handling Complaints	• A complaints register will be kept on site and this will feed into the GRM. Details of complaints received will be incorporated into the audits as part of the monitoring process.	Resident Engineer	PMT	Included in contractor cost
11	Cultural Heritage	 In case of accidental discovery stop all works and contact the responsible authority within 24 hours; Provide training to the construction crew on the mode of conduct in case of accidental findings Chance find procedures will be used as follows: Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find; 	Contractor	Resident engineer in coordination with health	Included in contractor cost

	Receptor	Mitigation Measures		Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
		 Delineate the discovered site or area; Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture take over; Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less); Responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists from the Department of Antiquities and the Ministry of Culture (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values; Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities from DA and the Ministry of Culture. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage; Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry of Culture; and Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture concerning safeguard of the heritage 		and safety officials.	
12	Child labor and Gender Based Violence	 Rigid obligations and penalties will be added to the contractor contracts in order to warrantee no child labor exist in the subproject The PMT will oblige the contractor to keep a copy of IDs of laborers in order to monitor the hired staff (Chapter 11 of the 2015 Labor Law of Iraq sets the age for hazardous works 18 years old). Labor influx should also be managed by contractor and ensure Code of Conduct is introduced and applied to avoid impact on local community and provide mitigation measure for GBV risks The contractor also will be obliged to maintain daily attendance sheets in order to verify the attendance of workers in case of accidents and provide the injured persons with proper health insurance The code of conduct for workers/contractors should be introduced to prevent misconducts, including prevention of sexual harassment and gender based violence and also training and awareness rising for workers should be continued, through daily toolbox talks and other training opportunities. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost

Receptor		Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
13	Accessibility:	 Schools should be accessible to all students with disabilities, including wheelchair users. The project should have measures to make schools accessible to boys and girls, such as include separate toilets for boys and girls, Where culturally appropriate, conduction sensitization campaign for parents, training/hiring female teachers are necessary. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
	· · · ·	Total cost US\$ (rehabilitation phase)			11,000

Red	ceptor	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
1	• Air quality	• The net impact of the Project on air quality is not significant and temporary and will be limited to Construction Period.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	• Noise	• Negligible noise levels associated with the operation of the school during operating time.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Sanitary Waste	• Wastewater (sanitary waste) will be collected in the collection tank (septic tank) and then transported periodically to the nearest authorized wastewater treatment plant as there is no sewage network available in the area of these schools.	Local authorities	Local authorities	municipal budget
4	Soil	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 During the operational period, some littering and waste generation resulting from the repair activities will occur. Littering may occur due to wind action. In addition, the used oil produced from engines (generator if present) can be stored in an air-tight container that can be sealed with a screw on cap and then transferred to the nearest recycling facility i.e the hazardous waste, the storage, collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste should be handle properly. All waste should be deposed through licensed haulers/transporters to licensed and regulated landfill sites appropriate to the type of waste generated 	Local Authority (Municipality)	Local Authority (Municipality)	Within municipal budget
6	Flora & Fauna	Not applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Topography and landforms	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8	Complains	The continued operation of a GRM for one year following operating of the schools for use will ensure that local community members have an accessible, fair and transparent means of reporting any emerging adverse impacts, and a means of obtaining mitigation.		Local authorities	No cost
9	Health and Safety	 Provision signage to improve visibility and overall safety of roads, particularly along stretches located near schools or other locations where children may be present. Having a clear set of emergency Plan and Procedures. provision of health and safety information; regular inspection, review and recording of EHS performance; 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
10	Accessibility:	 Schools should be accessible to all students with disabilities, including wheelchair users. Where culturally appropriate, conduction sensitization campaign for parents, training/hiring female teachers are necessary. 	Contractor	Resident engineer	Included in contractor cost
		Total cost US\$ (Operation phase)			No Cost

Table 8: Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

7.1 Environmental and Social Monitoring

In order to ensure full compliance of the performed activities to the environmental and social requirements, regular monitoring should be performed. For this purpose, an environmental and social monitoring program has been established for the construction phase to ensure the proper implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures.

Rece	eptor	Monitoring Activities	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$
1	Air quality	 Investigate dust complaints from workers and residents Visual inspection of vehicles and equipment operating or entering the site and Measurements of exhaust emissions (CO, SOx, NOx, PM10, PM2.5) 	 Recorded and documented complaints Record the status of equipment and vehicles on site (excessive black or white smoke) 	 Daily visual inspection Once every six months 	Resident Engineer	РМТ	1,500
2	Noise	Investigate noise complaints from workers and neighboring communities in the affected locations	 Recorded and documented complaints Recorded tests results 	 Weekly inspection of complaints Only in case of complains 	Resident Engineer	РМТ	1,000
3	Water resources	 Investigate implementation of mitigation measures and observe any oil or fuel spills. Investigate wastewater disposal measures 	Site Investigation report	Daily Investigation	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost
4	Soil	 Observe any soil contamination with oil or fuel Observe any accumulation of wastes 	Site Investigation report	Monthly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost

Table 9: Monitoring Activities during Construction Phase.

Receptor		Monitoring Activities	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Responsibility	Supervision	Total estimated Cost in US\$	
5	Solid and hazardous wastes	 Maintain records on waste types and quantities Observe any waste accumulation in un approved locations 	 Waste management contracts with authorized contractors Waste delivery receipts from local authorities. 	WeeklyWeekly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost	
6	Health and safety	 Ensure compliance of workers to Health and Safety requirements Maintain log on incidents and accidents 	Observation report Accidents report	Weekly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost	
7	Flora & Fauna	Record any observation about wild animals or plants on site or nearby and report to the Environmental Authority	Observation report	Upon occurrence	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost	
8	Topography and landforms	No monitoring required	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
9	Traffic	Ensure speed limits and warning signs are installed	Road signs are installed.	Monthly	Resident Engineer	PMT	No cost	
10	Handling Complaints	Ensure that the GRM is effective and well communicated	Number of complaints received, analyzed and responded to.	Weekly	Resident Engineer	РМТ	No cost	
Total cost US\$ (Operation/Maintenance phase)							2,500	

7.2 ESMP Institutional Arrangements

In order to ensure full compliance with the environmental and social requirements which are described above, PMT nominated a qualified engineer to act as the focal point for environmental and social affairs at the central level. On the field level, PMT nominated two engineers in Salah Al-Din to act as environmental and social officers. Those engineers will be trained on monitoring and reporting of environmental and social impacts and how to fill the checklist to be used during field visits before implementation starts.

The Resident Engineer will be the officially responsible staff member for ensuring environmental and social compliance. S/He will be assisted by the designated environmental and social field officers.

