

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Social Fund for the Development of IDPs (SFDI)

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FRAMEWORK**

Baku, 2015

ACRONYMS

IDP/EDSP	IDP Economic Development Support Project
SFDI	Social Fund for the Development of IDPs
EA	Environmental Assessment
FI	Financial Intermediary
SACSCME	State Agency for Construction Safety Control of Ministry of Emergency
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EMPF	Environmental Management Plan Framework
ER	Environmental Review
LEA	Limited Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

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BACKGROUND

As the IDP Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (IDP-LSLP) will mainly cover the rehabilitation works important environmental issues are not expected. However, at the identification and appraisal stage of the micro-projects it is important to estimate environmental impacts, to develop impact selection mechanism and mitigation plan and to carry out monitoring of environmental progress.

This Environmental Management Plan is a framework document aimed at resolving of environmental issues of micro-projects to be funded under IDP-LSLP.

Environmental Management Plan Framework (EMPF) of IDP Economic Development Support has been drafted on the grounds of the Environmental Management Plan Framework Document prepared in November 2004

June 2011 for the IDP Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (IDP-LSLP) funded by the World Bank.

In 2015 has been updated for the purposes of AF.

Major objective of IDP AF is to improve IDPs living conditions by implementation of demand-driven small-scale infrastructure projects and micro-credit program.

IDP Living Standards and Livelihoods Project comprises three components:

(i) Funding of the demand-driven small-scale service and infrastructure projects identified as priority by IDP

This component includes funding of the small-scale micro-project on rehabilitation of the social (*health points, kindergartens, schools, community centers*), economical (*gravel roads, water and power supply systems*) infrastructures, sanitation facilities .

(ii) Rehabilitation of IDP compact settlement areas

(iii) Investing skill, community mobilization and funding of activities which will provide opportunities for IDP to develop economic self-reliance

These micro-projects will mainly include activities related to the formation and operation of facilities which will provide income generation opportunities to people living in rural areas. These activities might include small enterprises for provision of self-help groups with agricultural tools, small sewing or weaving enterprises.

Environmental impact is expected to be an issue with regard to the first and second components only, which are infrastructure micro-projects and micro-credits.

Project site. The Project is targeted at the IDPs communities with the population of generally 100 to 1000 persons located on the Azerbaijan territory. Approximately 100 micro-projects under Component B (Infrastructure Rehabilitation in IDP settlements) and 200 micro-projects under Component A (Micro-project) will be implemented.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A. IBRD Safeguards Policy

The World Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making (OP4.01, January 1999).

EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The Bank favors preventive measures over mitigatory or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

EA takes into account the natural environment; human health and safety; social aspects (*involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property*); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. It also takes into account the variations in project and country conditions; the findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The Bank does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA.

The coverage and depth of the Environment Assessment (EA) process for IDPEDSP is determined by the specific characteristics of the proposed micro-projects. It is anticipated that IDPEDSP-funded community micro-projects, as a rule, will not trigger a full-scale environmental impact assessment (EIA) process. The EA is an integral part of the process of identifying a potential community based micro-project, and of designing, appraising, implementing and evaluating it.

Key considerations to be taken into account during the EA process include:

- Compliance with existing environmental regulations in Azerbaijan;
- Linkages with social assessment;
- Analysis of alternatives;
- Public participation and consultation with affected people and organizations; and
- Disclosure of information.

B. Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan

B.1 Environmental Legislation and Procedures

Activities carried out under the project will conform to current laws in Azerbaijan and sound environmental principles. In general micro-projects and micro-credits will not contribute to the degradation of the physical and human environment.

Environmental protection in Azerbaijan is governed by the Law on Environment Protection (1999). The Law establishes the main environmental protection principles, and the rights and obligations of the State, public associations and citizens regarding environmental protection. It establishes the requirements for the preparation of environmental impact assessments, environmental quality standards, and requirements for permitting the activities that affect the environment, prevention and reduction of environmental pollution, environmental monitoring and control, the role of the public and sanctions imposed on law violators. Other laws governing specific issues such as sanitary-epidemiological welfare, land reform, energy, health, water, forests, cadastre and land use, industrial and domestic wastes, fauna, fish breeding, ecological safety, water supply and wastewater, atmospheric protection and specially protected areas have been adopted since 1992. In addition, a large number of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers have been issued to help interpret the body of environmental legislation and related Presidential Decrees and Orders.

According to Article 42 of the Law on Environmental protection, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MOENR) is the competent authority for reviewing the EIA request and documentation prepared by independent experts hired by the project developer prior to initiation of a new investment project.

Other key laws forming the legal basis for EIA are the Law on Ecological Safety (1999) and the Provision on the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment in Azerbaijan (1996). The EIA application may be submitted to the head office of the MENR or to a local branch office. In the process of reviewing the EIA application the MENR evaluates the following criteria:

- Whether the proposed project envisions new technologies;
- The volumes and complexity of the proposed processes or technologies;
- The expected environmental consequences;
- Whether the proposed project would create significant changes for the local population; and
- Public response to the proposal.

B.2 Constructions standards and regulations

In Azerbaijan, engineering survey, design and construction standards and regulations are governed by the State Agency of the Ministry of Emergency for Construction Safety Control. Rules of conducting supervision and control procedures by the State Agency of the Ministry of Emergency for Construction Safety Control were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2003. Subject to the of the State Agency of the Ministry of Emergency for Construction Safety Control regulations all construction operations are to be carried out with due regard to the environmental requirements. Following the existing construction rules, construction or renovation works are to be carried out on the basis of the approved project (*design*) documents only. State Agency of the Ministry of

Emergency for Construction Safety Control issues special licenses to conduct engineering survey and design operations (*no license is required for construction works*).

Only consulting companies having got licenses from the State Agency for Construction Control of the Ministry of Emergency will be involved by SFDI in detailed appraisal (*design*) of the infrastructure micro-projects. In detailed appraisal of micro-projects, the consulting companies shall cover all aspects (*including, environmental aspect*) of the micro-project and all the drafted project (*design*) documents shall be agreed with the relevant organizations. Consultant shall prepare a section on the environment in the micro-project report and this section should include measures required for elimination of negative environmental impacts.

Whereas environmental impact of the small-scale rehabilitation infrastructure micro-projects is going to be relatively small, agreement of the micro-project bidding documents with the community and national maintenance units is sufficient. New building construction micro-projects will be agreed with the environmental, fire safety and other related units.

C. Potential Environmental Impacts of the Micro-Projects

Mitigation measures which can be adopted on each impact are detailed in the annexes for the types of the micro-projects and summarized below. However, as the degree and scope of the impacts will vary according to their type and scope, the mitigation measures may vary too. These checklists for specific activities are indicated in annexes 6.1-6.10 and shall be completed by micro-project proponents.

i. Infrastructure micro-projects

Infrastructure micro-projects under the IDP-LSLIP include health points, kindergartens, schools, community centers, village (*gravel*) roads, water and power supply, sewerage and drainage systems, dormitories and collective centers.

