

# ROADS & EMPLOYMENT PROJECT



DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR THE  
REHABILITATION OF SELECTED ROAD LINKS IN LEBANON

## LOT 3A

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Final Report

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACE	Associate Consulting Engineers
BOQs	Bill of Quantities
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDR	Council of Development and Reconstruction
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CoCs	Codes of Conduct
COM	Council of Ministers
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
FHH	Female Headed Households
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IBA	Important Bird Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LARI	Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute
MOA	Ministry Of Agriculture
MOC	Ministry of Culture
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MOL	Ministry of Labor
MOPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation

MOT	Ministry of Tourism
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
NO	Nitrogen Monoxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
REP	Road and Employment project
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAC	Violence Against Children
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organization

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

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### ***ES1. Introduction***

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) acting as an executing agency on behalf of the Lebanese Council of Ministers (COM) awarded a contract to Associated Consulting Engineers (ACE), hereinafter the Consultant, to prepare the assessment, design and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) of Lot 3 under Roads and Employment Project (REP). This project is funded by the World Bank (WB).

The Project's main objectives are to enhance the transport connectivity along selected secondary and tertiary road sections in different Cazas and to create short-term job opportunities for the Lebanese and Syrian communities. The project will include the rehabilitation of urban and rural stretches of roads from all Lebanese regions. The project covers classified roads in 25 Cazas throughout Lebanon with an expected total length of 835 km and grouped in six (6) lots. The project will be implemented over a period of five years.

This document represents an ESMP of the REP in Rachaya Caza and it was prepared according to the WB OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment). It covers all components of the proposed project during the rehabilitation and operation phase, assesses of the likely environmental and social consequences of a project, and determines the necessary measures to mitigate the negative ones and increase the positive impact on the environment and natural resources throughout a mitigation plan. In addition, the work included the development of a monitoring plan to ensure compliance of the project with environmental and social conditions and regulations. Moreover, public hearing sessions of the project were conducted and included the participation of the public and concerned communities.

### ***ES2. Existing Policies, Legal and Administrative Framework***

The governmental public institutions involved in the different stages of implementation of the roads project as well as its different components are CDR, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MOPWT), Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Labor (MOL), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MOIM), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Culture (MOC).

The Project is affected by a number of legislations and regulations covering various sectors including Labour, Environment, Health and Safety, Traffic and Antiquity. The most important legal documents are listed below:

- Labor Law/1946: The Lebanese Labor Code
- Law No. 335/2001: Pursuant to the International Labor Organization ILO Convention No 128
- Decree 8987/2012 Prohibition of employment of minors under the age of 18 in work that may harm their health, safety or morals
- Decree 3791/2016 Minimum Wage
- Law 80/2018: Integrated Solid Waste Management
- Law 444/2002 Framework Law for Environmental Protection
- Decree 8803/2002 and its amendments: Organization of quarries activity, rehabilitation and licensing procedures
- Decree 11802/2008 Occupational prevention, safety, and health in all enterprises subject to the Code of Labor

- Law 166/1933 amended by Law 37 of 2008 on the Antiquity Law
- Decree-Law 118/1977 on the Municipal Act
- Law 243/2012: New Traffic Law
- Legislative Decree 340/1943: Penal Code

The World Bank Policies and Procedures: OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, classifies the proposed project under Category 'B' and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement (However the project will not include land acquisition or resettlement). In addition to the Public consultation and Disclosure Policy under OP/BP 4.01.

The World Bank Policy governs the public accessibility of information in the Bank's possession. The World Bank allows access to any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions.

In addition, some international conventions and treaties are relevant to the project and are as follows: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

### ***ES3. Description of the Proposed Project***

The study area where the proposed roads are located is the Caza of Rachaya of the Bekaa Governorate. The total number of the proposed roads to be rehabilitated under this project is 3 roads with a total length of 15.028 km. All of the roads are already existing and require rehabilitation of various components, including pavement, sidewalks, drainage, safety measures, and street lighting. The selection of the roads was determined by the Cabinet of Ministers in their Meeting Number 32 dated 27/06/2019. The land acquisition did not occur during the design of any road under study.

The proposed project consists of the rehabilitation of existing roads in the Caza of Rachaya. The rehabilitation activities differ for each road depending on the pavement conditions and the road rating that was defined by the consultant.

Determining the condition of the asphalt is important to assign the proper pavement rehabilitation activities. The pavement rehabilitation activities consist of either pavement maintenance or overlay on existing pavement or complete removal of deteriorated pavement and constructing a new one.

The proposed project also consists of other activities beside the pavement rehabilitation works. These activities consist of:

- Construction or improvement of drainage systems
- Construction or improvement of retaining walls
- Installing concrete safety barriers
- Marking lanes and stoppage line
- Adding adequate traffic signs for stoppage give ways as warning signs, mirrors at sharp edges, and other regulatory and warning signs
- Rehabilitating sidewalks
- Repairing street lighting
- Relocation of existing utilities as needed

During the execution of rehabilitation activities, activities, roads will not be closed or shutdown. Works will be executed on the road right of way/passageway only and will not use or undermine any existing adjacent facilities. In addition, the rehabilitation activities will maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties.

In case the works imply any temporary closure of the road, traffic will be secured by the project Contractor via alternative routes to reach relevant destinations. Detours and diversions were not included in the design. Therefore, before the execution of rehabilitation works, the Contractor, based on the schedule of works and if needed, will secure the access and traffic movement via other alternative routes and means in coordination with the related Municipality. Accordingly, all detours will be on existing alternative roads (public domain properties) and there is no need to use or rent some land to create the detour.

The duration of the project is 18 months with a one-year liability period. It is assumed that an estimate total number of workers shall range between 150 and 250.

#### **ES4. Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions**

##### **Topography, Geology and Hydrogeology**

Rachaya Caza is located in the Governorate of Bekaa and it is about 100 km away from the capital of Beirut. The villages of the project area lie between 940 meters to 1,233 meters above sea level (a.s.l). The main geological formation within the study belongs to the following: the Basalts formation (B), the Hammana Formation of Albian age (C3), the Sannine Limestone of Cenomanian age unit (C4), the Maameltain or Ghazir Limestone (C5), the Senonian and Base of Eocene formation (C6), The Abey Formation (C2a) and the Hammana Formation of upper Aptian age (C2b). As for the water resources, several water courses are located within the study area mainly for L3-RA-RD01 and L3-RA-RD02. The hydrological maps representing these water courses and watershed are represented in this report.

##### **Climate and Meteorology**

The climate data of Al Rafid village located at L3-RA-RD02 were represented in this study. The average annual temperature is 14.9 °C and the average annual precipitation is 751 mm. The historical climate data (1982-2012) of the village of Al Rafid were represented in a climograph as well as data obtained (temperature, precipitation, wind speed and wind direction) from the nearest meteorological station of the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute (LARI).

##### **Air Quality and Noise**

Ambient air quality of the project area was requested from MOE. Data was available from the UNDP project "Environmental Resources Monitoring in Lebanon 2011-2013" which was conducted across the country including Rachaya. This project was conducted in collaboration with the MOE. The emissions inventory of the Project divided the Lebanese territory into a grid of cells with 5km x 5km each. Annual background average concentrations for criteria pollutants was obtained for each cell. In this project the area surrounding Rachaya is divided into nine cells. For the concerning project, the proposed roads pass through only five cells. The results of the above study have shown that the concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> in all five cells comply with the national standards and the WHO Guidelines. As for the concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, the obtained values were in compliance with the WHO Guidelines while PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all five cells were not in compliance with the WHO standards for air quality. Noise measurements that were conducted onsite showed that the average noise level at one site

(residential) was above the national standards for noise limits in residential areas while the measurements at the calm site were within these standards.

### Land Use/Land Cover

In Rachaya, the most common land cover is agriculture, rangelands and forests patches. During the site visits, different kind of trees and areas were observed such as the agriculture areas and the presence of scattered pine trees along Road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid and Bire villages), the presence of dense agriculture areas of vineyards, olives, other fruit trees and figs along road L3-RA-RD04 in Kawkaba and Mhaydthe villages. Moreover, pine trees, oaks, cypress and bushes were identified on major roads. The table below represents the visual classification of land use based on google maps.

Municipality	Land Use
Dahr El Ahmar	Moderately populated with dense natural landscapes with low vegetation cover (grasslands)
Kawkaba	Sparsely populated with agriculture areas
Rafid	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas
Bire	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas
Mhaydthe	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas

### Biological Environment and Ecologically Sensitive Areas

Many trees were identified along road L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr El Ahmar and Kawkaba) such as pine trees, olive trees, cypress trees, some grape vines and grasslands. Moreover, agriculture areas are dominant along road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid and Bire). As for road L3-RA-RD04 (Kawkaba and Mhaydthe), this area was dominated by agriculture areas such as olive orchards, vineyards, diverse fruit areas, crops and many fig trees and pine, cypress, pomegranates, bushes and oak trees were identified especially in and near private residencies. The fauna in the Caza includes mainly animals that are raised for livestock production such as goats and sheep.

The District of Rachaya comprises the Mount Hermon area that was declared in 1994 as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International which is about 9 km from the nearest road L3-RA-RD01 in Dahr El Ahmar. The closest protected area to the project site is Al Shouf Biosphere Reserve that is around 15.5 km away from project site.

### Demographic Profile

The Caza of Rachaya which is part of the Bekaa Governorate has 33,800 inhabitants (including Syrian and Palestinian refugees). The average household size in the Caza is 3.4 compared to the country's national average of 3.8. Moreover, the unemployment rate in Rachaya Caza is estimated at 12.7% compared to the national average 11.4% and the number of poor Lebanese in Rachaya Caza is 9,832. Concerning other vulnerable groups, such as female headed households and people with disabilities, there is no available information on any of the national, UN or other resources. As for the elderly (seniors above the age of 65), they comprise 12.9% of the total population in the caza compared to the national average 11%. There are 7,616 Syrian refugees in Rachaya Caza however, the number of Syrian Refugees registered in each village of the project area is 3,846. There are 188 Palestinian refugees in the Caza within communities and there are no Palestinian camps. The Caza of Rachaya hosts 15 Syrian informal tented settlements comprising 153 Syrian refugees. However, the 15 tents are distributed into two informal settlements that are near the project

roads; one is at around 1.6 Km away from L3-RA-RD02 and another one is at around 150 m from this road (UNHCR, 2015). However, these may be affected by the rehabilitation works.

### **Economic Activities and Infrastructure**

The economy in Rachaya caza is based on agriculture. The Caza is known for its high-quality olives and olive oil, exquisite grape molasses and excellent honey production. As for the industrial sector in Rachaya Caza, the Caza has the lowest share out of the four Cazas in the Beqaa Governorate. There are about 47 registered businesses and companies that have more than five employees in the Caza. These industries include olive oil presses, grape molasses and stone cutting factories.

During the site visits in February 2020, many shops, snacks, minimarkets and gas station were identified along the way and are in proximity to some road stations especially in the residential areas. Most of the project villages host mainly agriculture areas. All these features were described in the main text of this report. Furthermore, the infrastructure on each road including lighting, water canals and electricity lines could be found in details on each station in Annex 1.

### **Education**

In the Caza of Rachaya, Dahr El Ahmar and Rachaya villages have the highest share of schools. During the site visit Al Rafid Elementary Public School was observed at 170 m near the proposed road L3-RA-RD04 and at 500 m away from L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road). A sign showing that Al Rawafid Public School is at the left side of the road was observed 200 m away from road L3-RA-RD04. Location of these schools and other existing schools could be found in the main text of the report. Moreover, the faculty of Economics and Business exists at 580 m from L3-RA-RD01 Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection.

### **Health Services**

The Caza of Rachaya includes Rachaya Governmental Hospital which is 2.2 km away from L3-RA-RD04 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection). In addition, the residents of Rachaya Caza have access to nearby hospitals such as Hamed Farhat Hospital that is located 7.6 km away from road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road). One pharmacy was detected on Google Maps along L3-RA-RD01 (Station 2+200) at 10.6 meters from the road.

### **Cultural Heritage**

The Caza of Rachaya include several monuments and natural attractions. These monuments include several heritage houses, remains of grape pressers and remains of several Citadels. As for the natural attractions these comprise of several caves and springs. Rachaya village comprises the Citadel of Independence. However, none of these sites of archeological or cultural importance were detected by the team along the roads.

### **Summary of Baseline**

During the site visit that was conducted in February 2020, all the sensitive areas that might be affected as a result of the proposed project are mainly educational centers and the shops. All these establishments were identified along the project roads and detailed in the report.

### **ES5. Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation during Rehabilitation and Operation Phases**

#### **Summary of Impacts and Mitigation during Rehabilitation Phase**

Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
<b>Environmental Impacts</b>	
Air pollution from emissions of machinery, trucks or open burning activities	Use properly maintained equipment Abide by a dust management plan
Dust pollution from rehabilitation and excavation activities	Water the ground when extremely windy Mix material in an enclosed space Cover material when transporting
Noise pollution a result of transportation or delivery of raw materials, trucks movement, concrete mixing, drilling, construction and operation of heavy vehicle movement such as excavators	Maintenance of vehicles and machinery Excavation and any other noisy activity only during working hours Prohibit solid waste disposal into undesignated sites
Disturbance of nearby areas and animal escape through noise and vibrations	
Contamination of surface water and pollution of ground water from improper disposal of wastewater from workers and of wash water coming from cleaning of machines and equipment	Install temporary structures to prevent runoff from reaching nearby water bodies Avoid working in rainy weather Connect the generated wastewater from workers to the sewage network or to polyethylene tank Discharge the pumped wastewater from the polyethylene tank into nearby operational wastewater treatment plants Prohibit the discharge of wastewater into nearby water bodies under any condition
Water pollution due to accidental spill of oils and chemicals from trucks and from transportation of chemicals and oils	Prepare and abide by a Spill Prevention & Management Plan Used oil from occasional maintenance of machinery or chemicals must be stored in an appropriate area until it's collected and disposed in a controlled disposal site
Improper disposal of cut volume may cause contamination of water bodies in rainy weather	Minimize soil exposure time Proper storage of raw material including chemicals and fuel and handling must be on a paved and sealed floor Regular maintenance of vehicles Minimize the use of chemicals Reuse of excavated material whenever possible Disposal of excavated material in controlled disposal site
Contamination of soil and surface water bodies from the improper disposal of solid waste generated from workers and the used materials, construction waste from excavation and drilling activities	Proper disposal of construction waste in controlled disposal site to be identified by the contractor in coordination with the relevant municipality Proper waste management practices Reuse or recycle the generated waste whenever possible Reuse of excavated material whenever possible Disposal of excavated material in controlled disposal site to be identified by the contractor in coordination with the relevant municipality Train workers on waste reduction procedures
High consumption rates of electricity, fossil fuel, etc. contributing to overconsumption and depletion of fuel	Maintenance of the generators and trucks Light in the site offices shut down during the night Construction workers must be trained and provided with awareness sheets on efficient energy use



Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
	Machinery and equipment must be turned off when not in use
High consumption rates of water for construction related activities	Use water in the most efficient way and reduce wastage Regular site inspection to detect water leakages
Reduction in overall ground and surface water quality due to improper disposal of construction waste	Whenever possible, use dry-cleaning instead wet cleaning Training and awareness should be raised to workers concerning water usage best practices and water conservation Proper disposal of construction waste
Depletion of natural resources due to the unsustainable extraction of borrowing material (sand,, aggregates, ...)	Ensure that the borrow material are extracted from legal sites Avoid agricultural lands to extract borrowing material
Socioeconomic Impacts	
Temporary potential Labor Influx	Priority hiring to qualified local community GRM for local communities
Economic Activities and its effect on the livelihood of the shop's owners, the visitors of the recreational site and other visited places	Install overpass structures from the road to the shops Proper installation of sign boards in culturally appropriate languages that are clear and understandable to the public Maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties Ensure that access to small snack and coffee stations is not blocked by installing wooden boards where necessary Inform the shops' owners ahead of time about rehabilitation date Timely completion of the rehabilitation phase Ensure access to external GRM
Social tensions in the event of potential labor influx due to discrimination from the local community against the foreign workers	Conduct awareness campaigns for the local community regarding the potential of foreign workers influx Inform the local community that worker will sign code of conduct before starting the work GRM for local communities and all relevant stakeholders
Possible unequal wage benefits between local and foreign workers	Ensure that all workers (locals and foreign, skilled and unskilled) shall be compensated and are contracted equally as per the scale of market price rates, have equal contractual benefits and working conditions, and have access to internal GRM
Possible recruitment of children who are under the legal age as workers on the site, especially in the case of the day laborers	Daily registrations of workers and verification of their age to prevent child labor Abide by the Labor Law Ensure the contractor is aware of the penalties that Labor Law imposes in the case of child labor Oblige the contractor to strictly abide by the Labor Law through the CDR tender documents that should include prohibition of child labor
Disruption of local community, refugees, tourists, school and university students and health facilities' visitors to access services due to construction activities and temporal road closures	Traffic shall be secured via alternative routes to reach relevant destinations in case the works imply the temporary closure of this road Inform the local community about the location of detours, road blockages or diversions through public announcements and proper diversion signage GRM for local communities and all relevant stakeholders
Damage of existing infrastructure	Regular coordination with relevant municipalities

Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Potential occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence incidents induced by labour influx	Draft Codes of Conduct and the guidelines for a Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children Action Plan All workers should understand, and sign codes of conduct written in their native language Respond to the reported incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse as a matter of priority Regular trainings on gender-based aspects, internal and external GRM Availability of a GRM with multiple channels to initiate a GBV complaint, which ensures confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)
Slight increase in traffic due to the transport of construction materials or due to the material that may fall	Ensure traffic is not blocked during transportation Inform residents and place signs near the working areas Ensure communities have access to GRM Cover transported material
Traffic congestion in the town due to temporal road closure	Abide by traffic regulations Operate well maintained vehicles
Material falling from vehicles during transport may cause traffic accidents or congestion	
Community and Workers Occupational Health and Safety	
Increased traffic, accidents rates and risk on pedestrians	Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety
Accident and injuries to workers and public because of rehabilitation activities	Workers to wear proper safety gear (PPE) Presence of first aid kits (at least three) on the construction site
Dust generation and noise may cause health related problems for workers and disturbance to residents	Inform residents and place signs near the working areas and sensitive areas within the project area (i.e. near schools, medical centers, hospitals and shops) Secure the site and restrict access to it Access to hospitals should not be impeded at no time Proper management of trucks and heavy machinery entering and exiting the construction site Develop a site-specific Public Health and Safety Plan and Occupational Health and Safety Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety

### Summary of Impacts and Mitigation during Operation Phase

Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Environmental Impacts	
Increased vehicular pollutant levels (CO, NOx, SOx, PM <sub>10</sub> ) in the area causing public health risks and other impacts on the environment.	Ensure that the road is regularly maintained to ensure good surface conditions Frequent air quality monitoring must be done along the roads area to ensure that ambient air quality parameters are within the standards
Blockage of drainage systems and overflow of storm water transporting residues and pollutants to nearby water bodies and soils	Ensure that the drainage system is regularly maintained especially before the start of the rainy season and that solid waste is continually collected
Noise pollution from traffic related noise pollution; vibrations from engines and tires	Installation of signs near sensitive areas to prevent people from using the pressure horns

Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
and use of pressure horns disturbing wildlife and nearby residential areas	
Depletion of natural resources (fuel) used for street lighting purposes	Install eco-friendly light fixtures for the streetlight infrastructure to reduce the consumption of non-renewable sources of energy
Disruption of animal's movement leading to direct mortality or avoidance behavior as a result of increased traffic load in the area	Install speed limit and animal crossing signs at areas where animals cross the roads
Community and Workers Occupational Health and Safety	
Increased traffic, accidents rates and risk on pedestrians	Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety

### **ES6. Consultation, Disclosure and GRM**

A public hearing was held at the union of Hasbaya Municipalities on Thursday, 9 January 2020 for the two proposed projects in Rachaya and Hasbaya. The purpose of the hearing was to inform the stakeholders including the municipality representatives, local residents, and the public about the proposed project that will rehabilitate 3 roads in Rachaya Caza and 2 roads in Hasbaya Caza along with their accompanying infrastructural works and to take into account their concerns and feedback. Twenty-seven people participated in the meeting including 7 women, two working in the Union of Hasbaya Municipalities, one is a member of Al Kfeir municipality, another one is the director of a Cultural and Social organization, two from the Union of Jabal Al Sheikh Municipalities and a woman member of the Al Likaa' Al bi'i organization.

During the session, different concerns were raised by the attendees and are as follows:

- One participant asked about the possibility of road widening and if the project includes the construction of retaining walls. The CDR representative and the consultant responded to the road widening comment by saying that the project will not cover the widening of the road except for special safety conditions. The consultant also ensured that land acquisition will not be considered in this project as it is a long procedure and require different documents and there is no available budget for this. Moreover, as for the construction of retaining walls, the consultant claimed that the project will include the rehabilitation of the existing walls only.
- An attendee claimed that the rehabilitation of road Daher El Ahmar - Kawkaba does not include the roads of the village Daher El Ahmar but only its roundabout. The CDR answered that there was a fault in the road name and this will be corrected. In addition, the participant has told the consultant that this is an important road and it is used by 6,000 people daily and possesses many universities and schools. He added that the choice of the roads as well as the studies were performed without consulting any municipality, the CDR representative stated that these roads were previously selected and approved by the Council of Ministers (COM). Another attendee requested the rehabilitation of additional 500 to 600 meters to Kfarmeshki – Kawkaba road as this part is not included in the project. CDR representative responded by saying that the roads were already selected based on technical and financial criteria but has noted the concerns.
- Different concerns were raised about the specifications of the contractor. The attendees claimed that these specifications should be followed adequately by the contractor. Moreover, they were noting that CDR and the Consultant must stress on the contractor to hire local workers.

The main issues raised during the women session are as follows:

- All the women claimed that it is essential that the period of the rehabilitation works does not take a long time. The consultant declare that all rehabilitation works will be limited to the scheduled period for works and will not exceed it.
- One woman suggested the installation of rain shelters along the roads. However, when conveyed to CDR and project designer, they stated that the installation of rain shelter along the roads is not a common practice and cannot be provided as it requires land acquisition along the roads.
- None of the women expressed any concerns about restriction of movement during the construction works due to the influx of workers to the area. However, the women claimed that they will definitely cooperate with them.
- One woman mentioned that the roads that pass between the agriculture areas do not have retaining walls and that car could fall at the sides. However, the Consultant and CDR stated that retaining walls will be built adequately and as needed.
- One woman suggested that the sharp curves should be widened and equipped with safety mirrors. However, the CDR stated that all safety measures will be applied on the dangerous roads.
- In addition, different suggestions were proposed by the women such as the construction of pavements, the development of the transportation sector along the rehabilitated roads, the development of awareness publications along the roads about various topics and the installation of tap water sources along the roads. However, CDR replied that these activities are not covered by the project and only if pavements are present, they will be rehabilitated.
- All women agreed to the fact that all the rehabilitation funds provided by the World Bank should be provided to the trusted sources such as the municipalities because there are a multitude of organizations that have used to exploit these funds. The CDR and consultant claim that all the fund will be only dedicated the rehabilitation works.

As for NGOs Consultation, this ESMP has targeted them according to their position in Lebanon. They consist of two levels as follows: (1) Local: they are specific to each Caza such as Al Likaa' Al Bi'ih, Afak Association, Ro'ya Association, Binaa' Al Ensan wal Bi'aa Association and Inmaa' Al Bi'aa Association. Their mission is to address different concerns and issues among the local society including social, economic, gender equality, environment, poverty, women empowerment, etc. however, only Al Likaa' Al Bi'ih organization have attended and it believes that this project can have a positive impact if the associated risks, during both construction and operation phases, are minimized and good practices are put in place, and (2) International: They are covering the whole country and their consultation will be applied to all the ESMPs of the REP. These contacted international NGOs are ANERA, ACTED and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). When the crisis in Syria erupted in early 2011, numerous International NGOs responded to the humanitarian crisis and worked directly with the Syrian in Lebanon by providing aid and responding to their critical situation.

In addition, a formal grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is implemented during both the rehabilitation and operation phases. The purpose of the GRM is to ensure that all feedback and complaints received from stakeholders, customers, employees, contractor staff and the public in general are documented, considered and addressed in an acceptable and timely manner (45 days). All the attendees of the public hearing were informed about this

mechanism. The link to the GRM webpage is as follows:  
<http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>

### ***ES.7 Conclusion***

It was concluded that most of the negative impacts will occur during the rehabilitation phase. These impacts are mainly related to the disruption of nearby residents from the rehabilitation activities along with some impacts on the surrounding environment such as deterioration of soil and water quality if the generated liquid waste and solid waste were not managed properly. In addition to the negative impact on the air quality that might arise as a result of heavy rehabilitation activities especially where new pavement is proposed for the roads, there might also be a negative impact on the traffic movement. On the other hand, job opportunities will be created to the local community during the rehabilitation phase which is considered as a positive impact. However, these impacts are short in term and will diminish as soon as the project is completed. The assessed socioeconomic impacts during the operational phase were mostly positive in nature in terms of traffic and road safety and livelihood improvement within the project area. However, on the long term the proposed project will contribute to increasing vehicular pollutant levels in the area as well as traffic related noise causing public health problems and other impacts on the environment. Nevertheless, the negative environmental impacts that might arise from the rehabilitation of the proposed roads in Rachaya Caza can be minimized and even eliminated through proper management and mitigation practices that were proposed in the report.

## ملخص تنفيذي - موجز غير تقني

### مقدمة

منح مجلس الإنماء والإعمار، الذي يعمل كوكالة منفذة بإسم مجلس الوزراء اللبناني، عقدا للشركة الإستشارية العالمية الهندسية (ACE)، الإستشاري، لإعداد خطة إدارة بيئية واجتماعية لـ "Lot 3" في اطار مشروع الطرق والعمالة في لبنان الممولة من البنك الدولي.

يهدف هذا المشروع إلى تحسين قطاع الطرق من طرق ثانوية وفرعية في عدة بلدات من كافة الأفضية اللبنانية، وخلق فرص عمل قصيرة الأجل للمجتمعات اللبنانية والسورية. يتضمن المشروع إعادة تأهيل الطرقات الممتدة في المناطق المدنية والريفية في جميع المناطق اللبنانية. يغطي المشروع طرقات مصنفة في ٢٥ قضاء في جميع أنحاء لبنان حيث يبلغ طولها الإجمالي المتوقع ٨٣٥ كيلومترا، موزعة على ست مجموعات وسينفذ المشروع على مدى خمس سنوات.

يمثل هذا التقرير خطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية لقضاء راشيا، وقد أعدت الدراسة وفقا لسياسة ضمانات البنك الدولي (سياسة تشغيلية رقم ٤,٠١) (التقييم البيئي). هذا المستند يغطي ايضا جميع عناصر المشروع المقترح خلال مرحلة إعادة التأهيل والتشغيل، وقيم الأثار البيئية والاجتماعية المحتملة من المشروع، ويحدد التدابير اللازمة للتخفيف من الأثار السلبية وزيادة الأثر الإيجابي على البيئة والموارد الطبيعية من خلال خطة الإجراءات التخفيفية للأثار السلبية. وإضافة إلى ذلك، يتضمن العمل وضع خطة تحديد وسائل الرصد والمراقبة لضمان إمتثال المشروع للأنظمة البيئية والاجتماعية. بالإضافة، عقدت جلسات المشاورة العامة وشملت مشاركة المعنيين والاهتمين بالمشروع.

### السياسات القائمة والإطار القانوني والإداري

المؤسسات الحكومية العامة المعنية بمختلف مراحل تنفيذ مشروع الطرق، فضلا عن مختلف مكوناتها المؤلفة من مجلس الإنماء والإعمار ووزارة النقل ووزارة الأشغال العامة ووزارة البيئة ووزارة العمل ووزارة الداخلية والبلديات ووزارة الزراعة ووزارة الثقافة.

يتأثر المشروع بعدد من التشريعات التي تغطي مختلف القطاعات بما في ذلك العمالة والبيئة والصحة والسلامة والسير والأثار. أهم هذه القوانين مدرجة أدناه:

- قانون العمل / ١٩٤٦: قانون العمل اللبناني
- القانون رقم ٢٠٠١/٣٣٥: عملاً باتفاقية منظمة العمل الدولية رقم ١٢٨
- المرسوم ٢٠١٢/٨٩٨٧ حظر تشغيل الفاصرين تحت سن ١٨ سنة في العمل الذي قد يضر بصحتهم أو سلامتهم أو أخلاقهم
- المرسوم ٢٠١٦/٣٧٩١ بشأن الحد الأدنى للأجور
- القانون ٢٠٠٢/٤٤٤ القانون الإطاري لحماية البيئة
- المرسوم ٢٠٠٢/٨٨٠٣ وتعديلاته: تنظيم نشاط المحاجر وإجراءات التأهيل والترخيص
- المرسوم ٢٠٠٨/١١٨٠٢ الوقاية المهنية والسلامة والصحة في جميع الشركات الخاضعة لقانون العمل
- القانون ١٩٣٣/١٦٦ المعدل بالقانون ٣٧ لعام ٢٠٠٨: قانون الأثار
- المرسوم بقانون ١١٨ لسنة ١٩٧٧ بشأن قانون البلديات
- القانون ٢٠١٢/٢٤٣: قانون السير الجديد
- المرسوم التشريعي ١٩٤٣/٣٤٠: قانون العقوبات

سياسات وقوانين البنك الدولي: السياسة التنفيذية رقم ٤,٠١ بشأن التقييم البيئي، يصنف المشروع المقترح في إطار الفئة "B" و السياسة التنفيذية رقم ٤,١٢ بشأن إعادة التوطين الجبري (غير أن المشروع لن يشمل حيازة الأراضي أو إعادة التوطين) بالإضافة إلى سياسة أجماعات الحلقة التشاورية و عرض النتائج بموجب السياسة التنفيذية رقم ٤,٠١.

تحكم سياسة البنك الدولي سهولة وصول الجمهور إلى المعلومات التي بحوزته. يسمح البنك الدولي بالوصول إلى أي معلومات في حوزته ليست مدرجة في قائمة الاستثناءات.

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، لقد تم عرض في هذا المستند بعض الإتفاقيات والمعاهدات الدولية ذات صلة بالمشروع وهي كما يلي: إتفاقية الأمم المتحدة المتعلقة بإطار العمل بشأن تغير المناخ، واتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي واتفاقيات العمل الدولية.

## وصف المشروع المقترح

يقع المشروع المقترح في قضاء راشيا في محافظة البقاع. يبلغ مجموع الطرق المقترحة والتي سيتم إعادة تأهيلها في إطار هذا المشروع ٣ طرق يبلغ طولها الإجمالي ١٥,٠٢٨ كلم. جميع الطرق موجودة سابقا وتتطلب إعادة تأهيل لمختلف مكوناتها بما في ذلك من الطبقات الإسفلتية والاساس، الأرصفة، عبارات لتصريف مياه الأمطار وشبكات إنارة. ولقد اختيرت الطرقات من خلال إجتماع مجلس الوزراء رقم ٣٢ بتاريخ ٢٠١٩/٦/٢٧. لم يتم إستملاك أراضي أثناء تصميم أي طريق ضمن المشروع.

يتضمن المشروع المقترح إعادة تأهيل طرق موجودة سابقا في قضاء راشيا. وتختلف أنشطة إعادة التأهيل بالنسبة لكل طريق حسب ظروف الطبقات الإسفلتية والاساس و تصنيف الطرق التي حددها الإستشاري.

يهدف تحديد أنشطة إعادة التأهيل المناسبة، من المهم دراسة حالة الطبقات الإسفلتية والاساس. وتتألف أنشطة إعادة تأهيل الطرق: صيانة أو غشاء الطبقات الإسفلتية القائم أو إزالة الطبقات الإسفلتية المتدهورة بالكامل وإعادة انشاءها من جديد.

ويتضمن المشروع المقترح أيضا أنشطة أخرى إلى جانب أعمال إعادة التأهيل. وتتألف هذه الأنشطة من:

- تأمين/تأهيل أفنية، عبارات لتصريف مياه الأمطار
- تأمين/تأهيل جدران دعم إستنادية
- تأمين/تأهيل حواجز سلامة جانبية
- تخطيط الطرقات
- تأمين/تأهيل إشارات سير و إشارات تحذير
- تأهيل أرصفة
- تأهيل شبكات إنارة
- نقل المرافق الموجودة حسب الحاجة

أثناء تنفيذ أنشطة إعادة التأهيل، لن يتم إغلاق الطرق. قبل تنفيذ أعمال إعادة التأهيل، سيؤمن المقاول الوصول وحركة المرور عبر طرق ووسائل بديلة أخرى بالتنسيق مع البلدية ذات الصلة. ومع ذلك، ليست هناك حاجة لاستخدام أو استئجار أي أرض لإنشاء طرق الالتفاف.

تمتد مدة المشروع على فترة ١٨ شهراً بالإضافة إلى مدة عام واحد لفترة الصيانة. من المفترض أن يتراوح العدد التقديري الإجمالي للعمال بين ١٥٠ و ٢٥٠.

## الوضع البيئي والاجتماعي الحالي

### التضاريس والجيولوجيا والهيدروجيولوجيا

يقع قضاء راشيا في محافظة البقاع على بعد ١٠٠ كلم من العاصمة بيروت. وتقع قرى منطقة المشروع ضمن ارتفاع يتراوح بين ٩٤٠ متراً و ١,٢٣٣ متراً فوق مستوى سطح البحر (s.a.l). يشكّل التكوين الجيولوجي الرئيسي داخل الدراسة التالي: the Basalts formation (B), the Hammana Formation of the Albian age, The Hammana Formation (Albian) (C3), the Sannine Limestone of Cenemonain age unit (C4), the Maameltain or Ghazir Limestone Turonian (C5), the Senonian and Base of Eocene formation (C6), The Abeyieh Formation (Barremian-L. Aptian) (C2a) and the Hammana Formation of upper (Aptian age C2b).

وفيما يتعلق بمصادر المياه، توجد عدة مصادر مائية داخل منطقة المشروع خاصة للطرق في L3-RA-RD02 / RD01. وتم وضع في هذا التقرير الخرائط الهيدرولوجية التي تمثل هذه المصادر المائية وأحواض المياه.