In addition, a qualified consultant is recruited by the PMT to provide technical assistance and capacity building to the environmental and social team both at the central level and at the field level.

7.3 **Reporting requirements**

In order to ensure that the mitigation and monitoring measures are being carried out effectively with the required frequency, a clearly defined and regular reporting and response system must be established. The needed frequency of report generation for inspection is to be monthly, and for auditing twice a year, environmental monitoring is once per year.

The information will be made available to the relevant regulatory authorities as required. In addition to the monitoring and reporting requirements documented in the relevant sections of the ESMP, the following reporting regime will be implemented:

- a) All incidents or accidents during the rehabilitation should be reported immediately to relevant authorities.
- b) All corrective measures must be discussed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.
- c) Reports for personnel training on environmental issues or emergency practices must be produced.
- d) Progress reports, environmental monitoring report and other inspections reports must be produced periodically.

The PMT environmental and social field officers will provide the Resident Engineer with a weekly report briefing their observations and recommendations for action. Whereas the Resident Engineer shall prepare an environmental and social management report on monthly basis to PMT in Baghdad.

The environmental and social consultant will prepare a monthly environmental and social supervision report after conducting site supervision visits.

On quarterly basis, PMT shall prepare an environmental and social progress report which will be submitted to the international financial institution (WB) for review and disclosure.

7.4 Capacity Development and Resources Requirements

PMT dedicated sufficient human resources to undertake the environmental and social management requirements as explained above. The assigned staff at the central and field levels are competent in the field of engineering and have variable practical experience. For the staff who will be responsible for undertaking the environmental and social tasks, they will require some capacity development.

All construction personnel and contractors are required to undertake appropriate environmental training and induction programs including, importantly, on GRM procedures.

All managers and supervisors will be responsible for ensuring that personnel under their control have the requisite competencies, skill and training to carry out their assigned tasks in accordance with the requirements of the ESMP. They will also be responsible for identifying additional training and competency requirements.

All project supervisors and managers will receive additional detailed training on the use and implementation of the ESMP. The following Table presents the proposed institutional strengthening program and capacity development requirements.

	Capacity development topic	Provider(s)	Duration	Estimated Cost (US\$)	
1	Environmental Impact Assessment Environmental and social Management in Construction Sites	Consultant	3 Days	1,500	
2	Iraqi Environmental Legal Requirements	Ministry of Environment	1 Day	500	
3	World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards	Consultant	2 Days	1,000	
	Total Estimated	\$3,000			

 Table 10: Capacity Development Requirements

In order to ensure full compliance of the environmental and social requirements, regular site visits should be conducted. Dedicated office spaces, office equipment and supplies in addition to adequate means of transportation should be made available for the environmental and social management team at the central level and most importantly on the field level. MOP PMT should ensure the allocation of sufficient budget resources to ensure availing the required resources to achieve the required tasks.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS

According to the WB policies, it is required that broad and open public consultations be held with PAPs on the project. These consultations are to ensure that the PAPs are provided with the opportunity to engage in the rehabilitation planning process, to raise questions and receive input and responses to their concerns.

In order to fulfill the WB requirements, public consultation and also one on one interview were adopted to obtain sound information on the possible impacts on the local communities. Accordingly, a questionnaire was formatted to cover the key environmental and social aspects related to the project. It was difficult to conduct the public consultation with the women due to the tribe's habits that exist in the area of the project. However, individual interviews with women were conducted to take their opinions freely. The questionnaire was then addressed to 21 women and 18 men of the local individuals in the surrounding community randomly to have their opinions and thoughts regarding the construction activities in addition to 38 men at the public consultation.

According to the results revealed from public and individual consultation, the local community agreed that, the construction activities will have a positive impact on their social daily life. The following are the main findings of the consultation process which took place on 1st October 2019.

- 1. All interviewed locals agreed that the construction activities will have a positive impact from the social perspectives on the locals.
- 2. No claims from any locals were recorded or alleged regarding the ownership of the land; all agreed that it is governmental land property.
- 3. No vegetation covers, crops, plants, trees...etc. will be removed in order to execute the construction activities of these schools.
- 4. The interests of the locals will not be affected in any way by the construction activities.
- 5. No infrastructure within the project area will be affected negatively due the construction activities.
- 6. No deportation, dislocation of any of the local community will be needed due to these activities.
- 7. The construction of the project will enhance the social relationship among the locals; improve their achievements and performance.
- 8. Most locals agreed that the project needs more instructional signs near the schools' area.

For more details and all the above conclusions are obtained from annex (2&3).

During public consultation, information about GRM was introduced to local people and they were informed that they can submit their complaint to either site engineer, or to social representative or to PMT during construction. The community leaders' information and PMT contact information will be available before implementation starts.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The proposed GRM for the SFDP aims to resolve issues that could come across implementation promptly, more efficiently, and accurately. The design of the GRM system should provide means for collecting supportive documents and evidences, investigating the problem, and supporting the final decision. An effective GRM is characterized by: diversity, clear procedures, swift responses, and allowing for two-way communication.

Complainants would commonly approach this GRM for many reasons, including those related to incomplete or no service, vague procedures, inappropriate/ unfair treatment by the staff, and harm (environmental and/or social) to individuals or groups as a result of carrying out the Project's interventions.

The complaint/ grievance, once received, should be promptly resolved and undergo further investigation. Complaints should be sorted out according to complexity. Direct responses should be given to simple inquiries by concerned staff members in 3-6 working days as a maximum and should be documented and archived as per the relevant procedure. While, more comprehensive measures should be applied to complex issues, including field investigation and communicating with higher management for final decisions within a timeframe of 20 working days as a maximum. After the completion of the proceedings, the complaint is closed, and information is included in the system, including the action(s) taken and the result(s) required. The complainant shall be notified of the result and the action immediately and informed of the possibility of objecting to the procedure. Please refer to the detailed procedures in the ESMF report.

In addition to PMO, the MOP, project offices in governorates, and Community Development Groups (CDGs), the World Bank's Grievance Redress System can also be approached for reporting and resolving issues.