Construction and general impacts. In general, environmental issues related with implementation of the micro-projects will include the following: threat to the community members or employees' health condition, noise, generation of air polluting dust, soil or water pollution by oil/residual oil, waste materials, ground surface effluents etc.; excavation of ground soil and burial of waste materials, environmentally fragile areas risks, risks to flora and fauna etc.

As the expected implementation duration of the micro-projects is no longer than 4 months and works can not be carried out in all areas at the same time, beneficiaries will feel some of the impacts for a short time only. Some impacts like noise, impact on environmentally fragile area, however can be long- lasting at the same time. These impacts/risks, as proposed below and as set out in all relevant attachments can be mitigated by specific measures envisaged in micro-projects.

Most of the infrastructure micro-projects (about 75%) implemented under the SFDI Pilot Reconstruction Project was rehabilitation micro-projects. Today there are over 200 micro-projects presented by IDPs which are not registered by SFDI. Evaluation of the list shows that 90% of the

listed IDP priority infrastructure micro-projects are rehabilitation micro-projects. These micro-projects are expected to have minimum environmental impact.

Social facilities: health facilities, kindergartens and schools, community centers. Rehabilitation of ambulatory health points will have priority among the health facilities. Among the school micro-projects proposed by IDP preference will be given to the facilitated school (*comprised of classrooms and teacher's room*) projects. Social facility buildings will be mainly of small size and impact of the rehabilitation or construction works will be small-scaled as well. Key problem in the implementation of these micro-projects will be waste disposal. It is important to pay special attention to elimination of waste in health facilities during the detailed appraisal of the micro-project and to carry out monitoring of the process during the implementation. Typical mitigation measures and summary of impacts is given in the tables 6.1 and 6.2.

Water supply system. Water supply system micro-projects proposed by IDP are mainly related with the local systems. Impacts of the rehabilitation or construction of water supply systems include rational management of water resources, to avoid negative impacts on the environment caused by over-utilization of water and remove eliminate in further use of the system. Table 6.3 summarizes the most typical impacts and mitigation measures.

Village and sub-urban roads. SFDI will implement local or community gravel road micro-projects. Impacts occurred during the rehabilitation or construction of roads generally include noise, impact on air quality and other similar disturbances, vehicle and pedestrian safety, provision of improved drainage and other supporting infrastructure such as retaining walls, etc., and changes in drainage and traffic patterns. Table 6.4 summarizes the most typical impacts and mitigation measures.

Sewerage and drainage. In rural areas sewerage micro-projects will mainly serve to rehabilitation of the local sewerage system, in urban areas will be related with rehabilitation a part of central sewerage system. Drainage micro-projects will include open drainage systems. Table 6.5 summarizes the most typical impacts and mitigation measures during the rehabilitation or construction of the sewerage and drainage systems.

ii. Small business activities for young people

i.

Small business activities for young people under IDP LSLP will include crafts, services and agricultural activities. Given to the specification of living and activity of IDP in the places of their settlement the following impacts may occur.

Mitigation measures for each impact on each type of activity is detailed and summarized in the annexes. As the degree and scope of impacts will be different mitigation measures may also vary.

Crafts activities. In general, environmental impacts on each type of craftsmanship will include the environmental impacts such as health and safety hazards, noise, dust affecting air quality, contamination of water and soil from oil, fuel, waste, surface run-off, etc. during construction (if needed handicraft production activities) and project implementation. Since the work duration of the business support projects will not exceed 4 months, anticipated impacts will mainly be short-term. But some impacts (noise, soil pollution etc.) could be long lasting. These impacts/risks could be

mitigated by specific measures. For example, workshop facilities for ceramic production or tinker should be located so that noise associated with these activities does not cause any damage or inconvenience to surrounding households or social objects. Impacts and mitigation measures and summary of the most typical impacts stated in Annex 6.6.

Agricultural activities. Young people activities will mainly be related with agriculture. Such impact as erosion, degradation, salinization of land, loss of topsoil during agricultural activities, safety rules violation during use of fertilizer and chemical substances against pests and overuse, pollution of environment from agricultural wastes can occur during agricultural activities. Although the activities will be carried out within short period of time, some impacts (for example, such impacts as landslides, land salinization, land degradation, waste generation) can last for a long time. Agricultural impacts, mitigation measures and summary of the most typical impacts are given in the Annex 6.7.

Cattle breeding activities. Large number of animals in farms is a serious cause of environmental degradation. For instance, intensive livestock require water to be used for drinking, irrigation for crop / pasture and animals for various services, such as cleaning. Animals can negatively affect water quality by having free access to water sources where they are able to deposit waste which can be dangerous because it carries harmful bacteria which people may drink. Impacts such as contamination of water, soil and air due to agricultural chemicals and disposal of manure and mitigation measures and summary of the most typical impacts stated in Annex 6.8.

Recreation and entertainment areas. This includes areas such as cafe, computer centers, photo and video studios. In this case, environmental impacts may occur if they empty their sewage and other wastes directly into water. As a result of these activities environment polluted by construction, human wastes, including fuel & oil, wastewater, hazardous wastes, chemical materials which used in photo printing and etc. Other impacts can appear for example if human activity occurs too close to an animal or its habitat. These impacts will have local character and typical impacts and mitigation measures are summarized in Annex 6.9

Sewerage and drainage. Micro-projects to be developed by young people may include sewerage system construction in urban areas and drainage system construction in rural areas. Impacts associated with repair/rehabilitation or construction of sewerage and drainage systems, as well as most typical impacts and mitigation measures are given in Annex 6.5.

iii. Micro-enterprise income generating activities by self-help groups

These micro-projects will mainly include activities related to the establishment and operation of enterprises which will provide income generation opportunities to people living in rural areas with high poverty index. Such activities might include collection, initial processing and marketing of agricultural products (for example, dairy products) produced by SHG, small enterprises for provision of SHG with agricultural tools, small sewing or weaving enterprises. Mitigation measures for impacts of some types of activities are detailed and summarized in Annexes 6.7, 6.10. As the degree and scope of impacts will be different mitigation measures may also vary.

Agriculture. Such impacts as land degradation, agricultural wastes generation and disposal, noise, air pollution (odor) may occur. While most of the anticipated impacts and short-term and local, some impacts (landslides, land salinization, land degradation), if not duly handled, might be long lasting. The typical impacts/risks and relevant mitigation measures are detailed in Annex 6.7.

Production of small industry products will cover collection and processing of agricultural products, small sewing and weaving workshops. These activities will not have significant impacts on environment, and might include some noise, pollution of air from dust, generation of production and domestic wastes and domestic waste water. These impacts will have local character, and typical impacts and mitigation measures are summarized in Annex 6.10.

Services will include services (*provision of tools and small equipment*) to agricultural activities, and activities aimed at improving social life standards of SHG. Anticipated impacts/risks of these activities will have local character and will mainly occur through generation and disposal of domestic wastes and waste waters, and also may be caused by use of fuel for agricultural machinery. The impacts and proposed mitigation measures are summarized in Annex 6.7.