### المناخ والارصاد الجوية

لقد اخذت منطقة الرافد لتمثل مناخ منطقة المشروع في L3-RA-RD02 حيث يبلغ متوسط درجة الحرارة السنوية ١٤,٩ درجة مئوية ويبلغ متوسط هطول الأمطار السنوي ٧٥١ ملم. ووضعت البيانات التاريخية للمناخ (١٩٨٢-٢٠١٢) لمنطقة الرافد في رسم بياني مناخي وكذلك في البيانات (درجة الحرارة والهطول وسرعة الرياح واتجاه الرياح) التي تم الحصول عليها من أقرب محطة أرصاد جوية تابعة لمصلحة الأبحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI).

### جودة الهواء والضوضاء

لقد اخذت البيانات المتعلقة بجودة الهواء المحيطة بمنطقة المشروع من وزارة البيئة من خلال مشروع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي ٢٠١١-٢٠١٣. تم تنفيذ هذا المشروع بالتعاون مع وزارة البيئة حيث تم تقسيم المناطق إلى عدة خلايا (٥ كم × ٥ كم لكل منهما) في العديد من المناطق اللبنانية وضمنها راشيا. تم الحصول على متوسط تركيزات الخلفية السنوية للملوثات لكل خلية. في هذا المشروع تنقسم المنطقة المحيطة راشيا إلى تسع خلايا. بالنسبة لمنطقة المشروع المعنية، تمر الطرق المقترحة بخمسة خلايا فقط. وقد أظهرت النتائج في منطقة المشروع أن تركيزات ثاني أكسيد النيتروجين (NO<sub>2</sub>) في جميع الخلايا متوافق مع المعايير الوطنية و معايير منظمة الصحة العالمية. أما فيما يتعلق بتركيزات PM<sub>10</sub>، أظهرت القيم التي تم الحصول عليها أنها متوافقة مع معايير منظمة الصحة العالمية الخاصة بنوعية الهواء لكن لم يكن الحال نفسه لقيم PM<sub>٢.٥</sub> حيث أن كل الخلايا لم تكن ضمن المعايير. وأظهرت قياسات مستوى الضوضاء التي أجريت في الموقع أن متوسط مستوى الضوضاء في موقع المنطقة سكنية أعلى من المعايير الوطنية لمتوسط مستوى الضوضاء في المناطق السكنية، بينما كانت القياسات في الموقع الهادئ ضمن هذه المعايير.

### غطاء الأرض

إن الأراضي الأكثر شيوعاً في القضاء هي الزراعية والرعي والغابات. وخلال زيارة الموقع، تم رصد أنواع مختلفة من الأشجار مثل أشجار الصنوبر المبعثرة على طول الطريق L3-RA-RD02 (قرى الرافد وبيرة)، ووجود الكروم وسهول الزيتون وغيرها من أشجار الفاكهة على طول الطريق L3-RA-RD04 في كوكبا والمحيدثة، وتم رصد أشجار الصنوبر والسرو على الطرق الرئيسية. يمثل الجدول التالي التصنيف البصري لاستخدام الأراضي استناداً إلى خرائط جوجل.

البلدية	غطاء الأرض
ضهر الأحمر	ذات كثافة سكانية معتدلة - وجود مناظر طبيعية الكثيفة - مع الغطاء النباتي المنخفض
كوكبا	قلة السكان - وجود المناطق الزراعية
رفيد	ذات كثافة سكانية مرتفعة - وجود مناطق زراعية كثيفة
بيرة	ذات كثافة سكانية مرتفعة - وجود مناطق زراعية كثيفة
محيدثة	ذات كثافة سكانية مرتفعة - وجود مناطق زراعية كثيفة

### البيئة البيولوجية والمناطق الحساسة إيكولوجياً

تم رصد الكثير من الأشجار على طول الطريق L3-RA-RD01 (ضهر الأحمر وكوكبا) مثل أشجار الصنوبر وأشجار الزيتون وأشجار السرو وبعض أنواع العنب والأراضي العشبية. وتهيمن المناطق الزراعية على طول الطريق L3-RA-RD02 (رافيد وبيرة). أما بالنسبة للطريق L3-RA-RD04 في كوكبا والمحيدثة سيطرت بساتين الزيتون والكروم والفواكه المتنوعة والمحاصيل والعديد من أشجار التين والصنوبر والسرو والرمان والشجيرات والبلوط خاصة في مواقع الإقامة الخاصة والقرب منها. والحيوانات الموجودة هي الماشية مثل الماعز والأغنام.



يضم قضاء راشيا منطقة جبل الشيخ التي أعلنت في عام ١٩٩٤ كمنطقة هامة للطيور (IBA) وتبعد ٩ كلم عن طريق ضهر الأحمر (L3-RA-RD01) وأقرب منطقة محمية إلى موقع المشروع هي محمية الشوف الحيوية التي تبعد ١٥,٥ كيلومترا عن موقع المشروع.

### الديموغرافيا

يبلغ عدد سكان التابعة لمحافظة البقاع من بينهم الاجئون السوريون والفلسطينيون ٨٠٠,٣٣ نسمة. ويبلغ متوسط حجم الأسرة في القضاء ٣,٤. ويقدر معدل البطالة في راشيا ١٢,٧ في المائة مقارنة بالمتوسط الإجمالي الوطني البالغ ١١,٤ في المائة. إن عدد الفقراء اللبنانيين في راشيا هو ٩,٨٣٢. أما فيما يتعلق بالفئات الضعيفة، مثل الأسر التي ترأسها امرأة والأشخاص ذوي الحاجات الخاصة، فلا يوجد معلومات متاحة. أما كبار السن (كبار السن فوق ٦٥ سنة) فهم يشكلون ١٢,٧٪ من إجمالي السكان في القضاء مقارنة بالمتوسط الوطني البالغ ١١٪. يذكر أن عدد اللاجئين السوريين في قضاء راشيا بلغ و ٧,٣٧٠ لاجئاً. فيما عدد اللاجئين السوريين المسجلين في كل قرية من قرى المنطقة هو ٣,٨٤٦. هناك ١٨٨ لاجئ فلسطيني في القضاء داخل التجمعات السكنية ولا توجد مخيمات فلسطينية. يستضيف قضاء راشيا ١٥ مستوطنة سورية غير رسمية تضم ١٥٣ لاجئاً سورياً. ومع ذلك، يتم توزيع الخيام الـ ١٥ في مستوطنتين غير رسميتين بالقرب من طرق المشروع، واحدة على بعد ١,٦ كم تقريباً من L3-RA-RD02 وأخرى على بعد حوالي ١٥٠ متراً من هذا الطريق. ومع ذلك، قد تتأثر هذه من أعمال إعادة التأهيل.

### الأنشطة الاقتصادية و البنية التحتية

يعتمد الاقتصاد في قضاء راشيا على الزراعة. وتشتهر بجودة الزيتون وزيت الزيتون ودبس العنب الممتاز وإنتاج العسل. أما بالنسبة للقطاع الصناعي في راشيا هناك حوالي ٤٧ شركة مسجلة تضم أكثر من خمسة موظفين. وتشمل هذه الصناعات معاصر زيت الزيتون ودبس العنب ومصانع قطع الحجارة.

خلال زيارة الموقع خلال شهر شباط ٢٠٢٠، تم تحديد العديد من المحلات التجارية ومطاعم الوجبات السريعة ومحطة غاز على طول الطريق وهي قريبة من بعض محطات الطرق خاصة في المناطق السكنية. ومع ذلك، سوف تتأثر هذه الأعمال المختلفة للمشروع. بالإضافة، تستضيف معظم قرى المشروع مناطق زراعية أساسية. وقد ورد ذلك بالتفصيل في النص الأساسي لهذا التقرير. إن أنشطة إعادة التأهيل ستحافظ على ممر عابر داخل محاذة الطريق لمنح الوصول إلى العقارات والمساكن القريبة، وبالتالي لن يكون هناك تعديلات على أي ملكية خاصة. كما ويمكن العثور على البنية التحتية لكل طريق بالتفصيل بما في ذلك الإضاءة وقنوات المياه وخطوط الكهرباء في كل محطة في الملحق ١.

### قطاع التعليم

أعلى حصة من المدارس في قضاء راشيا موجودة في قرى راشيا وضهر الأحمر. خلال زيارة الموقع، تم ملاحظة مدرسة الرافد العامة الابتدائية على بعد ١٧٠ متراً بالقرب من الطريق L3-RA-RD04 المقترح و ٥٠٠ متراً عن طريق L3-RA-RD02 (رافيد - بيرة - إلى طريق راشيا المصنع). كما لوحظ وجود لافتة تظهر أن مدرسة الروافد العامة تقع على الجانب الأيسر من الطريق على بعد ٢٠٠ متراً من L3-RA-RD04. وقد ورد ذلك بالتفصيل في النص الأساسي لهذا التقرير. علاوة على ذلك، فإن كلية الاقتصاد والأعمال موجودة على بعد ٥٨٠ متراً من L3-RA-RD01 (ضهر الأحمر - كوكبة - إلى تقاطع راشيا حاصبيا).

### قطاع الرعاية الصحية

يضم قضاء راشيا مستشفى راشيا الحكومي التي تبعد ٢,٢ كيلومتر عن تقاطع L3-RA-RD04 (ضهر الأحمر - كوكبا - إلى تقاطع راشيا حاصبيا). بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن لسكان قضاء راشيا الوصول إلى المستشفيات القريبة مثل مستشفى حامد فرحات الذي يقع على بعد ٧,٦ كم من الطريق L3-RA-RD02 (رافيد - بيرة - إلى طريق راشيا المصنع). اكتشفت إحدى الصيدليات على خرائط جوجل على طول L3-RA-RD01 (محطة ٢+٢٠٠).

### التراث الثقافي

يضم قضاء راشيا عدة معالم ومواقع جذب طبيعية حيث تشمل هذه الآثار عدة منازل تراثية، وبقايا من معصرة عنب والعديد من القلاع الأثرية. اما المعالم الطبيعية فهي تضم عدة كهوف. وتضم قرية راشيا قلعة الاستقلال. غير أن الفريق لم يكتشف أي من هذه المواقع ذات الأهمية الأثرية أو الثقافية على طول الطرق.

### ملخص الوضع الحالي

خلال زيارة الموقع التي جرت في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٨ تبين أن جميع المناطق الحساسة التي قد تتأثر نتيجة المشروع المقترح هي المراكز التعليمية والمحلات. وتم تحديد جميع هذه المؤسسات و المراكز على طول الطرق المقترحة ، وقد ورد ذلك بالتفصيل في التقرير.

### موجز الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية المحتملة والتدابير التخفيفية خلال مرحلتي إعادة التأهيل والتشغيل

#### ملخص للآثار البيئية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية المحتملة والتدابير التخفيفية خلال مرحلة إعادة التأهيل:

التدابير التخفيفية	الآثار
	<b>البيئية</b>
استخدام معدات خاضعة لصيانة بشكل صحيح الالتزام بخطة إدارة الغبار ري الأرض عندما تكون الرياح شديدة مزج المواد في أماكن مغلقة تغطية المواد عند النقل	تلوث الهواء الناجم عن انبعاثات الآلات أو الشاحنات أو أنشطة الاحتراق المفتوح تلوث الغبار الناجم عن أنشطة إعادة التأهيل والحفر
صيانة المركبات والآلات حصر الحفر وأي نشاط ضوضائي خلال ساعات العمل فقط حظر التخلص من النفايات الصلبة في مواقع غير مخصصة	تلوث الضوضاء الناجم عن نقل أو المواد الخام وحركة الشاحنات والحفر وتشغيل المركبات الثقيلة مثل الحفارات انزعاج الحيوانات والسكان في المنطقة المجاورة من الضوضاء والارتجاجات
تركيب هياكل مؤقتة لمنع الجريان السطحي للمياه من الوصول إلى المياه السطحية القريبة تجنب العمل في الطقس الممطر شبكة مياه الصرف الناتجة عن العمال بشبكة الصرف الصحي أو بخزان البولي إيثيلين تصريف مياه الصرف الصحي المضخ من خزان البولي إيثيلين إلى محطات معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي القريبة منع تصريف مياه الصرف الصحي إلى المياه السطحية القريبة تحت أي ظرف	تلوث المياه السطحية من جراء التخلص غير السليم من مياه الصرف الصحي من العمال والمياه القادمة من تنظيف الآلات والمعدات
الاستعداد والالتزام بخطة منع الانسكاب وإدارته تخزين الزيوت المستعملة والناتجة عن صيانة الآلات أو المواد الكيميائية في منطقة مناسبة حتى يتم جمعها والتخلص منها في موقع خاضع للرقابة تقليل وقت التعرض للتربة يجب تخزين المواد الخام بما في ذلك المواد الكيميائية والوقود على أرضية معبدة ومغلقة الصيانة الدورية للمركبات التقليل من استخدام المواد الكيميائية إعادة استخدام المواد المحفورة كلما أمكن ذلك التخلص من المواد المحفورة في المكبات الخاضعة للرقابة	تلوث المياه بسبب انسكاب الزيوت والمواد الكيميائية عن طريق الخطأ من الآلات والشاحنات ونقل المواد الكيميائية والزيوت التخلص غير السليم من كميات الحفر يسبب تلوث المياه في الطقس الممطر
التخلص السليم من مخلفات البناء في المكبات الخاضعة للرقابة وتحديدتها من قبل المقاول بالتنسيق مع البلدية المعنية إدارة النفايات بالممارسات المناسبة إعادة استخدام أو إعادة تدوير النفايات الناتجة كلما أمكن ذلك إعادة استخدام المواد المحفورة كلما أمكن ذلك	تلوث التربة والمياه السطحية بسبب التخلص غير السليم من النفايات الصلبة الصادرة عن العمال والمواد المستعملة، ومخلفات البناء الناجمة عن أعمال الحفر

التدابير التخفيفية	الآثار
التخلص من المواد المحفورة في المكبات الخاضعة للرقابة وتحديدتها من قبل المقاول بالتنسيق مع البلدية المعنية تدريب العمال على إجراءات تخفيف النفايات	
صيانة المولدات والشاحنات اطفاء الأضواء في مكاتب الموقع أثناء الليل تدريب عمال البناء وتزويدهم بأوراق التوعية حول الاستخدام الفعال للطاقة إيقاف تشغيل الآلات والمعدات عند عدم استخدامها	ارتفاع معدلات إستهلاك الكهرباء مما يسهم في زيادة إستهلاك الوقود واستنفاده
استخدام المياه بأكثر الطرق كفاءة والتقليل من هدرها فحص الموقع بانتظام للكشف عن أي تسرب للمياه استخدم التنظيف الجاف بدلاً من التنظيف الرطب كلما أمكن ينبغي رفع مستوى التدريب والتوعية للعاملين بشأن أفضل الممارسات لاستخدام المياه والحفاظ عليها التخلص السليم من مخلفات البناء	ارتفاع معدلات إستهلاك المياه في الأنشطة المتصلة بإعادة التأهيل انخفاض في نوعية المياه الجوفية والسطحية الإجمالية بسبب التخلص غير السليم من نفايات البناء
تأكد من استخراج مواد الخام من المواقع القانونية تجنب الأراضي الزراعية لاستخراج مواد الخام	إستخراج مواد الخام واستنفاد الموارد الطبيعية (الرمل، البحص، ...)
اقتصادي و اجتماعي	
إعطاء أولوية التوظيف الى المجتمع المحلي المؤهل آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) للمجتمعات المحلية	احتمال تدفق اليد العاملة
تركيب هياكل مؤقتة من الطريق إلى المحلات التجارية الاحتفاظ بممر ضمن حدود الطريق لمنح الوصول إلى المحلات التجارية القريبة تأكد من عدم حظر الوصول إلى المتاجر الصغيرة من خلال تركيب ألواح خشبية كما تستلزم الحاجة إبلاغ أصحاب المحلات مسبقاً عن موعد إعادة التأهيل تركيب لوحات الإشارات بشكل صحيح الانتهاء من مرحلة إعادة التأهيل في الوقت المناسب	الأنشطة الاقتصادية وأثرها على معيشة أصحاب المحلات
تنظيم حملات توعية للمجتمع المحلي بشأن احتمال تدفق العمال الأجانب أبلاغ المجتمع المحلي أن العامل سيوقع على شروط قواعد السلوك قبل العمل آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) للمجتمعات المحلية وجميع أصحاب المصلحة المعنيين	التوترات الاجتماعية في حالة تدفق العمال بسبب التمييز من المجتمع المحلي ضد العمال الأجانب
التأكد أن جميع العمال (السكان المحليين والأجانب ، ذوي المهارات أولاً) متعاقد معهم على قدم المساواة وفقاً لجدول أسعار السوق، ولديهم مزايا تعاقدية وظروف عمل متساوية، وإمكانية التأكد من الوصول إلى آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM)	توترات اجتماعية نتيجة تصور أن العمال الأجانب يحصلون على نسبة كبيرة من الوظائف التي خلقها المشروع
التسجيلات اليومية للعمال والتحقق من سنهم لمنع عمل الأطفال الالتزام بقانون العمل التأكد من أن المقاول على علم بالعقوبات التي يفرضها قانون العمل في حال عمل الأطفال إلزام المقاول بالتقيد بالصارم بقانون العمل من خلال وثائق المناقصة التابعة لمجلس الإنماء والإعمار التي يجب أن تتضمن حظر عمل الأطفال	احتمال عمالة الأطفال ما دون السن القانونية في مواقع التأهيل خاصة العاملين في النهار
تأمين حركة المرور عبر طرق بديلة للوصول إلى الجهات ذات الصلة في حال استدعت أعمال التأهيل لإغلاق مؤقت لهذا الطريق إبلاغ المجتمع المحلي عن موقع الطرق المقفلة أو التحويلات من خلال الإعلانات العامة ولافتات التحويل المناسبة	تعزز وصول المجتمع المحلي، اللاجئين، طلاب المدارس، زوّار الأماكن الدينية والثقافية بمن فيهم السياح وزوار المرافق الطبية إلى الخدمات بسبب أنشطة إعادة التأهيل وإغلاق الطرق مؤقتاً

التدابير التخفيفية	الآثار
آلية مراجعة الشكاوى (GRM) للمجتمعات المحلية وجميع أصحاب المصلحة المعنيين	
التنسيق المنتظم مع البلديات المعنية إجراء حفر تجريبية	ضرر على البنية التحتية القائمة
مسودة مدونات السلوك والمبادئ التوجيهية لخطة عمل للعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي (GBV) والعنف ضد الأطفال (VAC) على جميع العمال التوقيع على مدونات قواعد السلوك المكتوبة بلغتهم الأم الرد على حوادث الاستغلال الجنسي المبلغ عنها واعطائها الأولوية تدريبات منتظمة على الجوانب القائمة على نوع الجنس وآلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) داخلية وخارجية تأكد من توفر آلية مراجعة الشكاوى (GRM) مع قنوات متعددة لبدء شكوى تتعلق بالعنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي (GBV) ، والتي تضمن إعداد تقارير سرية مع توثيق آمن وأخلاقي لحالات العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي ، بما في ذلك الاستغلال والاعتداء الجنسيين (SEA) والتحرش الجنسي (SH)	احتمال وقوع حوادث اعتداء واستغلال جنسي بسبب تدفق اليد العاملة
التأكد من عدم حظر حركة المرور أثناء النقل إعلام السكان ووضع لافتات بالقرب من مناطق العمل ضمان وصول المجتمعات إلى آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) تغطية المواد المنقولة الالتزام بقواعد المرور تشغيل المركبات التي تتم صيانتها جيداً	إزدحام المرور في المناطق المعنية بسبب نقل مواد البناء والمواد التي قد تسقط أو بسبب الإغلاق المؤقت للطرق إزدحام المرور في المناطق المعنية بسبب الإغلاق المؤقت للطرق حوادث مرور أو إزدحام نتيجة سقوط مواد من المركبات أثناء النقل
تركيب هياكل مؤقتة من الطريق إلى المحلات التجارية ومدخل المواقع الترفيهية تركيب لوحات الإشارات بشكل صحيح و باللغات المناسبة الواضحة والمفهومة للمجتمع الانتهاء من مرحلة إعادة التأهيل في الوقت المناسب التأكد من الوصول إلى آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM)	الأنشطة الاقتصادية وتأثيرها على حياة أصحاب المحال التجارية والزائرين والمواقع الترفيهية
<b>الصحة والسلامة المهنية والمجتمعية</b>	
تطبيق أفضل الممارسات المطبقة على السلامة على الطرق المشاة	زيادة حركة المرور ومعدلات الحوادث والمخاطر على المشاة
على العمال ارتداء معدات الحماية الشخصية (PPE) المناسبة وجود عدة الإسعافات الأولية (ثلاثة على الأقل) في موقع البناء إعلام السكان ووضع لافتات بالقرب من مناطق العمل والمناطق الحساسة ضمن طرق المشروع (بالقرب من المدارس، المراكز الصحية، المستشفيات والمحلات التجارية) ضمانة عدم الوصول الى موقع المشروع لا ينبغي إعاقة الوصول إلى المستشفيات في أي وقت من الأوقات الإدارة السليمة للشاحنات والآليات الثقيلة التي تدخل وتخرج من موقع البناء وضع خطة للصحة العامة والسلامة الخاصة بالموقع والصحة والسلامة المهنية تطبيق أفضل الممارسات المطبقة على السلامة على الطرق	الحوادث والإصابات التي تلحق بالعمال بسبب أنشطة التأهيل (المخاطر الصحية التنفسية بشكل رئيسي) توليد الغبار والضوضاء قد يسبب في مشاكل صحية للعمال وللمقيمين القريبين

## ملخص للآثار البيئية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية المحتملة والتدابير التخفيفية خلال مرحلة التشغيل:

التدابير التخفيفية	الآثار
<b>البيئي</b>	
تأكد من صيانة الطريق بانتظام لضمان ظروف سطح جيدة إجراء مراقبة متكررة لجودة الهواء على طول منطقة الطرق للتأكد من أن جودة الهواء المحيط تقع ضمن المعايير	زيادة مستويات تلوث الهواء في المنطقة مما يسبب مخاطر صحية عامة وآثار أخرى على البيئة
التأكد من أن صيانة نظام الصرف بانتظام خاصة قبل بداية موسم الأمطار وأن النفايات الصلبة تجمع باستمرار	انسداد شبكات الصرف وتدفق مياه الأمطار الناقلة للملوثات إلى المسطحات المائية والتربة المجاورة
تركيب لافتات بالقرب من المناطق الحساسة لمنع الناس من استخدام أبواق السيارات	تلوث الضوضاء الناجم عن حركة المركبات وارتجاجاتها واستخدام الأبواق التي تزجج السكان في المناطق السكنية القريبة والحياة البرية
تركيب إضاءة صديقة للبيئة لإضاءة الشوارع لتقليل استهلاك مصادر الطاقة غير المتجددة	استنفاد الموارد الطبيعية (الوقود) المستخدمة لإضاءة الشوارع
وضع علامات تحديد السرعة وعلامات عبور الحيوانات في المناطق حيث تعبر الطرق	تعطيل حركة الحيوانات مما يؤدي إلى الموت المباشر أو تجنبها بسبب زيادة حركة مرور المركبات في المنطقة
<b>الصحة والسلامة المهنية والمجتمعية</b>	
تطبيق أفضل الممارسات المطبقة على السلامة على الطرق	زيادة حركة المرور ومعدلات الحوادث والمخاطر على المشاة

### اجتماعات الحلقة التشاربية وعرض النتائج

عقدت جلسة مشاركة عامة في اتحاد بلديات حاصبيا يوم الخميس، ٩ كانون الثاني/يناير ٢٠٢٠. وكان الغرض من هذه الجلسة هو إبلاغ أصحاب المصلحة (بما في ذلك ممثلين البلدية، السكان المحليين وهيئات القطاع العام والخاص داخل منطقة المشروع في منطقة المشروع)، بالمشروع المقترح لإعادة تأهيل ٣ طرق في قضاء راشيا وطريقان في قضاء حاصبيا وما يصاحبها من أعمال أخرى، ومراعاة ملاحظاتهم. شارك في الاجتماع سبعة وعشرون شخصاً من بينهم ٧ سيدات، اثنتان تعملان في اتحاد بلديات حاصبيا، وواحدة عضو في بلدية الكفير، والأخرى مديرة منظمة ثقافية واجتماعية، واثنتان من اتحاد بلديات جبل الشيخ. وعضو في منظمة الليقاء البيئي.

خلال الجلسة، أثار المشاركون مخاوف مختلفة وهي كما يلي:

- سأل أحد المشاركين عن إمكانية توسيع الطريق وما إذا كان المشروع يتضمن بناء الجدران الاستنادية. وجاوبه ممثل مجلس الإنماء والإعمار والاستشاري بالقول إن المشروع لن يغطي توسيع الطريق باستثناء ظروف السلامة الخاصة. كما أكد الاستشاري على أنه لن يتم النظر في حيازة الأراضي في هذا المشروع لأنه إجراء طويل ويتطلب وثائق مختلفة وليس هناك ميزانية متاحة لذلك. علاوة على ذلك، فيما يتعلق ببناء الجدران الاستنادية، قال الاستشاري أن المشروع سيشمل إعادة تأهيل الجدران القائمة فقط.
  - زعم أحد الحاضرين أن تأهيل طريق ظهر الأحمر - كوكبة لا يشمل طرق قرية ظهر الأحمر ولكن فقط دوارها. رد مجلس الإنماء والإعمار بأنه كان هناك خطأ في اسم الطريق وسيتم تصحيح ذلك. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أشار الحاضر أن هذا طريق مهم ويستخدمه ٦٠٠٠ شخص يوميًا ويتضمن العديد من الجامعات والمدارس. وأضاف أن اختيار الطرق والدراسات يتم دون استشارة أي بلدية. كما طلب أحد الحضور إعادة تأهيل ٥٠٠ إلى ٦٠٠ متر إضافية لطريق كفرمشكي - كوكبة حيث لم يتم تضمين هذا الجزء في المشروع. كان رد مندوب المجلس أن الطرق تم اختيارها وفق معايير تقنية ومالية وسيتم أخذ هذه الملاحظات بعين الاعتبار.
  - أثيرت مخاوف مختلفة حول مواصفات المقاول. وادعى الحاضرون أن المقاول يجب أن يتبع هذه المواصفات بشكل مناسب. علاوة على ذلك، كانوا يشيرون إلى أنه على مجلس الإنماء والإعمار والاستشاري أن يشددوا على المقاول لتوظيف عمال محليين.
- بالإضافة، اعتقدت النساء اللواتي شاركن في جلسة مشاركة المرأة أن المشروع سيساهم بشكل إيجابي في تحسين مشاركة المرأة في الاقتصاد من خلال جعل النقل أكثر أمانًا. كما ذكرن أن جميع أموال إعادة التأهيل

التي يقدمها البنك الدولي يجب أن تُقدم للمصادر الموثوقة مثل البلديات لأن العديد من المنظمات تقوم باستغلال هذه الأموال. وردًا على اقتراحات النسوة، قال الاستشاري بأن جميع أعمال إعادة التأهيل ستقتصر على المدة المقررة للأعمال ولن تتجاوزها. إن تركيب عازل المطر على طول الطرق لا يمكن توفيره لأنه يتطلب حيازة الأرض على طول الطرق. وأفاد الاستشاري ومجلس الإنماء والإعمار أنه سيتم بناء الجدران الاستنادية بالشكل المناسب وحسب الحاجة وأنه سيتم تطبيق جميع تدابير السلامة على الطرق الخطرة. أما بالنسبة لاقتراحات النسوة بإضافة أرصفة ومياه الشرب وتحسين وسائل النقل، قد أجاب مجلس الإنماء والإعمار بأن هذه الأنشطة لا يغطيها المشروع فقط في حالة وجود أرصفة، سيتم إعادة تأهيلها. كما وادعى مجلس الإنماء والإعمار والاستشاري أن الصندوق سيخصص فقط لأعمال إعادة التأهيل.

تمت المشاورات مع المنظمات غير الحكومية في هذه الخطة الإدارية البيئية والاجتماعية وفقًا لموقعها في لبنان وتمثل هذه المنظمات مستويين (١) المحلية: وهي مخصصة لكل قضاء. ولقد دعت المنظمات غير الحكومية المحلية إلى جلسة الاستماع مثل جمعية اللقاء البيئي، جمعية آفاق، جمعية رؤيا، جمعية بناء الإنسان والبيئة وجمعية انماء البيئة وحضرها فقط جمعية اللقاء البيئي. وتتمثل مهمتهم في معالجة مختلف القضايا في المجتمع المحلي، بما في ذلك المسائل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والمساواة بين الجنسين والبيئة والفقر وتمكين المرأة. و تعتقد الجمعية المشاركة أن هذا المشروع يمكن أن يكون له تأثير إيجابي إذا تم تقليل المخاطر المصاحبة، خلال كل من مرحلتى المشروع، ووضع الممارسات الجيدة موضع التنفيذ و(٢) الدولية: وهي تغطي كل البلد وستطبق المشاورة معها على جميع الدراسات البيئية لمشاريع الطرق والعمالة في لبنان. يجدر الذكر الى انه عندما اندلعت الأزمة في سوريا في مطلع عام ٢٠١١، إستجابت العديد من المنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية للأزمة الإنسانية وعملت بشكل مباشر مع السوريين في لبنان من خلال تقديم المساعدات والاستجابة لأوضاعهم الحرجة.

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، نُفِّدَت آلية معالجة المظالم (GRM) خلال مرحلتى إعادة التأهيل والتشغيل. والغرض من هذا هو ضمان توثيق جميع الملاحظات والشكاوى الواردة من المعنيين والزبائن والمقاول والموظفين وللعمامة، والنظر فيها ومعالجتها بطريقة مقبولة وفي الوقت المناسب (٤٥ يوم). بالإضافة، لقد تم إبلاغ جميع الحاضرين خلال جلسة المشاركة العامة بهذه الآلية. تم إبلاغ جميع الحاضرين في جلسة المشاركة العامة بهذه الآلية. الرابط إلى صفحة GRM: <http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>.

## الخلاصة

معظم الآثار السلبية للمشروع يتوقع أن تحدث خلال مرحلة إعادة التأهيل. هذه الآثار تتعلق بإزعاج السكان القريبين من أنشطة إعادة التأهيل إلى جانب بعض الآثار على البيئة المحيطة، مثل تدهور نوعية التربة و المياه إذا لم تتم إدارة النفايات السائلة والنفايات الصلبة بشكل سليم. إضافة إلى ذلك فهناك أثر سلبي على نوعية الهواء نتيجة أعمال إعادة التأهيل خاصة عند إزالة الطبقات الإسفلتية المتدهور بالكامل و إعادة انشاءها من جديد. وقد يكون هناك أيضًا تأثير سلبي على حركة المرور. ومن ناحية أخرى سيتم توفير فرص العمل للمجتمع المحلي خلال مرحلة إعادة التأهيل التي تعتبر اثرا ايجابيا. و لكن تعتبر هذه الآثار قصيرة الأمد وستتقلص بمجرد انتهاء المشروع. اما الآثار الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي تم تقييمها خلال مرحلة التشغيل فهي ايجابية في معظمها من حيث تحسين حركة المرور والسلامة العامة على الطرقات وتحسين الاحوال الاقتصادية في منطقة المشروع. لكن المشروع المقترح سيسهم على المدى الطويل في زيادة مستويات ملوثات الهواء في المنطقة فضلا عن الضوضاء المتصلة بحركة المرور التي تسبب مشاكل صحية عامة وآثارا أخرى على البيئة. ومع ذلك، يمكن التقليل من الآثار البيئية السلبية التي قد تنشأ عن إعادة تأهيل الطرق المقترحة في قضاء راشيا بل وازالتها من خلال ممارسات خطة ادارة البيئة و المجتمع و الاجراءات الاحترازية المقترحة في التقرير.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Project Background

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) acting as an executing agency on behalf of the Lebanese Council of Ministers (COM) awarded a contract to Associated Consulting Engineers (ACE), hereinafter the Consultant, to prepare the assessment, design and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) of Lot 3 under Roads and Employment Project (REP) – *See more about the Project in Section 3.*

The Roads and Employment Project is funded by the World Bank (WB). Its objectives are (1) to improve transport connectivity along select paved road sections and (2) to create short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians. The project covers classified roads<sup>1</sup> in 25 Cazas<sup>2</sup> throughout Lebanon with an expected total length of 835 km and grouped in six (6) lots. The project will be implemented over a period of five years.

This report represents the ESMP of the REP in Rachaya Caza that is part of Lot 3.

## 1.2 Project Rationale

Lebanon has a total of around 8,000 km of roads along with a highway network linking the country with Syria (WFP, 2016). Despite this large road network coverage, a significant percentage of these roads is in poor condition. This situation hinders local and economic development mainly in rural and lagging regions, where the condition of the main network is worse than the national average. Moreover, this state has been aggravated by the influx of Syrian refugees which has significantly increased traffic and the utilization of the road network (CDR, 2018). As such, the proposed project aims to improve the efficiency of road sector expenditures through the prioritization of road works and the improvement of road asset management techniques (CDR, 2018).

The Project's main objectives are to enhance the transport connectivity along selected secondary and tertiary road sections in different cazas and to create short-term job opportunities for the Lebanese and Syrian communities. The project will include the rehabilitation of urban and rural stretches of roads from all Lebanese regions.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- Providing road reconstruction/rehabilitation and road safety activities such as pavement structure, retaining walls, drainage systems, edge safety barriers, repairing street lighting, marking and traffic signing;
- Creating job opportunities for the local community by engaging them in several rehabilitation activities;
- Promoting gender workforce equality to the extent possible through encouragement of employment of both genders within the project.

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<sup>1</sup>Classified roads are based on the official Ministry of Public Works road classification which classifies the roads in Lebanon as primary, secondary or tertiary.

<sup>2</sup>Lebanon is divided administratively into three levels: Governorates (محاافظات), cazas or districts (أقضية), and municipalities (بلديات). There are eight governorates, 26 districts, and 1,029 municipalities in the country (as of the 2016 municipal elections).