In any case, the PMT must maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. During the consultation and interviews, participants were informed that they can submit their complaint to either site engineer, or to community leader or to PMT during construction. The PMT contact information (office and mobile phone numbers) will be available before implementation starts and will be posted at the entrance of the project site

#	Name	Job Title	Phone Number	E-mail
1	Ahmed Ibrahim	clerk	07701830500	Basmamohammed337@yahoo.com
2	Hussam Shaael	Translator	07827793093	<u>hussamshail@yahoo.com</u>
3	Ibtisam Jasim	Deputy head	07724674469	Sfd.iraq.2018@gmail.com

Contact Information for GRM

10. ANNEXES

Annex (1): Grievance Form

Reference No:				
Full Name	My first name			
Note: you can remain anonymous if you	My last name			
prefer or request not to disclose your	I wish to raise my grievance anonymously			
identity to the third parties without your	I request not to disclose my identity without my			
consent	consent			
Contact information	By Post: Please provide mailing address:			
Please mark how you wish to be				
contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	By Telephone:			
	By E-mail			
Description of Incident or Grievance	•			
-	'ho did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?			
What happened: Where did it happen: W	no did it happen to: what is the result of the problem:			
Date of Incident/Grievance				
0	Dne-time incident/grievance (date)			
H	Iappened more than once (how many times?)			
0	On-going (currently experiencing problem)			
What would you like to see happen to	o resolve the problem?			
Signature:				
Date:				
Please return this form to: [name],[company name]				
Address: Tel.: or E-mail:				

Annex 2: Public Consultations

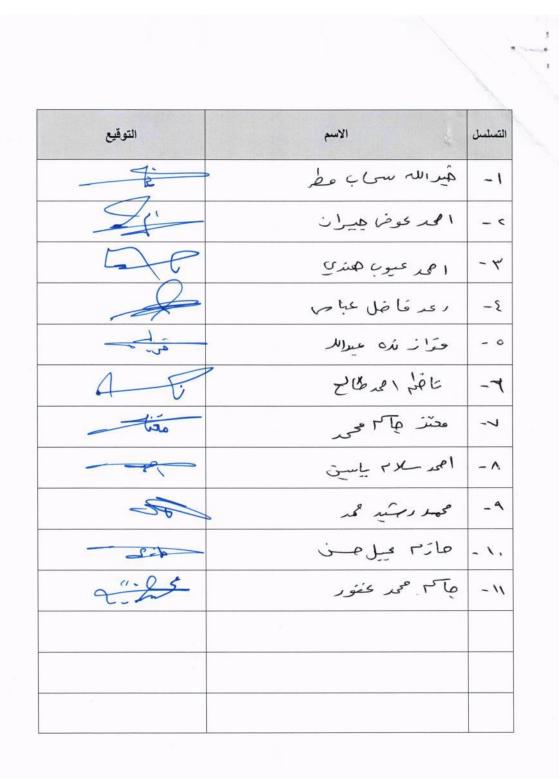
Questionnaire Form in English:

Nar	ne of the project:		
Loc	ation of the project:		
Nar	ne of the respondent:		
Occ	supation of the respondent:		
Dat	e of visit:		
1	In your opinion, would the rehabilitation of the project have positive impact on the residents of the area?	yes	no
2	Are there any claims on private land ownership in the project area?	yes	no
3	Would there be any damages to income generating crops, trees, and vegetation due to the rehabilitation activities?	yes	no
4	Would there be any losses of income of local residents due to the rehabilitation activities?		no
5	Would there be any damages whether permanent or temporary which would affect the livelihood of the residents due to the rehabilitation activities?	yes	no
6	Would the rehabilitation activities require relocation of the residents of the area, whether permanent or temporary?		no
7	Is there any usage by local residents of the facilities or land of the facilities by the local residents?		no
8	In your opinion, would there be any negative social impacts due to the rehabilitation activities?		no
9	Would there be any changes to the demographics or social structure in the project area induced by the rehabilitation activities?	yes	no
10	Is there any need for warning and directional signage during the rehabilitation activities?	yes	no
Nar	ne and signature of the interviewer:	1	1

Annex (3): (i) Public Consultation at Al Bodelf Village Form

The form includes village name, governorate, village priorities (roads, electricity and school), reasons for selection of priorities and brief description of school's component

اسم القرية : ای دل موقع القرية فاقع إجلاع الدين معاد الدور أولويات القرية : ا- تا المراب الرابط من الوس و العظ ، عط بعاد المعاد الكعرا ليه e 7 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 4 أسباب اختيار المشاريع : ١. بالد ١٠ تأصل الوقع ماك الولي المالي فد تقرص ١١ المقادم متتيم المزمن مس م استارم منت تماليات الوز السابية ا خاص ٤ مترفه الاحرار متتيع المحدان المحسية العام ٢٠٠٢ ٥- بالب المانة الكولايك تاذ تربع ابو دلت تر متوفت الا دمار كنير كي الحداث الم ١ الاسليم وخاص الكولادا متاد متو احتلال واعث التربية ۳- توجد مدر ۲ داخل تربیه بودلن ۲۱ ان تلا المدرم بدوام مزدور وارا عدد الطلاب بسترابع قاً ذالمهرم بخشوف تمل مشکله ما ومت محمق وصف المشاريع : ۱- متدد استاد درم سعم د ٢٦) حت دلی عسام ٥٠٠٠٠ و بها معة واحر مع عاص محمد عدد واحد و ساح انتشار معيسا حم ١٢٥ م و جتال وارم بيخن عرص المدير والمعاون و الناد رالندر بيسي >- تحجنوري حربات: وسيل المتعلى كم ومن حداث عدود، وقالوات مع محكادها واعمده كوراد ممدد و٢٧) مع مو طودوره وحب وتطلبات العل.

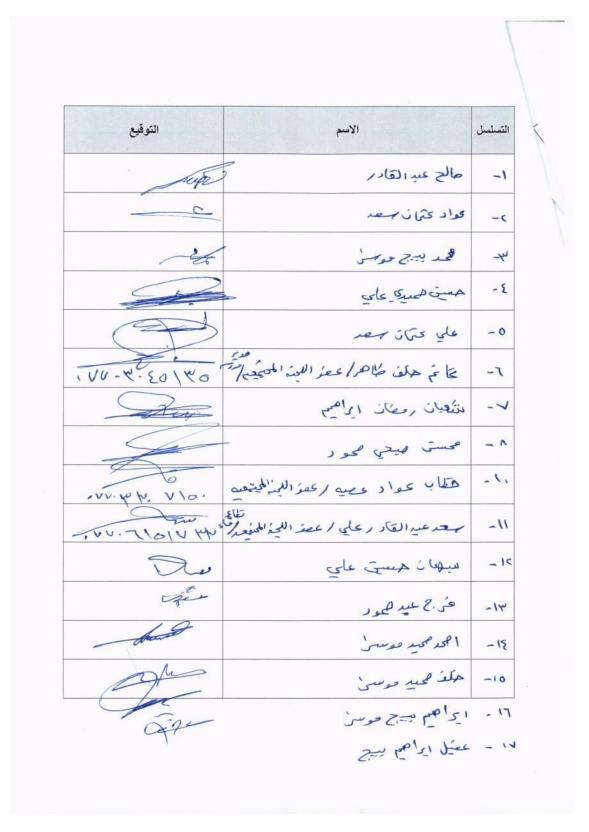


Public Consultations for the construction of School at Al Bodelf village with 11 participants