While impacts above are analyzed and summarized in annexes for those activities which can be expected at this stage, there will be micro-projects which can not be pre-determined and will only be identified during implementation of the project based on the priorities of applicant communities. For such proposals, the following screening criteria will be applied, which will determine ineligible activities:

- Activities in protected areas, or which may cause any adverse impact to protected area;
- Activities which may cause adverse irreversible environmental impact to sensitive areas such as natural water bodies;
- Activities involving use of pesticides;
- Activities involving soil contamination by chemicals and other hazard materials;
- Activities which may cause adverse impacts on endemic or protected flora and fauna species, and may lead to deforestation in the project area;
- Activities which may lead to serious land degradation including salinization and erosion;
- Activities which may lead to disasters such as flooding and landslides;
- Activities which may involve any resettlement issues, or may cause change of land ownership, or involuntary change of land use.

Those activities passing the ineligibility criteria above, will be subject to EA procedure and specific EMPs as described in Section E below.

D. Institutional Arrangements

IDP-LSLP has been assigned an environmental category B since the anticipated impacts are temporary, non-significant and mitigatable. For a B category project, the Bank requires that prior to micro-project approval, the approving authority should verify that the micro-project is in compliance with relevant national and local environmental laws and regulations and is consistent with Bank policy and procedures on environmental assessment, as described in the OP/BP/GP 4.01. In addition, general approval for the procedures and guidelines for environmental compliance, detailed below, will also be sought from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and other concerned authorities prior to project effectiveness. During implementation of IDP-LSLP, local MENR officials will be invited to participate in the evaluation of micro-projects.

As in the case of economic, financial, institutional and engineering analysis, EA is a part of project preparation and is therefore the project proponent's responsibility. The actors involved in the EA are the communities, agricultural associations, micro-project designers, and responsible government bodies.

All infrastructure micro-projects will be implemented by a contractor under contract to SFDI. Contractors will be responsible for environmental management during implementation of the micro-project and relevant actions reflected in the "Bill of Quantities" (Annex 7) which is essential part of the contract signed with a contractor.

SFDI's micro-credit program will be implemented by Partner Lending Institutions (PLIs) in accordance with a contract signed with SFDI. PLIs will be responsible for environmental management during implementation of the micro-credit program and relevant actions reflected in the Annex C which is essential part of the contract signed with PLIs.

A person in charge of micro-projects, micro project supervision manager (member of PIU) will ensure that necessary measures are considered and implemented to mitigate the environmental impact of micro-projects turned in to MKSIF.

Will design and monitor the compliance with the Environmental Impact Management Plan and during the project implementation.

Micro-project proponents and relevant local exploitation organizations will be responsible for Operation and Maintenance of completed micro-projects, including environmental aspects. At the same time, community benefiting from the micro-project will be responsible for Operation and Maintenance (*Attachment 11 to the Operational Manual "Agreement minutes with community micro-project committee"*).

SFDI staff will be responsible for compliance with environmental standards.

Environmental project manager

As part of MKSIF board and PIU member, the environmental specialist will engage in the project-designing stage to identify certain activities in relation to mitigating the environmental impacts of projects and monitor the fulfillment of those activities in the project implementation stage.

E. Environmental Assessment Implementation Steps

Figure 1 below describes measures to be taken at every stage of proposal preparation, evaluation, implementation and monitoring by the claimants (*communities*) and SFDI staff. Since the institutional capacities of the IDPs communities are not high, technical assistance on the part of SFDI will be rendered in the process of micro-project proposals preparation and their initial evaluation. It also includes initial selection from the environmental standpoint, assignment of the EA category and drafting of the respective EA documents. EA documents will be a part of the micro-projects initial evaluation.

Micro-project proponents and relevant local exploitation organizations will be required to identify possible environmental impacts of proposed activities, shall prepare the Environmental Data Sheet and identify and agree to undertake mitigation measures. Annex 1.

Environmental Screening. Each applicant community/association will undertake an initial environmental screening of the proposed micro-project and will assign an environmental category. The initial screening would be done prior to submittal of the proposal, and would identify potential adverse environmental impacts and determine the corresponding level of environmental assessment needed to address them. The environmental category screening checklist for micro-projects is attached as Annex 2 (a). SFDI staff or contracted environmental specialists will be available to assist applicants with initial screening and fill in the Environmental Screening Checklist. The screening checklist for micro-projects is attached as Annex 2 (b).

EA Categories. Based on the screening, each micro-project would be assigned one of four environmental categories:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) –for micro-projects with significant direct or indirect impacts. This micro-projects assessed as **Category A**. The necessity of a full environmental review is expected to be very rare, as these would be micro-projects that would likely be refused funding by IDP/EDSP, in part due to the cost of the EIA. A full EIA usually requires a team of experts and some time to complete, involving several site visits, development of project-specific mitigation measures, and a detailed monitoring and supervision plan. The EIA would be prepared by specialists contracted by SFDI.
- Limited Environmental Assessment (LEA) – for micro-projects likely to have some environmental impacts and which need to be reviewed by an environmental specialist provided by the SFDI. This micro-projects assessed as **Category B**. A LEA form will be specific to the type of micro-project, and mitigation measures recommended by the environmental specialist would be incorporated at the design stage. Annex 4 provides an example LEA form for a drinking water supply micro-project. The environmental specialist would visit the proposed micro-project site to assess baseline conditions and potential site-specific impacts. Micro-projects that require a LEA would require monitoring both during construction and operation, to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and that no unforeseen negative impacts occur. Recommended formats for preparing mitigation and monitoring plans are found in Annex 5 (A & B).

- Environmental Review (ER) – a standardized checklist of possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures for micro-projects with minimal expected impact. This micro-projects assessed as **Category C**. The ER may be reviewed as part of micro-project appraisal. A generic ER checklist is provided in Annex 3.
- None – no further environmental assessment.

The ER, LEA or EIA will be based on the environmental guidelines provided in the Annexes to this document, and will identify the potential environmental impacts for the micro-project, both positive and negative.

As part of the design process the micro-project designer will be required to mitigate any negative environmental impacts arising from the micro-project, and to obtain any necessary legal permits. The documents produced will include preparation of an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) in the format specified in Annex 5. SFDI staff will be responsible for monitoring the process to ensure that it complies with the procedures as set out in this manual and will also assist the beneficiary as needed in this regard.