### 1.3 Report Objectives

Pursuant to the World Bank OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), this ESMP report seeks to satisfy the following objectives:

- Describe all components of the proposed project;
- Identify relevant environmental and social national, international and WB policies and regulations;
- Conduct public consultation to identify public concerns regarding the project and to feed into project design to the extent possible;
- Describe baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions within the study area;
- Identify the significant positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed project;
- Propose mitigation / enhancement measures for the identified impact whenever possible;
- Facilitate informed decision making, including setting the environmental terms and conditions for implementing the proposed project;
- Develop a plan to monitor the identified impacts and their associated mitigation measures;
- Develop an institutional setup along with capacity building requirements;
- Develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

### 1.4 Methodology

This ESMP of the REP in Rachaya Caza that is part of Lot 3 was prepared to cover all components of the proposed project during the rehabilitation and operation phases, to assess the likely environmental and social consequences of a project, and to determine the necessary measures to mitigate the negative ones and increase the positive impact on the environment. As such, the task was initiated by conducting site visits and a literature review in order to determine the current environmental and social conditions (such as hydro-geological and groundwater quality, air meteorological data, biological and socio-economic conditions, and cultural heritage sites), along with relevant local and WB legislations, guidelines, and standards. The review also included the identification and assessment of the suggested alternatives to the project.

In addition, the environmental team communicated closely with the technical team in order to obtain the necessary information on both the status of each road, as well as the proposed rehabilitation activities, thus describing the proposed project in a thorough manner. In terms of the assessment, negative and positive impacts were identified and mitigation measures were proposed to address the negative ones. As such, an ESMP was developed and included a monitoring plan, which is needed to ensure compliance of the project with environmental and social conditions and regulations.

Furthermore, the scope of work also included the development of an institutional setup to ensure that the project implementers have sufficient technical and human resources available to effectively undertake the environmental management and monitoring tasks. As for the participation of the public and concerned communities, this was done through conducting a public hearing in a central location during which stakeholders and local community were invited to participate.



## 2. EXISTING, LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICIES FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 National Environmental and Social Legal Framework

The rehabilitation of roads involves a variety of activities that need to abide by national legislations that are enforced by various government institutions. Table 2-1 describes a legal framework governing the REP for Lot 3 in Rachaya Caza, taking into consideration that no land acquisition or expropriation will be required during its implementation.

**Table 2-1: National Legal Framework related to Project**

Year	Law <sup>3</sup> / Decree <sup>4</sup> / Decision <sup>5</sup>	Title	Relevant Provisions
<b>Labor</b>			
1946	Labor Law	The Lebanese Labor Code	The Labor Law covers the industrial accident prevention and compensation. It regulates the minimum wage, the minimum age of employment based on their ages and the workplaces, resting periods and vacations for adolescent workers. It also sets the working hours, and the penal code regulation of strikes and lock out in essential employments
2001	Law No. 335	Pursuant to International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No 128	This ratified convention addresses the minimum age of employment
2002	Law No. 400	Pursuant to the ILO Convention No 138	Elimination of the worst form of child labor
2012	Decree 8987	Prohibition of employment of minors under the age of 18 in work that may harm their health, safety or morals	This Decree restrict the employment of minors under the age of 18 in activities and works that can be harmful to their health, morals and that can limit their education
2016	Decree 3791	Minimum Wage	Raises the minimum daily wage to 20\$/day
2018	Decision 29/1	Businesses, professions, trades, and jobs that should be restricted to Lebanese only	Restricts significant number of jobs to Lebanese only and allows Syrians to occupy jobs that are not restricted to Lebanese especially in the construction sector
<b>Environment</b>			
1933	Decree 2761	The prohibition of wastewater discharge into water streams	States the characteristics of channels and reservoirs where wastewater is discharged. In addition to the prohibition of its discharged into natural environment
1974	Decree 8735	Conservation of Public Hygiene	Solid waste management including collection and disposal is under the control of the municipality. It restricts dumping of wastes in public or private lands adjacent to roads and residential districts

<sup>3</sup>Lebanon's legislative body is represented by the Lebanese Parliament that approves and issues Laws.

<sup>4</sup>Lebanon's executive body is represented by the Council of Ministers (COM) and is headed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The COM enacts regulations in the form of Decisions (denoted COM Decision Number) and Decrees.

<sup>5</sup>Decisions are issued by a specific minister and are limited to the affairs of the ministry that promulgated it. Ministerial Decisions are subject specific.

Year	Law <sup>3</sup> / Decree <sup>4</sup> / Decision <sup>5</sup>	Title	Relevant Provisions
1996	Law 558	Protection of forests	Classifies protected forests and defines the prohibited activities and works into the mentioned forests. It also contains offences and penalties.
1996	MOE Decision 52/1	Requirements to protect air, water, and soil pollution	Allowable noise level according to type of areas and the permissible duration of exposure
2001	MOE Decision 8/1	Revised standards for air emissions, liquid effluents and wastewater treatment plants	The decision sets limits for discharge of wastewater into water bodies
2002	Law 444	Framework Law for Environmental Protection	Protect the national environment against all forms of degradation, air and water and soil pollution, and the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity
2002	Decree 8803 and its amendments	Organizes the activity of quarries and crushers, licensing procedures, as well as the operation, management and rehabilitation of quarries	Ensures the provision of construction material and the disposal of construction waste comply with the decree
2018	Law 77	Water Law	Tackles protection of water resources from pollution and management and monitoring of public wastewater treatment facilities
2018	Law 78	Air Quality Law	The investment in any facility or establishment that emanate foul or toxic odors should abide by the different environmental conditions issued by a decision from MOE
2018	Law 80	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Covers the management of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, and responsibilities and penalties related to violations of waste management laws
<b>Health and Safety</b>			
2008	Decree 11802	Occupational prevention, safety, and health in all enterprises subject to the Code of Labor	Provides the general regulations for the prevention of occupational hazards and accidents, and the promotion of health and safety in all industrial establishments subject to the Labor Law. These cover prevention and safety, occupational health, the safe use of chemicals at work, as well as occupational noise standards
<b>Cultural and Municipal</b>			
1933	Law 166 amended by law 37 of 2008	Antiquity Law	This law defines heritage and antiquity, identifies its ownership, states legislation for excavation and judicial procedures due to violation
1977	Decree-Law 118	Municipal Act	Defining the responsibilities of municipalities
2008	Law 37	Cultural Policy Law	Any archaeological artefact located in Lebanon and deemed to be of historical, artistic, architectural or anthropological significance by the Ministry of Culture must be protected
<b>Traffic</b>			

Year	Law <sup>3</sup> / Decree <sup>4</sup> / Decision <sup>5</sup>	Title	Relevant Provisions
2012	Law 243	New Traffic Law	Provide general driving rules and defines the penalties upon violation of the law
<b>General</b>			
1943	Legislative Decree 340	Penal Code	The law defines the type of crimes such as rape; lewd acts by threat, violence, or against minors; and other similar crimes. It also states punishments and legality of penalties
1991	Law 58	Expropriation law	States general and specific provisions for land acquisition. Also includes improvement tax resulting from the implementation of public works (Despite that no expropriation activities will be done; this law is added because OP 4.12 was triggered by the project)
2017	Law 53	Amendment of Penal Code	Under sexual violence Article 522 of the Penal Code exonerated a perpetrator of kidnapping and adultery who married his victim. This was repealed in this law

In terms of the national legal requirements for speed limits, Lebanon uses the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) 7<sup>th</sup> edition “Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets” of 2018, which leaves designers to select the design speed which is appropriate for the roadway and correlate the various features of the design. The selected design speed should realistically represent actual or anticipated operating speeds and conditions on the roadway being designed or studied.

It is worth mentioning here that Decree No. 8633/2012 about Fundamentals of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not relevant to the Project since this latter is not categorized under either Annex I or II of the EIA Decree.

## 2.2 Institutional

Numerous governmental public institutions will be involved in the different stages of the ESMP of the REP. They are described in Table 2-2, along with their mandate and relevant responsibilities.

**Table 2-2: Relevant Institutions**

Institution	Main Role	Relevant Role
Council for Development & Reconstruction (CDR)	Securing funding for projects, allocating funds to different government agencies, supervising the execution of plans and contributing to the rehabilitation of public institutions	Securing funds for rehabilitation of road networks, issuing invitations for tenders and awarding construction contracts
Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MOPWT)	Management of all public roads, for developing a sustainable strategy for the transportation sector, road and street plans within cities and villages	Under the MOPWT, the Directorate General of Roads and Buildings is in charge of the design, execution and maintenance of roads, bridges, walls and water channels. It is responsible for land use planning and cleaning the sides of the roads from wastes

Institution	Main Role	Relevant Role
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Safeguard natural and environmental resources in Lebanon	Setting regulations and standards, and approving implementation and the development of projects sustainably
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	The Forestry and Natural Resources Administration of MOA is responsible for constructing public parks and afforestation work in all state lands including communal and private lands. Providing assistance for the implementation of afforestation and reforestation and soil conservation, water conservation and the investment in public and forests	Under decision 476/1 dated 2012 gives permissions for cutting trees for rehabilitation purposes
Ministry of Labor (MOL)	Responsible for all labor issues. It prepares, coordinates and executes legislations in the labor, trade union and social fields	Responsible for ensuring that the labor law is applied for all workers present on the working sites
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MOIM) / Municipalities	The MOIM is responsible for internal policy affairs and maintenance of the system and security, supervises governorates affairs, villages, districts, electors, elective councils, municipalities and municipal federations, parties and associations. The municipalities and the Union of municipalities represent the level of local government with legal status, financial and administrative independence, which exercises powers and responsibilities over the territory it is granted by law	The MOIM is responsible for law enforcement and stopping infractions and violations and oversees the affairs and operations of local authorities. On the other hand, responsibilities of municipalities include general programs of works, cleanliness, health, water, lighting projects, the implementation, rectifying and enlarging of roads, transportation organizing. In addition, it includes preparation of general plans related to sanitary projects, maintenance of infrastructure including wastewater networks, as well as working for the protection of the environment
Ministry of Culture (MOC)	Responsible for the protection of heritage, antiquities, arts, literature, cultural industries and historical property in Lebanon.	Any artefacts of potential historical importance that can be found on a rehabilitation site fall under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Antiquities at the MOC

## 2.3 Environmental Standards

### 2.3.1 Wastewater Discharge Targets

Table 2-3 represents the allowable contaminants concentration for wastewater when discharged into the surface water bodies, sea, or wastewater network according to the MOE decision 8/1 dated 30/1/2001.

**Table 2-3: Limits for Wastewater Discharge into Receiving Water Bodies (MOE Decision 8/1 for 2001)**

Parameter	Discharge into Public Sewer	Discharge into Surface Water Bodies	Discharge into the Sea
Color	non	non	non
pH	6-9	6-9	6-9
Temperature	35°C	30°C	35°C

Parameter	Discharge into Public Sewer	Discharge into Surface Water Bodies	Discharge into the Sea
BOD (5 day 20°C)	125 mg/l	25 mg/l	25 mg/l
COD (dichromate)	500 mg/l	125 mg/l	125 mg/l
Total Phosphorus	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l
Total Nitrogen <sup>6</sup>	60 mg/l	30 mg/l	30 mg/l
Suspended solids	600 mg/l	60 mg/l	60 mg/l
AOX	5	5	5
Detergents	-	3 mg/l	3 mg/l
Coliform Bacteria 370 C in 100 ml <sup>7</sup>	-	2,000	2,000
Salmonellae	Absence	Absence	Absence
Hydrocarbons	20 mg/l	20 mg/l	20 mg/l
Phenol Index	5 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Oil and grease	50 mg/l	30 mg/l	30 mg/l
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	750 mg/l	75 mg/l	75 mg/l
Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	-	10 mg/l	10 mg/l
Silver (Ag)	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l
Aluminum (Al)	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l
Barium (Ba)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l
Cadmium (Cd)	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l
Cobalt (Co)	1 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	0.5 mg/l
Chromium total (Cr)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr <sup>VI</sup> )	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l
Copper total (Cu)	1 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Iron total (Fe)	5 mg/l	5 mg/l	5 mg/l
Mercury total (Hg)	0.05 mg/l	0.05 mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Manganese (Mn)	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	1 mg/l
Nickel total [Ni]	2 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	0.5 mg/l
Lead total (Pb)	1 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	0.5 mg/l
Antimony (Sb)	0.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Tin total (Sn)	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l
Zinc total (Zn)	10 mg/l	5 mg/l	5 mg/l
Active (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	-	1 mg/l	1 mg/l

<sup>6</sup> Sum of Kjeldahl-N (organic N + NH<sub>3</sub>).NO<sub>3</sub>-N. NO<sub>2</sub>-N

<sup>7</sup> For discharges in close distance to bathing water stricter environmental limit value could be necessary

Parameter	Discharge into Public Sewer	Discharge into Surface Water Bodies	Discharge into the Sea
Cyanides (CN <sup>+</sup> )	1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l
Fluorides (F)	15 mg/l	25 mg/l	25 mg/l
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	-	90 mg/l	90 mg/l
Phosphate (POP <sub>43</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	-	5 mg/l	5 mg/l
Sulphate (SO <sub>42</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	1,000 mg/l	1,000 mg/l	1,000 mg/l
Sulphide (S <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	1 mg/l

### 2.3.2 Air Emissions Targets

MOE Decision No. 52/1 of 1996 covers the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Lebanon and is presented in Table 2-4.

**Table 2-4: NAAQS of MOE Decision 52/1-1996**

Parameters	NAAQS Maximum Levels (µG/M <sup>3</sup> )
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	200 (1 hr) 150 (24 hrs) 100 (Annual)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	30,000 (1 hr) 10,000 (8 hrs)
Ground-level Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	150 (1 hr) 100 (8 hrs)
Total Suspended Particles(TSP)	120 (24 hrs)
PM <sub>10</sub>	80 (24 hrs)
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	NA
Lead	1 (annual)
Benzene	16.2 (annual)

### 2.3.3 Noise Emissions Targets

Article 46 of Law 444 recognizes that loud noises, particularly noises caused from machinery and vehicles, may be harmful to human health and the environment. According to MOE decision 52/1 for 1996, noise pollution levels should not exceed the following listed limits in different workplace locations (Table 2-5).

**Table 2-5: Permissible Noise Levels in Various Areas**

Type of Area	Noise Limit (dB)		
	Day (7 am – 6 pm)	Evening (6 pm – 10 pm)	Night (10 pm – 7am)
Administrative and commercial area in the City Center	55-65	50-60	45-50
Residential Area with some commercial areas or along main road	50-60	45-55	40-50
Residential Areas in the City	45-55	40-50	35-45
City Suburbs	40-50	35-45	30-40

Rural Areas, hospitals, and gardens	35-45	30-40	25-35
Industrial Areas	60-70	55-65	50-60

Table 2-6 contains the hours of work permitted under various noise levels over 90 dB.

**Table 2-6: Hours of Work Permitted under Noise Level**

Noise Level (dB)	95	100	105	110	115
Hours permitted to work	4	3	1	0.5	0.25

## 2.4 Word Bank Policies

### 2.4.1 Safeguards Policies

The Project activities should comply with two safeguards operational policies and procedures of the World Bank– specifically OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The OP 4.01 is triggered as the project could have impacts on the environment due to the rehabilitation of roads infrastructures and associated civil works. Under this policy, this project falls under Category “B” according to the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (CDR, 2018).

Although OP 4.12 was triggered by this project, involuntary resettlement or land acquisition will not take place in the proposed project in Rachaya Caza since they did not occur during the design of any road under study.

### 2.4.2 Access to Information

This Policy governs the public accessibility of information in the Bank’s possession. The World Bank allows access to any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions.

This Policy is based on five principles:

- Maximizing access to information;
- Setting out a clear list of exceptions;
- Safeguarding the deliberative process;
- Providing clear procedures for making information available; and
- Recognizing requesters’ right to an appeals process.

### 2.4.3 Consultation and Disclosure Policy

According to OP/BP 4.01, a public consultation with project-affected people and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) must be conducted for all projects under Category A and Category B. The aim of the consultation is to present to the public the components of the project along with potential environmental and social impacts and takes their comments and concerns into consideration.

Accordingly, the Consultant organized a public consultation at the union of Hasbaya Municipalities on Thursday, 9 January 2020 (see more details in section 8.1). In addition, this ESMP will be disclosed on the CDR website on the following link <https://cdr-lebanon.com/en-US/Studies-and-reports/Roads-and-Employment.aspx>.

## 2.4.4 Guidelines and Manuals

The World Bank Group (WBG) Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are mandatory and need to be adopted throughout the project duration. In addition, the WB has developed guidelines and manuals that need to be adopted during the ESMP implementation phase of the project. These guidelines and manuals include technical reference documents with general and sector-specific examples of good practices during all phases of the proposed project. Guidelines and manuals include:

- WBG Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.
- Disclosure Handbook.
- The World Bank Participation Sourcebook.
- Roads and the Environment. A Handbook. World Bank Technical Paper.
- Doing Better Business through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure – A good Practice Manual, issued by IFC.
- Good Practice note addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works.

## 2.5 International Treaties and Conventions

Table 2-7 presents the international conventions that Lebanon is a signatory to whose provisions may be relevant to the project.

**Table 2-7: Relevant International Treaties and Conventions**

Convention	Ratification	Description
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - 1992	Ratified through Law No. 359 (1994)	Considers greenhouse gas emissions from REP activities
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - 1992	Ratified through Law No. 360 (1/8/1994)	Considers terrestrial biodiversity in the vicinity of the project.
Convention 120 concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices	Ratified by Lebanon in 1977	Protects workers health and ensures proper sanitation and hygiene.
Convention 136 concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene	Ratified by Lebanon in 2000	
Convention 139 concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards caused by Carcinogenic Substances and Agents	Ratified by Lebanon in 2000	

## 2.6 Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of the WB

### 2.6.1 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality

Table 2-8 shows the EHS guidelines for treated sanitary sewage discharges into surface water bodies are adopted by the IFC of the World Bank Group in the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for environmental wastewater and ambient water quality (WBG-IFC, 2007) and the allowable contaminants concentration for wastewater when discharged into the surface water bodies according to the MOE decision 8/1 dated 30/1/2001. Note that the



limits that will apply for Rachaya Caza are those of WBG EHS guidelines for treated sanitary sewage discharges since they are more stringent.

**Table 2-8: WBG EHS and National wastewater effluent quality for the discharge into surface water bodies**

Pollutant	WBG EHS guidelines for treated sanitary sewage discharges	National discharge to surface water bodies MOE Decision 8/1
pH	6-9	5-9
BOD	30 mg/L	100 mg/L
COD	125 mg/L	250 mg/L
TN	10 mg/L	30 mg/L
TP	2 mg/L	10 mg/L
Oil and Grease	10 mg/L	30 mg/L
TSS	50 mg/L	200 mg/L
Total coliform bacteria	400	-

Source: EHS 2007 and MOE Decision 8/1 for 2001

## 2.6.2 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality

Table 2-9 shows the WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (WHO, 2005) that are adopted by the IFC of the World Bank Group in the Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines of Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality and the NAAQS of MOE Decision 52/1-1996. As can be noted from comparison of these levels, the NAAQS maximum levels of the ambient air quality are much higher for several pollutants comparing to the same pollutants of the WHO. These elements are SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, Lead and Benzene. However, the other pollutants have similar values. Therefore, for this project, the WHO standards apply.

**Table 2-9: WHO Guidelines for Ambient Air Quality of 2005 and NAAQS of MOE Decision 52/1-1996**

Parameters	WHO Guidelines ( $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$ )	NAAQS Maximum Levels ( $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$ )
Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	500 (10 minutes) 20 (24 hrs)	-
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	200 (1 hr) 40(Annual)	200 (1 hr) 150 (24 hrs) 100 (Annual)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	30,000 (1 hr) 10,000 (8 hrs)	30,000 (1 hr) 10,000 (8 hrs)
Ground-level Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	100 (8 hrs)	150 (1 hr) 100 (8 hrs)
Total Suspended Particles (TSP)	150 (24 hrs)	120 (24 hrs)
PM <sub>10</sub>	50 (24 hrs) 20 (Annual)	80 (24 hrs)
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	25 (24 hrs) 10 (Annual)	NA
Lead	0.5 (annual)	1 (annual)
Benzene	Unit Risk Life 6.10 <sup>-6</sup>	16.2 (annual)

Source: WHO 2005 and MOE Decision 52/1-1996

### 2.6.3 Noise Management

Table 2-10 shows the noise level guidelines according to the EHS Guidelines. Comparing these levels with the national one, although some characteristics differ for WHO in reference to the type of area and the day hours that extend to 10 pm instead of 6 pm for the national standards, the noise limits for, institutional, and educational areas by the WHO are more stringent and therefore apply. Noise limits for residential, industrial and commercial areas are more stringent in the national standards and therefore apply.

**Table 2-10: WHO Noise Level Guidelines Compared to National Levels**

Type of Area	WHO Noise Level (dB)		Noise Standards as per MOE Decision 52/1-1996		
	Day (7 am – 10 pm)	Night (10 pm – 7 am)	Day (7 am- 6 pm)	Evening (6 pm – 10 pm)	Night (10 pm – 7 am)
Residential	55	45	45-55	40-50	35-45
Institutional	55	45	-	-	-
Educational	55	45	55-65	50-60	45-50
Industrial	70	70	60-70	55-65	50-60
Commercial	70	70	55-65	50-60	45-50

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

#### 3.1 Location

The study area where the proposed roads are located, is in the Caza of Rachaya of the Governorate of Beqaa. The total number of the proposed roads to be rehabilitated under this project is three roads with a total length of around 15.028 km. All of the roads are already existing and need rehabilitation works. The land acquisition did not occur during the design of any road under study. The length of each road along with the municipalities that is passes through is presented in the table below (Table 3-1).

An overview of the proposed roads locations along with their respective pavement condition plans are presented in Figure 3-1, Figure 3-2, Figure 3-3, Figure 3-4 and Figure 3-5.

**Table 3-1: Proposed Roads within the Caza of Rachaya (Roads 01, 02 and 04)**

Lot 3A– Rachaya Caza (L3-RA)	Road Code	Road Name	Alignment Name[1]	Classification	Municipalities	Length (m)	Average Width (m)
	Road 01	Dahr El Ahmar - Kawkaba - to Rachaya Hasbaiya intersection	L3-RA-RD01	Primary	Dahr El Ahmar Kawkaba	4,954	8.3
	Road 02	Rafid - Bire to Rachaya Al Masnaa road	L3-RA-RD02	Tertiary	Rafid Bire	5,274	6.6
	Road 04	Kawkaba - Mhaydthe (section 1)	L3-RA-RD04	Tertiary	Kawkaba Mhaydthe	4,800	5.6
					Total Length (m)	15,028 m	-

[1] The code for the roads represents the road label for example for L3–RA–RD01: L3=Lot No.3 (Lot Number as per Contract), RA=Rachaya (Name of Caza as per Contract), RD01=Road code (as per Contract).

**Figure 3-1: Overview of Location of Road L3-RA-RD01 in Rachaya Caza**



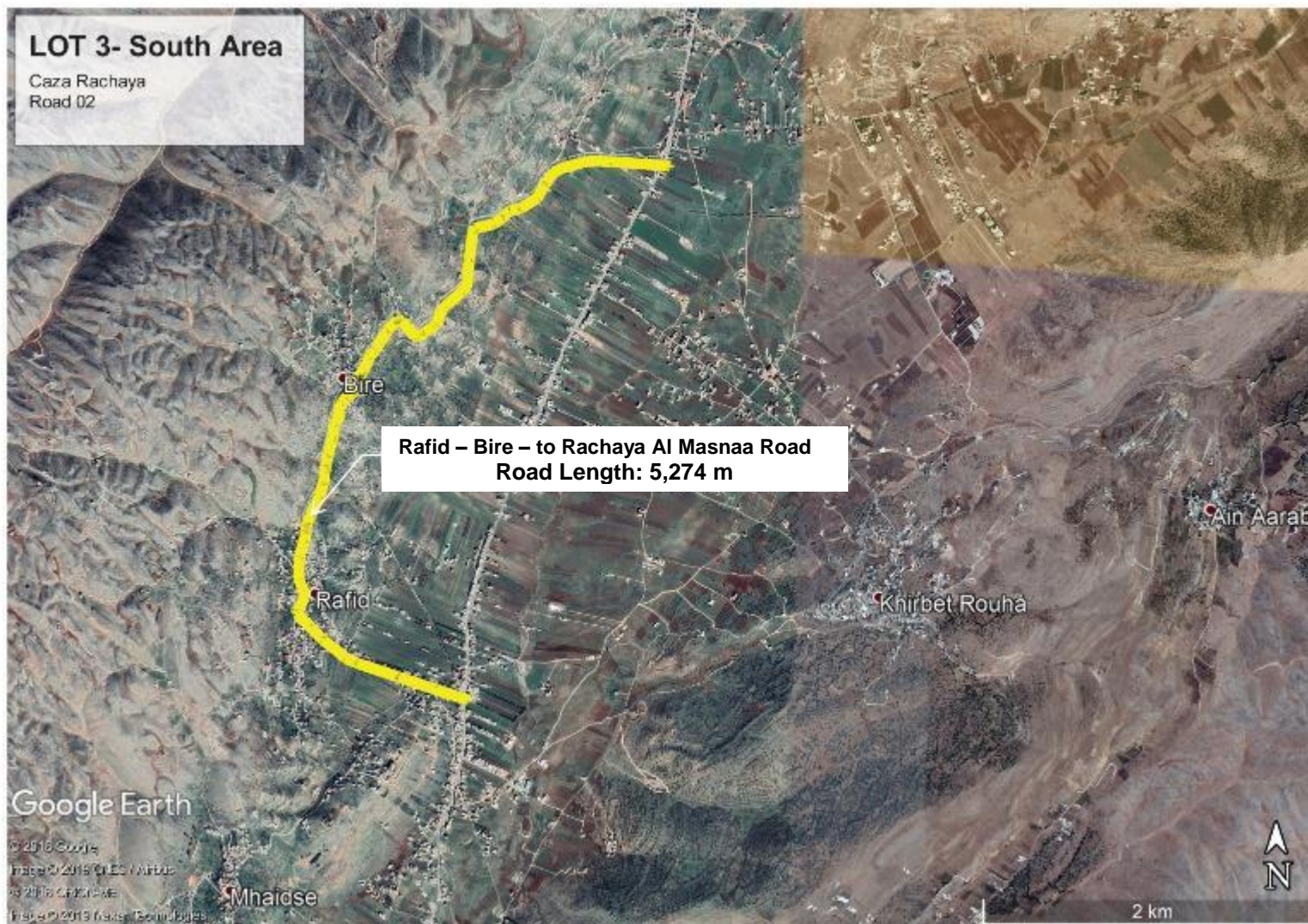
Source: Google Earth, 2019

Figure 3-2: Pavement Condition Plan of Road L3-RA-RD01 in Rachaya Caza



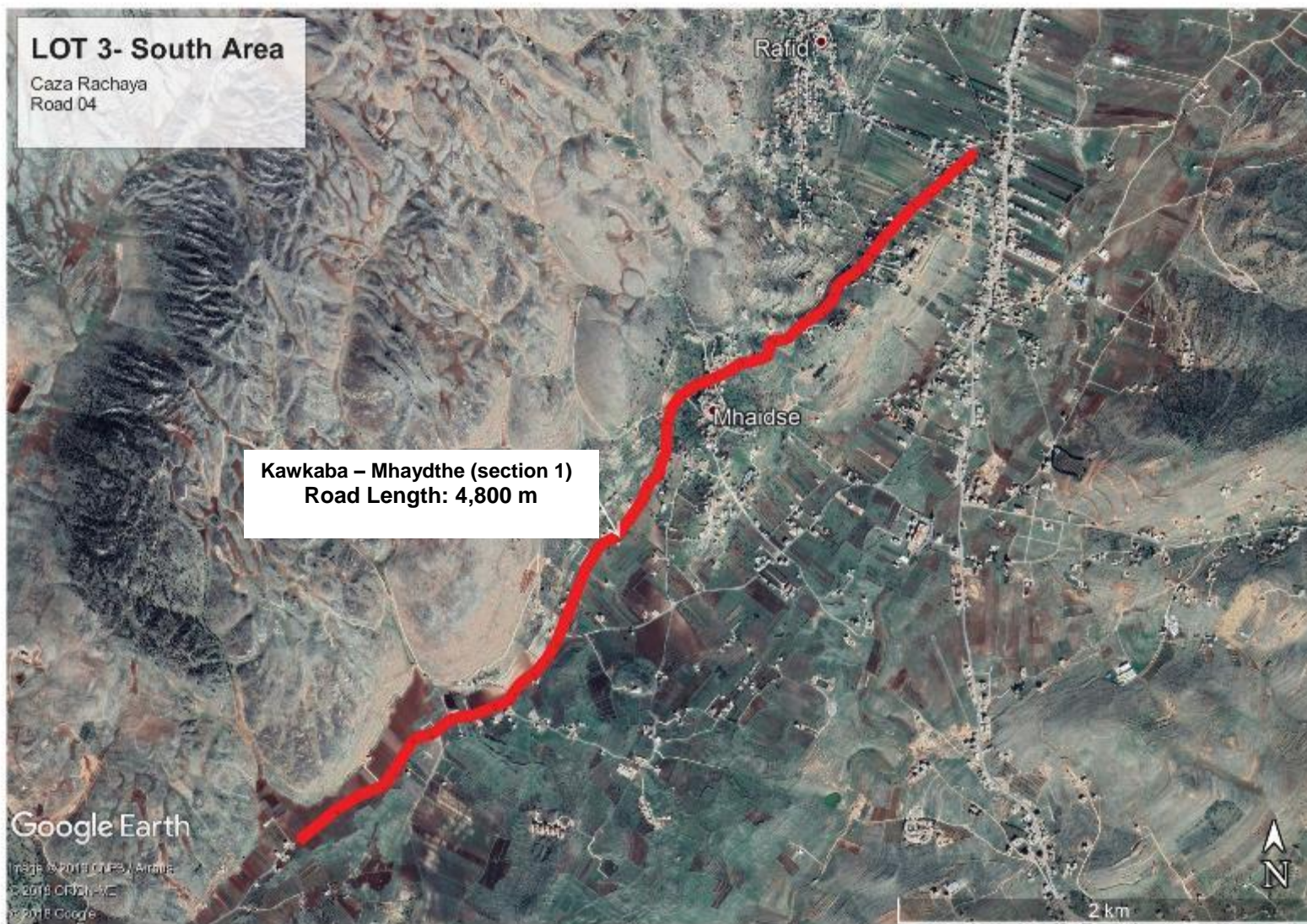
Source: ACE

Figure 3-3: Overview of Location of Road L3-RA-RD02 in Rachaya Caza



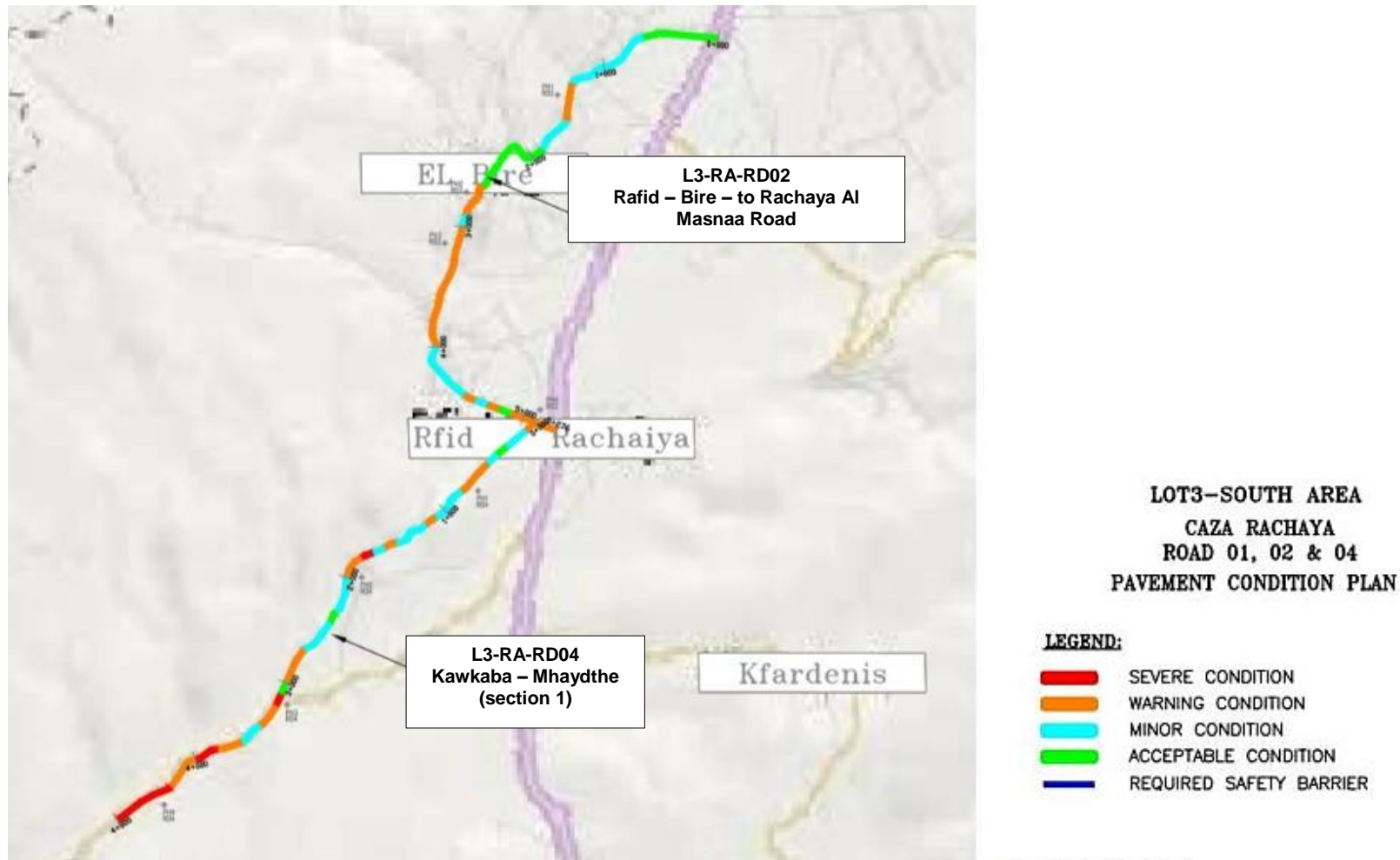
Source: Google Earth, 2019

Figure 3-4: Overview of Location of Road L3-RA-RD04 in Rachaya Caza



Source: Google Earth, 2019

**Figure 3-5: Pavement Condition Plan of Road L3-RA-RD02 and L3-RA-RD04 in Rachaya Caza**



Source: ACE



Photos that were taken during the site visits can be found in Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7.