Annex (3): (ii) Public Consultation at Village Al Khanokah Form

The form includes village name, governorate, village priorities (roads, electricity and school), reasons for selection of priorities and brief description of school's component

اللم القرية : قربة الخاتوكه موقع القرية تا مية / جركز 25,21/ste ما عل ا حلو إس أولويات القرية : 562-1 ٥-١٠٠١ مدرم 4- emégiste ٤- تحسين شدكرالكوباء أسباب اختيار المشاريع: ٠ حضر من بنالاً الدالونة م تعتلك الم معالاً وتافذ احسامها م حفرا كالوك والالا بيوب واص ٢١ ١ لويد ٢٠٥ ملم) وجو ترميت عله سب عدم وجود سيد الدو للا فين معين عاد محط شركم الحط حث م سمب الماسية الماء المراكنية من الارتكري الموامن الم وحدا مركات التصليح العستريوات بع ، وعلوه المدر . ند عدم سن (الوسم التراليه) و (الكالمائه / التراسه) عما أن مدر الكانوك الله للسقوط وعدر (روط واعداديه) مختلع وصف المشاريع: - تجهيرً وفعا دمد وربع شبك مياه بطول · ٥٧٧ ٢ مع كاف الدعمال بالحلولة وتبليغ السوارع والارجعة بعد الحف - ان د حدسة ٦ صف على مساحة -٥٥٦ ذرط بق واحد مع مجاريع محدة در/ ا حساحة انترار مساحة ٢٥٦٠ وحناع كاداره قتلف غرف الديس عزنه لمعادن وغرفه المسرسين .



Public Consultations for the construction of School at Al Khanokah village with 17 participants

Annex (3): (ii) Public Consultation at Village Al Botemah Form

The form includes village name, governorate, village priorities (roads, electricity and school), reasons for selection of priorities and brief description of school's component

اسم القرية : قربه الوطحه موقع القرية حامة/ جلاح الدين مقاء / ساراء real / apli أولويات القرية : ا-اساء مدرب سعم ٦ معن ٥- تجمرو مفي محولات مع كام الملحات أسباب اختيار المشاريع: ١- لا توجد مد لا تربع اليو عدم من الم او عدر هم ما مربع للعنم السبي والم يتقد والعارب و فم عز التربية و فردند الحال بال للبات ما دوم الم عدم تمكن العلابان اكمال ديلتهم المتوسط، والاعدادية عنه يو حيد في دلوس مدر السياسي عقل >. الى المدا لواحل ١، الحرب في كالي العد حاج كال الحديد محالية وي الم الحديد الما المحالية الما المحلية الما المحلية المحل Cari Gell وصف المشاريع: والله ٢ ٥٠٠ مد العلامة و٢٦ مو ٢٠٠٠ د الله النوري ، ٢٠٠٠ النا -١ واحد مع مجامع معلم عدد واحد و سام امتشار مع ما م . ٥٠ م و حيتاج اداري بيطن عرب المديروالمعاد ما ملاد الترسيسي . ٢ - محصر ومفي حولات : ومجس المشاطة مترجعة ومفي محولات عدد ٤) وما يلوات مع ملحا وها والحدة كعرباء عدد (٢٦) مع قراط دوره وحسب متصب = المحل

التسلسل التوقيع الاسم عارد عد لمان تحرد -1 - < -4 à -2 -0 -7 - Y R -1 -1 -9 _1 . P

Public Consultations for the construction of School at Al Botemah village with 10 participants



During the public consultation at Al Bodelf, Village



During the public consultation at Al Khanokah Village



During the public consultation at Al Botemah Village



During the public consultation at Al Khanokah Village

(أستبيان) اسم المشروع: ١ في مديسة (٦) حف على مساحة ٥٠٠٠٠٠ أولية المودلف الاسم: ١ حيث محمد حميد الجنس: نكر 🗆 المهنة : ريت حيث أنثى 🗖 الملاحضات نعم كلا السؤال Ċ هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاحتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الأرض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ź المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1. an علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ الاسم: الم المحمد عريري التاريخ: > / ، // 2019

时发展的发展的,就是有限的原因的原因的发展的发展的。 1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,19 1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,1993年,19 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: 1 في 2 مدرسة (٦) صف على مساعة - ٥٥ م / قركة البودلف الاسم: عايدة فالتى حسن R أنثى ذکر 🗆 الجنس: المهنة : ريد حيث الملاحضات كلا السؤال نعم هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق ۱ القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ź المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة ؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ ٩ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع الاسم : عارة ما في حس التاريخ: ٢ / 2019 , the set of the set o

<u>꿣꺴흾퐳꺯볞풿뺥뱕횏</u>뽜몡왥볞빞흾쩮똣뤙뮏뙨뙨뙨뙨뭑곜뭑졠뭑렮뭑렮뭑렮뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑닅뭑곜줟곜줟곜렮욯뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑곜곜븮븮븮븮븮븮 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: ا نسماء معرب (٦) من / عمرية (مي ولف الاسم: معطفي مسترى معمد الجنس: ذكر ٢ المهنة : كام الملاحضات كلا نعم السوال ت هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ C المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع C لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بني تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص أو لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ C السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ L نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الأعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1. علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ Giele: mul التاريخ: > / 1 / 2019

السبين ، تمثيل ممثر من بري هي من كر بري من كر بري حلي الامبر . هي كلمين من العرب : من كامين من العرب : من كامين من العرب : من كامين من التربية من المقدر المعار العرب في العاقم . التربية من المقرر . المقدر المقال العار العرب في العاقم . المقدر المقدر المقال عليك رفع المقدر المقدر المقال عليك رفع المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقال . ما تقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقال . ما تقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقدر . ما تقدر المقدر المقدر المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقال . ما تقدر المقدر المقدر المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقال . المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر المقدر . المقدر . المقدر . المقدر المقدر . المقدر المقدر . المقدر . المقدر المقدر . 꽚쪐뀀졠뙨볞쏊뒢휤뱮왢졠뾠윂뭑졠씲뢼룄뢼븮뢼뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑닅닅뭑닅뭑닅닅뭑닅닅뭑줟섉곜뤙섉녎븮롇줟븮곜퀃뭑셷뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑뭑븮곜쏊슻슻슻슻 1 اسم المشروع: أُ نُسْبَاء من (٦) جن / فرية الح ولف الاسم: حقى محاديل مسين الجنس: دير المهنة : متقاعل ت ۲ ٣ ٤ 0 ٦ V ٨ ٩