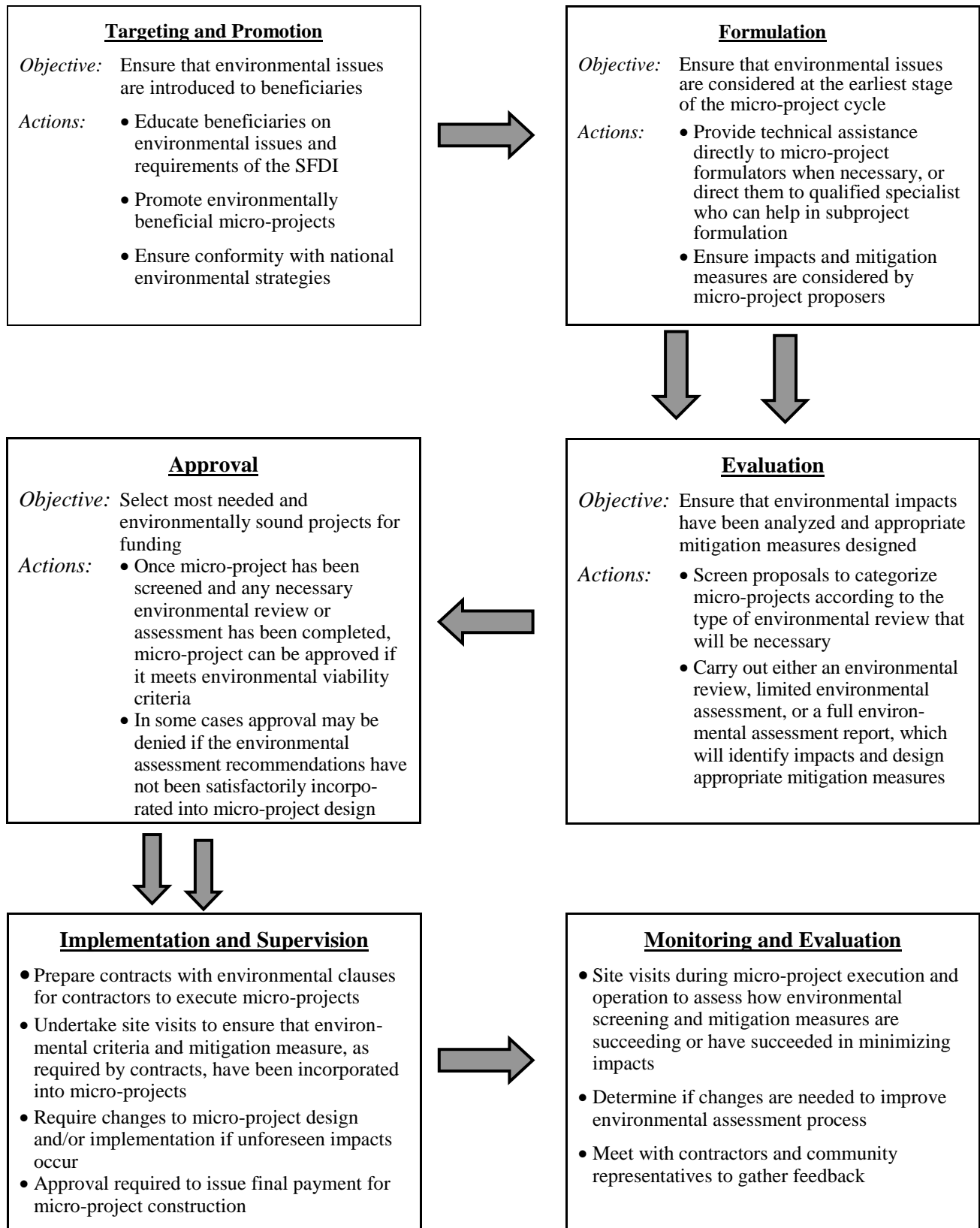
During both the construction and further stages of each micro-project the beneficiary will carry out routine monitoring to ensure that the requirements of the EMMP and any other environmental requirements specified in the legal permits are complied with. The beneficiary will be assisted by SFDI as needed.

To ensure compliance with procedures and to advice on any further measures required to mitigate impacts as much as possible, SFDI will contract qualified firms and/or NGOs to train beneficiaries in environmental assessment, assist in preparation of LEAs, and evaluate environmental aspects of proposals. An experienced staff member has been recruited by SFDI to review and advise on environmentally complex micro-projects, consult and assist the SFDI team on environmental issues, supervise the work of environmental consultants retained for the project, and provide environmental reporting.

First consultation on ESMF to the communities was held at Ganja on 27.11.2015. The attendees were from Ganja and neighboring cities (Mingachevir, Yevlakh, Goygol, Aghdam, Goranboy). Second was held in Baku on 04.12.2015 and the attendees represented communities from Baku and Sumgayit. Environmental safeguards specialist consulted with communities about main objectives of this document and policies.

The purpose of meetings was to introduce an ESMF, environmental protection requirements of the World Bank and Azerbaijan Republic Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources to the communities. Possible environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the projects were discussed on the meetings. As a target decided to encourage IDP identify as priority environmentally sound projects. The meetings agenda and discussions are detailed in Annex 8.

Figure 1. Environmental Assessment Process



Annex 1. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHEET (To be completed by micro-project proponents)	
Micro-project name	
Brief Description of micro-project	
Nature of the Borrower's activity	
Itemized detailed description of the goods/works/services to be financed from the AF (item, volume, price)	
Site area (# of hectares) and location	
Property ownership	
Existence of ongoing operations? (yes/no)	
Plans for Expansion ?	
New construction ?	

Annex 2 a. General Environmental Category Screening Checklist

Micro-project type	Recommended Environmental Analysis Approach*			
	none	ER	LEA	EIA
Medical institutions:				
Renovation- rehabilitation		x		
New construction			x	
Educational institutions and community centres:				
Renovation- rehabilitation	X			
New construction		x		
Potable water supply network:				
Less than 200 persons	X			
More than 200 persons, low or no pollution of the aquifer		x		
More than 200 persons, possibility for the aquifer pollution			x	
Roads in the provinces and rural areas:				
Renovation- rehabilitation	X			
New construction		x		
Utilities systems	X			
Sewage and drainage network i:				
Communal sewage network:				
Less than 200 persons	X			
Less than 1,000 persons		x		
More than 1,000 persons, existing or planned treatment system			x	
More than 1,000 persons, no treatment system				x
Drainage network:				
Renovation- rehabilitation		x		
New construction			x	
Recreation and entertainment areas				
Renovation- rehabilitation	X			
New construction		x		
Agricultural activities				
Repair and rehabilitation	x			
New construction		x		

Small enterprise and crafts activities				
Repair and rehabilitation	x			
New construction		x		
Trade:				
Food stuff		x		
Non food stuff	x			
Drugstore		x		
Farms and agricultural activity:				
Cattle breeding (up to 10 cows and 25 sheep)	x			
Cattle breeding (more than 10 cows and 25 sheep)		x		
Poultry keeping		x		
Bee keeping	x			
Crop plants (up to 25 hectares)	x			
Crop plants (more than 25 hectares)		x		
Production:				
Small scale food production (up to 1 ton per day)	x			
Small scale food production (more than 1 ton per day)		x		
Various small scale industrial production		x		
Service objects (barbery, tailory, car repair, taxi, etc.)	x			

*/ ER – Environmental Review, LEA – Limited Environmental Analysis, EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment.