**Figure 3-6: Road L3-RA-RD02 (Station 3+150 of Rafid – Bire to Al Masnaa Road)**



Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

**Figure 3-7: Road L3-RA-RD01 (Station 2+500 of Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection)**



Source: AM, ACE – February, 2020

## 3.2 Project Activities

The proposed project consists of the rehabilitation of existing roads in the Caza of Rachaya.

### 3.2.1 Road Selection

The road selection was determined by the cabinet of Ministers in their Meeting Number 32 dated 27/06/2019. The assessment of pavement condition follows several steps before identifying the type of repair activity needed for each stretch of road. The first step is the initial visual assessment of the engineering design team. The outcome of such step is reflected in the following Table 3-2.

**Table 3-2: Percentage of Asphalt Conditions for Each of the Proposed Roads (Based on visual Assessment)**

Road Code	Severe Conditions	Warning Conditions	Minor Conditions	Acceptable Conditions
L3-RA-RD01	0.00%	21.57%	32.26%	46.17%
L3-RA-RD02	0.00%	41.24%	32.22%	26.54%
L3-RA-RD04	18.75%	37.50%	37.50%	6.25%
Total	5.99%	33.56%	33.92%	26.54%

The next step is a thorough visual examination of the identified distresses. After carrying out further studies such as Geotechnical investigation, Automated Traffic Counts and Road geometry, the pavement structure calculation takes place leading to identifying the right type of activity needed for each stretch of road.

### 3.2.2 Rehabilitation Works

Determining the condition of the asphalt is important to assign the proper pavement rehabilitation activities. The pavement rehabilitation activities consist of three activities: (1) either pavement maintenance or (2) overlay on existing pavement or (3) complete removal of deteriorated pavement and constructing a new one.

An estimated 80% of the works to be executed within this project fall under the following pavement related types of activities:

- A- Patching
- B- Milling and Overlay
- C- Pavement Total Reconstruction.

The phases for the main three activities are as follows:

A- Phases of Construction for a stretch of road that needs: Pavement Patching

- A.1- Saw-cut existing pavement in a rectangular shaped area where pavement distresses are located as per tender drawings and specifications.
- A.2- Remove asphalt layer within the limits of the executed saw-cut using hammer drill breaker operated by air compressor.

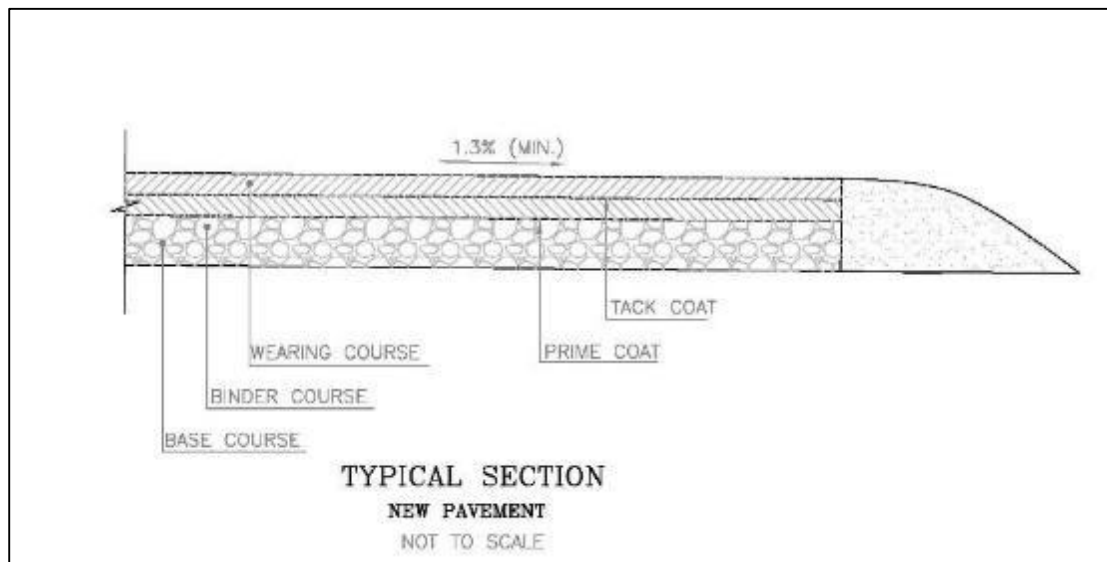
- A.3- Examine the exposed pavement structure under the removed asphalt using proper testing for base course and sub-base course layers as well as the subgrade level & material.
- A.4- Remove and replace or repair under asphalt layers as per technical assessments and recommendations.
- A.5- Execute asphalt layer(s) similar to surrounding asphalt thicknesses and parameters by either applying binder course asphalt layer and a wearing course asphalt layer (with prime coat & tack coat where required) or by applying directly the final wearing course after spraying prime coat over the prepared base course surface.

B- Phases of Construction for a stretch of road that needs: Milling & Overlay

- B.1- Contractor to proceed with the milling activity as described in the tender document with regards to the thicknesses of existing asphalt to be milled.
- B.2- New surface of asphalt obtained after milling shall be cleaned from all debris and dust with the use of mechanical road sweepers and water jets.
- B.3- Tack coat will be sprayed on the newly prepared clean surface of existing asphalt.
- B.4- Asphalt activity will take place using the right thickness of the new asphalt layer as per the design/tender documents. Such activity includes spreading asphalt as well as compaction of the new layer.

C- Phases of Construction for a stretch of road that needs: Pavement Total Reconstruction (Figure 3-8)

- C.1- Scrape and remove asphalt layer(s) to reach base course level.
- C.2- Excavate and remove the sub-base and base course layers to reach subgrade level.
- C.3- Prepare sub-grade surface after making sure by soil tests that reached subgrade level is suitable to receive pavement structure. If not, unsuitable material to be replaced by suitable borrow fill and compacted to reach required compaction percentage.
- C.4- Execute sub-base/base course layers as per specifications and thicknesses according to tender documents. Compact sub-base/base-course layers to reach required compaction level/percentage.
- C.5- Spray prime coat over the prepared and leveled surface of base course in order to receive asphalt binder course layer(s).
- C.6- Spread and compact asphalt binder course layer(s) as per the thicknesses and specifications specified in tender documents.
- C.7- Spray tack coat over the newly executed asphalt binder course in order to receive asphalt wearing course layer.
- C.8- Spread and compact asphalt wearing course layer as per the required specifications and thicknesses).

**Figure 3-8: New Pavement Cross Section Scheme**

The road sections in Rachaya Caza that require new pavement are as follows:

- Station 3 Km 200 m to 4 km of L3-RA-RD02
- Station 1 Km 600 m to 2 Km and Station 3 Km 800 m to 4 Km 800 m of L3-RA-RD04

The proposed project also consists of other activities beside the pavement rehabilitation works. These activities consist of:

- Installing concrete safety barriers
- Adding adequate traffic signs for stoppage give ways as warning signs, mirrors at sharp edges, and other regulatory and warning signs
- Marking lanes and stoppage line
- Rehabilitating sidewalks
- Construction or improvement of drainage systems
- Construction or improvement of retaining walls
- Relocation of existing utilities as needed
- Repairing street lighting

During the execution of rehabilitation activities, activities, roads will not be closed or shutdown. Works will be executed on the road right of way/passageway only and will not use or undermine any existing adjacent facilities. In addition, the rehabilitation activities will maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties.

In case the works imply any temporary closure of the road, traffic will be secured by the project Contractor via alternative routes to reach relevant destinations. Detours and diversions were not included in the design. Therefore, before the execution of rehabilitation works, the Contractor, based on the schedule of works and if needed, will secure the access and traffic movement via other alternative routes and means in coordination with the related Municipality. Accordingly, all detours will be on existing alternative roads (public domain properties) and there is no need to use or rent some land to create the detour.

With regards to electrical street lighting activities, existing networks along the selected roads shall be assessed, repaired and rehabilitated. Works shall be limited to:

- Replacing damaged light poles or brackets,
- Replacing lighting luminaires or bulbs,
- Repairing electrical wiring (directly buried or laid in pipes),
- Adding light poles where needed,
- Removing light poles obstructing the road and placing them at proper locations in addition to executing of other miscellaneous electrical repairs to the existing street lighting network.

As this project is a road rehabilitation project, the speed limit will be assigned based on existing road curves. The designer thus defined the best fit center line for each road, in which the existing radius of each curve could be identified and posted the speed limit that complies with the minimum radius of curvature. The applicable speed limit for most of the roads were 60 kph based on road geometry in general cases and was reduced accordingly at stretches where sharp curves were encountered in which it was reduced as much as to reach 30 pkh at very sharp curves.

### 3.3 Materials and Equipment

The required main materials and equipment for the rehabilitation of the proposed roads and its associated works are presented in the table below (Table 3-3 and Table 3-4).

**Table 3-3: Materials and Equipment Used during the Rehabilitation Works**

Materials	Quantity
Aggregates (fine and coarse)	3,125 cu.m
Asphalt mix	6,295 cu.m
Liquid Asphalt	53,565 liters
Concrete mix	1,517 cu.m
Water	The quantity cannot be estimated at this stage
Fuel	The quantity cannot be estimated at this stage
Thermoplastic Paint Material	10,852 sq.m
Steel Guardrails	0
Stones (for stone pitching)	1735 m
Reinforcing Steels	146 tons
Manhole Covers	14
Rubber Bitumen	660 sq.m
Cat Eyes	2,178
Delineators	90
Traffic Signals	376

**Table 3-4: Equipment Used during the Rehabilitation Works**

Equipment	Quantity
Steel-wheeled Rollers	2
Pneumatic-tyred Rollers	1
Asphalt Distributor	0
Concrete mixing trucks	2
Trucks	5
Excavators	1
Loaders	2
Asphalt Milling Machines	1
Steel Rollers	1

Equipment	Quantity
Motor Graders	1
Thermoplastic Road Marking Machines	1
Liquid Asphalt Spraying Tanks	1
Guardrail Post Driving Machines	1
Paver instead of Asphalt Distributors	1
Dumper Trucks instead of Trucks	5
Air Compressors	2
Asphalt Cutters	1

### 3.4 Site Construction Staffing

The total number of workers for the overall road/project shall be based on the total volume of each activity as per the bill of quantities of the tender documents, as well as the independent assessment of the awarded contractor subject to the project duration and the planner's effort to produce a relevant program of work to cover all project activities. Therefore, the total number will be deduced accordingly.

As a result, the total number of labor (including equipment operators and machinery drivers) shall be in correlation with:

- Volume of each type of work (quantities in Bill of Quantities BOQs)
- Division of work as per the program of works to be submitted for approval by the awarded contractor. Such program of works shall be resource loaded to cover all required activities as per the tender documents and shall reflect actual numbers of labor with regards to each activity and the time dedicated for it, as well as for the total of the Project.

Furthermore, some indicative numbers of workers and drivers are provided in Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 per task and per day. All rehabilitation activities need the involvement of a certain number of workers ranging from unskilled labors to equipment drivers to foremen/engineers.

Construction activities vary from pavement works to earthworks, piping, electrical, structural, and road safety. Each activity requires specialized/skilled resources. As shown in Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 below, the number of persons involved from engineers, technicians to workers as well as machinery drivers is variable as per the activity needed on each road. It is assumed that an estimate total number of workers shall range between 150 and 250. In addition, efforts will be made by the contractor to minimize labor influx and to equally hire local (from the same region as the project location) and foreign (refugees) workers and drivers with equal contractual benefits and working conditions. Since priority will be given to people living in the region, labor influx is not expected. If labor influx will occur, it will be as minimized as possible. It is worth to mention that the workers will sign code of conduct before starting the work and training sessions will be conducted to inform the workers about their responsibility to act ethically. The duration of the project is 18 months with a one-year liability period.

**Table 3-5: Number of Workers for the Different Project Activities**

#	ACTIVITIES	Site Engineer	Safety Officer	Foreman	Surveyor	Assistant Surveyor	Skilled Carpenter	Semi-skilled Carpenter	Bar Bender (Steel Fixer)	Skilled Electrician	Skilled Welder	Skilled Laborer	Semi-skilled Laborer	Laborer	Total
1	Pavement Patching	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	4	11
2	Milling & Overlay	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	6	13
3	Pavement Total Reconstruction	1	1	1	1	1						2	2	10	19
4	Concrete Retaining Walls	1	1	1			1	1	1					3	9
5	Concrete Safety Barriers	1	1	1			1	1	1					3	9
6	Electrical Street Lighting Work	1	1							1	1			2	6
7	Culverts & Channels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	4	13
8	Traffic Marking	1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	2	10
9	Guardrails Fixing	1	1	1	1	1								2	7
10	Sidewalk & Tiling	1	1	1	1	1						2		4	11
11	Structural Elements	1	1	1			1	4	2					4	14
12	Earthwork (Excavation & Backfill)	1	1	1	1	1						2	4	10	21
13	Piping or Pipe Repair	1	1	1								1		2	6

**Table 3-6: Numbers of the Machinery Drivers**

#	ACTIVITIES	MACHINERY DRIVERS																
		Loader	Excavator	Motor Grader	Steel Roller	Milling Machine	Dump Truck	Water Tank Truck	Asphalt emulsion	Asphalt Paver	Pneumatic Asphalt Roller	Mobile Crane	Guardrail Post Driving	Concrete Mixer Truck	Mobile Concrete	Road Marking Machine	Pick-up Truck	Total
1	Pavement Patching	1	1		2		1	1	1	1	1						1	10
2	Milling & Overlay	1			1	1	3	1	1	1	1						1	11
3	Pavement Total Reconstruction	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1						1	18
4	Concrete Retaining Walls							1				1		1	1		1	5
5	Concrete Safety Barriers							1						1	1		1	4
6	Electrical Street Lighting Work											1					1	2
7	Culverts & Channels	1						1						1			1	4
8	Traffic Marking							1				1				1	1	4
9	Guardrails Fixing						1						1				1	3
10	Sidewalk & Tiling							1									1	2
11	Structural Elements							1				1		1	1		1	5
12	Earthwork (Excavation & Backfill)		2		1		2	1									1	7
13	Piping or Pipe Repair																1	1



### 3.5 Site Facilities

The Project site will not include any facilities on-site including site offices for Engineers and for the Contractor, laborers camps, lodging on site, containers, power generators and repair garages.

During the work implementation, the Contractor will have to rent a flat located in the Project area to serve as a Project Offices. These offices will be used by the Contractor Engineers, technical skilled workers and Supervising Consultants. The flat will be equipped with toilet, kitchen (including drinking water and appliances), lockers and other supplies needed for the daily administrative activities. It might also serve as a meeting point for all Project workers at the start and end of their shifts. However, this is a potential for sexual exploitation and abuse incidents. GRM for local communities and all relevant stakeholders should be available as well as training to workers on SEA/SH (refer to Section 6.3.1.2 on mitigation measures).

The work implementation will also require unskilled workers (laborers) needed to perform earthworks on-site. The Contractor will be encouraged to hire laborers from the local community living in the Project area in order to prevent labor influx. Yet, if not all required labor skills are available locally in the project region, then the Contractor will be obliged to hire laborers from other regions. This may generate a potential labor influx. This option should be kept to the minimum to the extent possible by the Contractor. During working hours, laborers will be entitled with a one-hour break on-site. Usually, every laborer brings from home his own food and drinking water. The on-site rest point will be decided by the Contractor at the time of works.

The Contractor will have to service site with portable cabin toilet. The porta cabin will be mobile and its placement depends on the length of the work zone. Accordingly, the Contractor will have to move it based on the progress of rehabilitation works. The Contractor should link the porta cabin toilet to the existing wastewater network. In case the wastewater network is not available within the work zone (the contractor should discuss with the municipalities in order to obtain the networks plans), the Contractor will need to link it to a polyethylene storage tank and the Supervising Consultant shall inspect it on a regular basis and ensure the application of proper mitigation measures.

For vehicles and equipment, the Contractor will have to rent a land within the Project area. This land should be fenced and used for parking purpose only. The Contractor shall not perform any repair on site and is obliged to execute vehicles and equipment maintenance in a repair shop preferably located within the Project area.

## 4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

This section presents an overall description of the baseline environmental and social conditions in the study area, which is the Caza of Rachaya. It is divided into three sections covering the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment. Additional details on environmental components occurring along each of the roads are presented in Annex 1.

### 4.1 Physical Environment

#### 4.1.1 Topography

The District of Rachaya is located in the Bekaa Governorate in the southeast of the Bekaa Valley. It is located about 100 km southeast of Beirut. The lands of the district are mostly mountainous with some flat plains extending the Bekaa plain between the villages of Bire, Mhaydthe, Rafid and Khirbet Rouha. The second highest peak in Lebanon, Mount Hermon/Jabal El Cheikh, is located in that district at 2,800 m a.s.l (UNDP/GEF/MoE, 2016). The villages of the project area lie between 940 meters to 1,223 meters above sea level (a.s.l).

#### 4.1.2 Geology

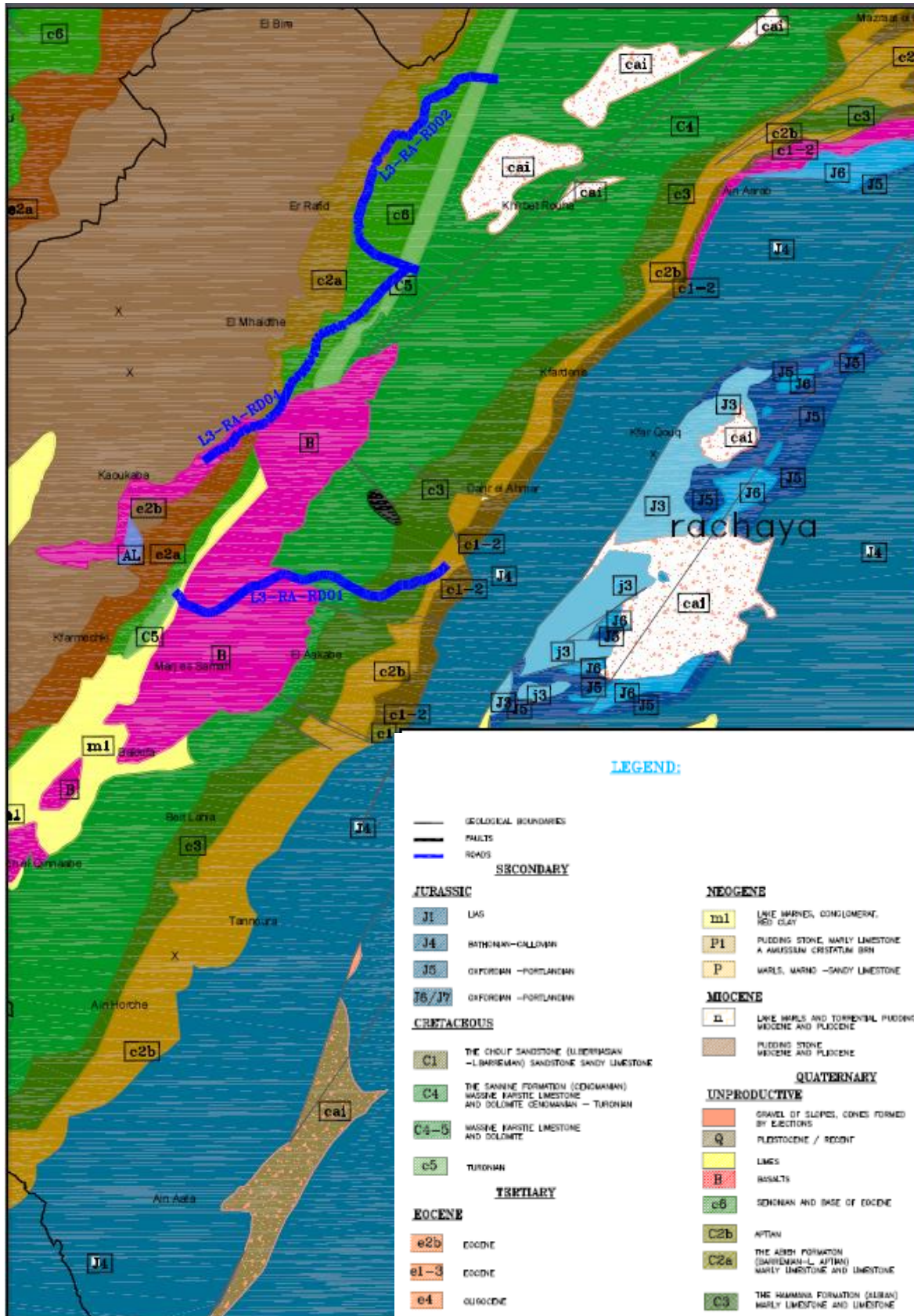
The geological formation of the proposed roads that are located within the Caza of Rachaya are presented in Figure 4-1. Based on the geological map below, the main geological formation within the study area is shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Main Geological Formation within the Study Area**

Road Code	Road Name	Geological Period	Formation	Description
Road 01	Dahr El Ahmar - Kawkaba - to Rachaya Hasbaiya intersection	Quaternary	Basalts (B)	Volcanics: Black BASALT or pillow lava, not vesicular
		Cretaceous	Hammana Formation of Albian age (C3)	Marly Limestone and Limestone
			Hammana Formation Of upper Aptian age (C2b)	Marl intercalated with marly limestone with thick layers of SAND on top. Layers of ferro-oolitic limestone sometimes overlie the sand
			Maameltain or Ghazir Limestone (C5)	Distinguished by fossils otherwise joined with C4c, except in Barkline and between Tabarja and Halat where bluish shaley (laminated) LIMESTONE is found
			Sannine Limestone of Cenemonain age unit (C4)	This unit is divided into three subunits namely: - Dolomitic Limestone (C4a): this formation is characterized by geodes of different sizes filled or voided and a thickness of about 300 meter. Within this unit Ammonites and fish fossils were found. - Bluish marl and shale (C4b): this formation contains crystals of quartz, chert nodules and bands form. The thickness of this unit is in the range of 80-100 meter

Road Code	Road Name	Geological Period	Formation	Description
				- Limestone and dolomitic limestone (C4c): The Limestone of this unit is highly karstified. The color of this formation is white to brown and its thickness is about 300 meter
			Hammana Formation of Upper Aptian age (C2b)	Marl intercalated with marly limestone with thick layers of SAND on top. Layers of ferro-oolitic limestone sometimes overlies the sand
		Neogene	Miocene (M1)	Miocene: Lake Marnes, Conglomerat, Red Clay
Road 02	Rafid - Bire to Rachaya Al Masnaa road	Cretaceous	Maameltain or Ghazir Limestone (C5)	Distinguished by fossils otherwise joined with C4c, except in Barkline and between Tabarja and Halat where bluish shaley (laminated) LIMESTONE is found
			Senonian and Base of Eocene (C6)	Senonian and Base of Eocene: Cretaceous and lower Tertiary sediments indistinguishable lithologically; stiff bluish plastic Marl with glauconite, interbedded with chalky marly Limestone and nodules of black chert. This formation has a thickness that ranges from 400 m to 150 m and is rich in foraminifera fossils.
			Abey Formation (C2a)	Marley Limestone and Limestone
Road 04	Kawkaba - Mhaydthe (section 1)	Cretaceous	Maameltain or Ghazir Limestone (C5)	Distinguished by fossils otherwise joined with C4c, except in Barkline and between Tabarja and Halat where bluish shaley (laminated) LIMESTONE is found
		Cretaceous	C6	Senonian and Base of Eocene: Cretaceous and lower Tertiary sediments indistinguishable lithologically; stiff bluish plastic Marl with glauconite, interbedded with chalky marly Limestone and nodules of black chert. This formation has a thickness that ranges from 400 m to 150 m and is rich in foraminifera fossils.
		Quaternary	Basalts (B)	Volcanics: Black BASALT or pillow lava, not vesicular
		Cretaceous	Abey Formation (C2a)	Marley Limestone and Limestone

Figure 4-1 Geology Map of the Study Area



Source: Prepared by ACE based on the geological map of Dubertret scale 1/50000

### 4.1.3 Hydrogeology

Compared to West Bekaa and Zahle Cazas in the Bekaa Governorate, water resources in the Caza of Rachaya are more limited. The Qaraoun dam is located at around 8 Kilometres away from the road L3-RA-RD01 at the village of Kawkaba and the Litani River is at around 9.2 Kilometers away from this village. Moreover, the wetlands of Aammiaq are located at around 15.5 Kilometres away from Bire Villages (L3-RA-RD02). Figure 4-2 shows the location of these water sources in reference to the project roads.

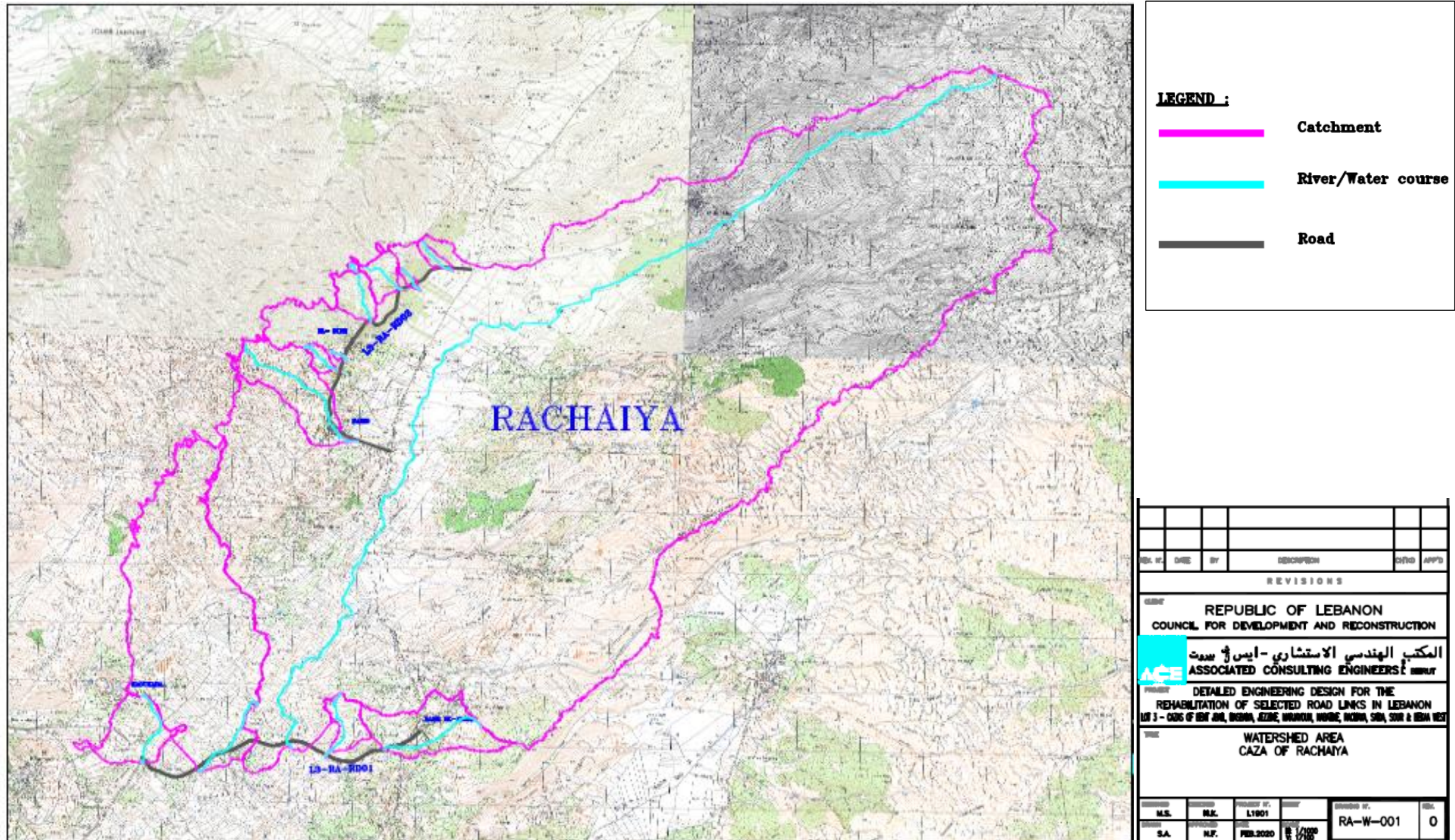
During the site visit in February 2020, a fresh water source was identified at Station 1 Km 900 m in Kawkaba village (L3-RA-RD04). Moreover, several water courses are located within the study area mainly for L3-RA-RD01 and L3-RA-RD02. L3-RA-RD04 does not include a watershed. Figure 4-3 represents the hydrological maps of the proposed area including the roads of the project L3-RA-RD01 and L3-RA-RD02 with respect to the rivers and their watersheds in the Caza of Rachaya, the villages of Rafid, Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Kawkaba, Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD01) are crossed at some section with these water courses.

**Figure 4-2: Water Resources near Project Roads**



Source: Google Earth, 2020

Figure 4-3: Major Rivers in Rachaya District and Location of Existing Project Road (L3-RA-RD01 and L3-RA-RD02)



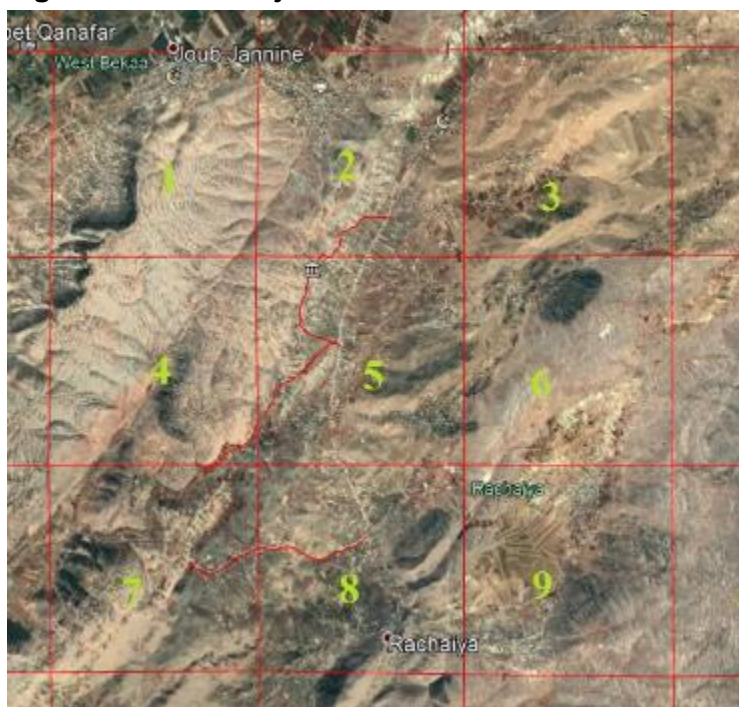
Source: Armée Libanaise, Direction des Affaires Géographiques, échelle 1/20000

#### 4.1.4 Climate and Meteorology

#### 4.1.5 Air Quality and Noise

Ambient air quality of the project area was requested from MOE. Data was available from the UNDP project “Environmental Resources monitoring in Lebanon” which is based at the Ministry of Environment for the year 2010. The available data is for criteria pollutants: Particulate Matter (PM), Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). The project area was divided into different cells (Figure 4-6) and the data of the annual background average concentrations in µg/m<sup>3</sup> was obtained. Table 4-3 shows the detected annual concentrations, the national limit values dictated in Decision 52/1 dated 1996 and WHO Guidelines. For some parameters, the obtained data on air quality is the annual concentrations while some of the standards are available only for intervals of 8 hours or 24 hours.

**Figure 4-6: The Project Area Divided into Different Cells**



Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Environment on January 3, 2020

**Table 4-3: Annual Ambient Air Quality at the Project Site for the Year of 2010 (The Roads are Located on Cells 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8)**

Pollutant (µg.m <sup>-3</sup> )	NO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO
Concentration in Cell 2	8.705	86.143	16.041	14.076	7.082	237.788
Concentration in Cell 4	7.203	87.036	15.937	13.863	6.440	224.885
Concentration in Cell 5	6.008	90.556	15.154	13.182	5.694	216.790
Concentration in Cell 7	6.908	89.633	15.498	13.506	6.068	226.595
Concentration in Cell 8	4.548	93.683	14.682	12.679	4.894	201.564
Lebanese Standards	100 (Annual)	100 (8 hrs)	80 (24 hrs)	-	-	10,000 (8 hrs)
WHO Guidelines	40 (Annual)	100 (8 hrs)	20 (Annual)	10 (Annual)	20 (24 hrs)	10,000 (8 hrs)

Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Environment on January 3, 2020

The results have shown that the concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> in all the cells comply with the national standards and the WHO Guidelines. As for the concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, the obtained values were in

compliance with the WHO Guidelines while PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all the cells were not in compliance with the WHO standards for air quality.

The noise levels in the Rachaya Caza were measured by the team. Two sites have been chosen such as one is near a residential area and another site near a calm area. The location of site 1 and Site 2 are in Dahr El Ahmar of road L3-RA-RD01 and at relatively calm area in Mhaydthe identified on road L3-RA-RD04 respectively. In each site, noise was measured in March 2020 during a period of 10 minutes. Table 4-4 below shows the results of the noise measurements. From the results it is shown that the equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) at Site 1 and Site 2 were 62.9 dB and 50.9 dB respectively as the value of Site 2 is within the national standards for noise limits in residential areas (45-55 dB) however, the value of Site 1 is higher than the limit 55.5 dB.

**Table 4-4: Noise Levels Measurements at Site 1 and Site 2 in Rachaya Caza**

Location	Noise Level in Decibels (dB)		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Site 1: (Residential): Dahr El Ahmar – Kawkaba to Rachaya Hasbaiya intersection (L3-RA-RD01)	43.7	62.9	82.4
Site 2: (Calm area): Kawkaba – Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD04)	25.7	50.9	70.1

#### 4.1.6 Land Use/Land Cover

The Caza of Rachaya is mainly covered with agriculture areas, forests and rangelands. Cultivated areas are mainly dominated by mixed rain fed irrigation and irrigated agriculture lands. Moreover, the Caza hosts 75% of rangelands (UNDP/GEF/MoE, 2016).