생 뛄뀙졞둯<u>볋쳿톄뒢뒢鯂좶쟳킍죍퐰</u>졠궴푌졎껰쇬꾓뭑풔됫끹줨잸죋뤙쬤뭑킍곜꿗놰뭑씱곜쇖꾓둭꾒꾓뭑퀑뒃즼븮셵곗뤅뭑붱곜놰곜븮븮곜븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮 꼜붪웞쭹퉳졞볋쏊롎녎볋롎볋븮렮졞롗녎븮뭑뭑횏놂뭑칮뤙븮볞뤙볞붱븮븮븮닅슻닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅닅 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: 1 نسماء مدر (٦) جف احرم ! بح ولف الاسم: عمري عبري أنثى المهنة : 1 الملاحضات نعم كلا السؤال Ľ هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من C ź المشروع بسبب اعمال الأعمار ؟ هل هنالك اي بني تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات C ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص أو لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة C ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج 4 ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 4 1. علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: الاسم : محروم ممر ٢

. 颰뗋뼲풾쭕펢쮘쪂왪쏊끮뭑끮눱뭑뭑뇞둭뭑졠녻뭑챓킍뭑챧똣뭑첀됮뭑뵨뭑흤븮뭑흤븮붱셠븮붱븮붱븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮 (أستبيان) / قربة البودلين اسم المشروع : بتمارا رحدمًا ضل نكر 🗆 الأسم: د أنثى الجنس: المهنة : ك الملاحضات ZK نعم السؤال هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ź المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل Y السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ النسيج هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: الاسم : تما را رعد ما ص التاريخ: > / / 2019

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 المتينان

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الم المشروع : لم تصا ك مس الاسم: على عبور الجنس: نكر ت المنه: تمتيك ت المنه: تمتيك ت المنه: تمتيك ت المناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان المالية والعبار المشروع المالية عمار المشروع المالية عمار المشروع المالية المالية علية المتخدام المشروع السكان المطليين، علما ان الارض السكان المطليين، علما ان الارض السكان المطليين، علما ان الارض الماكان المطليين، علما ان الارض الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار الماكان المطليون القريبون الماكان المطليون القريبون الماكان المطليون القريبون الماكان المطلون القريبون الماكان المطليون القريبون الماكان المطليون القريبون الماكان المطلون القريبون الماكان الماليون القريبون الماكان المطلون القريبون الماكان الماليون القريبون الماليون القريبون الماليون القريبون الماليون القريبون الماليون القريبون القريبون الماليون القريبون الماليون القريبوون القريبون القريبووالمواليون القريبووالمواليون القريبوواليون 퀂흾뙈몞몞졢뀀왥볞뉊뀀뀄왥쉢规뮏쾟쇗빏耳뭑뀀뀀퓊풴곜촆랦뒢몞둭뫸뭱흕놰웩쓝뵹퇸긢왢롗볞녎븮뛄콎랦킖핅뤙볞븮횬곜윩퀂볞묝쀋혰뮄쒏퀂묝퀂쏊퀤쏊뒻셵췟첀롎쏊뒻븮췟곜왢볞륃곜쥌쭹둲푠뉀혦뿋쎫섪빝쇖썘 뛄 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: أنت المعتر (٦) إلى أنثى الملاحضات نعم كلا هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها أثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تُضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دانمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص أو لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل نتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: 200 No الأسم : التاريخ: ١ / . (/ 2019 IN FRANK FRANK

娻잸볞탮웶볞뼺휤햁풘셱饨꽓괝셇쉨롎졠쀭몡뇄퀨딦쾓볞볨룂꼜얾썫삨괟콎쎀뒣뉂볛씲콋쏊볛셵씱퀯뼺헺볞뙨쳰롗쳿볞쏊곗쏊꼜졠볞햰녟쵠췚퍮볞쏊셷셷셷곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜퀞몡퀂폥퀂곜 15 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع : **۱ نُمُمُا د مد** ر Illun: 10K 72 d) ill that the ذكر الجنس: أنثى المهنة : معلمه السوال 55 المعم هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من 4 المشروع بسبب إعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في ألنشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ النسيج هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الأعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 0 علامات تحذيرية أو استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الأمان؟ التوقيع: sirps les pyle : invite التاريخ: / / 2019

(استبيان) اسم المشروع: ١ - ٢) عدر -الاسم: ١ ملا محد عوا و الجنس: ذكر 🗆 4 أنثى المهنة: جالم ايم أوم النعم كلا الملاحضات السوال هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعاندية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بني تحتية دائمية او موقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: 3 1 201 الاسم : التاريخ: / / 2019 catalica) photophic balance in a second catalication of the most as a second second count as a second second se

쒏덠썕텛췙옗퉷홵租쯰궦꽖렚웱룊톄쭸掜옜좭뒢퇘뤙킜텖흾볞롐붱뼫핝볞쒭핝볞볞쒆쒭곗슻볞볞볞쒏훶볛뵊롎녩뤙췟꼜뗭볞앮퓅꼜뗭뛗읦볞볛햰톅궾쳂펹롇퀊곜흾걙곜흾흾픷뭑흾 (أستبيان) 15 اسم المشروع: ١ -) د مر الاسم: معتبره عمد قلف أنثى ذکر 🗆 الجنس: Mes : askall الملاحضات نعم کلا السو ال هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ٢ 3 المحليين بعاندية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هِل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من المشروع بسبب إعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: الاسم : 0,00 · Je S التاريخ: / / 2019

볋큺볞윩쳃낹쳁햀씱럹뛗凶윀킔펛엚됮쇖왩섥혰눾궦텩쓓졙虴뫲둲쒀뭑뿯릸젨왢둭휂몡씱뭑톘힢웱흱왥흱홵흱빆햰뎎궛넢럯쎥뮎꽐볞븮횊룅븮촫볞쇱곜킖쒭븮쒭퀃븮닅쒭븮곜 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: ١ سُ) د قد ٢ acos Ar ales الاسم: ذكر 4 أنثى الجنس: المهنة : مرمم ت انغم اكلا الملاحضات السنوال هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعائدية الأرض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من 2 المشر وع يسبب اعمال الاعمار ؟ هل هنالك اى بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الأرض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: 2500 الاسم : 2019/ / التاريخ:

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(أستبيان) 1 اسم المشروع : (م) ر مدر -الاسم: ١ مينان عير، (جماد مر معد م الجنس: ذكر 🗆 1 أنثى المهنة : رمه مث الملاحضات نعم کلا المنه ال هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعائدية الأرض المقام عليها المشروع؟ يسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع ٣ لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمو اطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من 44 المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دانمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل أن أعمال أعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ^ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1.1 علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: ١ ميم في من الاسم : ١ يقتان عبر المصاري محدود التاريخ: / / 2019 rage 1 30

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(أستبيان) 12 اسم المشروع : ۱ من محدر ... الاسم: رجوه وزير مصف أنثى N ذکر 🗆 الجنس: المهنة : محكم الملاحضات نعم کلا السوال هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذير بة او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ ز هره مزی معطف التوقيع: الاسم : التاريخ: / / 2019

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(أستبيان) اسم المشروع: أينتما مرسم (٢) لمن / غرب الخا مو ٧ الاسم: يلى عمان معم الجنس: فكر ما المهنة : الملاحضات كلا نعم السوال -هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الأرض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ź المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بني تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1. علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: التاريخ: 🍾 / 🏹 2019

الملاحضات الاسم: ١ يراهيم بيري التاريخ: > /٠٠ / 2019

꿣졠잻옗쨿혰졣잂왡쳿훽몡몡휒몡웩뤙몡훳몡줮몡줮몡줮뾘콎뭑곜뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙뤙븮븮븮븮븮븮뤙븮뤙븮뤙븮뤙븮뤙븮븮븮 (أستبيان) 1 اسم المشروع: أفسل مسم (٦) جن الحريم, محافر الاسم: كو (عشان أنثى ذکر 🗹 الجنس: المهنة : الملاحضات كلا السوال نعم هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1. علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: الاسم: حور عد التاريخ: ٢ / ١٠ / 2019

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<u>뀅궥뛗뛗뛗볛볛쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿곗곗곗곗곗곗쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿쳿뽜</u>젨쏊씱셵볛췟졠퀑붱줟붱쏊혰줮쏊혰줮졠쳿쳿쳿쳿곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜곜 (أستبيان) اسم المشروع: أ دستاع مسر المراجعة / عرب) مخابون الاسم: خلف حمير حور الاسم: الجنس: ذكر الم \Box المهنة : حو كاد الملاحضات كلا نعم السوال ت هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من/ الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع ٣ لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من £ المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل V السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع 1. علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: الاسم: حل التاريخ: ٢ / ١٠ / 2019 Page | 99

(أستبيان) اسم المشروع: أُ تُعْشَاء مر ٦ (٦) جن / غرب الخانون Verelet 1 : pull الجنس: ذكر 2 المهنة: عَمَقًا عر X أنثى الملاحضات نعم كلا السوال ت هل تعتقد ان عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار ايجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هذالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ 1 المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ 6 عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ i المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر l 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ٧ L السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ V نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج L الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الأعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ التوقيع: مسمعهم الاسم: 1 عمر جميع مول / عنقا عد التوقيع: التاريخ: ٢ / 2019 التاريخ:

(أستبيان) اسم المشروع : منا د مدرسة ٦ صف في قرب الخانوك الاسم: رسل ابراهيم سرح الجنس: ذكر المهنة: ريث بيك أنثى الملاحضات ZK نعم السوال Ľ هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها أثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ يسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود C ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات V ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ۷ 0 السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة? هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ النسيج هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟

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<u>쮤뼺뙞뼺뼺뼺뼺</u>쏊쏊쏊쏊쏊촆쏊삨쏊곜뼺곜뼺곜삨곜뼺곜쏊곜쏊곜슻뭑슻뭑븮뭑븮뭑븮뭑븮뤙쏊븮븮븮븮븮븮닅닅닅닅닅븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮 اسم المشروع : مباء مدرسة رحف في قربة الخانوك الجنس: ذكر 🗆 المهنة: رية سب -هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها أثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ يسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هذالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل ان اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل Y السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الاعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟

(أستبيان) اسم المشروع: أفسل معرس () مش من المربع المحافون الاسم: عارى الحربي المحافون المستاج مع المحافون السمالي المست المحافون المسترك المسترك المسترك المعادي المسترك المعادي ا الملاحضات كلا نعم السؤال ū هل تعتقد أن عملية أعمار المشروع لها اثار أيجابية من الناحية الاجتماعية بالنسبة للسكان القاطنين في المناطق 1 القريبة من المشروع. هل هنالك ادعاءات او مطالبات من قبل السكان ۲ المحليين بعائدية الارض المقام عليها المشروع؟ بسبب اعمال الاعمار ، هل هنالك عمليات رفع لمحاصيل زراعية او اشجار او اي غطاء نباتي تعود ٣ عائديته لمواطنين او السكان المحليين؟ هل تضررت مصالح المواطنين القاطنين بالقرب من ٤ 1 المشروع بسبب اعمال الاعمار؟ هل هنالك اي بنى تحتية دائمية او مؤقتة تلعب دورا اساسيا في النشاطات الحيوية اليومية للسكان ستتاثر 0 بعملية اعمار المشروع؟ هل أن اعمال اعمار المشروع ستتسبب باجراءات ٦ اعادة توطين لشخص او لاشخاص الى مناطق جديدة؟ هل تمت عملية استخدام ارض المشروع من قبل ۷ 1 السكان المحليين، علما ان الارض تابعة للدولة؟ هل تتوقع وجود تاثيرات اجتماعية سلبية بالمنطقة ٨ نتيجة اعمال المشروع؟ هل هناك تغيير ديموغرافي او ضرر في النسيج ٩ الاجتماعي نتيجة عمليات الأعمار؟ هل يحتاج المواطنون القريبون من المشروع لوضع علامات تحذيرية او استدلالات لزيادة معدلات الامان؟ ۱. التوقيع: الاسم : غارى المر التاريخ: ٢ / ١٠/ 2019

Annex 4: Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase

Air quality:

Vehicle emissions

- Contractor to keep vehicles and machinery properly operated and maintained.
- Contractor to minimize unnecessary vehicle idling.
- Switch off any engine as soon as it is not used.