The proposed ER instruments are recommendations only, in a particular microproject, there may be a need for a more accurate instrument; this, however, will never correspond to “lower grade” recommended EA instrument or approach

Annex 2 b. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

(To be completed by environmental specialist)

1. Micro-project name:

2. Environmental Category (A, B or C), based on micro-project application form:

3. Limited environmental assessment required (for B micro-projects): ___ Yes/___ No

4. What environmental issues raised by the micro-project:

5. If an environmental assessment is required, what are the specific issues to be addressed?

6. What is the time frame and estimated cost of conducting the environmental assessment?

7. What social issues related to land acquisition¹ are raised by the micro-project?

8. If there are social impacts related to land acquisition, what is the time frame for the social specialist to conduct the social screening (the process and forms are described in the separate Resettlement Policy Framework)?

¹ Land acquisition includes permanent or temporary use or purchase of land as part of the civil works. The following impacts should be described here: permanent or temporary displacement of people, change of livelihoods as a result of the land being used or acquired by the project, and/or encroachment on private property and effects on crops, perennials or other privately used property. Impacts can be related both to land that is purchased or transferred. It includes effects on people who are living on, operating a business (kiosks) on, or otherwise using the land (e.g., fruit trees or crops) that is being impacted by the project. The description should include any impacts on informal land users (i.e., without legal titles).

Annex 3. Example of a Generic Environmental Review (ER) Checklist

Type of Expected Impact	Description of Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measure
<i>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</i>		
Increased soil erosion?		
Increased sediment load into receiving waters?		
Likely contamination of surface or subsurface waters?		
Excessive dust or noise during construction?		
<i>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</i>		
Removal or disturbance of natural vegetation?		
Micro-project in core or buffer area of a protected area?		
Disruption or disturbance of animals or any locally important animal habitat?		
<i>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</i>		
Aesthetic degradation of a landscape?		
Degradation or disturbance of an historical or cultural site?		
Transport or use of toxic substances that poses a risk to human health?		
Involuntary displacement of individuals or families?		
Temporary or permanent land use or acquisition ² ?		

² Land acquisition includes permanent or temporary use or purchase of land as part of the civil works. The following impacts should be described here: permanent or temporary displacement of people, change of livelihoods as a result of the land being used or acquired by the project, and/or encroachment on private property and effects on crops, perennials or other privately used property. Impacts can be related both to land that is purchased or transferred. It includes effects on people who are living on, operating a business (kiosks) on, or otherwise using the land (e.g., fruit trees or crops) that is being impacted by the project. The description should include any impacts on informal land users (i.e., without legal titles).

**Annex 4. Limited Environmental Assessment (LEA) Form:
Example for Potable Water Micro-Projects**

Please use short descriptions to respond to the following:

1.0 General Description of Micro-Project

1.1 Micro-Project Objective

Current situation of community with respect to potable water, related problems, and expected beneficiaries.

1.2 Construction Phases, or Micro-Project Components

Cleaning the source area, removal of vegetation around source area, drilling of water well, etc.

1.3 Alternatives Rejected by Micro-Project Presenters

Initially considered XXX but rejected due to unstable soils.

2.0 Baseline Description of Affected Environment

2.1 Description of Physical-Chemical Environment

<i>Water</i>	<i>Air</i>	<i>Soil</i>
Qualitative characteristics of supply source, quality, uses, necessity for sanitary protection, accessibility by humans and animals,	Characteristics of wind currents, presence or absence of dust.	Slope grades, uses of soil, stability, permeability, signs of erosion.

2.2 Description of Biological Environment

<i>Flora</i>	<i>Habitats and Communities</i>
Type of vegetation coverage in proposed area.	Forests, natural or protected areas, wildlife refuges.

2.3 Description of Socioeconomic Environment

<i>Historical Aspects</i> Location of cemeteries, archeological ruins, historical and cultural sites.	<i>Aesthetic Aspects</i> Characteristics of the countryside, views.	<i>Public Health Aspects</i> Mortality and morbidity associated with water consumption, presence of mud, disposal of soapy water, etc.	<i>Infrastructure</i> Access to supply source, plants, and tanks, principal economic activities, drainage systems in the community.
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3.0 Identification of Negative Environmental Impacts

3.1 Impacts on the Physical-Chemical Environment

<i>Water</i> Overexploitation of water source, Stagnation of water, etc.	<i>Air</i> Creation of dust, noise.	<i>Soil</i> Erosion, etc.
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3.2 Impacts on the Biological Environment

<i>Flora</i> Impacts on trees or vegetation.	<i>Habitats and Communities</i> Impacts on natural areas, protected areas, or wildlife refuges.
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3.3 Impacts on the Socioeconomic Environment

<i>Historical</i> Impacts on monuments, archeological ruins, etc.	<i>Aesthetic</i> Alteration of the countryside, vistas, etc.	<i>Public Health</i> Health risks from the formation of water retention areas, etc.	<i>Infrastructure</i> Impacts on drainage systems, etc.
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4.0. Mitigation Measures – Use format for Mitigation Plan in Annex 5A.

5.0 Monitoring Plan -- Use format for Monitoring Plan in Annex 5B.

ANNEX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT

A. MITIGATION PLAN

Phase	Impact	Mitigating Measure	Cost to:		Institutional Responsibility to:		Comments <i>(e.g. secondary or cumulative impacts)</i>
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	
Pre-construction phase	•						
Construction	• • •						
Operation	• • •						
Decommissioning	• • •						

ANNEX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT

B. MONITORING PLAN

Phase	What parameter is to be monitored?	Where is to be monitored?	How is it to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment?	When is it to be monitored - frequency or continuous?	Why is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Cost to:		Responsibility to:	
						Install	Operate	Install	Operate
Baseline									
Construct									
Operate									
Decommission									

Annex 6.1. Check List: Health Facilities

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination from waste materials, especially construction, medical and human wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas All construction wastes to be transported to the sites identified by local authorities Design works to minimize land affected Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and vegetation cover Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination/pollution of resource by construction, human and animal wastes, including fuel & oil, medical and other hazardous wastes, wastewater, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and fumes during construction (internal and/or external, including volatile construction materials) Odor, post construction, according to services offered, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control by water or otherwise Ventilation of internal areas both during and post construction Careful design and siting of facilities that will cause odors
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate construction methods & equipment Time work to minimize disturbance
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of natural habitats, especially from improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or degradation due to improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction, including patient access and comfort • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials and untreated wastes, especially medical wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work and O&M activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Careful design of works and accesses • Correct disposal of wastes, especially medical wastes, based on selection of most appropriate technology; training in O&M operation and maintenance plans
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities and agreed actions