**Table 4-5: Visual Classification of Land Use based on Google Maps**

Municipality	Land Use
Dahr El Ahmar	Moderately populated with dense natural landscapes with low vegetation cover (grasslands)
Kawkaba	Sparsely populated with agriculture areas
Rafid	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas
Bire	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas
Mhaydthe	Densely populated with dense agriculture areas

Source: Google Maps, 2020

A detailed list of the existing areas along the roads is presented in Annex 1.



## 4.2 Biological Environment

### 4.2.1 Flora

The natural green cover of the Caza of Rachaya is composed of degraded forests and other wooded lands existing in isolated pockets. Moreover, reforestation and afforestation campaigns of pine and cedar were also conducted in the Caza and aiming at forming the cedar bio-corridor between Rachaya and Hasbaya (Spatial Economic Development Plan, 2017). In addition, the Caza comprises the Mount Hermon or Jabal Al Sheikh known for its important biodiversity and wild plants. Botanists and plant experts plan events to unveil the variety of these plants. The various endemic species of the region are: *Eryngium billardieri*, *Eryngium heldreichii*, *Ferula hermonis*, *Humiac heracleum*, *Cousinia hermonis*, *Crepis robertioides*, *Astragalus hermoneus*, *Orobanche hermonis*. This Mount is around 10 kilometres away from Dahr El Ahmar at L3-RA-RD01 and none of these species are identified along the proposed roads of this project.

The project team has conducted site visits in February 2020 to all the project roads in the Caza of Rachaya in order to collect information about the sensitive receptors along the roads including the vegetation cover composed of natural areas, agriculture areas and planted trees. Various types of trees and cultivated areas can be found within the project area. These are as follows:

- Pine trees, olive trees, cypress trees, some grape vines and natural terrains with low vegetation cover mainly dominated by grass (grasslands) were observed along roads L3-RA-RD01 in Dahr El Ahmar and Kawkaba villages
- Along Road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid and Bire villages), there is a presence of scattered pine trees and agriculture areas are dominant on this road
- Along road L3-RA-RD04 in Kawkaba and Mhaydthe villages, pine, cypress, pomegranates, bushes and oak trees were identified especially in and near private residencies. Moreover, this area was dominated by agriculture areas such as olive orchards, vineyards, diverse fruit areas, crops and many fig trees were identified.

However, all the mentioned tree species that were identified along the three roads are located outside the road delimitations or are private to residential buildings and areas (Figure 4-7, Figure 4-8 and Figure 4-9).

**Figure 4-7: Nearby Vineyards at L3-RA-RD04 (Kawkaba Village)**



Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

**Figure 4-8: Nearby Fig trees and Pine trees at L3-RA-RD04 (Mhaydthe Village)**



Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

**Figure 4-9: Nearby Pine trees outside road delimitation at L3-RA-RD02 (Bire Village)**

Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

#### **4.2.2 Fauna**

The fauna in the Caza includes mainly animals that are raised for livestock production such as goats and sheep (Spatial Economic Development Plan, 2017). However, common animals could also be present mainly in the surrounding natural landscapes.

During the site visits, wild animals including mammals and birds along the proposed roads were not observed. Moreover, the presence of grazing livestock was not noticed along the project roads.

#### **4.2.3 Ecologically Sensitive Areas**

The District of Rachaya comprises the Mount Hermon area that was declared in 1994 as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International. However, the nearest road L3-RA-RD01 in Dahr El Ahmar is about 9 km away from this IBA (Figure 4-10). The closest protected area to the project site is Al Shouf Biosphere Reserve that is around 15.5 km away from the village Bire (L3-RA-RD02). Moreover, the municipality of Rachaya Al Wadi that is considered the capital of the Caza is planning to establish the Rachaya Nature Reserve in collaboration with the MOE and Al Shouf Biosphere Reserve.

**Figure 4-10: Location of Mount Hermon IBA in reference to the nearest road (L3-RA-RD01) at Dahr El Ahmar**



Source: BirdLife International, 2020

## 4.3 Socio Economic Environment

### 4.3.1 Demographic Profile

The Caza of Rachaya which is part of the Bekaa Governorate has 33,800 inhabitants (including Syrian and Palestinian refugees)(CAS, 2018-2019) and this is considered the lowest population share (8%) within this governorate with respect to other Cazas (IDAL, 2017). The average household size in the Caza is 3.4 compared to the overall average household size of 3.8 individuals (CAS, 2018-2019). Moreover, the unemployment rate in Rachaya Caza is estimated at 12.7% compared to the national average 11.4% (CAS, 2019) and the number of poor<sup>8</sup> Lebanese in Rachaya Caza is 9,832. (OCHA, 2016). Concerning other vulnerable groups, such as female headed households and people with disabilities, there is no available information on any of the national, UN or other resources. As for the elderly (seniors above the age of 65), they comprise 12.9% of the total population in the caza compared with the country's national average of 11% (CAS, 2019).

In each concerned village of the project area where the roads pass, the number of Syrian Refugees registered is presented in Table 4-6, showing that as of end of 2019, the total number of registered refugees only in the villages where the roads will be rehabilitated in this project was 3,846 (UNHCR,2019). These refugees are living integrated into the community. However, according to a recent study, the Syria Refugee Response per district that only shows the number of Syrian Refugees in each district, (UNHCR, 2020), the total number of Syrian Refugees integrated into communities in Rachaya Caza is 7,370. Moreover, there are around 188 Palestinian refugees in the Caza living within

<sup>8</sup> Poor is referred to people who are living in bad conditions variously described as marginalised, vulnerable, excluded or deprived. People are in poverty when they are deprived of the basic life conditions such as income, diets, material goods, amenities, standards and services (UNDP, 2006)

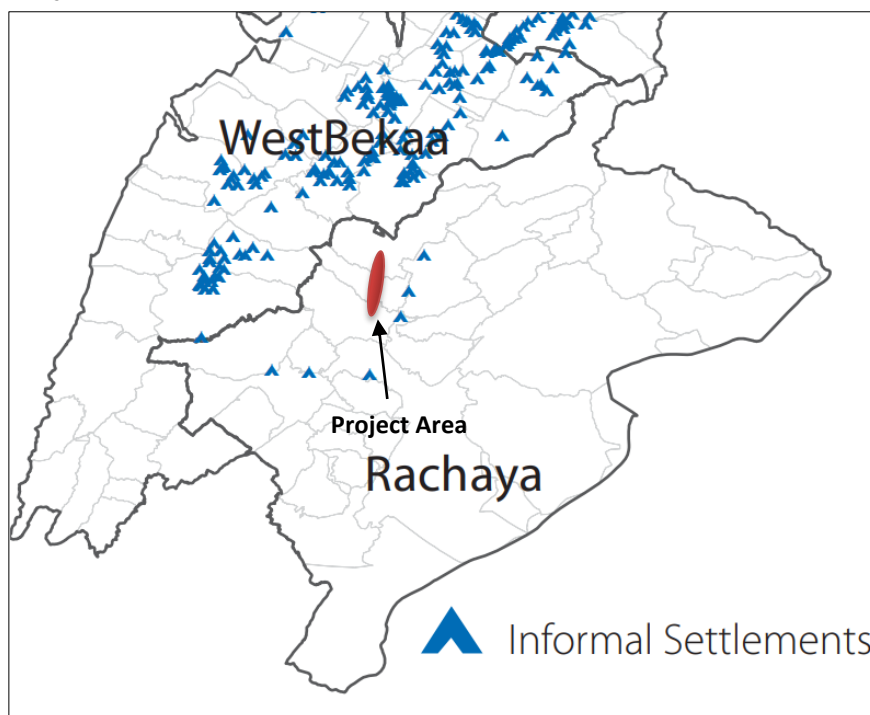
communities and there are no Palestinian camps (OCHA, 2016). The Caza of Rachaya hosts 15 Syrian informal tented settlements comprising 153 Syrian refugees (Habib R., 2019). However, the 15 tents are distributed into two informal settlements that are near the project roads such as one is at around 1.6 Km away from L3-RA-RD02 and another one is at around 150 m from this road (UNHCR, 2015). Figure 4-11 shows the location of the informal settlements in reference to the project area.

**Table 4-6: Number of Syrian Refugees in the villages through which the proposed roads pass**

Municipality	Number of Syrian Refugees
Dahr el Ahmar	1,737
Kawkaba	373
Rafid	1,089
Bire	516
Mhaydthe	131
Total	3,846

Source: UNCHR, 2019

**Figure 4-11: Informal Settlements in Rachaya Caza in Reference to the Proposed Roads Project**



Source: OCHA, 2015

### 4.3.2 Economic Activities and Infrastructure

The economy in Rachaya caza is based on agriculture. The Caza is known for its high-quality olives and olive oil, exquisite grape molasses and excellent honey production. In addition, villages in the caza are specialized in honey production, especially in the capital of Rachaya caza, Rachaya el Wadi. Rachaya is considered the leading Caza in the Beqaa Governorate in terms of beekeeping with over 3,680 beehives. The total yield of honey in the Caza is around 28,727 kg which is equal to 537,202 dollars. Besides honey, beekeeping also produces several products such as wax, honey soaps and honey based medicines (UNDP/GEF/MoE, 2016).

As for the industrial sector in Rachaya Caza, the Caza has the lowest share out of the three Cazas in the Beqaa Governorate. There are about 47 registered businesses and companies that have more than five employees in the Caza. These industries include olive oil presses, grape molasses and stone cutting factories (UNDP/GEF/MoE, 2016). However, none of these industries were detected along the proposed roads during the site visits.

During the site visits in February 2020, shops, snack shops, gas station and minimarkets were identified along the way and are in close proximity to some road stations especially in the residential areas. For example, along road L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection) two gas station (at Station 0+000 and Station 1+450), three minimarkets (at Station 0+640, Station 0+800, and Station 1+000), one snack shops (at Station 1+450) and several shops near residential areas were identified as shown in Figure 4-12, Figure 4-13, Figure 4-14 and Figure 4-15 are google maps that shows the locations where mostly the shops are observed in the residential areas. As for L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road), the observed features were different residential and one public school (Al Rafid Elementary Public School at Sation 4+200) and a Mosque (Khaled Ben Al Walid at Station 5+000). As for L3-RA-RD04 (Kawkaba – Mhaydthe) and a sign showing that AL Rawafid School is on the left was identified at Station 0+700 as shown in Figure 4-16. An almond crusher was also observed at this road at Station 3+800 (Figure 4-17) in addition to some villas and residential buildings. However, the rehabilitation activities will maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties and residencies and therefore there will be no encroachments on any private property. Moreover, Annex 1 shows these features as well as spotted infrastructure including lighting, water canals, electricity and phone lines along the proposed roads.

**Figure 4-12: Several Shops near Residential Areas on Road L3-RA-RD01 (Station 2+500)**



Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

Figure 4-13: Residential Agglomerations and shops of Road L3-RA-RD01

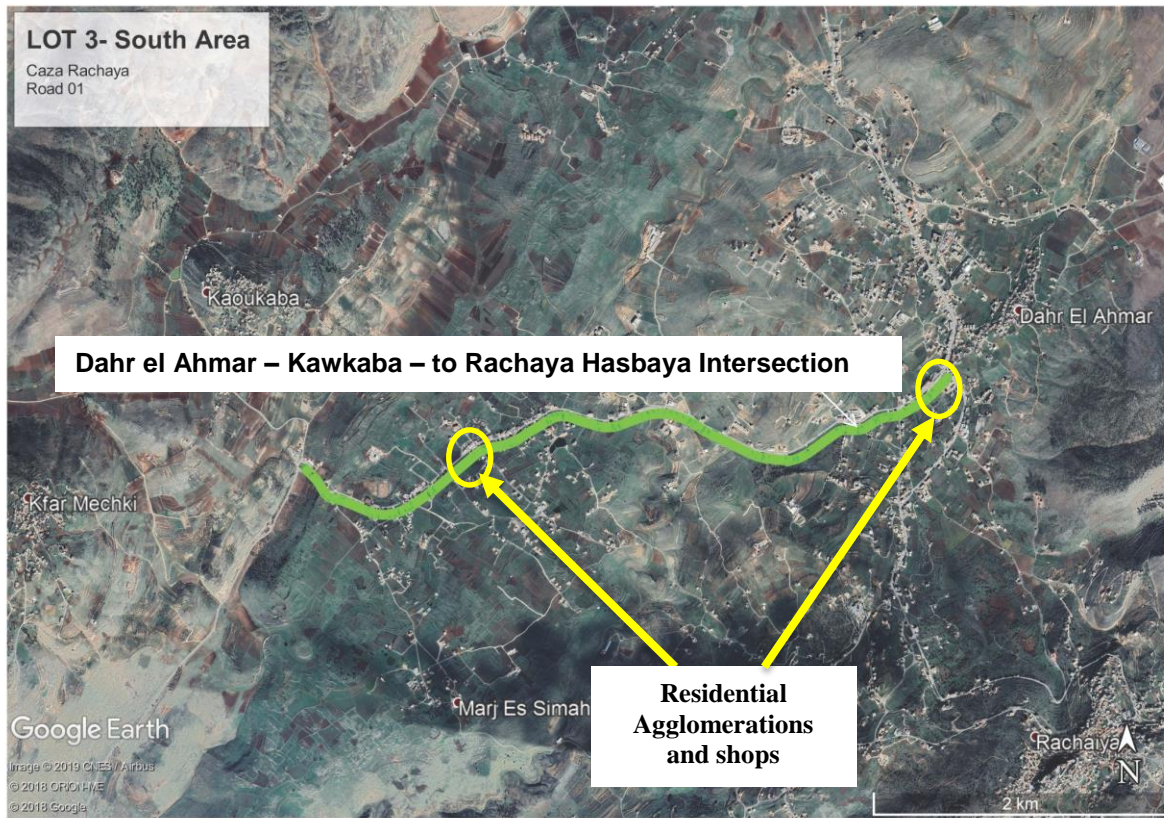
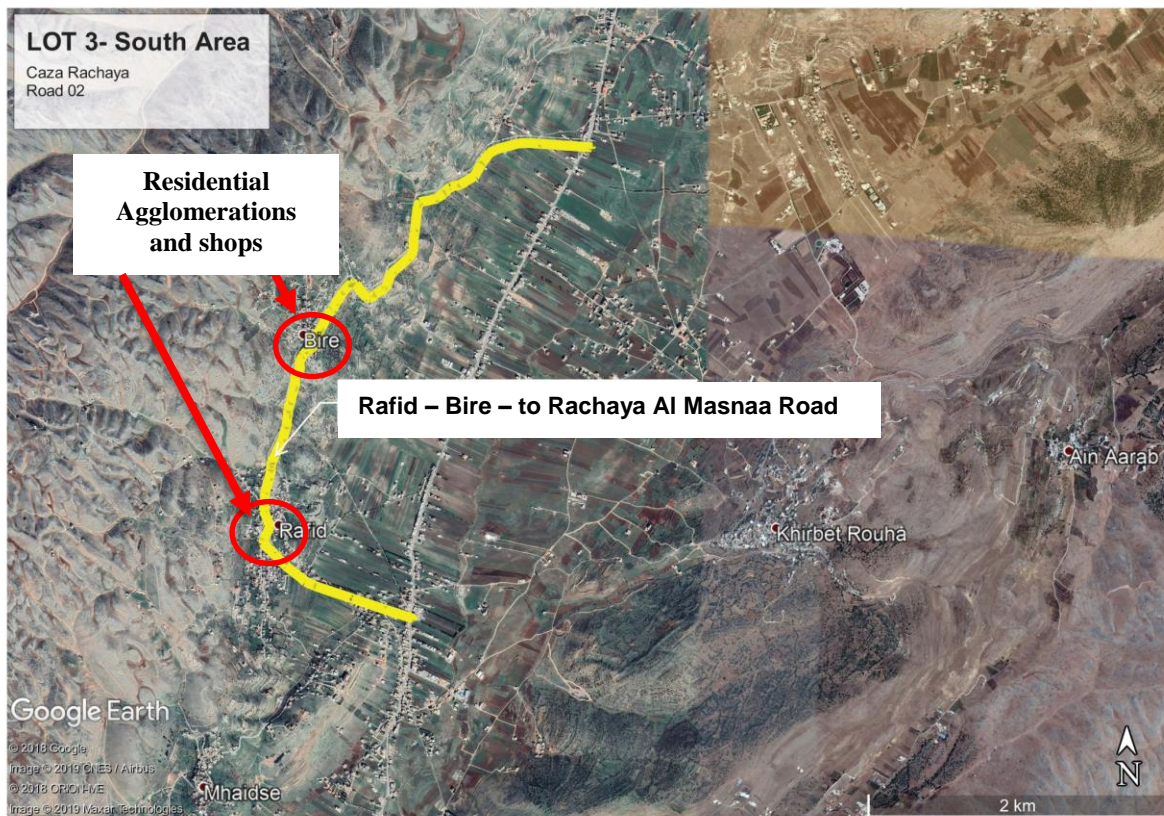
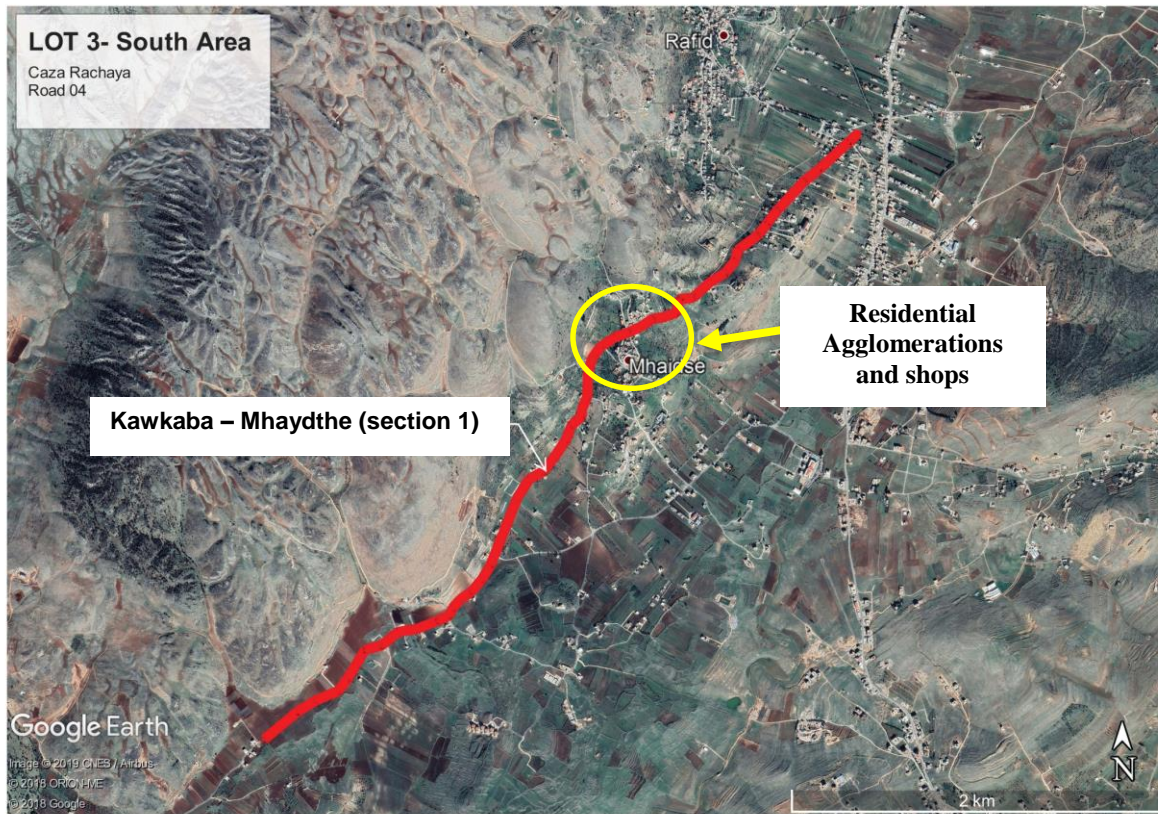


Figure 4-14: Residential Agglomerations and shops of Road L3-RA-RD02



**Figure 4-15: Residential Agglomerations and shops of Road L3-RA-RD04**



**Figure 4-16: AL Rawafid School Sign shown on L3-RA-RD04 (Station 0+700)**



Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020



**Figure 4-17: Almond Crusher on Road L3-RA-RD04 (Station 3+800)**

Source: AM, ACE - February, 2020

### 4.3.3 Education Services

In Rachaya Caza there is 27 schools 20 of which are public and 7 are private schools. These schools host approximately a total of 6,000 students. Moreover, in the Caza, Dahr El Ahmar and Rachaya have the highest share of schools. Dahr El Ahmar has a total of five schools one public and four private while Rachaya has four schools, three public and one private (UNDP/GEF/MoE, 2016). The branch 6 of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at the Lebanese University is located at 580 m from L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection) and the Modern University for Business & Science is located along this road.

Based on Google Maps, the following schools were identified, however these schools are not along or close to the proposed roads:

- Wadi Al Azhar High School and Jeb Farah Public School, along road L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection) (400m and 160m away from the road respectively)
- Bire Public School, along road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road) (200m away from the road)
- School of Al Ghad Al Moshrek, along road L3-RA-RD04 (Kawkaba – Mhaydthe) (100m away from the road)
- During the site visit in February 2020, Al Rafid Elementary Public School was observed at 170 m near the proposed road L3-RA-RD04 and at 500 m from L3-RA-RD02. A sign showing that Al Rawafid Public School is at the left side of the road was observed at 200 m away from road L3-RA-RD04. The exact locations of these schools are mentioned and can be found in the map in Figure 4-18 and Annex 1.

### 4.3.4 Health Services

The Caza of Rachaya includes Rachaya Governmental Hospital which is 2.2 km away from L3-RA-RD04 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection). In addition, the residents of Rachaya Caza have access to nearby hospitals such as Hamed Farhat Hospital that is located 7.6 km away from road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road. One pharmacy (Lilia Pharmacy) was

detected on Google Maps along road L3-RA-RD01 (Station 2+200) at 10.6 meters from the road and could be identified on the map in Figure 4-18.

#### 4.3.5 Cultural Heritage

The Caza of Rachaya include several monuments and natural attractions. These monuments include several heritage houses, remains of grape pressers and remains of several Citadels such as the remains of Al Askar Old French Citadel from the 1924 and the remains of Idriss and Al Riman Citadels. As for the natural attractions these comprise of several caves and springs (MoT, 2011). Rachaya village comprises the Rachaya Citadel or Citadel of Independence, a touristic site that was built as a palace by the Shihab family in the 18th century and was used by the French Mandate. However, the project works may disturb access to this site.

In addition, the village is known for its famous old souk ("Rachaya Caza"/UNDP, 2015). This village is around 2.5 kilometers away from the project area at Dahr El Ahmar village (L3-RA-RD01). However, none of these sites of archeological or cultural importance were detected by the team along the roads. However, a Mosque Khaled Ben Al Walid was identified along road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road) (Station 0+300) as shown on the map in Figure 4-18.

#### 4.3.6 Road Sensitive Receptors

Categories considered as sensitive receptors during road rehabilitation are schools, churches, hospitals, mosques, closest residential buildings and commercial shops, and other archeological features.

The highest share of schools exists in Dahr el Ahmar and Rachaya (Dahr El Ahmar has a total of five schools one public and four private while Rachaya has four schools). Moreover, the branch 6 of the faculty of Economics and Business Administration at the Lebanese University is located at 580 m from L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection) and the Modern University for Business & Science is located along this road.

Moreover, as for the sites of archeological or cultural importance Rachaya village comprises the Rachaya Citadel or Citadel of Independence, a touristic site, and the old souks that are 2.5 km away from Dahr El Ahmar (L3-RA-RD01). There are no identified archeological sites of importance along the project roads, however, the proposed roads might be used to reach the Citadel or the worship places located in the study area such as Mosque Khaled Ben Al Walid that was identified along road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road).

As for the residential buildings, ROAD L3-RA-RD02 passes through Mhaydthe, Rafid and Bire that are densely populated villages within the study area having mostly several residential buildings and the village of Dhar El Ahmar that is moderately populated (L3-RA-RD01) but also have many residential buildings as well as newly constructed buildings. Many shops, two gas stations, minimarkets and snacks, were identified along the way and are in close proximity to some road stations in Dahr El Ahmar and Kawkaba villages (L3-RA-RD01). Moreover, an almond crusher was identified at L3-RA-RD04 in Mhayd. Figure 4-18 shows the exact location of the school, the mosque and the pharmacy that are located within the area of the proposed roads and were detected on Google maps.

Figure 4-18: School, Pharmacy and Mosque within Project Area



## 4.4 Summary of Baseline

The proposed roads lie within a range of 940 m to 1,233 m above sea level. The average annual temperature in El Rafid village that is part of the study area is 14.9°C with an average annual precipitation of 751 mm. The main geological formation within the study area belongs to the following: Basalts (B), The Hammana Formation (Albian) (C3), Sannine Limestone of Cenomanian age unit (C4), Turonian (C5), Senonian and Base of Eocene (C6), The Abieh Formation (Barremian-L. Aptian) (C2a) and Aptian (C2b).

As for water resources, only at some points of the road sections there was presence of water. Roads were either at proximity of the water courses or cross a river.

Results of air quality data show that in most cases, concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> are in line with WHO standards for air quality. However, all concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> were not in compliance with the WHO standards.

Vineyards, fruit trees, olive agriculture fields are found along the three roads while some cypress trees, pine trees and oak trees are planted near households along the others. A road has fig trees and pomegranate trees and oak trees. Planted pine trees are also prevalent in the project area.

Densely populated villages within the study area are Mhaydthe, Rafid and Bire. The village of Kawkaba is relatively sparsely populated while the village of Dhar El Ahmar has mostly a dense agricultural land cover and is moderately populated.

The total resident population in the Bekaa Governorate that includes the Rachaya Caza is 33,800 inhabitants (including Syrian and Palestinian refugees). The total number of registered Syrian refugees that are integrated into communities is 7,616. The unemployment rate in Rachaya Caza is estimated at 12.7% compared to the national average 11.4% and the number of poor Lebanese in Rachaya Caza is 9,832. As for the elderly considered as vulnerable groups (seniors above the age of 65), they comprise 12.9% of the total population in the caza. In each concerned village of the project area where the roads pass, the number of Syrian Refugees registered is 3,846. Moreover, there is around 188 Palestinian refugees in the Caza living within communities and there are no Palestinian camps. The Caza of Rachaya hosts 15 Syrian informal tented settlements comprising 153 Syrian refugees and are distributed into two informal settlements that are near the project roads such as one is at around 1.6 Km away from L3-RA-RD02 and another one is at around 150 m from this road. However, these may be affected by the rehabilitation works. The economic activities that exist along the proposed roads included some shops and minimarkets. However, these will be informed in advance to mitigate their disturbance from the rehabilitation works.

There are no identified sites of archeological or cultural importance along the project roads. However, the village of Rachaya Al Wadi known as the capital of the Rachaya Caza comprises the Citadel of Independence and has famous old souks. This village is around 2.5 kilometers away from the project area.

## **5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS**

This section describes the potential anticipated positive and negative environmental and social impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the selected roads and the required networks in Rachaya Caza.

### **5.1 Assessment Methodology**

The evaluation of potential environmental and social impacts was based on relevant scientific evidence, literature review and the professional judgment of the Consultant. The impact classification and ranking approach that was applied is as follows:

- Identification of project-related activities (during both rehabilitation/reconstruction and operation phases) and environmental aspects;
- Determination of potential impacts on the natural and man-made environment that might arise from these activities;
- Assessment and evaluation of potential impacts based on the criteria set out in the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the project.

As such, impacts were weighted on the scale of P, 2P, O, N, 2N to signify Positive, strongly Positive, Neutral, Negative, and Strongly Negative impacts respectively.

### **5.2 Potential Positive Impacts during Rehabilitation**

The rehabilitation of the proposed roads in Rachaya Caza is considered as an economic opportunity for the selected contractor and their subcontractors. Local businesses may benefit from rehabilitation activities through selling raw materials, equipment, machinery and goods and the project will create jobs and could hire labors from the local community (Lebanese and Syrian). For example, small shops that are located along the proposed roads (Section 4.3.2) may potentially benefit from the rehabilitation activities as workers will buy food and drinks from these small shops. In addition, local garages will benefit from increased business in vehicle and equipment maintenance and residents will benefit from the rent fees of the offices and residences as well as vehicle and equipment parking area. The potential influx of workers will also increase economic activity in the area as they will likely purchase their daily requirements from the surrounding shops. This will have a ripple effect within the communities where the roads will be rehabilitated. This impact is, however, temporary and jobs will be discontinued as soon as rehabilitation works are complete.

As such this impact on economic activity in the region is considered as a positive impact (P).

### **5.3 Potential Environmental Negative Impacts during Rehabilitation**

Most impacts resulting from the project will occur during the road rehabilitation phase. However, most of these impacts are temporary for the duration of the works.

#### **5.3.1 Water and Soil Quality**

Contamination of soil, underground and surface water from the rehabilitation of the proposed project might occur as a result of several activities. These include the potential improper disposal of solid waste and excavated material, inappropriate discharge of liquid waste, wastewater, accidental oil and chemical spillages, and diversion of contaminated rainwater runoff from the project site. One road presented a water source at Kawkaba village (L3-RA-RD04), however, this road is not crossed

by water courses as it. Moreover, the villages of Rafid, Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Kawkaba, Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD01) are crossed at some section with these water courses. As such, if the generated solid waste and liquid waste were not contained properly, surface water pollution might occur through the transport of pollutants such as debris and suspended solids into the water bodies through runoff.

A detailed description of the sources of pollution along with the associated activities is listed below:

#### **Liquid waste from rehabilitation**

Major rehabilitation activities that lead to the generation of liquid waste include:

- Concrete mixing for the retaining walls and sidewalks;
- Excavation road sections that are in severe conditions generating runoffs contaminated with suspended solids, especially during rainy days if the rehabilitation work will start in the fall season;
- Storm water runoff that contains high amounts of suspended solids

This liquid waste might pollute nearby water courses, streams and soils if not discharged and managed properly.

#### **Wastewater**

Workers will be needed during the rehabilitation of the proposed roads and its associated works. As such workers will generate wastewater during the entire rehabilitation phase. If the wastewater, generated from the workers' accommodation sites or porta cabins, was not managed to be discharged in specific tanks or connected to existing sewage network, nearby surface water bodies might be polluted with high organic loads especially where water was identified based on the hydrological map (4.1.3) at the villages of Rafid, Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Kawkaba, Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD01) especially the identified water source at the side of the road in Kawkaba.

#### **Accidental Spillage**

Water and soil can be polluted as a result of accidental oil and lubricant spills from the equipment used for rehabilitation of the roads. The spills may occur from the transportation of oil and lubricant and during re-fueling of oil supplies for machinery generators. Accidental spill of oils may occur and contaminate the underground water resources especially in the case where soil layers are permeable to these materials that could be easily infiltrated. The spills may also affect negatively the water quality of the water bodies and watershed of the roads L3-RA-RD01 and L3-RA-RD02 (Figure 4-3).

#### **Solid Waste Generation**

The rehabilitation activities of the roads may generate solid waste from construction workers, construction materials such cement and their resulting empty bags, electrical wiring, rebar, wood and piles of sand, ruined asphalt and dirt due to excavation. Inappropriate waste handling and improper disposal practices of this type of waste may result in ground and surface water contamination due to leaching and runoffs, hence, reduction in overall water quality. In addition, these materials could be directly discharged into the nearby water courses at the villages the villages of Rafid, Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Kawkaba, Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD01) especially the identified water source at the side of the road in Kawkaba. Furthermore, in the case of an accidental event of improper disposal of solid waste, inappropriate discharge of wastewater and accidental spills (fuel, oil) can have a negative impact on the soil quality.

As such, the impact on the water and soil quality in the area of the proposed project during rehabilitation is evaluated as negative (N).

### 5.3.2 Air Quality, Noise and Light

The machinery and vehicles used during the rehabilitation phase produce air emissions and gases that can temporarily affect local air quality. In general, air emissions generated from the combustion of diesel used by machinery and vehicles contain particulate matter, Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Ozone, Nitrogen Oxides, and Sulfur Oxides, Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide.

Rehabilitation activities, movement and transportations practiced by heavy machinery on surfaces generate particulate emissions such as dust that can affect the local air quality. Fugitive dust emissions could disturb many receptors including workers and the residents of Rachaya especially where the proposed roads pass through densely populated residential areas in Rafid and Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD04). Some of the proposed roads are also located near fruit trees of figs in Kawkaba and Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD04) and near agriculture areas (vineyards, olives and fruit trees) that dominated the majority of the study area and near pine trees, olive trees, and cypress trees along road L3-RA-RD01 (Dahr El Ahmar and Kawkaba). As such, this type of vegetation will be disturbed by the different rehabilitation activities and all the resulting emissions.

The generated emissions include dust and particulate matter that accumulate at the surface of the leaves thus affecting the photosynthesis process. The significance of dust emissions is highly dependent on the wind conditions during the rehabilitation phase. Open burning of solid waste or other material on site could release emissions accompanied by toxins. It is worth to mention that some of the road sections in Rachaya Caza require new pavement. At these stations identified in Section 3.2, the impact on the air quality will be higher than at sections where only patching and overlay is required.

The road sections in Rachaya Caza that require new pavement are as follows:

- Station 3 Km 200 m to 4 km of L3-RA-RD02 (Bire)
- Station 1 Km 600 m to 2 Km (Kawkaba) and Station 3 Km 800 m to 4 Km 800 m - (Mhaydthe) of L3-RA-RD04

As such, during rehabilitation, the impact on the air quality in the area of the proposed project is evaluated as negative (N).

As for odor emissions during the rehabilitation phase, the improper storage and disposal of solid wastes and the accidental liquid waste leakages may lead to odor emissions. It is important to note that the improper disposal is not an adopted measure but rather an accidental one. Thus the generation of odor emissions during rehabilitation is considered a negative impact (N).