<u>Dust</u>

- Minimize dust from materials (such as sand, cement) and construction activities by using covers, storage, control equipment, and increasing moisture content.
- Prepare concrete before going to the site to avoid movement of materials (gravel, sand, cement) if possible
- Minimize dust from vehicle movements, using water sprays or appropriate.
- Avoid the burning of materials on site.
- Switch off any engine as soon as it is not used.
- Hazardous Emissions
- Avoid storage of hazardous materials in open areas without proper covering;
- Provide adequate ventilation for work areas

Noise and vibration management

- Plan for all loud activities for times that will result in the least disturbance to the local community. Work hours should be clearly established, e.g. 0700 2000
- Avoid or minimize transport through community areas.
- Switch off any engine as soon as it is not used.
- Contractor to minimize unnecessary vehicle idling
- Muffling of the equipment;
- Additional health check-ups for personnel handling the vibrating and noisy equipment

Water run-off management (drainage plan)

- In the event that sediment is transported onto the road it should be cleaned using a street sweeper or by physically sweeping the street in cases of small areas to ensure the sediment is not washed into the drainage system with water runoff.
- Raw materials used in construction, which can be carried by water runoff, must be located and stored away from paths for water runoff.
- Where possible or appropriate, schedule works to avoid heavy rainfall periods (i.e. during the dry season) and modify activities during extreme rainfall and high winds.
- Wastewater from temporary construction camp should be adequately handled and should not be discharged to watercourses

<u>Soil</u>

- Disposal of contaminated soil by truck to nearest authorized dumping areas.
- If surface drainage is disturbing the construction process, utilizing ditches, dikes and/or sandbags to divert this drainage from entering excavations.
- Site engineer is to monitor weather on a daily basis. No construction activities to be undertaken in strong winds or rains.

Solid and Hazardous waste:

• Keeping the site clean and tidy:

a. Ensure there is no loose materials or debris lying around the site including the perimeter; and

b. Vehicles are regularly checked for cleanliness (general aspect and making sure no leaks are occurring)

- Burning of waste is prohibited
- Reducing construction waste related to on-site construction and off-site manufacture or fabrication.
- Reusing the material on site (in situ or for new applications) whenever it is possible
- Monitoring the amount of site construction waste created to make sure it does not affect the surrounding and the adjacent areas.
 - Waste is not blocking pathways
 - Construction waste will be gathered in a specific zone of the construction site
- Contractor to evacuate any construction waste to nearest authorized dumping site and on a regular basis to avoid accumulation
- All staff will avoid littering.
- Provide the septic tank for the residential effluent from the construction camp to be disposed regularly at the designated areas.

Hazardous materials:

- Provide adequate secondary containment for fuel storage tanks and for the temporary storage of other fluids such as lubricating oils and hydraulic fluids.
- Use impervious surfaces for refuelling areas and other fluid transfer areas.
- Provide portable spill containment and clean-up equipment on site, and train staff in the safe use of it.
- Provide adequate sanitation facilities serving all workers (mentioned in HSE).
- Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
- All waste should be deposed through licensed haulers/transporters to licensed and regulated landfill sites appropriate to the type of waste generated (e.g. solid, household, hazardous)

Biodiversity:

- Provide training to the construction crew on the impact of disturbance and damage to habitats;
- Monitor the construction crew and provide punitive measures for illegal hunting and/or fishing;
- Provide the crew with fuel for cooking to avoid burning of natural materials;
- Apply waste management plan
- Strictly prohibited disposal of any of the construction materials into the river

Topography and surface drainage

- Storage areas for construction materials should be located at sites that do not permit direct runoff into watercourses and are on land sloping at less than 1.5 %.
- Time limitation on works during rainy events;
- Regular maintenance of the equipment and machinery to avoid spillage of hazardous materials;
- Re-vegetation of cleared areas
- Timely and adequate disposal of liquid and solid waste in authorized areas.

<u>Traffic</u>

- Set up warning signs in the workplace:
 - All safe footpaths are marked; construction materials are not blocking pathways
 - Site entrances and exits are clearly marked for visitors and delivery drivers to see; and
 - $\circ~$ If present, site reception is clearly signposted OR all visitors are escorted to the reception.
- Designating specific parking areas for workers' and visitors' vehicles outside the construction area.
- Avoid or minimize transport through community areas.
- Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic.
- Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement

Health & safety

- Provide adequate signage to prevent accidental falling into open areas
- Fencing of the work areas

Health and safety environment (HSE)

- There is posted material indicating the nearest police station and hospital (with accident and emergency facilities).
- The contractor must take reasonable steps to prevent unauthorized people accessing the site.
- Training on handling of UXO/ERW
- Avoid the burning of materials on site.
- Provide a first aid kits in different places of the work site with the appropriate number of materials given the number of workers on site. The locations of the first aid kits will be provided to all workers.
- Providing extinguishers on work site.
- If work involving the use of flammable materials is being carried out, stop people smoking and do not allow other work activities involving potential ignition sources to take place nearby.
- Providing site boundaries by installing suitable physical boundaries (barriers, tape or fence).
- Marking excavation holes with physical boundaries (barriers, tape or fence)
- The contractor should put up barriers or covers in the area of openings and excavations.
- Store building materials (such as pipes, manhole rings, and cement bags) so that they cannot topple or roll over.
- Keep walkways and stairways free of tripping hazards such as trailing cables, building materials, and debris.
- Everyone who works on any site must have access to drinking water, adequate toilet and washing facilities, a place for preparing and consuming refreshments, and an area for storing and drying clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Contractor to ensure PPE (personal protective equipment) is used by all workers on site.
 Basic PPE should be protective boots, hard hats, and reflective vests. Other PPE (i.e. gloves, eye and ear protection ... etc.) to be used as appropriate

- Materials and equipment are tidily stacked, protected and covered where necessary. Additionally, there is adequate space for new materials to be stored in secured covered areas to avoid damage, theft, and to protect these items from weather conditions.
- Scaffolding for work in elevated areas such as ceiling painting should comply with the OSHA "General Requirements for Scaffolds §1926.451"

Handling Complaints

- Reducing impacts on the community through community and neighbour engagement.
- In cases of where there are minority communities speaking a different language in the area or working on site, notices are printed in the common local language.
- Provide the proper GRM for handling complaints

Physical, Cultural resources

- In case of accidental discovery stop all works and contact the responsible authority within 24 hours;
- Provide training to the construction crew on the mode of conduct in case of accidental findings

Chance find procedures will be used as follows:

Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;

- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture take over;
- Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists from the Department of Antiquities and the Ministry of Culture (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities from DA and the Ministry of Culture. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry of Culture; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry of Culture concerning safeguard of the heritage.