Annex 6.2. Check List: Education Facilities/Community Centers

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination from waste materials, especially construction and human wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas All construction wastes to be transported to the sites identified by local authorities Design works to minimize land affected Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and vegetation cover Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination/pollution of resource by construction, human and animal wastes, including fuel & oil, hazardous wastes, wastewater, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and fumes during construction (internal and/or external, including volatile construction materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control by water or otherwise Ventilation of internal areas both during and post construction
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate construction methods & equipment Time work to minimize disturbance
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of natural habitats, especially from improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or degradation due to improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction, including patient access and comfort and handling of medical wastes • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials, medical services – equipment, drugs, wastes, etc., and untreated wastes, especially medical wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work and O&M activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Careful design of works and accesses • Correct storage of medical items, etc., and careful disposal of wastes, based on selection of most appropriate technology; training in handling, O&M plans, etc.
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities and agreed actions

Annex 6.3. Check List: Water Supply

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic, etc. • Loss of topsoil during excavation • Effects of excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials • Erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off and wastewater discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions, provide temporary haul roads as appropriate, restore damaged areas • Strip topsoil where necessary, store and replace post construction • Design drainage and other disposal facilities to ensure soil stability
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to land during construction • Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. • Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas • Design works to minimize land affected • Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage, soil stabilization/vegetation cover • Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-exploitation, causing changes in resources, flow patterns, etc., with possible impact on downstream users/ users elsewhere (<i>if groundwater</i>) • Interruption of surface and underground drainage patterns during and post construction, creation of standing water • Contamination/pollution of resource and/or supply by construction, human and animal wastes, including fuel & oil, hazardous wastes, wastewater, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine sustainable use/yield (<i>test as required</i>) • Resource planning and management, in conjunction with authorities & communities • Careful design - maintain natural drainage where possible, provide suitable wastewater drainage, safe/sanitary disposal of hazardous wastes • Careful design, adequate protection from/control of livestock; agriculture, casual human contact, hazardous materials - fuel (<i>including storage</i>), etc.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and fumes during construction • Impacts from water treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust with water, control construction methods and plant, timing of works, vehicle speeds • Minimize major works inside communities • Appropriate design, training in O&M, safety

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from construction works, pump stations (if near house/s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time work to minimize disturbance Use appropriate construction methods & equipment Restrict through-traffic in residential areas Careful siting and/or design of plant, provide noise barriers e.g. embankments of waste soil
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of natural habitats from construction, e.g. dust, noise, un-seasonal working, poor siting of new works, disposal of untreated wastes, etc. Changes in water resources regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting, alignment, design of pipelines and structures, and/or timing of works (seasonal) Select disposal areas and methods carefully Protect sensitive areas within/close to site Ensure compliance with minimum seasonal flow requirements
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or degradation during and post construction, especially due to un-seasonal working, changes in environment regimes, etc (see also above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting, alignment and/or design to minimize impacts, especially for any sensitive/rare species Select appropriate construction methods Protect sensitive areas within/close to site
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local visual impact of completed works and some intrusions into general manmade and natural landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction • Health impacts and diseases from hazardous construction materials wastes, contaminated water, improper water treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Correct design and adequate training in O&M of plant, safety procedures, water testing, etc. • Correct disposal of waste
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to known and undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting/alignment of works; special measures to protect known resources/areas • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities

Annex 6.4. Check List: Rural and Suburban Roads

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic, etc. • Loss of topsoil during excavation for/ disposal of construction materials • Erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off and wastewater discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions, provide temporary haul roads as appropriate, restore damaged areas • Strip topsoil where necessary, store and replace post construction • Design drainage, structures to ensure soil stability
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to land during construction Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. • Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas • Design works to minimize land affected • Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and soil stabilization/vegetation cover • Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruption of surface and underground drainage patterns during and post construction, creation of standing water • Contamination/pollution of resource by construction, human and animal wastes, including hazardous wastes, fuel & oil, wastewater, sediments, etc. • Increase in runoff and risk of flooding • Flooding due to clogging of drains and drainage structures, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful design, maintain natural drainage where possible, consider alternative alignments • Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal • Mitigate run-off velocities and volumes, provide retention/sedimentation ponds as necessary

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust during and post construction, according to road surface • Traffic fumes during and possible increase post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust with water • Control construction methods and plant, timing of works • Restrict vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas, during and post construction • Careful design, especially at hazardous locations
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance from construction works, traffic – speed, quantity and type of traffic during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time work to minimize disturbance • Use appropriate construction methods & equipment • Restrict vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas, especially trucks, using signing and appropriate design
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance or loss of natural habitats and disturbance of protected areas, during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting/alignment/placement/design of structures (especially for new roads), and/or timing of works (seasonal) • Select disposal areas and methods carefully, Protect sensitive areas within/close to site
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or degradation during and post construction, especially due to un-seasonal working, changes in environmental regimes, e.g. disruption to wildlife movements causing increased road kills, etc. (see also above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and/or design to minimize impacts, especially for sensitive/rare species • Consider alternative alignments and/or location of structures • Select appropriate construction methods • Protect sensitive areas within/close to site • Work seasonally, as appropriate

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of completed works and some intrusions into general manmade and natural landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning and reinstatement of construction areas, and disposal of wastes • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials and wastes, pedestrian and vehicle accidents, • transport of hazardous substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Correct disposal of wastes • Correct design, including safety measures at hazard points, fencing, road signs, etc. • Restrict movement of hazardous materials in residential areas
Human Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social change (new roads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate design to minimize social impact (see generally above)
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to known and undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting/alignment of works; special measures to protect known resources/areas • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities

Annex 6.5. Check List: Wastewater, Drainage and Sewerage

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic, etc. • Loss of topsoil during excavation for/ disposal of construction materials • Erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off • Pollution at discharge point, possibly leading to groundwater pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions, provide temporary haul roads as appropriate, restore damaged areas • Strip topsoil where necessary, store and replace post construction • Design drainage and other disposal facilities to ensure soil stability and appropriate treatment
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. • Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect non-construction areas • Design works to minimize land affected • Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and vegetation cover • Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in regime from excavation for/disposal of soil, waste materials, etc • Contamination/pollution from construction, human and animal wastes, including fuel & oil, hazardous wastes, wastewater and sewage – especially from discharge if not connected to existing sewer. • Eutrophication of surface water leading to habit changes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal • Select appropriate technology for wastewater treatment to minimize pollution, especially in sensitive locations, e.g. close to drinking water source, and operate and maintain correctly/ according to agree discharge standards provide O&M training • Site treatment works appropriately, or incorporate into larger wastewater systems, provide any treatment necessary to meet required standards, plus training

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and fumes during construction • Hazardous gases in manholes and during disinfection (if chlorine gas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust with water • Control construction methods and plant, timing of works • Restrict vehicle speeds in residential areas • Appropriate design • Proper operation, monitoring system in place
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance from construction works and traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time work to minimize disturbance • Use appropriate construction methods & equipment • Restrict vehicle speeds in residential areas, especially trucks
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance or loss of natural habitats and disturbance of protected areas, during and post construction • Changes due to eutrophication of surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting/design of structures and/or timing of works (seasonal) • Select disposal areas and methods carefully, Protect sensitive areas within/close to site
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance or loss, especially aquatic animals and vegetation from eutrophication of surface water, (effect of water pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting, alignment and/or design to minimize impacts, especially for any sensitive/rare species • Select appropriate construction methods • Protect sensitive areas within/close to site • Abatement of pollution by a proper effluent treatment and disposal.