Noise will be generated during the rehabilitation of the proposed roads and its associated works. These activities include transportation or delivery of raw materials, trucks movement, concrete mixing, excavation, and operation of heavy vehicle movement such as excavators, stabilizers, pneumatic drills and stone crushers. All these activities require heavy construction machineries and onsite equipment. A list of major machineries and equipment along with their noise levels decibels (dB) is shown in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1: Noise levels emitted from Construction Machinery and Equipment**

Machinery/Equipment	Noise Level at 16 m (50 ft) from source in dB (A)
Loader	80
Concrete Mixer Truck	85
Dump Truck	84
Pile Driver	95

Machinery/Equipment	Noise Level at 16 m (50 ft) from source in dB (A)
Excavator	80
Pneumatic tyred roller	85

Source: Knauer et al., 2006

Therefore, noise from rehabilitation will likely temporarily disturb the workers and town residents of Rafid and Bire villages (L3-RA-RD02) and Mhaydthe village (L3-RA-RD04) as these are densely populated. Noise from rehabilitation will also affect the animals and birds that use the area for foraging and breeding. However, noise levels are highly dependent on the extent and duration of the rehabilitation activities and are temporary and specific to the rehabilitation phase.

Moreover, during the rehabilitation phase of the project roads, the machinery lights and artificial lights might be used in the periods of insufficient natural lights. This might disturb the passers-by, people living in the residential areas as well as animals that might pass. However, this will likely be temporary as the rehabilitation works won't be extended to the night period.

Thus the generation of nuisances-noise and lights is considered a negative impact (N).

### 5.3.3 Use of Natural Resources

#### 5.3.3.1 Energy and Water Consumption

During the rehabilitation phase high consumption rates of fossil fuel is required for the operation of heavy machinery, generators and other construction equipment, thus contributing to overconsumption and depletion of fuel. In addition, water is needed for different processes in the rehabilitation activities. It is needed for concrete mixing, cleaning of tools and the used machinery, dust suppression, and earth works activities. Energy and water consumption in the rehabilitation site may be overused causing overexploitation of energy and water resources. This impact is evaluated as negative (N).

#### 5.3.3.2 Natural Material Sourcing

The proposed project requires the use of borrow material such as aggregates and sand. As such, any potential excavation of lands for the extraction of borrow material may result in removal of land resource (although the contractor will not get the materials needed from excavation on site). This leads to the change in the morphology of the land. In some cases, the change might also be severe whereby the soil losses its fertile top layer affecting the productivity of the area. However, illegal quarries will not be used by local contractors to provide the project with the required borrow material. Hence this impact is considered negative in nature (N).

#### 5.3.4 Land Cover

The rehabilitation of the proposed roads will not change the land use of the area since the roads already exist and the REP aim is to rehabilitate it. However, at certain sections scattered vegetation including shrubs and trees cover may be removed to be replaced by the rehabilitated sidewalks or retaining walls thus losing some of the vegetation around the proposed roads. It is worth to mention that trees will not be removed before getting a permit from the MOA which is usually given conditional to the reforestation or a compensation paid by the contractor to the MOA in order to buy a number of new plants. However, in this proposed project trees will not be removed. As for shrubs, in case of removal, these are not of significant ecological importance, thus this impact is evaluated as neutral (O).



### 5.3.5 Biological Environment (Flora and Fauna)

As mentioned in Section 4.2.1, during the site visits, many trees were observed such as the pine trees, oaks, Cypress trees, olives, fig trees and pomegranate trees that were planted near residences. However, these trees are not expected to be affected during project rehabilitation as they are located outside the road delimitations and the period of rehabilitation is not permanent. In addition, most of the area is dominated by agricultural lands (olives, vines and other fruit trees). Moreover, some fruit trees such as figs were witnesses along the project road in Kawkaba and Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD04) and other planted trees near residences such as pine and cypress. These trees will also not be affected by the rehabilitation activities as none of these trees are located on the road sides but are planted in lands at proximity but outside the road delimitations. Moreover, none of these trees species is considered as endangered.

However, trees will not be removed within the area of the proposed project. Shrubs might be removed when necessary to carry out the rehabilitation works of the proposed road. In addition, the main rehabilitation activities that may have a negative effect on the flora of the study area are the activities of heavy machinery movement on unpaved roads and removal of deteriorated asphalt layers. As such, the dust generated from these activities will not have a significant impact on the flora in the project area. The rehabilitation phase is a short-term phase and the impacts of such activities will disappear as soon as the work is completed.

The impact of the rehabilitation activities is therefore assessed as slightly negative (N).

As for the fauna, no animals were identified during the site visits. However, the animals that are present in the area and may approach or cross the proposed roads have the tendency to be disturbed and to escape due to the noise and vibrations emanating from the undertaken activities as well as from the sources of light and generated dust. Nevertheless, this phase is temporary and the disturbance impact will diminish as soon as this phase ends. This impact is considered negative (N).

### 5.3.6 Visual Intrusion

As mentioned previously this project will not change the landscape of the area since the roads already exist. However, the project contractor will try to the extent possible to prevent visual intrusion for nearby people due to the presence of heavy equipment and machinery, as well as sources of light, during the rehabilitation works. This impact is temporary and will diminish as soon as the project is completed and is considered as a neutral impact (O).

### 5.3.7 Existing Infrastructure

The rehabilitation works may impact existing below ground infrastructure including utility cables (phone, electricity, internet), sewage, and water networks. Unplanned digging and milling of deteriorated road pavement may damage the existing infrastructure that is possibly serving nearby areas and residents. This damage will interrupt the functioning of utility cables and will cut-off the operation of water and sewage networks. Consequently, the supply of water to nearby areas will be affected and residents or passengers may smell bad odors from contaminated water accumulated within the broken sewage network. This impact is temporary and will diminish as soon as the project is completed and is considered as a slightly negative impact (N).

## 5.4 Potential Socioeconomic Impacts during Rehabilitation

### 5.4.1 Potential Labor Influx

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) induced by the potential labor influx and sexual harassment (SH) in the workplace are potential gender-associated impacts that may arise during the project rehabilitation phase. These impacts will most likely occur due to labor mobilization and the unfamiliar cultural and social settings. Moreover, social interactions between workers living in the area (in rented apartments), surrounding communities, local vendors and sellers can cause culturally insensitive behavior and relationships leading to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse incidents (GGITR & GTGDR, 2018). Yet, the contractor will maximize efforts to hire local workers in order to prevent labor influx. If the latter is needed, it will be minimized as much as possible. This impact is considered to be negative (N).

### 5.4.2 Traffic

The REP rehabilitation works will not close or shutdown any road under study. The proposed rehabilitation activities, and the on-site traffic management may pose a challenge for the circulation on the proposed roads. As a result of rehabilitation works, the road width might become narrower and might experience a delay in traffic. Moreover, the movement of heavy machinery and rehabilitation activities may lead to temporary traffic jam or might result in accidents and cause inconvenience to the people using those roads especially at the densely populated areas such as the villages of Rafid and Bire (L3-RA-RD02) and Mhaydthe (L3-RA-RD04) and for the students of the Lebanese University and the Modern University for Business & Science and the students of schools Al Rafid Elementary Public School and Al Rawafid Public School using road L3-RA-RD04. Moreover, this may disrupt the passage of the tourists to the Citadel of Rachaya as well as the public and the worshippers visiting the religious sites.

Moreover, traffic will equally disrupt the access of the integrated refugees within communities and those living in the informal settlements and the people visiting the health facilities. In addition, traffic could be disrupted by the rehabilitation activities throughout traffic diversions, detours or blockage. This would be the case if the Contractor will be obliged to temporarily close the road. As mentioned before, all detours (if needed) will be on existing alternative roads (public domain properties) and there is no need to use or rent any land to create these detours. However, these impacts are temporary and will vanish as soon as the project is completed. As such, this impact is assessed as a negative impact (N).

### 5.4.3 Social Tension

In case of potential labor influx social tensions may arise between local and displaced communities should the former perceive that most of the job opportunities created are being offered to foreign workers. Social tensions between locals and foreign might also arise if they are not equally compensated as per the scale of market price rates. In addition, discrimination by the local community of foreign workers residing in residential buildings (in rented apartments) may have a negative impact on the wellbeing of these workers. There needs to be transparency, good communication and outreach, and robust GRM during project implementation to prevent, minimize or mitigate this perception. This impact is considered to be negative (N).

#### **5.4.4 Child Labour**

During rehabilitation works, it is possible that the contractor may recruit children who are under the legal age as workers on the site, especially in the case of the day laborers. Without proper mitigation and enforcement measures, this impact would be considered as a strongly negative impact (2N).

#### **5.4.5 Cultural Heritage**

As Rachaya is well known for its old souks and Citadel, the project is expected to result in a slight impact to cultural heritage and archaeological sites as the proposed roads can lead to these sites. Hence, the access of the visitors and tourists to these sites as well as the traffic might be disturbed. The impact is slightly negative due to the unlikeliness to occur (N).

#### **5.4.6 Accessibility**

During the rehabilitation activities, some of the trade and supply flows of goods will be disturbed in the project area and due to the possible detours and diversion. However, the rehabilitation activities will maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties and therefore there will be no encroachments on any private property. The access of the residents, the Syrian refugees, school and university students, cultural site visitors, tourists and health facilities' visitors may be disturbed during the rehabilitation phase due to increase of traffic. Moreover, during the public hearing none of the women expressed any concerns about restriction of movement during the construction works due to the influx of workers to the area. The mobility of women working in different fields such as agriculture and livestock may be affected. This impact is therefore considered negative (N).

#### **5.4.7 Economic Activities**

Many shops, two gas stations, minimarkets and snacks, were identified along the way and are in close proximity to some road stations in Dahr El Ahmar and Kawkaba villages (L3-RA-RD01) and Dahr El Ahmar village was moderately populated. For example, along road L3-RA-RD04 in Kawkaba, a sign that shows the directions to reach the Al Rawafid School was identified, the faculty of Economics and Business at the Lebanese University at around 580 m from road L3-RA-RD01 and the Modern University for Business & Science that is located along this road. As for road L3-RA-RD02 in the villages Bire and Rafid, the agriculture areas have dominated the area and these villages were densely populated.

During the rehabilitation phase, the economic activity of these existing shops might be affected due to change of accessibility, the possible detours and diversions and the presence of excavation activities and heavy machinery near those shops. Thus, causing nuisance to the shop's owners and visitors of these features. Nevertheless, this impact will be limited for the duration of works on that section of the road. In addition, there are no expected physical impacts on houses or shops along the road, as the works are limited to the road corridor only and therefore there will be no encroachments on any private property. It is worth to mention that the shops are not located directly on the road alignment (usually there is a car parking space separating it from the main road alignment) and therefore access is not expected to be disrupted. This impact is therefore considered negative (N) and temporary as the livelihood will be enhanced once the road is rehabilitated.

On the other hand, as mentioned previously in Section 5.2, small shops are expected to benefit from the rehabilitation activities as workers may potentially buy food and drinks from these small shops. Therefore, the community affected by the roads under study is not expected to experience neither

an economic displacement (loss of assets or loss of access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) nor any physical impacts or any potential damage to the existing facilities. Nevertheless, mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure coordination and transparency as outlined in section 6.3.1.

It is important to note that land acquisition will not take place for the proposed project in Rachaya Caza and that shops are not expected to close during the rehabilitation works. However, proper mitigation measures mentioned in section 6.3.1.1 need to be implemented by the contractor to minimize any nuisances from the construction activities such as noise and dust emissions. These are only expected for a short duration.

## 5.5 Potential Health and Safety Impacts during Rehabilitation

### 5.5.1 Occupational Health and Safety

During summer, high temperatures could cause heat stress and dehydration to some of the workers. Accident and injuries to workers and the public may be caused by commuting accidents, falls, electric shock from street light repairing activities, mishandling of machinery and other rehabilitation related accidents. The high noise generated from the machinery could damage the hearing of the workers and dust generation from the different rehabilitation activities, movements and transportations may cause respiratory problems for workers on site if appropriate personal protection equipment are not being used. As such most of the health problems that might affect the workers results from the generated air pollutants at the construction site. The following are potential airborne health risks along with the associated rehabilitation activity:

- Acute respiratory disorders, lung and heart diseases due to the generation of particulates from vehicular emissions and constructional machinery that operates on fuel as well as silica in dust from the earth agitated by heavy machinery on unpaved roads.
- Acute irritation of the upper airways resulting in coughs and cold from large particulates.
- Acute manifestations including inflammatory conditions like bronchitis, bronchiolitis and pneumonia which may be rapidly fatal from the inhalation of small size particulates (2.5u to 10u).
- Pollutants such as SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO emitted from vehicular emissions contribute to respiratory ill health.
- Long term exposure is associated with chronic lung diseases such as lung cancer and silicosis (GoG-MRH, 2017).

Other health related effects that are associated with the generation of dust includes irritation of mucous membranes or allergic reactions that might be harmful to the eyes and skin (GoG-MRH, 2017). Thus occupational health and safety impacts for the workers and nearby residents are evaluated as a strongly negative impact (2N).

Occupational health risks at construction sites also include:

- Over-exertion and ergonomic injuries from repetitive motion, lifting heavy objects, or working in an awkward position
- Slips and falls on the same elevation due to the presence of loose construction materials, oil or liquid spills, and unorganized electrical cords and ropes on the ground
- Falls from elevation associated with working with ladders (especially when rehabilitating street lights) causing of fatal or permanent disabling injury
- Direct injuries due to the movement of trucks and lifting equipment in the movement of onsite (WB-IFC, 2007).

## 5.5.2 Public Safety

Residents of villages may be injured as a result of activities associated with the rehabilitation of the proposed roads in the nearby towns. In fact, these activities can lead to car accidents especially when safety and road rerouting signs are not installed properly. Accidents are also more prominent to occur with the local residents who are not familiar with presence of heavy equipment and machinery. In addition, the generated dust and noise from the rehabilitation activities can also cause health problems to nearby residents. Since this impact will vanish as soon as the project is complete, the impact of public safety is considered temporary and negative (N).

## 5.6 Potential Positive Impacts during Operation

### 5.6.1 Socioeconomic Environment

#### 5.6.1.1 Economic Activities

Once the project is completed the improved infrastructure will encourage new business opportunities and marketing activities in project region. Moreover, according to the public session none of the women expressed any concerns about restriction of movement during the construction works due to the influx of workers to the area. One woman mentioned that the roads that pass between the agriculture areas don't have retaining walls and that car could fall at the sides which can affect the economic activities especially those related to the agriculture sector. In addition, different suggestions were proposed by the women such as the development of the transportation sector along the rehabilitated roads thus activating and facilitating the economic activities.

Tourism is expected to increase in the region since the improvement of the road infrastructure conditions in the region will attract more visitors (WB/GoKP/IDA, 2019).

As such, this impact economic activities in the region is considered as a strongly positive impact (2P).

#### 5.6.1.2 Traffic and Road Safety

The rehabilitation of the roads including adding adequate traffic signs for stoppage give ways as warning signs, mirrors at sharp edges, and other regulatory and warning signs will improve road conditions resulting in a smoother vehicular movement providing safer conditions for locals and tourists to commute. Thus, this is evaluated as a positive impact (P). This issue is addressed further in Section 5.8.1.

### 5.6.2 Cultural Heritage

There is no evidence of any historical vestige in the location of the proposed roads. Thus the proposed project will not impact the cultural heritage of the region. However, the improvement of road conditions will enhance touristic activities to historical and archaeological landmarks and the monasteries, churches and Mosques in the region. Thus it is assessed as a positive impact (P).

## 5.7 Potential Negative Environmental Impacts during Operation

### 5.7.1 Soil & Water Quality

The rehabilitation of the already existing roads will not have major negative impacts on groundwater and surface water during the operational phase. However, some accidental oil spills might be

released from vehicles, oil tankers and infrequent spills in the service areas. Such spills contain high oil and grease content and could be transported through runoff into nearby surface and groundwater bodies and fresh water source during heavy rain events. Although the project will include the rehabilitation of drainage system, these systems could be blocked by sediments and debris leading to storm water overflow. If overflow occurs, this water might be transported into nearby water bodies and soils. This impact is occasional and restricted up to the road surface nature.

As such, the impact on the water quality in the area of the proposed project during operation is evaluated as negative (N).

### **5.7.2 Air Quality**

The rehabilitation of the proposed roads will improve the road condition thus reducing traffic related emissions by inducing a smoother traffic flow in the project area. Nevertheless, in the long run, as business opportunities will increase and different establishments will be newly constructed along the rehabilitated roads traffic levels might increase leading to increased vehicular pollutant levels (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>) in the area. The increase of such pollutants in the atmosphere may cause public health risks and other impacts on the environment.

As such, during operation, the impact on the air quality in the area of the proposed project is evaluated as negative (N).

### **5.7.3 Noise**

During the operation, noise is expected to arise due to traffic related noise pollution; vibrations from engines and tires and use of pressure horns. Noise pollution might disturb wildlife and nearby residential areas. This impact is permanent and negative in nature (N).

### **5.7.4 Use of Natural Resources**

#### **5.7.4.1 Energy and Water Consumption**

Energy will be consumed during the operation phase for lighting purposes thus slightly contributing to the depletion of natural resources if the new lighting infrastructure was not based on renewable energy. In some cases, the cleaning of the roads also includes washing by water thus consuming a significant amount of water. However, this type of cleaning is infrequent and will not cause depletion in the water resources if properly used.

Thus the impact of energy and water consumption is evaluated as a negative impact (N).

### **5.7.5 Biological Environment**

Improving the conditions of the proposed roads will increase the traffic load in the area. As a consequence, if some animals cross the roads they might be exposed to direct mortality or avoidance behavior. The probability of crossing these roads is higher at night and the possible animal hitting accidents will be lower. However, this impact won't affect drastically the condition as the road and this impact already exist.

As for the terrestrial ecosystem, the increase in traffic will lead to increased exhaust emissions from the vehicles passing through the proposed roads thus affecting the life cycle of the trees and vegetation around the roads.

Thus the impact on the biological environment is evaluated as a negative impact (N).

### 5.7.6 Visual intrusion

As the project is the rehabilitation of existing roads in Rachaya Caza, the surrounding environment, vegetation, and the aesthetical value of the surrounding areas is not likely to be significantly affected. The impact is therefore evaluated as neutral (O).

## 5.8 Potential Health and Safety Impacts during Operation

### 5.8.1 Traffic and Road Safety

After the rehabilitation of the proposed roads an increase in traffic rates will occur as people will frequently use the rehabilitated roads. In addition, improving the conditions of the road will lead to enhanced vehicular movement and speed thus increasing the chances of road accidents. However, installing safety walls, safety signs, speed limit signs and speed bumps along the proposed roads will decrease the possibility of such accidents and protect pedestrians. In addition, the law enforcement in Lebanon is not always implemented in the country and limited law enforcement is anticipated in Rachaya. As such, this impact is evaluated as negative (N).

## 5.9 Summary of Potential Impacts

After evaluating the potential negative and positive impacts that might arise from the proposed project during both phases (rehabilitation and operation), it was concluded that most of the negative impacts will occur during the rehabilitation phase. These impacts are mainly related to the disruption of nearby residents from the rehabilitation activities along with some impacts on the surrounding environment such as deterioration of soil and water quality if the generated wastewater and solid waste were not managed properly. In addition to the negative impact on the air quality that might arise as a result of heavy rehabilitation activities especially where new pavement is proposed for the roads. On the other hand, job opportunities will be created to the local community during the rehabilitation. It is worth to mention that these impacts are short in term and will disappear as soon as the project is completed. As for the operational phase, the assessed socioeconomic impacts were mostly positive in nature in terms of livelihood improvement within the project area. However, on the long term the proposed project will contribute to increasing vehicular pollutant levels (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>) in the area as well as traffic related noise causing public health problems and other impacts on the environment. Table 5-2 and Table 5-3 summarize the impacts during the rehabilitation and operations phases.

**Table 5-2: Summary of Impacts during Rehabilitation Phase**

Impact	Media	Nature
<b>Environmental</b>		
Air pollution from emissions of machinery, trucks or open burning activities	Air, nearby communities and workers	N
Dust pollution from rehabilitation and excavation activities	Air, nearby communities	N
Noise pollution a result of transportation or delivery of raw materials, trucks movement, concrete mixing, drilling, construction and operation of heavy vehicle movement such as excavators	Nearby communities and workers	N

Impact	Media	Nature
Disturbance of nearby areas and animal escape from noise and vibrations	Biodiversity and sensitive habitats	N
Contamination of surface water from improper disposal of wastewater from workers, water coming from cleaning of machines and equipment Reduction in overall surface water quality due to improper disposal of construction waste Water pollution due to accidental spill of oils and chemicals	Water resources, soil, nearby communities	N
Contamination of soil from accidental spills of oils and chemicals on the soil from machines and trucks and from transportation of chemicals and oils	Soil, subsoil and land	N
Improper disposal of cut volume may cause contamination of water bodies in rainy weather	Water resources	N
Surface water and soil pollution from improper disposal of solid waste generated from workers and the used materials, construction waste from excavation and drilling activities	Water resources, soil, subsoil and land	N
High consumption rates of electricity, fossil fuel, etc. contributing to overconsumption and depletion of fuel	Energy resources	N
High consumption rates of water for construction related activities	Water resources	N
Over extraction of borrowing material and depletion of natural resources (sand, aggregates, ...)	Soil, subsoil and land	N
Tree and floral species disturbance near the site during rehabilitation activities	Biodiversity and sensitive habitats	N
Disturbance of animals in the area	Biodiversity and sensitive habitats	N
Potential damage to existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure and nearby communities	N
Socioeconomic		
Creation of job opportunities for local communities	Local workers, socio-economic activities	P
Local garages will benefit from the equipment oil maintenance and residents will benefit from the rent fees of the offices and the equipment parking area.	Nearby communities, socio-economic activities	P
Potential labor influx	Foreign Workers	N
Potential social tensions in the event of potential labor influx due to discrimination from the local community against the foreign workers	Foreign Workers	N
Potential social tensions in the event of potential labor influx as a result of perception that foreign workers being offered a major proportion of the jobs created by the project	Local and foreign workers	N
Small shops are expected to benefit from workers buying food and drinks	Shop owners/renters	P
Potential child labor for construction activities	Local and foreign children	2N
Traffic congestion in the concerned towns due to transport of construction	Nearby communities, socio-economic activities	N



Impact	Media	Nature
materials, the material that may fall or due to temporal road closure		
Potential occurrence of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and GBV incidents	Nearby communities	N
Disruption of local community to access services due to construction activities and temporal road closure	Nearby communities and socio-economic activities	N
Disruption to access to shops as a result of rehabilitation activities and temporary road closure thus affecting livelihood of shop's owners and the recreational site visitors	Shop's owners	N
Material falling from vehicles during transport may cause traffic accidents or congestion	Nearby communities	N
Community and Occupational Health and Safety		
Accident and injuries to workers because of construction activities risks and injuries include: respiratory health risks, over-exertion and ergonomic injuries, slips and falls	Workers	2N
Injuries from car accidents due to the presence of construction sites and closure of some roads	Nearby communities	N
Dust generation and noise may cause health related problems to nearby residents	Nearby communities	N

**Table 5-3: Summary of Impacts during Operation Phase**

Impact	Media	Nature
Environmental		
Increased vehicular pollutant levels in the area causing public health risks and other impacts on the environment	Air, Nearby communities	N
Noise pollution from traffic related noise pollution; vibrations from engines and tires and use of pressure horns disturbing wildlife and nearby residential areas	Nearby communities, biodiversity and sensitive habitats	N
Depletion of natural resources (fuel) used for street lighting purposes	Energy resources	N
Disruption of animals movement leading to direct mortality or avoidance behavior as a result of increased traffic load in the area	Biodiversity and sensitive habitats	N
Possible oil spills events transported through runoff and storm water overflow polluting nearby surface and groundwater bodies	Water resources, soil, subsoil and land, nearby communities	N
Accident occurrence due to the enhancement of vehicular movement resulted from the improvement of road conditions	Socio-economic activities, nearby communities	N
Socioeconomic		
Encouragement of new business opportunities, and marketing activities in project region, the increase in land	Socio-economic activities, nearby communities	2P

values and facilitate the access to services and improve the living standards		
Improvement in road conditions due to installation of proper safety signs	Socio-economic activities, nearby communities	P
Enhancement of tourism	Socio-economic activities, nearby communities	P
<b>Community and Occupational Health and Safety</b>		
Increased traffic, accidents rates and risk on pedestrians,	Socio-economic activities, nearby communities	N

## 6. MITIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

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This section outlines the measures required in order to mitigate all impacts identified in Section 5 as well as ensure proper monitoring. These measures have been included in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

### 6.1 Environmental Mitigation Measures during Rehabilitation

#### 6.1.1 Soils and Water Quality

The contractor should install temporary structures (i.e. barriers) to prevent runoff from reaching nearby water courses and avoid working in rainy weather. The contractor should also ensure that the volume of cut will be disposed properly during the rehabilitation phase in controlled dumpsites to be identified by the contractor in coordination with the relevant municipality. It is also recommended to reuse the excavated material whenever possible. In addition, the contractor should ensure that proper waste management practices are being implemented and train workers on waste reduction procedures including reuse or recycle the generated waste whenever possible.

As for the wastewater generated from the workers on site, it is important to ensure the installation of the porta cabin toilets. These toilets should be connected to the existing network or to the polyethylene tank if sewerage network is not available within the project site. The collected wastewater in the polyethylene tank should be discharged into nearby operational wastewater treatment plants if any. In addition, the discharge of wastewater into nearby water courses should be prohibited under any condition.

In addition, the contractor should present and abide by a spill prevention and management plan that includes the following:

- Proper handling of chemical and oil on a paved ground;
- Used oil or chemical must be stored in an appropriate area until it's collected and disposed in licensed sites;
- A spill response plan including a spill clean-up procedure should be present at the construction site and all workers should be trained in order to implement it in case of accidental spillage;
- The reduction in use of chemicals and the regular maintenance of the used vehicles and machines;
- A spill collection tank must be installed under generators and specific equipment;
- Used oil from occasional maintenance of machinery should be collected in specific containers and stored on concrete ground.

#### 6.1.2 Air Quality

In order to reduce the project's impact on air quality, the following mitigation measures must be implemented:

- Vehicles, equipment and machinery used during rehabilitation should be regularly maintained;
- Mix material in an enclosed space
- Open burning of solid waste must be prohibited;
- Vehicles must move at a low speed on unpaved (20-30km/h);
- Loading of raw material should be done under dust preventive measures (i.e. water sprinkling);

- Raw material storage areas should be covered;
- Water should be sprinkled in order to suppress dust. During windy weathers, dust generating activities should be stopped;
- Transported material should be covered.

### 6.1.3 Noise

In order to reduce and control the noise generated during the rehabilitation phase especially in residential areas in Dahr El Ahmar (L3-RA-RD01) and in Rafid and Bire (L3-RA-RD02), the following mitigation measures must be implemented:

- Regular maintenance of all noisy equipment and machinery. This includes changing lubricants, replacing damaged parts, and installing mufflers;
- Drilling and excavation activities should be executed only during working hours;
- Heavy machinery such as percussion hammers and pneumatic drills should not be used during the night without prior approval of the municipality or client.

### 6.1.4 Use of Natural Resources

Several mitigation measures can be implemented in an effort to reduce natural resource depletion and consumption. These measures include:

- Use water efficiently and reduce water wastage whenever possible;
- Regular site inspection to detect water leakages;
- Whenever possible, use dry-cleaning instead wet cleaning;
- Training and awareness should be raised to workers concerning water usage best practices and water conservation;
- Water use for rehabilitation activities should be obtained in such a way that doesn't disturb the water availability and supply to the existing communities;
- Regular maintenance of the generators and trucks;
- The light in the offices must be shut down during the night when offices are not in use;
- Construction workers must be trained and provided with awareness sheets on efficient energy use;
- Machinery and equipment must be turned off when not in use;
- Ensure that the borrow material are extracted from legal quarrying sites;
- Avoid agriculture land for borrow materials.

### 6.1.5 Land Cover and Biological Environment

As mentioned earlier, the flora within the project site will not be significantly affected; however, it is important to suppress dust by sprinkling water during rehabilitation especially when rehabilitation activities generate significant amounts of dust. It is also recommended not to undertake dust emitting activities during windy weather. This can minimize the impact of dust accumulation on nearby trees. Moreover, in case of any tree removal, ensure that the contractor will get a permit from the MoA prior to the removal on any tree which is usually given conditional to the reforestation or a compensation paid by the contractor to the MoA in order to buy a number of new plants.

As for the fauna, the following mitigation measures must be implemented:

- Maintenance of vehicles and machinery;
- Drilling, excavation and any other noisy activity only during working hours;
- Prohibit solid waste disposal into nearby areas.

### **6.1.6 Visual Intrusion**

Although visual intrusion during the rehabilitation phase is temporary and will diminish at project completion, some mitigation measures must be implemented during this phase to minimize the impact of visual intrusion on nearby residents. These measures include:

- All sources of light must be shut down during night time to avoid disturbance from light pollution at night;
- Green landscape areas must be preserved whenever possible.

### **6.1.7 Existing Infrastructure**

The impacts on the existing infrastructure were assessed as temporary and were considered as neutral. Following are the mitigation measures:

- Regular coordination with relevant municipalities and authorities should be done in order not to affect existing infrastructures (water, wastewater networks, phone cables...).
- Splitting works into the road segments will be done to ensure quick progression through roads while causing minimal disruption to traffic.

## **6.2 Environmental Mitigation Measures during Operation**

### **6.2.1 Water and Soil Quality**

The rehabilitation of the already existing roads will have minimal negative impacts on groundwater and surface water during the operational phase. Although the project will include the rehabilitation of drainage system, however, local authorities are responsible for regularly maintaining these systems in order to prevent the storm water runoff carrying pollutants, deposits and residues from road surfaces and reaching at the end surface and groundwater water resources and soil and to prevent their blockage and storm water overflow. It is recommended to maintain this system especially before the start of the rainy season and continually collect solid waste in order to prevent the blockage of the drainage system.

### **6.2.2 Air Quality**

The following mitigation measures must be implemented in order to reduce traffic related pollutant emissions:

- Ensure that the road is regularly maintained to ensure good surface conditions;
- Fixing speed limit along then roads;
- Frequent air quality monitoring must be done along the roads area to ensure that ambient air quality parameters are within the standards.

### **6.2.3 Noise**

Mitigation measures that should be implemented in order to minimize the traffic related noise sound signs should be placed near sensitive areas to prevent people from using the pressure horns.

### **6.2.4 Use of Natural Resources**

The following mitigation measures must be implemented in order to reduce the impact on natural resources:

- If possible, use eco-friendly light bulbs as during the operation phase of the project this will reduce the consumption of energy;
- Cleaning activities that requires a lot of water must be replaced by dry cleaning techniques.

### 6.2.5 Biological Environment and Land Resources

In order to minimize the impact on the existing biological environment the following must be implemented:

- Install signs such as speed limit signs and animal crossing signs at areas where animals (i.e. cats, sheep, goats, dogs) cross from one side of the road to another;
- Prohibit solid waste disposal in undesignated locations areas;
- Ensure that the road is regularly maintained to ensure good surface conditions.

### 6.2.6 Visual Intrusion

As the project is the rehabilitation of existing roads in Rachaya Caza, the surrounding environment, vegetation, and the aesthetical value of the surrounding areas is not likely to be significantly affected. Hence no mitigation measures are proposed.

## 6.3 Social Mitigation Measures during Rehabilitation

### 6.3.1 Socioeconomic

#### 6.3.1.1 Economic Activities

The following mitigation measures are proposed to prevent any disturbance to the local community:

- Warn the staff strictly not to involve in any unethical activities and to obey the local standards and cultural norms;
- Select specific timings for the rehabilitation activities especially near residential areas in accordance with MOE Decision 52/1 for 1996 (National Environmental Quality Standards);
- Ensure that the generated solid waste and liquid waste is disposed or discharged of in an environmentally friendly way and in selected areas;
- Ensure GRM is accessible to local communities and workers to send their suggestions, concerns and complaints.

Moreover, as mentioned earlier, the owners of the identified shops, minimarkets and gas stations along the roads of the project area and the visitors of the recreational sites in Rachaya Al Wadi , the public school (Al Rafid Elementary Public School at Sation 4+200) on L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road), Wadi Al Azhar High School and Jeb Farah Public School, along road L3-RA-RD01(Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection) (400m and 160m away from the road respectively) and school of Al Ghad Al Moshrek, along road L3-RA-RD04 (Kawkaba – Mhaydthe) (100m away from the road), the pharmacy (Lilia Pharmacy detected along road L3-RA-RD01 (Station 2+200) and the Mosque Khaled Ben Al Walid at Station 5+000 along road L3-RA-RD02 (Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Al Masnaa Road) (Station 0+300), within the project site will be affected during the rehabilitation phase. Some mitigation measures must be implemented during this phase to minimize this impact such as:

- Install temporary structures (wooden boards) from the road to the shops and the visited places such as Mosques, medical center and the school in case access to them was blocked; Maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties;

- Ensure that access to small snack and coffee stations is not blocked by installing wooden boards where necessary
- Inform the shops' owners ahead of time about rehabilitation date and coordinate with relevant municipalities
- Proper installation of sign boards;
- Timely completion of the rehabilitation phase;
- Proper communication and coordination with affected shop owners and robust GRM which should be widely disseminated and is fully functional and operational.

### 6.3.1.2 Potential Labor Influx

The proposed project is not expected to cause labor influx. Yet, in case of potential labor influx the contractor needs to implement measures to prevent the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and sexual harassment induced by labor influx prior to project rehabilitation as follows:

- Draft Codes of Conduct and the guidelines for a Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) Action Plan;
- Ensure that workers at the rehabilitation site understand and sign the Code of Conduct, presented in annex 2 that targets GBV risks, specifically Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and/or Sexual Harassment induced by labor influx, and penalizes the perpetrators of GBV
- Conduct training sessions for workers on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and/or Sexual Harassment
- All workers including contractor, foreign workers and international consultants (if any) should sign codes of conduct written in a language that is appropriate;
- All workers are committed to prevent and report Sexual Exploitation and Abuse incidents within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities;
- Respond to the reported incidents as a matter of priority. The contractor should coordinate with a service provider in this regard;
- Inform workers and the local communities that a GRM is available and coordination with the relevant municipalities and all affected parties in order to ensure that they are informed of all the contractor activities including a potential labor influx. The GRM should be widely disseminated and include an anonymous channel for potential gender-based violence survivors to report incidents (see more details in Section 8.2.2).