تدابير الحد من الأخطار اثناء مرحلة البناء

قائمة بإجراءات تخفيف المخاطر خلال أعمال إعادة التأهيل:

الشروط العامـــة:

- أ. لقد أبلغت الجهات الرقابية المسؤولة عن أعمال التشييد والبيئة بالنشاط المرتقب للمشروع.
- ب. لقد أبلغ الجمهور بالأعمال المرتقبة من خلال الوسائط الإعلامية وكذلك / أو المواقع الإلكترونية ومن ضمنها موقع رب العمل.
 - ت. تم استكمال إصدار كافة الرخص القانونية والأصولية لإجازة أعمال البناء و/ أو إعادة التأهيل.
- ث. وافق المقاول رسميا على أن ينجز الأعمال وفق ضوابط السلامة لتقليل المؤثرات على المقيمين بالجوار وعلى البيئة.
- ج. أن تكون وقاية العاملين تتطابق مع التطبيقات العالمية (دائما بقبعة صلبة، أقنعة حسب الحاجة، نظارة السلامة، طاقم العمل ، وجزم للسلامة).
 - ح. لوحات معلقة لبيان أقرب مركز شرطة وأقرب مستشفى (مع توفير تسهيلات الطوارئ والحوادث).
 - خ. على المقاول أن يتخذ الخطوات المعقولة لمنع دخول غير المخولين إلى موقع العمل.
 - د. التدريب على التعامل مع المواد الحربية القابلة للانفجار وتلك غير المنفلقة.
 - ذ. تجنب حرق المواد داخل موقع العمل.
- ر. تجهيز مناطق مختلفة من موقع العمل بأطقم (الإسعافات الأولية) ومجهزة بعدد ملائم من المحتويات
 تتناسب مع عدد العاملين. ينبغي إعلام كافة العاملين في الموقع بأمكنة أطقم (الإسعافات الأولية).
 - ز. تجهيز موقع العمل بمطافئ الحريق.
- س. في حالة استعمال مواد قابلة للاشتعال يجب منع التدخين وعدم السماح بالاستمرار في الأعمال الموقعية المجاورة الأخرى ذات الصلة بمصادر انبعاث قدحات نارية. ش. تحديد حدود الموقع بنصب مواد محددة (حواجز، أشرطة أو أسيجة). ص. تأشير مواقع الحفر بنصب مواد محددة (حواجز، أشرطة أو أسيجة).
 - ض. على المقاول أن يضع حواجز أو أغطية لمساحات الفتحات والحفريات.
- ط. خزن مواد البناء (كالأنابيب، إطارات أغطية المجاري، وأكياس السمنت) بشكل يمنع انقلابها ودحرجتها).

- ظ. تصان المماشي والسلالم خاوية من العواثر الخطرة كالأسلاك المسحوبة والمواد الإنشائية والأنقاض.
- ع. تكون لكافة العاملين وفي أية منطقة عمل سهولة الوصول إلى مرافق قضاء الحاجة والاغتسال، وحيز لتحضير وتناول المرطبات ومساحة لخزن وتجفيف الملابس وعدة الوقاية الشخصية.
 - غ. على المقاول التأكد باستخدام وعدة الوقاية الشخصية من جميع العاملين في الموقع.
- ف. تكدس المواد والمعدات بعناية والحماية من التلف وتغطى أينما كان ضروريا، بالإضافة تحدد أمكنة خزن مغطاة لمواد جديدة لتجنب تلفها، وسرقتها وكذلك لحمايتها من الظروف المناخية.
- ق. يجب أن تذعن صلاحية السقالات (السكلات) المستعملة للوصول إلى مناطق العمل المرتفعة كصبغ السقوف لنشرة المتطلبات العامة للسقالات (١٩٢٦,٤٥١).
- ك. لوائح ملائمة ومعلقة في مناطق العمل للإبلاغ العاملين بالقواعد الرئيسية والتعليمات الواجب إتباعها.

جودة الهواء:

<u>انبعاثات المركبات</u>

يتم استخدام الإجراءات الخاصة بالعثور على الاكتشافات الأثرية عن طريق الصدفة على النحو التالي:

 د. إخطار المهندس المشرف الذي يقوم بدوره على الفور بإخطار السلطات المحلية المسؤولة ووزارة الثقافة (في خلال ٢٤ ساعة أو أقل)

- م. تكون السلطات المحلية المختصة ووزارة الثقافة مسؤولة عن حماية وحفظ الموقع قبل اتخاذ قرار بشأن الإجراءات الملائمة لاحقاً. ويتطلب ذلك إجراء تقييم أولي للمكتشفات من قبل خبراء الآثار بوزارة الثقافة (خلال ٧٢ ساعة). ويجب تقييم أهمية المكتشفات طبقا للمعايير المختلفة للتراث الحضاري التي تشمل القيمة الجمالية والتاريخية والعلمية والبحثية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية
- و. يُتم اتخاذ القرارات المعنية بكيفية التصرف في المكتشفات من قبل السلطات المختصة ووزارة الثقافة. ويمكن أن يتضمن ذلك تغييرات في الشكل والتصميم (مثلما هو الحال عند العثور على آثار ثقافية غير قابلة للنقل أو ذات أهمية أثرية) والحفظ والصيانة والاستعادة والإنقاذ
- ز. تُقوم وزارة الثقافة بتقديم بيان كتابي حول تنفيذ القرار المتخذ من قبل السلطة المختصبة بشأن إدارة الاكتشافات التي تم العثور عليها
- ح. لا يمكن استئناف أعمال البناء إلا بعد الحصول على تصريح بذلك من السلطات المحلية المختصة ووزارة الثقافة من أجل حماية التراث.

ANNEX (5): Project's Photos



Land for the school in Al Khanokah Village



Land for the school in Al Bodelf Village



Current situation for one of the schools in Al Khanokah Village

الى الصندوق الاجتماعي للتتمية الموضوع / تبرع بقطعة أرض إتنى المواطن حمنين على حمود من أهالي قريبة الخالوشة أتعهد بالتبرع بغطمة ارض ويعمساهة (دونسم وريسع) لانشساء مدرسية مستة صبغوف ضبعن هندود المقاطعة (٨٩) ولأجله وقعت . المواطن حسين علي حمود قرية الخانوكة المي عكلة موس غانم خلف ظاهر شاهد إبراهيم بيج موسى شاهد فرالخانوكة

aver. جمهورية العراق محافظة صلاح الدين العدد: (٢.7١ مديرية ناحية المعتصم التاريخ: ٢٠١٩٢ ٢٩ إلى افرع الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية في صلاح الدين م/ عدم ممانعة نهديكم أطيب تحياتنا ... لا مانع لدينا من تخصيص القطعة المرقمة (١٦/١٠٥ صعيوية) لبناء مدرسة في قرية البو طعمة و ضمن خطة الصندوق للقرى النموذجية . للتفضل بالاط الع ... مع التقدير علاء عبد الرحمن محموا مدير ناحية المعتصر ×.19/2/02

Environmental and Social Management Plan –Construction Schools– SFDP