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of completed works and some intrusions in general manmade and natural landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction • Unpleasant odors from treatment facility, disposal point and/or polluted water course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning and reinstatement of construction areas, and disposal of wastes during and post construction, including proper O&M of treatment facility and training in both • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials and untreated wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work and O&M activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Careful siting and design of works • Correct disposal of wastes, based on selection of most appropriate technology; training in O&M operation and maintenance plans
Human Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts may be concentrated downstream in other communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate treatment prior to discharge • Adequate consultation of potentially affected communities
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to known and undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting/alignment of works; special measures to protect known resources/areas • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities

Annex 6.6. Check List: Handicrafts production

Environmental components	Possible impacts	Mitigation measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to soil structure due to material storage, traffic, etc.; • Uncontrolled surface run-off of paints and other chemicals which might be used in handicraft production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes; • Provide temporary haul roads as appropriate, restore damaged areas;
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts from excavation for/soil disposal of waste and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying all waste to the place identified by the local authorities; • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination/pollution of resource human and animal waste, including fuel and oil, medical and other hazardous waste • Pollution of underground waters by contamination of resource; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and fumes during implementation of project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control by water or otherwise ventilation of internal areas
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate methods and equipment; • Time work to minimize disturbance;
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc.; • Noise, dust, wastes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful design and siting of works; • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas; • disposal of waste;

Human Health	Health impacts from hazardous materials and untreated wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors, incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigation measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work, involve communities, fence hazardous areas; • Careful design of works and correct disposal of wastes, based on selection of the most appropriate technology, training in O&M and maintenance plans
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Annex 6.7. Check List: Agriculture activities/services

Environmental components	Possible impacts	Mitigation measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution with waste, especially that of construction and human; • Impact of storage materials, construction work and others. • May occur in small amounts on soil tilling, disking, harrowing and planting • In traffic zones of transport means (vehicles) and machinery (tractors) • Soil erosion, • Soil fertility loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of lubricants and fuel pour/leakage into soil. • fertilizers and other chemicals should to us properly rules • Adherence to instructions on construction and agrotechnical procedures • Scrape of surface soil for later effective exploitation, firm adherence to agrotechnical procedures
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts from excavation for/soil disposal of waste and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying all waste to the place identified by the local authorities; • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of ground and surface water reserves including that of public and construction waste, noxious waste, fuel and other oil products pour/leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate storage of noxious materials anc waste on a special site • Careful design and exploitation of natural drainage where possible, consideration of alternative ways • Conduction of irrigation by agrotechnical requirements, effective use of water
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and gasses/aerosols (including internal combustion engines, winnowed construction materials) during construction; • Chemicals/fuel during agrotechnical service operations; gasses/aerosols, including internal combustion engines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to instructions on use of chemical reagents; • Efficient use of machinery and equipment; • Wrapped-up transportation of granular & powdery materials; • Soak of dust sources

Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate methods and equipment; Time work to minimize disturbance;
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance or loss of natural habitats and disturbance of protected areas, during and post construction Changes due to eutrophication of surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting/design of structures and/or timing of works (seasonal) Select disposal areas and methods carefully, Protect sensitive areas within/close to site
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance or loss, especially aquatic animals and vegetation from eutrophication of surface water, (effect of water pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting, alignment and/or design to minimize impacts, especially for any sensitive/rare species Select appropriate construction methods Protect sensitive areas within/close to site Abatement of pollution by a proper effluent treatment and disposal.
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc.; Noise, dust, wastes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful design and siting of works; Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas; disposal of waste;
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety hazards, including patient access and comfort; Health impacts from hazardous materials and untreated wastes, especially medical wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint experienced contractors, incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigation measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work, involve communities, fence hazardous areas; Careful design of works and correct disposal of wastes, based on selection of the most appropriate technology, training in O&M and maintenance plans

Annex 6.8. Check List: Cattle breeding activities

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination from waste materials, especially construction and human wastes Salting, water logging, compaction, pesticide contamination, decline in soil structure quality, loss of fertility, changes in soil acidity, alkalinity, salinity, and erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landslips on embankments, hillsides, etc. Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials Land quality decline associated with overgrazing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas All construction wastes to be transported to the sites identified by local authorities Design works to minimize land affected Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and vegetation cover Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination/pollution of water bodies by construction, animal wastes, including fuel & oil, hazardous wastes, wastewater, manure and other foreign substances etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary Keep animals away from natural water resources and provide drinking water from artificial reservoirs
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and fumes during construction (internal and/or external, including volatile construction materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control by water or otherwise Ventilation of internal areas both during and post construction
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate construction methods & equipment Time work to minimize disturbance
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of natural habitats, especially from improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or degradation due to improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction, including patient access and comfort and handling of medical wastes • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials, medical services – equipment, drugs, wastes, etc., and untreated wastes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work and O&M activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Careful design of works and accesses • Correct storage of medical items, etc., and careful disposal of wastes, based on selection of most appropriate technology; training in handling, O&M plans, etc.
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities and agreed actions

Annex 6.9. Check List: Recreation and entertainment areas

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination from waste materials, especially construction and human wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts from excavation for/disposal of soil and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect non-construction areas All construction wastes to be transported to the sites identified by local authorities Design works to minimize land affected Design slopes & retaining structures to minimize risk, provide appropriate drainage and vegetation cover Strip topsoil as necessary and store, replace/reuse post construction Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination/pollution of resource by construction, human wastes, including fuel & oil, hazardous wastes, wastewater, chemical materials and etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and fumes during construction (internal and/or external, including volatile construction materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control by water or otherwise Ventilation of internal areas both during and post construction
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate construction methods & equipment Time work to minimize disturbance
<i>Biological Environment</i>		
Natural Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of natural habitats, especially from improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately
Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or degradation due to improper waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store, treat and dispose of wastes appropriately

Environmental Components	Possible Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Social Environment</i>		
Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc. • Noise, dust, wastes, etc., during and post construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas • Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes • See also Soil, Land, Air Quality and Acoustic
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards during and post construction, including patient access and comfort and handling of medical wastes • Health impacts from hazardous construction materials, medical services – equipment, drugs, wastes, etc., and untreated wastes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors. Incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigating measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work and O&M activities, involve communities, fence hazardous areas • Careful design of works and accesses • Correct storage of medical items, etc., and careful disposal of wastes, based on selection of most appropriate technology; training in handling, O&M plans, etc.
Historical/Cultural Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance/damage/degradation to undiscovered sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities and agreed actions