### 6.3.1.3 Social Tensions

The following mitigation measures must be implemented in order to minimize the social tension during the rehabilitation works between local and the foreign workers as a result of potential labor influx:

- Conduct awareness campaigns for the local community regarding potential foreign worker influx and how their engagement can affect the local economic sector in a positive way. These campaigns must inform the local community that these workers will sign code of conduct before starting the work and thus their behavior will be controlled. There needs to be transparency, good communication and outreach, and robust and fully functional GRM during project implementation to prevent, minimize or mitigate this perception;
- Ensure that all workers (locals and foreign, skilled and unskilled) will be compensated equally as per the scale of market price rates and have equal contractual benefits and working opportunities.

- Ensure GRM is accessible to local communities and workers including all relevant stakeholders who can use this mechanism to send their suggestions, concerns and complaints.

#### **6.3.1.4 Child Labor**

The following mitigation measures must be implemented in order to ensure that the contractor will not recruit children who are under the legal age as workers on the site, especially in the case of the day laborers:

- Daily registrations of workers and verification of their age to prevent child labor;
- Abide by the Labor Law and ensure that workers below 18 years are not engaged in construction works;
- Ensure the contractor is aware of the penalties that Labor Law is imposing in the case of child labor;
- Oblige the contractor to strictly abide by the Labor Law through the CDR tender documents that should include prohibition of child labor
- The contractor should follow a code of labor practice that details the policy for hiring individuals and that prevents child labor.

#### **6.3.1.5 Traffic & Road Safety**

As mentioned earlier, improving the conditions of the road will lead to enhanced vehicular movement and speed thus increasing the chances of road accidents. However, implementing the several mitigation measures can decrease the possibility of such accidents and protect pedestrians. Implementing the following measures can also minimize the traffic congestion and resident's inconvenience and ensure road safety during the rehabilitation of the roads:

- Install safety walls, safety signs, speed limit signs and speed bumps along the proposed roads;
- Ensure that the road is regularly maintained to ensure good surface conditions;
- Inform the local community about the location of detours, road blockages or diversions through public announcements and proper diversion signage;
- In case the works imply the temporary closure of some of the busy roads within the project site, traffic shall be secured via alternative routes to reach relevant destinations;
- Inform public about schedule of rehabilitation and place signs near the working areas;
- Take into consideration to restrict the period of rehabilitation works during summer as suggested by the women during the public hearing session;
- Prepare and abide by a Spill Prevention & Management Plan;
- Abide by traffic regulations;
- Install proper warning signs in language and content easily understood;
- A flagman should be positioned on the proposed roads to warn the passing cars and ensure the traffic is not blocked;
- Coordinate with the municipality police to help in traffic management;
- Vehicles carrying construction materials will be restricted during the daytime;
- The contractor should also ensure that the transported material by the trucks is well covered;
- Ensure access to external GRM.

### **6.3.2 Cultural Heritage**

The proposed project is located within an area that comprises several monuments such as the Rachaya Citadel, the old souks and old churches. Public, tourists and worshippers should be informed about the schedule of rehabilitation through signs that should be placed near the working areas as



well as wooden structures should be placed to ease the passage and access to these sites when needed. Although none of these archeological sites were not encountered during the site visits on the proposed roads, however, unknown artefacts may be uncovered during drilling activities. If any archaeological finding was therefore suspected during this phase, work should be halted immediately and the Directorate General of Antiquities must be informed.

### **6.3.3 Existing Infrastructure**

Regular coordination with relevant municipalities and authorities should be undertaken in order to avoid any existing infrastructures along the road (water, wastewater networks, phone cables) and in case of accidental damage, coordination with the relevant authorities should be undertaken immediately to avoid interrupting any services from the local population.

## **6.4 Community and Worker Health and Safety Measures during Rehabilitation**

### **6.4.1 Occupational Health Safety**

#### **6.4.1.1 Personal Protective Equipment and Worker Safety**

The contractor should ensure workers safety from any possible accident. Workers should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) and the contractor should supplement the working site by a first aid kit:

- Workers should wear hard hats to avoid any potential objects fall or accidental head contact with electrical hazards.
- Safety glasses should be worn during the rehabilitation phase in order to avoid the exposure to flying particles or harmful chemicals.
- Workers should wear the right gloves to protect their hands. Different type of gloves could be used according to the undertaken rehabilitation activity.
- Boots with slip-resistant and puncture-resistant soles should be worn by the workers on construction site
- Contractors should submit an Occupational Health and Safety plan to be reviewed and approved by the Supervision Engineer
- The contractor should abide by the assigned work schedule (OSHA, 2011)

Additional measures to minimize the occupational health risks include the following:

- Training of workers in lifting and materials handling techniques
- Planning work site layout to minimize the need for manual transfer of heavy loads
- Implementing administrative controls into work processes, such as job rotations and rest or stretch breaks
- Sorting and placing loose construction materials or demolition debris in established areas away from foot paths
- Cleaning up excessive waste debris and liquid spills regularly
- Training and use of temporary fall prevention devices, such as rails or other barriers able to support a weight
- Planning and segregating the location of vehicle traffic, machine operation, and walking areas, and controlling vehicle traffic through the use of one-way traffic routes, establishment of speed limits, and on-site trained flag-people wearing high-visibility vests or outer clothing covering to direct traffic
- Ensuring moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms (WB-IFC, 2007)

An effective Occupational Health and Safety Plan for construction should include at least the following components:

- Proper signage in and around the site in local languages;
- Fire-fighting measures;
- Guard rails and toe boards on all openings and edges;
- Proper storage and signage of materials including Material Safety Data Sheets;
- Safety measures during demolition works;
- Safety measures according to type of equipment;
- Personal safety equipment;
- Medical services which includes medical examination for all workers, first aid kit and personnel, and keeping logs of all medical records;
- Fencing around the construction site at all times;
- Sanitary facilities;
- Sanitary facilities to be covered, easily accessible, ventilated, well lit, maintained, and sanitized;
- Safe drinking water in accordance with regulations.

#### **6.4.1.2 Electrical Safety**

The following mitigation measures must be implemented in order to minimize electrical hazards and accidents:

- The electrical activities and working on new and existing hot electrical circuits should be prohibited if all power is still turned on;
- All frayed, damaged or worn electrical cords or cables should be replaced and flexible cords and cables should be protected from damage;
- All electrical tools and equipment should be maintained and checked regularly for any defect.

#### **6.4.2 Community Health and Safety**

Local residents' safety and passers-by should be ensured as well. For this purpose, the following mitigation measures must be implemented:

- Proper safety and diversion signs must be installed at sensitive areas within the project area (i.e. near schools, shops hospitals and agriculture areas) as well as physical obstacles such as bumps and rumble strips;
- Secure the site and restrict access to it;
- Access to hospitals should not be impeded at no time;
- Training of heavy machinery drivers about road safety;
- Inform the local community about the rehabilitation schedule and abide by assigned timing;
- Install pedestrian and vehicular passages near residential areas Accidental oil spillage shall be well controlled;
- Develop a site-specific Public Health and Safety Plan and Occupational Health and Safety;
- Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety;
- Encourage workers and communities to use the project GRM to report any health and safety issues.

### **6.5 Social Mitigation Measures during Operation**

The socioeconomic conditions of the area where the proposed roads are rehabilitated will be improved positively. However, public health and safety should always be ensured through applying the best practices on road safety along the rehabilitated roads.

## **7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLANS**

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### **7.1 Institutional Setup and Capacity Building**

#### **7.1.1 National Institutions**

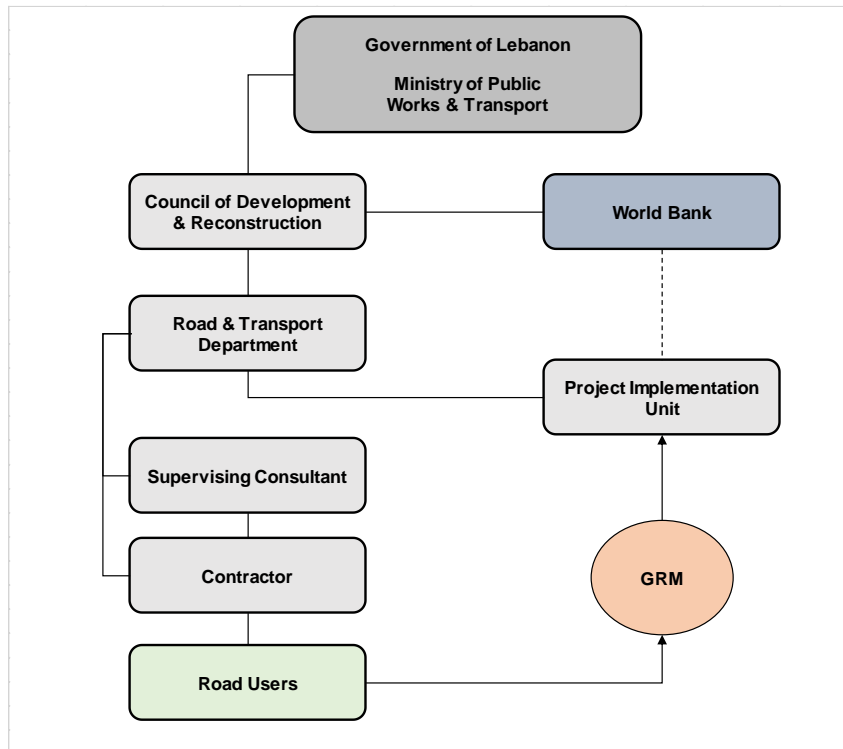
The project works will be executed on the main road network which is under the jurisdiction of the MOPWT. In Lebanon, donor-funded road works projects are implemented by CDR upon the request of the Council of Ministers (COM). Therefore, in the context of REP project, CDR (Road and Transport Department) will execute the project on behalf of the Government/MOPWT.

In order to achieve proper environmental management and monitoring, a clear, functional institutional structure was defined (refer to Figure 7-1). During the rehabilitation phase, the contractor would be the primary actor; ensuring compliance of works with the different items specified in the environmental and social management plan. Accordingly, the contractor will be supervised by several entities appointed by CDR. CDR will be responsible for constant monitoring of the rehabilitation works through weekly and/or monthly reports (sent by the contractor) and site visits, ensuring and enforcing mitigation measures.

More specifically, the CDR will develop a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) dedicated to the project, which includes social and environmental specialists to monitor and evaluate the project. Moreover, it will engage a supervising consultant to directly monitor the contractor. In this context, planning, implementation and supervision of environmental safeguards will thus take place at different stages (a) PIU, (b) Supervising Consultant, and (c) Contractor.

PIU will be responsible for providing the overall plan direction, technical support, appraisal and validation of environmental and social management plans, and monitoring of environmental compliance and progress reporting to the World Bank. The responsibility of implementation and management of environmental/social safeguards by the PIU will be coupled with the assignment of supervising consultant (focal point(s) for environmental and social safeguards) who will be in charge of ensuring sound application of the ESMP. Finally, implementation of the ESMPs will mainly be the Supervising Engineer duty and consequently the Supervising Engineer will have to appoint qualified environmental, health and safety consultant and a social development consultant in order to ensure that the Contractor is compliant with the ESMPs during the rehabilitation phase of the project.

The main concerned municipalities will be involved in managing and communicating local community's potential complaints to the CDR (PIU) through a local GRM based in each project site road location for local communities' accessibility

**Figure 7-1: Roads and Employment Project Management Structure**

### 7.1.2 Training

In the context of the proposed project, the supervising consultant will prepare environmental and social training course (environmental management, health and safety issues) prior to the handover of the road project for the contractors and field supervision staff.

The main objective of the training is to:

- Meet regulatory requirements in capacity development in support of road rehabilitation;
- Develop technical and administrative procedures for monitoring air quality, traffic scheme recording accidents number;
- Implement data collection for monitoring activities;
- Establish a continuous improvement process for safety;
- Ensure that staff knows and understands the potential risks associated with road safety;
- Enhance knowledge and skills of municipality employees, enabling them to perform their responsibilities in the areas of health and safety.

Training programs must be incorporated with a feedback loop to ensure their relevance and acceptance by staff and will be reviewed periodically and updated when necessary. The implementation of the training programs will raise awareness to the involved municipalities of the Caza in the following topics:

- Environmental laws, regulations, and standards;
- Traffic and Road Management System;
- Occupational hazard and personal protective equipment;
- Emergency response and chemical spills;
- Sampling techniques and environmental monitoring guidelines;

- Risks associated with road conditions, lack of safety measures and signage;
- Pollution health impacts and prevention measures;
- Operating procedures on the rehabilitated roads (Incident Reporting and Investigation);
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Codes of Conduct

## **7.2 Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan**

Table 7-1 presents the Environmental Mitigation Plan for road rehabilitation project during the rehabilitation and operation phases respectively. The plan for the rehabilitation phase should be included in the contractor's tender documents to ensure that all requirements have been taken into consideration by them and will be implemented during the rehabilitation phase.

**Table 7-1: Environmental and Social Mitigation Plan during Rehabilitation and Operation Phases**

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
Rehabilitation	<b>Environmental Impacts</b>				
	Air pollution from emissions of machinery, trucks or open burning activities	Use properly maintained equipment Abide by a dust management plan Water the ground when extremely windy Mix material in an enclosed space Cover material when transporting	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	4,000 \$
	Dust pollution from rehabilitation and excavation activities				
	Noise pollution a result of transportation or delivery of raw materials, trucks movement, concrete mixing, drilling, construction and operation of heavy vehicle movement such as excavators	Maintenance of vehicles and machinery Excavation and any other noisy activity only during working hours Prohibit solid waste disposal into undesignated sites	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	3,000 \$
	Disturbance of nearby areas and animal escape through noise and vibrations				
	Contamination of surface water and pollution of ground water from improper disposal of wastewater from workers and of wash water coming from cleaning of machines and equipment	Install temporary structures to prevent runoff from reaching nearby water bodies Avoid working in rainy weather Connect the generated wastewater from workers to the sewage network or to polyethylene tank Discharge the pumped wastewater from the polyethylene tank into nearby operational wastewater treatment plants Prohibit the discharge of wastewater into nearby water bodies under any condition	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	5,000 \$
Water pollution due to accidental spill of oils and chemicals from trucks and from	Prepare and abide by a Spill Prevention & Management Plan	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	5,000 \$	

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
	transportation of chemicals and oils	Used oil from occasional maintenance of machinery or chemicals must be stored in an appropriate area until it's collected and disposed in a controlled disposal site Minimize soil exposure time Proper storage of raw material including chemicals and fuel and handling must be on a paved and sealed floor Regular maintenance of vehicles Minimize the use of chemicals Reuse of excavated material whenever possible Disposal of excavated material in controlled disposal site			
	Improper disposal of cut volume may cause contamination of water bodies in rainy weather				
	Contamination of soil and surface water bodies from the improper disposal of solid waste generated from workers and the used materials, construction waste from excavation and drilling activities	Proper disposal of construction waste in controlled disposal site to be identified by the contractor in coordination with the relevant municipality Proper waste management practices Reuse or recycle the generated waste whenever possible Reuse of excavated material whenever possible Disposal of excavated material in controlled disposal site to be identified by the contractor in coordination with the relevant municipality Train workers on waste reduction procedures	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	1,500 \$
	High consumption rates of electricity, fossil fuel, etc. contributing to overconsumption and depletion of fuel	Maintenance of the generators and trucks Light in the site offices shut down during the night Construction workers must be trained and provided with awareness sheets on efficient energy use	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	5,000 \$

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
		Machinery and equipment must be turned off when not in use			
	High consumption rates of water for construction related activities	Use water in the most efficient way and reduce wastage Regular site inspection to detect water leakages	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	5,000 \$
	Reduction in overall ground and surface water quality due to improper disposal of construction waste	Whenever possible, use dry-cleaning instead wet cleaning Training and awareness should be raised to workers concerning water usage best practices and water conservation Proper disposal of construction waste			
	Depletion of natural resources due to the unsustainable extraction of borrowing material (sand, aggregates, ...)	Ensure that the borrow material are extracted from legal sites Avoid agricultural lands to extract borrowing material	Contractor of the quarry site	Supervision Engineer	
	Potential disruption of existing flora	Suppress dust by sprinkling water during rehabilitation In case of any tree removal, ensure that the contractor will get a permit from the MoA	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
<b>Socioeconomic Impacts</b>					
	Temporary potential Labor Influx	Priority hiring to qualified local community GRM for local communities	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Economic Activities and its effect on the livelihood of the shops owners	Install overpass structures from the road to the shops Maintain a passing corridor within the alignment to grant access to nearby properties Ensure that access to small snack and coffee stations is not blocked by installing wooden boards where necessary Inform the shops' owners ahead of time about rehabilitation date	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-



Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
		Proper installation of sign boards in language and content easily understood by communities Timely completion of the rehabilitation phase Ensure access to external GRM			
	Discrimination from the local community against the potential influx of foreign workers	Conduct awareness campaigns for the local community regarding foreign workers influx Inform the local community that worker will sign code of conduct before starting the work GRM for local communities and all relevant stakeholders	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	
	Possible unequal wage benefits between local and foreign workers	Ensure that all workers (locals and foreign, skilled and unskilled) shall be compensated and are contracted equally as per the scale of market price rates, have equal contractual benefits and working conditions, and have access to internal GRM	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Possible recruitment of children who are under the legal age as workers on the site, especially in the case of the day laborers	Daily registrations of workers and verification of their age to prevent child labor Abide by the National Labor Law Ensure the contractor is aware of the penalties that Labor Law imposes in the case of child labor Oblige the contractor to strictly abide by the Labor Law through the CDR tender documents that should include prohibition of child labor	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Disruption of local community, refugees, school and university students, tourists and health facility visitors to access	Traffic shall be secured via alternative routes to reach relevant destinations in case the works imply the temporary closure of this road	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
	services due to construction activities and temporal road closures	Inform the local community about the location of detours, road blockages or diversions through public announcements and proper diversion signage Ensure access to external GRM			
	Damage of existing infrastructure	Regular coordination with relevant municipalities Conducting trial pits	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Potential occurrence of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse incidents	Draft Codes of Conduct and the guidelines for a GBV and VAC Action Plan All workers should understand, and sign codes of conduct written in their native language Respond to the reported incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as a matter of priority Regular training on gender-based aspects, internal and external GRM that includes an anonymous channel for protection of complainants' identity and confidentiality Availability of a GRM with multiple channels to initiate a GBV complaint, which ensures confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Slight increase in traffic due to the transport of construction materials or due to the material that may fall	Ensure traffic is not blocked during transportation Inform residents and place signs near the working areas in culturally appropriate languages and written in clear and understandable manner	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	1,500\$
	Traffic congestion in the town due to temporal road closure				

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
	Material falling from vehicles during transport may cause traffic accidents or congestion	Ensure communities have access to GRM Cover transported material Abide by traffic regulations Operate well maintained vehicles			
	Economic Activities and its effect on the livelihood of the shop owners, the visitors of the recreational site and other visited places	Install overpass structures from the road to the shops and the recreational site entrance Proper installation of sign boards in culturally appropriate languages and written in clear and understandable manner Timely completion of the rehabilitation phase Ensure access to external GRM	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	-
	Accident and injuries to workers and public because of rehabilitation activities	Workers to wear proper safety gear (PPE) Presence of first aid kits (at least three) on the construction site			
	Dust generation and noise may cause health related problems for workers and disturbance to residents	Inform residents and place signs near the working areas Proper management of trucks and heavy machinery entering and exiting the construction site Develop a site-specific Public Health and Safety Plan and Occupational Health and Safety Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	3,000 \$
<b>Community and Workers Health and Safety</b>					
	Accident and injuries to workers and public because of rehabilitation activities	Develop and implement a site-specific Public Health and Safety Plan and Occupational Health and Safety Plan			
	Dust generation and noise may cause health related problems for workers and disturbance to residents	Workers to wear proper safety gear (PPE) Presence of first aid kits (at least three) on the construction site Inform residents and place signs near the working areas	Contractor	Supervision Engineer	3,000 \$

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
		Proper management of trucks and heavy machinery entering and exiting the construction site Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety			
Operation	<b>Environmental Impacts</b>				
	Increased vehicular pollutant levels (CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , SO <sub>x</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> ) in the area causing public health risks and other impacts on the environment.	Ensure that the road is regularly maintained to ensure good surface conditions Frequent air quality monitoring must be done along the roads area to ensure that ambient air quality parameters are within the standards	Local authorities	-	3,000 \$
	Blockage of drainage systems and overflow of storm water transporting residues and pollutants to nearby water bodies and soils	Ensure that the drainage system is regularly maintained especially before the start of the rainy season and that solid waste is continually collected	Local authorities	-	-
	Noise pollution from traffic related noise pollution; vibrations from engines and tires and use of pressure horns disturbing wildlife and nearby residential areas	Installation of signs near sensitive areas to prevent people from using the pressure horns	Local authorities	-	4,500 \$
	Depletion of natural resources (fuel) used for street lighting purposes	Install eco-friendly light fixtures for the streetlight infrastructure to reduce the consumption of non-renewable sources of energy	Local authorities	-	Quotation to be provided from local or international suppliers
	Disruption of animals movement leading to direct mortality or avoidance behavior as a result of increased traffic load in the area	Install speed limit and animal crossing signs at areas where animals cross the roads	Local authorities	-	2,500

Project Activity	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility of Mitigation	Responsibility of Direct Supervision	Estimated Cost
	<b>Community and Workers Health and Safety</b>				
	Increased traffic, accidents rates and risk on pedestrians	Apply Best Applicable Practices on Road Safety	Local authorities	-	1,500

## 7.3 Monitoring Plan

Continuous monitoring during both rehabilitation and operation of the project will be required to ensure the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures. Through sound environmental and social management and implementation of a monitoring plan, the rehabilitation of the roads in Rachaya Caza will avoid incurring the major adverse impacts. The aims of the monitoring plan are:

- Verify the environmental and social impacts predicted in the ESMP study;
- Determine project compliance with national and international requirements and standards;
- Monitor the performance of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- Take remedial action if unexpected problems and unanticipated impacts arise.

For additional information, refer to Section 7.3.2 for Reporting and Section 7.1 for Institutional setup and capacity building. Table 7-2 shows the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for the rehabilitation and operation phases.

### 7.3.1 Monitoring Plan Implementation

To ensure implementation of the plan during rehabilitation, a Health, Safety and Environmental and Social Officer should be appointed on site by the Supervision Engineer at all times and at all the locations of the sensitive receptors that were presented in Figure 4-18. In order to properly implement the monitoring plan during operation, suitable equipment and technical skills are required. These are necessary to ensure the proper implementation of all proposed mitigations activities that this report recommends. The monitoring plan should be implemented in collaboration with CDR and local authorities.

### 7.3.2 Documentation and Reporting

#### 7.3.2.1 During Rehabilitation

During the rehabilitation phase, regular monitoring results must be documented in order to track and analyze the frequency of potential impacts and accidents that might occur. The project supervision engineer is responsible for the reporting and establishing a comprehensive database for all monitoring activities. The report must include key indicators such as:

- Type of the activity monitored;
- Date of monitoring and weather conditions;
- Photographic documentation;
- Name of the person that is conducting the monitoring;
- Method of monitoring (sampling, visual inspection, ...);
- Number and type of samples;
- Results of the monitoring (concentrations, accidents, frequency, etc.);
- Number of internal and external grievances as per the log;
- Code of conduct trainings and number of signed forms, attendance sheets to GBV trainings, worker's age, GRM log, etc...;

- Dates of trainings;
- Mitigation measures undertaken;
- Title and dates of training programs.

After documenting, the supervision engineer must submit the reports to the CDR and the WB on a quarterly basis. In addition, there should be immediate reporting of severe incidents (such as fatal accidents).

### **7.3.2.2 During Operation**

Quarterly environmental monitoring reports should be prepared to analyze the collected data, assess monitoring activities and provide recommendations to ensure the effectiveness of the overall environmental and social monitoring and management plan during the project life span.

An independent monitoring and evaluation consultant will be responsible for submission of an annual report concerning the different updates of the project status during post-completion phase.

Table 7-2 shows the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for the rehabilitation and operation phases.

**Table 7-2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan during Rehabilitation and Operation Phases**

Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
Rehabilitation	<b>Environmental Impacts</b>						
	Air pollution (Dust /GHG Emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of dust dispersion</li> <li>Plume color</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly and during activities that generates significant amount of air pollutants	Throughout the project area near sensitive receptors	Visual observation and photographic documentation of dust dispersion (scale and direction) and 1-hr and 24-hr measurements when significant amount of air pollutants are generated	\$1,500/event
	Noise and Light Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leq, Lmin and Lmax</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly and during activities generating significant noise levels or upon receiving a complain	Throughout the project area near sensitive receptors	Single sample per location (average 1hr reading- 15min intervals) during morning (7-8am), evening (1-2pm) and night (4-5pm)	\$300 (cost of noise monitoring machine)
Contamination of surface water bodies and soil from the generated domestic wastewater from workers and liquid waste from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for leakages in the connections between the porta cabin toilets and the existing network or polyethylene tank</li> <li>Check the discharge endpoint of the pumped wastewater from the polyethylene tank</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Throughout the project area and at the porta cabin toilet sites	Visual inspection	-No Cost	



Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
	rehabilitation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effluent from construction activities (Concrete mixing, dust minimizing, washing of equipment...)</li> </ul>					
	Contamination of surface water bodies and soil from the generated solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure active solid waste management plan</li> <li>Construction and demolition waste</li> <li>Waste of the workers on site</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Collection points present on sites	Visual inspection	-
	Reduction in overall surface water and soil quality Accidental Releases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure active spill prevention and management plan</li> <li>Chemicals, oils and fuel spill incidents</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Active construction sites	Visual inspection	-
	Depletion of non-renewable energy resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspection of the quantities and types of the used fuel and oils</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Fuel and oils purchase bills	Visual inspection	-
	Depletion of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspection of water quantities</li> <li>Monitoring the different drilling and construction activities</li> <li>Ensure active spill and accident prevention plan</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Water purchase bills	Visual inspection	-

Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
	Destruction of existing Land Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the infrastructure locations and that excavation works do not interfere with it</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	In location where excavation and drilling is planned (mainly where new pavement is assigned)	Visual inspection	-
	Tree and floral species disturbance near the site during rehabilitation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site observation</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Weekly	Around proposed roads	-	-
<b>Socioeconomic Impacts</b>							
	Traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check traffic conditions during transportation of materials</li> <li>Ensure traffic is not blocked</li> <li>Ensure traffic is relocated properly</li> <li>Ensure all safety precautions are abided by</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Daily	Throughout the project area	Visual inspection	-
	Labor conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of Lebanese vs Syrian workers</li> <li>Worker's age</li> <li>GRM log</li> <li>Attendance sheets to GBV trainings</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Monthly			

Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of workers trained to SEA</li> <li>Number of workers who signed Code of Conduct</li> </ul>					
	Labor Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of reported Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) incidents</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Monthly			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of reported inappropriate communication and language incidents among the workers</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Monthly			
<b>Community and Workers Occupational Health and Safety</b>							
	Accident and injuries to workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OHS plan approved by the Owner and implemented by Contractor.</li> <li>Worker training records</li> <li>Permit to Work for high risk activities</li> <li>OHS supervisor notes</li> <li>Ensure signs are in place before works begin</li> <li>Visual inspections to ensure that all workers are wearing their PPEs</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Daily	Along the proposed roads	Visual inspection Accidents records	-

Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accident log recording injuries and accidents within the workers</li> </ul>					
	Accident and injuries to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the installation of pedestrian and vehicular passages near residential areas</li> <li>Ensure road diversion and construction attention signs are in place before works begin</li> <li>Record injuries and accidents within passers-by</li> <li>Site-specific Public Health and Safety Plan approved by Engineer and implemented by contractor</li> <li>Best practices are applied</li> <li>Community complains</li> </ul>	Supervision Engineer	Daily	Along the proposed roads	Visual inspection Accidents records Complains	-
Operation	<b>Environmental Impacts</b>						
	Water and soil pollution (Storm water overflow due to drainage systems blockage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean water drainage systems</li> <li>Visual inspection of water over flows on the roads</li> </ul>	Local authorities	Before the beginning of the winter season	Along the drainage systems and culverts	Visual inspection	-

Project Activity	Impact	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency / Duration	Location	Methods	Estimated Cost
	Air pollution (dust emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Suspended</li> <li>Particles (TSP), PM10,</li> <li>PM2.5 (wherever feasible), SOx, NOx and CO</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment	As nationally or locally planned or upon community complain	At main receptors along the proposed roads	1-hr and 24-hr measurements, and visual observation of dust dispersion (scale and direction)	Within MoE budget
	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leq, Lmin and Lmax</li> </ul>	Ministry of Environment	As nationally or locally planned or upon community complain	At main receptors along the proposed roads	Single sample per location (average 1hr reading - 15min intervals) during morning (7-8am), evening (1-2pm) and night (4-5pm)	Within MoE budget
	<b>Community and Occupational Health and Safety</b>						
	Car accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of car accidents</li> <li>Cause of accidents</li> <li>Location of accidents</li> </ul>	Traffic Authorities	Annually	Along the proposed roads	Records of car accidents, cause of accidents and location of accidents	-

### 7.3.3 Guidelines for Health and Safety Plan during Rehabilitation

An effective Occupational Health and Safety Plan for construction should include at least the following components:

- Proper signage in and around the site in local languages and access to an internal GRM;
- Fire-fighting measures;
- Guard rails and toe boards on all openings and edges;
- Proper storage and signage of materials including Material Safety Data Sheets;
- Safety measures during demolition works;
- Safety measures according to type of equipment;
- Personal safety equipment;
- Medical services which includes medical examination for all workers, first aid kit and personnel, and keeping logs of all medical records;
- Fencing around the construction site at all times;
- Sanitary facilities (toilet with shower, washing basin, urinal);
- Sanitary facilities to be covered, easily accessible, ventilated, well lit, maintained, and sanitized;
- Safe drinking water in accordance with regulations.
- Access to an Internal GRM

All construction staff should be trained on the Health & Safety Plan and the specific safety measures related to their own activities.

## 8. CONSULTATION, DISCLOSURE AND GRM

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### 8.1 Public Consultation

A public hearing was held at the union of Hasbaya Municipalities on Thursday, 9 January 2020 for the two proposed projects in Rachaya and Hasbaya. The purpose of the hearing was to inform the stakeholders including the municipality representatives, local residents and the public about the two proposed projects that will rehabilitate three roads in Rachaya Caza and two in Hasbaya Caza and their accompanying infrastructural works and to take into account their concerns and feedback. The hearing was organized in coordination with CDR and the Union of Hasbaya Municipalities and of Jabal Al Sheikh to ensure proper representation of various communities. Moreover, different NGOs were invited to the public hearing. Table 8-1 represents the name of the invited NGOs and their work.

During the hearing, the Consultant presented the Project design and activities, preliminary findings of the ESMP study and obtained feedback of the participants in order to include in the report.

Twenty seven people participated in the meeting including 7 women, two working in the Union of Hasbaya Municipalities, one is a member of Al Kfeir municipality, another one is the director of Cultural and Social organization, two from the Union of Jabal Al Sheikh Municipalities and a woman member of the Al Likaa' Al bi'i organization an environmental NGO. Participants, communities and municipalities were informed that a GRM procedure will be developed for the project as well as the GRM website will be widely disseminated and were given contact information of the Project Consultant in order to inquire about it.

During the session, different concerns were raised by the attendees and are as follows:

- One participant asked about the possibility of road widening and if the project includes the construction of retaining walls. The CDR Representative and the consultant responded to the road widening comment by saying that the project will not cover the widening of the road except for special safety conditions. The consultant also ensured that land acquisition will not be considered in this project as it is a long procedure and require different documents and there is no available budget for this. Moreover, as for the construction of retaining walls, the consultant claimed that the project will include the rehabilitation of the existing walls only.
- An attendee claimed that the rehabilitation of road Daher El Ahmar - Kawkaba does not include the roads of the village Daher El Ahmar but only its roundabout. The CDR answered that there was a fault in the road name and this will be corrected. In addition, the participant has told the consultant that this is an important road and it is used by 6,000 people daily and possesses many universities and schools. He added that the choice of the roads as well as the studies were performed without consulting any municipality but CDR responded that the choice of the roads was been determined based on financial and technical criteria and the project was approved by the COM. Another attendee requested the rehabilitation of additional 500 to 600 meters to Kfarmeshki – Kawkaba road as this part is not included in the project. CDR representative responded by saying that the roads were already selected based on technical and financial criteria but has noted the concerns.
- Different concerns were raised about the specifications of the contractor. The attendees claimed that these specifications should be followed adequately by the contractor. Moreover, they were noting that CDR and the Consultant must stress on the contractor to hire local workers.

Employment opportunities were discussed for both Lebanese and Syrian workers. The latter contributes significantly in the construction sector throughout Lebanon including Rachaya Caza.

Besides private entities, the municipalities are resorting to Syrian labor in this sector in particular. There appears to be a clear split in job types between the two communities. The delineation line is between skilled jobs (mainly taken by the Lebanese workforce) and unskilled labor (filled primarily by Syrian workers). This split has resulted in a control of potential tensions or conflict between the communities.

Moreover, the women that participated in the women's session stated the following:

- All the women claimed that it is essential that the period of the rehabilitation works does not take a long time.
- None of the women expressed any concerns about restriction of movement during the construction works due to the influx of workers to the area. However, GBV awareness is necessary before project starts – the CDR PMU to follow up on this with the awarded Contractor and in line with the bidding documents.
- One woman suggested that the sharp curves should be widened and equipped with safety mirrors.
- All women agreed to the fact that all the rehabilitation funds provided by the World Bank should be provided to the trusted sources such as the municipalities because there are a multitude of organizations that have used to exploit these funds.

Moreover, GBV aspects and GRM are to be clearly communicated to women in these communities before project implementation and to be documented accordingly.

The list of attendees, in addition to the proceedings of the hearing, along with the presentation made to the public hearing participants can be found in Annex 3.

As for NGOs Consultation, this ESMP has targeted them according to their position in Lebanon. They consist of two levels as follows:

Local NGOs: they are specific to each Caza. Their mission is to address different concerns and issues among the local society including social, economic, gender equality, environment, poverty, women empowerment, etc.

Local NGOs were invited to the public hearing that was held at the Union of Hasbaya Municipalities on Thursday, 9 January 2020. The local NGOs who were invited to the hearing are represented in Table 8-1 along with their names and their field of activity. Only one local NGO has attended which is the Environmental Encounter (Likaa' Al Bi'ih). Those local NGOs may serve as advocates to reduce projects' social and environmental risks and promote good practice. It believes this project can have a positive impact if the associated risks, during both the rehabilitation and operation phases, are minimized and good practices are put in place.