Annex 6.10. Check List: Production of small industry products

Environmental components	Possible impacts	Mitigation measures
<i>Physical Environment</i>		
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to soil structure due to material storage, traffic, etc.; • Erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate storage, and appropriate treatment and disposal of all wastes; • Provide temporary haul roads as appropriate, restore damaged areas;
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts from excavation for/soil disposal of waste and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying all waste to the place identified by the local authorities; • Take/dispose of materials from/at approved sites
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination/pollution of resource human and animal waste, including fuel and oil, medical and other hazardous waste • Pollution of underground waters by contamination of resource; • Surface and ground water pollution where sewage lines are absence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable wastewater drainage and safe waste disposal, with treatment as necessary • Where sewer lines are absence water should setting out in special pits separating from solid waste and discharge.
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and fumes during implementation of project; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust control by water or otherwise ventilation of internal areas
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate methods and equipment; • Time work to minimize disturbance;
<i>Social Environment</i>		

Aesthetics and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visual impact of parts of completed works and some intrusions in landscape, loss of trees, vegetation, etc.; • Noise, dust, wastes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful design and siting of works; • Replace lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetate work areas; • disposal of waste;
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety hazards, including patient access and comfort; • Health impacts from hazardous materials and untreated wastes, especially medical wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experienced contractors, incorporate safety and environmental requirements in contract documents. Provide information on mitigation measures. Capacity building to emphasize need for safe working, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work, involve communities, fence hazardous areas; • Careful design of works and correct disposal of wastes, based on selection of the most appropriate technology, training in O&M and maintenance plans

Annex 7. Sample of Bill of Quantities

(is an essential part of the contract signed between SFDI and contractor)

1. Contract №

Rehabilitation of dormitory # 2 of the Art University located in Narimanov district of Baku

№	Works	Unit measure	Quantity	Unit cost, th-nd manats	Total cost, th-nd manats
	A. DEMOLISHING WORKS				
1	Interior works				
1.1	Removing antennas from the roof and cleansing works	m ²	750		
1.2	Removing old tiles in lavatories, kitchen and staircase	m ²	168,6		
1.3	Removing ceramic tiles from the lavatories	m ²	420		
1.4	Peeling away the ceiling and walls surfaces	m ²	1858		
1.5	Deplastering of the ceiling and walls	m ²	917		
1.6	Removing of wooden floors in corridors	m ²	28		
1.7	Dismantling of the doors	piece	45		
1.8	Dismantling of the windows	piece	23		
	B. REHABILITATION WORKS				
1	Roofing works				
1.1	Fixing of the 3-ply roofing with fiber glass ruberoid	m ²	750		
1.2	Fixing of galvanized sheet metal ruffles and gutters	piece	8		
1.3	Fixing of galvanized sheet metal rainwater-heads	m	128		
1.4	Fixing and plastering of air pits	m ²	20		
1.5	Setting of metal attic-door	kg	16		
1.6	Fixing of antenna facilities (<i>as designed</i>)	t	0,6		
2	Interior works				
2.1	Laying ceramic tiles in lavatories and toilets	m ²	165,6		
2.2	Laying ceramic tiles in entryway	m ²	3		
2.3	Fixing of staircase with hand-rail woods	m ²	10		
2.4	Painting the hand-rails	m ²	56		
2.5	Fixing of wooden floors in corridors	m ²	23		
2.6	Rehabilitation of parquet floors	m ²	5		
2.7	Laying of the linoleum floors in corridors	m ²	436,8		
2.8	New plastering	m ²	932,7		
2.9	Liming of ceiling and walls	m ²	853		
2.10	Painting the walls with oil-paint	m ²	917,3		
2.11	Painting the ceiling and walls with emulsion	m ²	736,6		

2.12	Brickworks on bathroom walls at ground floor	m ²	26		
2.13	Tiling of the walls	m ²	427,6		
3 Door and Window Works					
3.1	Installing, glazing and coloring of paired window blocks with locking facilities	m ²	43,2		
3.2	Installing and coloring of door blocks with locking facilities	m ²	85,43		
3.3	Repaired doors (<i>with coloring</i>)	piece	14		
3.4	Repaired doubled windows (<i>with coloring and glazing</i>)	piece	10		
4 Improvement works around the building					
4.1	Dismantling of inappropriate curbs	m ²	80		
4.2	Loading and removing of construction garbage to the specified place	t	30		
4.3	Laying of curbs at building front with concrete tiles	m ²	80		
4.4	Dismantling and new installing of the extra staircase at building side <i>/as designed/</i>	set	1		
4.5	Pumping of the basement water to the closest sewerage well	m³	100		
4.6	Cleansing of the garbage from the basement and removing to the specified place	t	5		
5 Utility works					
5.1	Electricity works <i>/as designed/</i>	set	1		
5.2	Water and sewerage system works <i>/as designed/</i>	set	1		
TOTAL					

Notes:

1. Contractor shall specify actual work scope in site before submission of the tender proposal;
2. **Construction garbage shall be removed to the places specified by the executive power agency and sanitary-epidemiology unit;**
3. **Contractor is responsible for environmental issues during micro-project implementation;**
4. All equipments and materials will be supplied by the Contractor;
5. Additional information is given in the table of specifications and materials and detailed designs;
6. Fire protection of wooden materials and their antiseptization should be considered;
7. Extra negotiations concerning the construction works is carried out by the Contractor;
8. Construction period is 2 (two) months.

Annex 8. Summary of the consultations on ESMF

Meeting Goal/Objectives: Consultations on ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK to the communities.	
Date : 27.11.2015 Location : Ganja	Date : 04.12.2015 Location : Baku

First consultation was held at Ganja on 27.11.2015. The attendees were from Ganja and neighboring cities (Mingachevir, Yevlakh, Goygol, Aghdam, Goranboy). Second was held in Baku on 04.12.2015 and the attendees represented communities from Baku and Sumgayit. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce an ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK to the communities.

Brief Description/Agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK• Environmental protection requirements of Azerbaijan Republic Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources• Environmental protection requirements of the World Bank• Possible environmental impacts and mitigation measures• Discussion

Summary of the discussion

Items Discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples of impacts which can have a negative effect on the local environment or community• Which projects identified as priority by IDP and what environmental impacts they may have• Why micro-projects with significant impacts would likely be refused funding• The main environmental issues which observed by community members are related with sewerage system construction in urban areas, drainage system construction in rural areas and water supply system• In addition, member of the sanitary epidemiological station was on hand to discuss how the water supply system is controlled and the types of assistance they provide• Which actions community members should take for environmental protection during project implementation.
Attention Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design and monitor the compliance with the Environmental Safeguard Management Plan and encourage micro project proponents to meet ESMPF requirements during the project implementation• Ensure that contractors understand that their purposes are to advance environmental protection or improvement by the promotion of sustainable development must be able to show that they design their activities to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of environmental limitations.