**Table 8-1: Invited Local NGOs to the Public Hearing and their Activities**

Name of the NGOs	Activity
Al Likaa' Al Bi'ih	Provide assistance in the environmental issues in Rachaya District (awareness, training and consulting) and monitoring, planning and studying the environmental problems
Afak Association	Improving the standard of living and insure the provision of various development services for its residents
Ro'ya Association	Association that provides development, rehabilitation and health care services
Binaa' Al Ensan wal Bi'aa Association	Development of environmental awareness in cooperation with specialized centers, carrying out reforestation and solid waste treatment and emphasizing the role of women in environmental awareness
Inmaa' Al Bi'aa Association	Spreading environmental awareness and working with the competent authorities through establishing natural reserves,



Name of the NGOs	Activity
	planting trees, preserving existing forests and treating waste in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Municipalities

International NGOs: they are covering the whole country and their consultation will be applied to all the ESMPs of the REP. They provide relief and developmental aid to many developing countries. They support the society in responding to crises and helps people whose lives and livelihoods are shattered by conflict and disaster to survive, recover and gain control of their future. When the crisis in Syria erupted in early 2011, numerous International NGOs responded to the humanitarian crisis and worked directly with the Syrian in Lebanon by providing aid and responding to their critical situation. This ESMP consulted International NGOs (see Table 8-2) to inform them about the Project, disseminate it, ask them to circulate its impacts and activities among Syrian and tell them that they can inquire about additional information and/or submit a complaint (if any) by contacting the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Unit on 01980096 ext:317 or send an Email to [rstephan@cdr.gov.lb](mailto:rstephan@cdr.gov.lb) or register by hand an official letter at the CDR. In addition, they haven't raised any comment or concern regarding the project.

In Rachaya Caza, the total number of registered Syrian is 3,846 individuals (UNHCR, 2019). They were contacted through the International NGOs to seek their feedback about the Project. Accordingly, this ESMP did not receive any concern about the Project.

**Table 8-2: Consulted International NGOs and their Activities**

NGO Name	Contacts	Intervention Sector(s)	Comments
ANERA Lebanon	Mrs. Dima Zayat Deputy Country Director T: 01382590 (ext: 105) M: 70051813 E: dzayat@aneralebanon.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children &amp; Youth</li> <li>• Development</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Relief Services</li> <li>• Water sanitation and hygiene</li> </ul>	Mrs. Zayat received the Project information sheet and explained that recently Anera operations in Lebanon have grown substantially to cope with the Syrian crisis. They have six offices throughout Lebanon. She welcomed the idea of the Project and will disseminate it across her organization.

## 8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The purpose of a grievance mechanism is to ensure that all feedback and complaints received from stakeholders, customers, employees, contractor staff and the public in general are documented, considered and addressed in an acceptable and timely manner. It is important to note that this mechanism was shared with the participants and that there are two mechanisms for filing a grievance, one for the surrounding communities and one for the workers. Moreover, GRM will be disseminated to the affected municipalities prior to rehabilitation works. Anonymous grievances will be addressed in both levels and the maximum anticipated time needed to close a GRM case is 45 days.

### 8.2.1 GRM for Communities

The GRM will be accessible to all relevant stakeholders who can use this mechanism to send their suggestions, concerns and complaints related to the project. The complaints, suggestions and concerns can be sent by email, mail, phone (through a hotline), in person and other means such as a

grievance complaint logging sheet where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database. The phone number, e-mail address, and address for receiving complaints will be disclosed among the population and will be posted at the rehabilitation sites in Rachaya Caza, before commencement of project implementation. Moreover, the information on how to access the GRM should be available through billboards, CDR website (<http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>), etc.

The GRM levels of the project are the following (see Figure 8-1):

- Level 1: If any person has any complaint, concern or suggestion regarding the project implementation, he or she can lodge an oral or written grievance through e-mail (GRM.REP@cdr.gov.lb), phone call or text message (01980096 ext:317), or website link (<http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>) to the site engineer or manager of the roads to be rehabilitated in Rachaya Caza. In case an oral complaint is made, it should be written on paper by the receiving unit. The above issue will be resolved within a maximum duration of one week.
- Level 2: If the person is not satisfied with the action of the site manager's Office, he or she can bring the complaint to the attention of the Environmental and Social Specialist of the PIU for the project through e-mail (rstephan@cdr.gov.lb), phone call or text message (01980096 ext:317), or website link (<http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>). The issue shall be resolved within a maximum of two weeks.
- Level 3: If the person is not satisfied with the decision of the Environmental and Social Specialist of PIU, he or she can bring the complaint to the attention of the PIU Director's Office through e-mail (elieh@cdr.gov.lb), phone call or text message (01980096 ext:159), or website link (<http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/RoadsEmp/RoadsEmp.htm>). Once the PIU Director receives the complaint, it needs to be resolved within a maximum of two weeks.

Meanwhile, it is recommended that the aggrieved party is consulted and be informed of the course of action being taken, and when a result may be expected. In addition, the feedback mechanism should be in effect as part of the GRM process.

Moreover, reporting of the complaints to the PIU should be done on a monthly basis except for urgent cases. The designated person at each level should report to the PIU on the number and subject of new complaints received, and the status of the already existing complaints, if any. The report should also inform the PIU of complaints that could not be resolved at the lower levels and are being elevated to the PIU Director's attention. The PIU aggregates information received into a status report each quarter, indicating the number and subject of complaints. The quarterly status report also provides up-to-date information on the number and subject of complaints that have been resolved, and the manner in which they have been resolved. This information will be shared with the Bank.

The Complaints Register form (refer to Annex 4) includes the following:

- i) Details and nature of the complaint;
- ii) The complainant name and their contact details (Optional in case the complainant wishes to remain anonymous);
- iii) Date;
- iv) Length of time needed to close the complaint case;
- v) Corrective actions taken in response to the complaint.

The GRM does not exclude the formal legal process of the national law. If a grievance remains unresolved following application of the project GRM process, the affected person can initiate legal

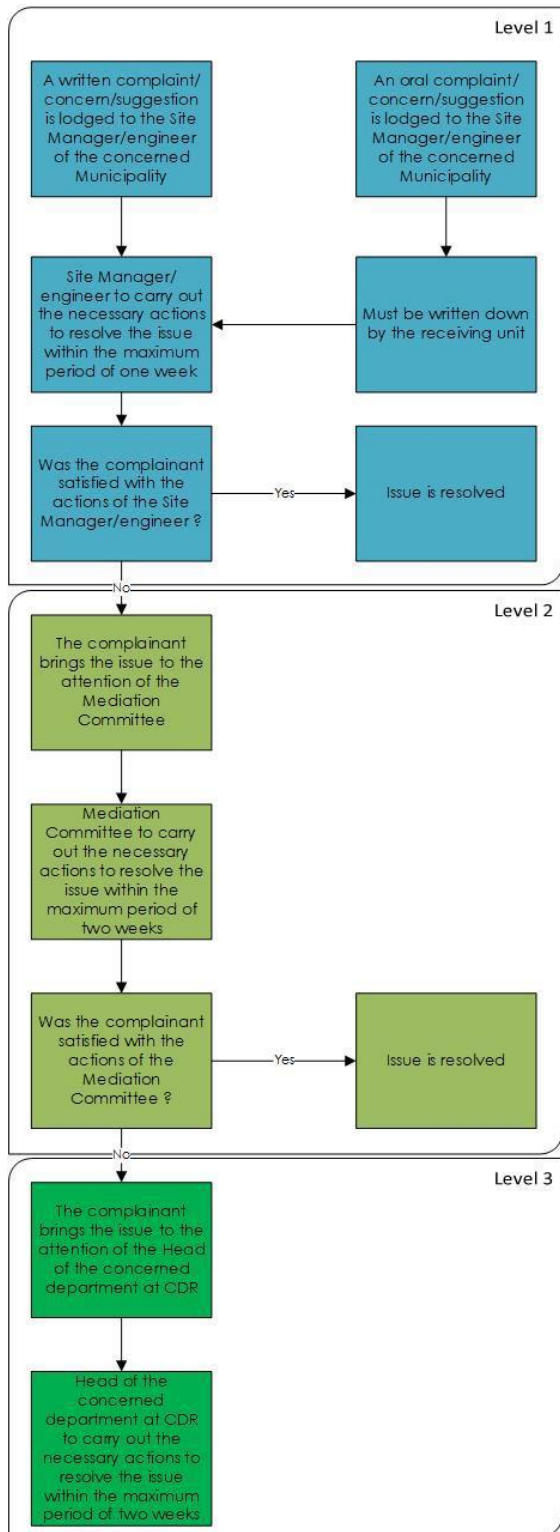
proceedings in accordance with national law and may have recourse to the Appeals Court as warranted.

Figure 8-1 (overleaf) presents a detailed flowchart describing the process of grievance starting from reception of grievance to implementation of corrective measures.

### **8.2.2 GRM for Workers**

A GRM for internal employees, namely the laborers onsite are also necessary. It aims to allow laborers to report any wrongdoings in their favor or important concerns they might have. This internal GRM is similar in nature to the one previously discussed (in terms of accessibility, reporting means, etc...). The only main difference is the contact people for each level. In this context, the first level involves reporting to the health and safety officer of the contractor and has a duration of one week. The second level involves reporting to the PIU Director and should be resolved within one week. It also follows the Complaints Register form (refer to Annex 4).

**Figure 8-1: Grievance Mechanism Process**



Source: CDR, 2018

## 9. CONCLUSION

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After evaluating the potential negative and positive impacts that might arise from the proposed project during both phases (rehabilitation and operation), it was concluded that most of the negative impacts will occur during the rehabilitation phase. These impacts are mainly related to the disruption of nearby residents from the rehabilitation activities along with some impacts on the surrounding environment such as deterioration of soil and water quality if the generated liquid waste and solid waste were not managed properly. In addition to the negative impact on the air quality that might arise as a result of rehabilitation activities especially where new pavement is proposed for the roads.

On the other hand, job opportunities will be created to the local community during the rehabilitation phase. It is worth to mention that these impacts are short in term and will diminish as soon as the project is completed. As for the operational phase, the assessed socioeconomic impacts were mostly positive in nature in terms of traffic and road safety and livelihood improvement within the project area. However, on the long term the proposed project will contribute to increasing vehicular pollutant levels (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>) in the area as well as traffic related noise causing public health problems and other impacts on the environment.

However, the negative environmental impacts that might arise from the rehabilitation of the proposed roads in Rachaya Caza can be minimized and even eliminated through proper management and mitigation practices. The proponents of the proposed project are committed to putting in place several measures to mitigate the negative environmental and social impacts associated with the rehabilitation and operation of the proposed project. It is recommended that in addition to this commitment, the proponents shall focus on implementing the measures stated in the ESMP as well as abiding with all relevant national and international policies, standards and regulations.

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## ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC COMPONENTS ALONG THE ROADS

Road Code	Caza	Name	Natural Environment (Trees, land use, surface water ...)	Infrastructure (Lighting, Phone/Electricity lines, culverts, water canals, ...)	Socio-Economic (Shops, Residential areas, traffic, ...)
ROAD 1	Rachaya	Dahr el Ahmar – Kawkaba – to Rachaya Hasbaya Intersection	<p>S300: Areas with very low vegetation cover (mainly grass) on either road sides</p> <p>S640: Pine, olive and fruit trees, some grape vines</p> <p>S800: Pine trees, olive trees, natural grass lands</p> <p>S1000: Natural area (grass), some cypress trees</p> <p>S1450: Pine trees</p> <p>S3500: land with shrubs on the right,</p> <p>S3700: pine, oak and olive trees</p> <p>S4450: Pine trees</p>	<p>S0: Road with cracks</p> <p>S300: Telecom</p> <p>S800: Road with cracks, culvert</p> <p>S1450: Lightening</p> <p>S2100: Metal road fence on the left, electricity lines and lightening</p> <p>S2500: Speed limit sign</p> <p>S2650: concrete protective walls on either road sides</p> <p>S2675: culvert</p> <p>S3000: Speed limit signage</p> <p>S3500: Retaining wall on the right, road signage</p> <p>S3850: Culvert</p> <p>S4030-S4050: Cracks</p> <p>S4750: Retaining walls on either road sides</p> <p>S4800: Photovoltaic Lightening</p>	<p>S0: Medco Gas Station on the right</p> <p>S640: Minimarket</p> <p>S800: Residential buildings, hazard car park lot, minimarket and shops</p> <p>S1000: shops and minimarkets, residential area</p> <p>S1450: snack, gas station on the left</p> <p>S2200: Lilia Pharmacy</p> <p>S2500: Newly constructed buildings, shops</p> <p>S2675-S3500: Newly constructed buildings</p> <p>S3700: Buildings under construction</p> <p>S4050: Newly constructed buildings</p> <p>S4450: shops</p> <p>S4800: shops, residential</p>
ROAD 2	Rachaya	Rafid – Bire – to Rachaya Hasbaiya Intersection	<p>S0: agricultural area, pine trees</p> <p>S500: agricultural area, pine trees</p> <p>S700: agricultural area, pine trees</p> <p>S1100: agricultural area, pine trees, different green trees</p> <p>S1350: agricultural area, different green trees</p> <p>S1650: agricultural area, pine trees, different green trees</p> <p>S2500: scattered green trees</p> <p>S2600: scattered green trees</p> <p>S2900: agricultural area, pine trees, different green trees</p> <p>S3400: agricultural area, pine trees, different green trees</p> <p>S3700: agricultural area, pine trees</p>	<p>Road signs and waste bins at some stations</p>	<p>S0: some residential buildings (2-3 stories)</p> <p>S700: some residential buildings (2-3 stories)</p> <p>S1100: some residential buildings (2-3 stories)</p> <p>S1350: very few residential buildings (2-3 stories)</p> <p>S2500: several residential buildings (2-3 stories), Bire Town Hall next to the road</p> <p>S2600: several residential buildings (2-3 stories)</p> <p>S3400: a couple of scattered residential buildings</p> <p>S3700: a couple of scattered residential buildings</p> <p>S4200: Al Rafid Elementary Public School</p> <p>S5000: Mosque Khalid ben Al Walid, a couple of scattered residential buildings</p>



Road Code	Caza	Name	Natural Environment (Trees, land use, surface water ...)	Infrastructure (Lighting, Phone/Electricity lines, culverts, water canals, ...)	Socio-Economic (Shops, Residential areas, traffic, ...)
			S4400: agricultural area, pine trees, scattered green trees S5000: agricultural area, pine trees		
ROAD 4	Rachaya	Kawkaba – Mhaydthe (section 1)	S0: Cypress trees, pine trees inside residencies, walnut tree right S100: Cypress trees right and left S200: Cypress trees S300: olive trees left and right S400: Fruit trees in private lands left, cypress right S500: private cultivated trees left, pine trees right, ornamental trees left, palm tree right, oak tree left, cypress right S600: private planted trees left S700: cypress tree left, pine trees left, bushes on the left S800: fig trees left, ornamental trees right and left, valley to the right S900 -1000: bushes on the left, oak bushes S1000: right low vegetation cover area S1200: fig trees left, fruit orchards outside road delimitation lower than road S1300: bushes right, small cliff left S1400: Cypress trees S1700: Pomegranate trees on the right and left S1800: Pine tree, olive trees left S1900: Oak tree and bushes on the left, fig tree on the left, olive trees on the left and right, willow on the right, pine left S2200: pine trees left and right, fig trees left S2300: cypress and pine trees on the left, bushes on the right, fig trees on the left, cultivated lands on the left S2400: Fig trees right and left S2500: Pine trees left, fig trees right and left, olives left, walnut tree left, bushes right and left, private cultivated land right and left S2600: fig trees right, pine trees left, bushes left, oak trees left S2700: right private cultivated lands of olive and fruit trees, left low vegetation cover land, Populus tree	S0: lightening and electricity poles, waste bins right, waste bin left and right S100: waste bin left S200: waste bins, solar panel for lightening infrastructure S400: waste bins left S700: waste bins S900: water containers right S1000: solar panel for lightening infrastructure S1300: Retaining wall left S1400-1500: Wall on the right S1900: water canal on the right S2200: wall on the right S2600: waste bin left S2800: left solar panel for lightening S5800 – S6200: photovoltaic for lightening left, steep slope up	S0: Residential (villas) S400: residential S700: Al Rawafid School sign to the left S900: sparsely populated S1500: villa on the left S1700: Residential S1900: Drinking water source on the right S2500: Few residential left S3300: house on the left S3800: Almond crusher right S4200: One house left S4800: two houses on the right, one on the left S6300: Residential (houses directly on road sides)

Road Code	Caza	Name	Natural Environment (Trees, land use, surface water ...)	Infrastructure (Lighting, Phone/Electricity lines, culverts, water canals, ...)	Socio-Economic (Shops, Residential areas, traffic, ...)
			<p>S2900: Olive groves on the left, fig trees on the left, pomegranate tree on the right, olive groves right and left</p> <p>S3000: Pine trees left , olive groves left, oak trees right and bushes</p> <p>S3100: pine trees on the right, left land with low vegetation cover, right fruit groves private (apple)</p> <p>S3300: olive on the left</p> <p>S3400: pine trees left, fruit groves left, land with low vegetation cover on the right</p> <p>S3600: cypress left, fruit trees left, crops right, pine trees left, some vines on the right, land low vegetation cover left</p> <p>S3900: Some bushes on the left, low vegetation cover land right and left</p> <p>S4000 – S4200: low vegetation cover land right and left</p> <p>S4200: fruit groves right and left</p> <p>S4400: Vineyards right and left</p> <p>S4600: Vineyards right, fruit trees groves left</p> <p>S5000: Fig trees on the left, pine left, fruit groves right</p> <p>S5100: oak left, groves right and left</p> <p>S5200: land with low vegetation cover left, vineyards right, pine trees</p> <p>S5300: vineyards right</p> <p>S5500: Crops left, low vegetation cover right</p> <p>S5600 – S5800: bushes right and left, low vegetation cover land right and left</p> <p>S5800: Oak tree right, fruit tree pear right</p> <p>S5800: oak right, low vegetation cover land right and left, some bushes right and left</p> <p>S6200: Oak on the left</p> <p>S6300: Cypress left</p>		

## ANNEX 2: CODE OF CONDUCT

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### 1. Background

The purpose of these *Codes of Conduct and Action Plan to Prevent Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Child Abuse/Exploitation (CAE)* is to introduce a set of key definitions, core Codes of Conduct and guidelines that establish mechanisms for reporting, addressing, monitoring and sanctioning GBV and CAE within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities.

The Codes of Conduct aim to prevent and/or mitigate the risks of GBV and CAE within the context of Roads and Employment Project for the Government of Lebanon to be funded under the World Bank financed Roads and Employment Project (REP). These Codes of Conduct are to be adopted by the civil works contractors, as well as supervision consultants.

Mutual respect and fair treatment by all parties, that include an understanding on the impact their presence has on the communities living in the areas targeted by the project, are deemed of utmost importance to create a respectful, pleasant and productive work environment. This will help prevent issues with GBV and CAE, thereby guaranteeing a safe environment to work in and around. The Codes also present clear guidelines for sanctions of staff should they be warranted. By ensuring that the project's staff respects the project environment and its communities, a successful attainment of the project objectives will be achieved.

### 2. Definitions

The following definitions apply:

- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)** – is defined as any conduct, comment, gesture, or contact perpetrated by an individual (the perpetrator) on the work site or in its surroundings, or in any place that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to another individual (the survivor) without his/her consent, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty.
- **Child Abuse and Exploitation (CAE)**-is defined as physical, sexual or psychological harm of minor children (i.e. under the age of 18) including using for profit, labor, sexual gratification, or some other personal or financial advantage. This also includes other activities such as using computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any mediums
- **Child Protection (CP)** - An activity or initiative designed to protect children from any form of harm, particularly arising from CAE.
- **Child**-is used interchangeably with the term 'minor' and, in accordance with the United Nations United Nations Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, refers to a person under the age of 18
- **Grooming** – is defined as behaviors that make it easier for a perpetrator to procure a child for sexual activity. For example, an offender might build a relationship of trust with

the child, and then seek to sexualize that relationship (for example by encouraging romantic feelings or exposing the child to sexual concepts through pornography).

- **Online Grooming**-is the act of sending an electronic message with indecent content to a recipient who the sender believes to be a minor, with the intention of procuring the recipient to engage in or submit to sexual activity with another person, including but not necessarily the sender. For further details, refer to the *Criminal Code Act 1995*, Division 474 (telecommunications offences, subdivision C).
- **Survivor/Survivors**- is defined as the person(s) adversely affected by GBV or CAE. Women, men and children can be survivors of GBV; children of CAE.
- **Perpetrator**-is defined as the person(s) who commit(s) or threaten(s) to commit an act or acts of GBV or CAE.
- **Work site**-is defined its the area in which Roads Rehabilitation works are being conducted, as part of interventions planned under the World-Bank-funded Roads and Employment Project (REP).
- **Work site surroundings**-are defined as the 'Project Area of Influence' which are any area, urban or rural, directly affected by the project, or located within the distance of three kilometers radius from the work site and/or worker's camps, including all human settlements found on it.
- **Consent** – is defined as the informed choice underlying an individual's free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained through the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. Any use of a threat to withhold a benefit, or of a promise to provide a benefit, or actual provision of that benefit (monetary and non-monetary), aimed at obtaining an individual's agreement to do something, constitutes an abuse of power; any agreement obtained in presence of an abuse of power shall be considered non-consensual. In accordance with the United Nations, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even in the event that national legislation of the country into which the code of conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.
- **Contractor** – is defined as any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to conduct Roads Rehabilitation works in the context of the Roads and Employment Project (REP) and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work.
- **Consultant** – is defined as any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to provide consulting services in the context of the REP, and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work.
- **Manager**-is defined as any individual offering labor to the contractor or consultant, on or off the work site, under a formal employment contract and in exchange for a salary, with responsibility to control or direct the activities of a contractor's team, unit, division or similar, and to supervise and manage a pre-defined number of employees.

- **Employee-** is defined as any individual offering labor to the contractor or consultant on or off the work site, under a formal or informal employment contract or arrangement, typically but not necessarily in exchange for a salary (e.g. including unpaid interns and volunteers), with no responsibility to manage or supervise other employees.
- **Grievance Response Mechanism (GRM)** - the process established by the REP project to receive and address complaints.
- **Standard Reporting Procedure** – is defined as the prescribed procedure to be followed when reporting cases of GBV or CAE.
- **Accountability Measures-** is defined as the measures put in place to ensure the confidentiality of survivors and to hold contractors, consultants and the client responsible for instituting a fair system of addressing cases of GBV and CAE.
- **Response Protocol** – is defined as the mechanisms set in place to respond to cases of GBV and CAE.
- **GBV and CAE Compliance Team:** A team established by the Contractor and/or Consultant to address GBV and CAE issues with the work force.

### 3. Codes of Conduct

This chapter presents three Codes of Conduct for use:

- **Company Code of Conduct:** Commits the company to addressing GBV and CAE issues;
- **Manager's Code of Conduct:** Commits managers to implementing the Company Code of Conduct, as well as those signed by individuals; and,
- **Individual Code of Conduct:** Code of Conduct for each individual working on REP.

#### **Company Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse/Exploitation Code of Conduct**

Contractors and consultants are obliged to create and maintain an environment which prevents gender based violence (GBV) and child abuse/exploitation (CAE) issues, and where the unacceptability of GBV and actions against children are clearly communicated to all those engaged on the project. In order to prevent GBV and CAE, the following core principles and minimum standards of behavior will apply to all employees without exception:

1. GBV or CAE constitutes acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties and/or termination of employment. All forms of GBV and CAE including grooming are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or CAE will be pursued.

2. Treat women and children (persons under the age of 18) with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

3. Do not use language or behavior towards women or children that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
4. Sexual activity with children under 18-including through digital media-is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defense.
5. Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior is prohibited.
6. Sexual interactions between contractor's and consultant's employees at any level and member of the communities surrounding the work place that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act are prohibited (see definition of consent above). This includes relationships involving the withholding, promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or nonmonetary) to community members in exchange for sex- such sexual activity is considered "nonconsensual" within the scope of this Code.
7. Where an employee develops concerns or suspicions regarding acts of GBV or CAE by a fellow worker, whether in the same contracting firm or not, he or she must report such concerns in accordance with Standard Reporting Procedures.
8. All employees are required to attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.
9. All employees must attend a mandatory training course once a month for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the institutional GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.
10. All employees will be required to sign an individual Code of Conduct confirming their agreement to support GBV and CAE activities.

## Company Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse/Exploitation Code of Conduct

Contractors and consultants are obliged to create and maintain an environment which prevents gender based violence (GBV) and child abuse/exploitation (CAE) issues, and where the unacceptability of GBV and actions against children are clearly communicated to all those engaged on the project. In order to prevent GBV and CAE, the following core principles and minimum standards of behavior will apply to all employees without exception:

1. GBV or CAE constitutes acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties and/or termination of employment. All forms of GBV and CAE including grooming are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or CAE will be pursued.
2. Treat women and children (persons under the age of 18) with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
3. Do not use language or behavior towards women or children that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
4. Sexual activity with children under 18—including through digital media—is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defense.
5. Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior is prohibited.
6. Sexual interactions between contractor's and consultant's employees at any level and member of the communities surrounding the work place that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act are prohibited (see definition of consent above). This includes relationships involving the withholding, promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex – such sexual activity is considered “non-consensual” within the scope of this Code.
7. Where an employee develops concerns or suspicions regarding acts of GBV or CAE by a fellow worker, whether in the same contracting firm or not, he or she must report such concerns in accordance with Standard Reporting Procedures.
8. All employees are required to attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.
9. All employees must attend a mandatory training course once a month for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the institutional GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.
10. All employees will be required to sign an individual Code of Conduct confirming their agreement to support GBV and CAE activities.

*I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.*

FOR THE COMPANY

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Manager's Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Code of Conduct

Managers at all levels play an important role in creating and maintaining an environment which prevents GBV and prevents CAE. They need to support and promote the implementation of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct. To that end, they must adhere to the Manager's Codes of Conduct. This commits them to support and developing systems which maintain a GBV-free and child safe work environment. These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

### 1. Mobilization

1. Establish a GBV and CAE Compliance Team (GCCT) from the contractor's and consultant's staff to write an Action Plan that will implement the GBV and CAE Codes of Conduct.
2. The Action Plan shall, as a minimum, include the
  - a. **Standard Reporting Procedure** to report GBV and CAE issues through the project Grievance Response Mechanism (GRM);
  - b. **Accountability Measures** which will be taken against perpetrators; and,
  - c. **Response Protocol** applicable to GBV survivors/survivors and perpetrators.
3. Coordinate and monitor the development of the Action Plan and submit for review to the CDR and the PIU safeguards specialist, as well as the World Bank prior to mobilization.
4. Update the Action Plan to reflect feedback and ensure the Action Plan is carried out in its entirety.
5. Provide appropriate resources and training opportunities for capacity building so members of the GCCT feel confident in performing their duties. Participation in the GCCT will be recognized in employee's scope of work and performance evaluations.
6. Ensure that contractor, consultant and client staff are familiar with the REP GRM and that they can use it to anonymously report concerns over GPV and CAE (See Section 4.2 in the Action Plan).
7. Hold quarterly update meetings with the GCCT to discuss ways to strengthen resources and GBV and CAE support for employees and community members.

### 2. Training

1. All managers are required to attend an induction manager training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure that they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in upholding the GBV and CAE Codes of Conduct. This training will be separate from the induction training course required of all employees and will provide managers with the necessary understanding and technical support needed to begin to develop the Action Plan for addressing GBV and CAE issues.
2. Provide time during work hours to ensure that direct reports attend the mandatory REP facilitated induction GBV and CAE training required of all employees prior to commencing work on site.
3. Ensure that direct reports attend the monthly mandatory training course required of all employees to combat increased risk of GBV and CAE during civil works.
4. Managers are required to attend and assist with the REP facilitated monthly training courses for all employees. Managers will be required to introduce the trainings and announce the self-evaluations.
5. Collect satisfaction surveys to evaluate training experiences and provide advice on improving the effectiveness of training.

### 3. Prevention

1. All managers and employees shall receive a clear written statement of the company's requirements with regards to preventing GBV and CAE in addition to the training.



2. Managers must verbally and in writing explain the company and individual codes of conduct to all direct reports.
3. All managers and employees are to sign the individual 'Code of Conduct for GBV and CAE', including acknowledgment that they have read and agree with the code of conduct.
4. To ensure maximum effectiveness of the Codes of Conduct, managers are required to prominently display the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct in clear view in public areas of the work space. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas, health clinics.
5. All posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct should be translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas (ex. Arabic, French, English).
6. Managers will encourage employees to notify the GRM of any acts of threats or violence to women or children they have witnessed or received, or have been told that another person has witnessed or received, or any breaches of this code of conduct.
7. Managers should also promote internal sensitization initiatives (e.g. workshops, campaigns, on-site demonstrations etc.) throughout the entire duration of their appointment in collaboration with the GCCT and in accordance to the Action Plan.
8. Managers must provide support and resources to the GCCT to create and disseminate the internal sensitization initiatives through the Awareness-raising strategy under the Action Plan.

#### 4. Response

1. Managers will be required to provide input, final decisions and sign off on the **Standard Reporting Procedures** and **Response Protocol** developed by the GCCT as part of the Action Plan.
2. Once signed off, managers will uphold the **Accountability Measures** set forth in the Action Plan to maintain the confidentiality of all employees who report or (allegedly) perpetrate incidences of GBV and CAE (unless a breach of confidentiality is required to protect persons or property from serious harm or where required by law).
3. If a manager develops concerns or suspicions regarding any form of GBV or CAE by one of his/her direct reports, or by an employee working for another contractor on the same work site, s/he shall immediately refer the case to the competent authorities (Police) and, at the same time, report the case to the GRM and the GCCT for internal processing according to the established reporting and accountability measures. Always respecting the survivor's choices if a survivor has been identified.
4. Once a sanction has been determined, the relevant manager(s) is/are expected to be personally responsible for ensuring that the measure is effectively enforced, within a maximum timeframe of 14 days from the date on which the decision was made.
5. Managers failing to comply with such provision can be in turn subject to disciplinary measures, to be determined and enacted by the company's CEO, Managing Director or equivalent highest-ranking manager. Those measures may include:
  - a. Informal warning
  - b. Formal warning
  - c. Additional Training
  - d. Loss of up to one week's salary.
  - e. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
  - f. Termination of employment.
6. Ultimately, failure to effectively respond to GBV and CAE cases on the work site by the contractor's managers or CEO may provide grounds for legal actions by authorities.

*I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.*

**FOR THE EMPLOYER**

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEX 3: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE HEARING

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**Roads and Employment Project  
Public Hearing Session  
ESMP for the rehabilitation of Selected Roads in  
Rachaya and Hasbaya Caza**

**Location:** The Union of Hasbaya Municipalities

**Date & Time:** 09/01/2020 from 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm

**Attendees:** 27 People including 7 women (List below)

**Proceedings:**

### 1. Welcome Remarks

The public hearing opened with a word from ACE representative who introduced the overall project and its objectives and relevant organizations including CDR and the World Bank.

### 2. Presentation

The Environmental Expert from ACE provided a detailed description of the roads and proposed rehabilitation works, purpose of the hearing, EIA process, World Bank requirements, and listed the potential environmental issues associated with construction and operation of the project.

### 3. Discussion

The floor was then opened for discussion and questions. The main issues that were raised are as follows:

- Another participant asked about the possibility of road widening and if the project includes the construction of retaining walls. The CDR representative and the consultant responded to the road widening comment by saying that the project will not cover the widening of the road except for special safety conditions. The consultant also ensured that land acquisition will not be considered in this project as it is a long procedure and require different documents and there is no available budget for this. Moreover, as for the construction of retaining walls, the consultant claimed that the project will include the rehabilitation of the existing walls only.
- An attendee claimed that the rehabilitation of road Daher El Ahmar - Kawkaba does not include the roads of the village Daher El Ahmar but only its roundabout. The CDR answered that there was a fault in the road name and this will be corrected. In addition, the man has told the consultant that this is an important road and it is used by 6,000 people daily and possesses many universities and schools. He added that the choice of the roads as well as the studies were performed without consulting any municipality but CDR responded that the choice of the roads was been determined based on financial and technical criteria and the project was approved by the COM. Another attendee requested the rehabilitation of additional 500 to 600 meters to Kfarmeshki – Kawkaba road as this part is not included in the project. CDR representative responded by saying that the roads were already selected based on technical and financial criteria but has noted the concerns.
- Different concerns were raised about the specifications of the contractor. The attendees claimed that these specifications should be followed adequately by the contractor. Moreover, they were noting that CDR and the Consultant must stress on the contractor to hire local workers. However,

the Consultant emphasizes that clear communication and transparency is needed throughout the project implementation with widely disseminated GRM in place and awareness of GBV and mitigation measures

- The Head of Hasbaya's municipality showed concerns about the project conflicting with Hasbaya's ongoing sewer project. However, the CDR claimed that they will take into consideration this comment and make sure none of the municipality's works are performed at the same time.

#### **4. Women's Session**

Following the main discussion, a separate session was held with the female participants (7 women). The purpose of the session was to obtain women's feedback on the project and focus on their concerns and suggestions. The main issues raised during this session are as follows:

- All the women claimed that it is essential that the period of the rehabilitation works does not take a long time.
- One woman suggested the installation of rain shelters along the roads.
- All woman claimed that roads should be adequately equipped with lightening as many cliffs exist at the road sides especially in Kfeir village. Moreover, they complained about the road bumps that are inducing car accidents especially that the movement of motorcycles in this region is frequent. They insisted about the importance of road safety.
- None of the women expressed any concerns about restriction of movement during the construction works due to the influx of workers to the area. However, the women claimed that they will definitely cooperate with them.
- One woman mentioned that the roads that pass between the agriculture areas don't have retaining walls and that car could fall at the sides.
- One woman suggested that the sharp curves should be widened and equipped with safety mirrors.
- A woman mentioned that the road Hasbaya, Mimes and Kfeir has electricity poles that are within the road wideness and claimed that this is very dangerous.
- Another woman added that the caza of Hasbaya has been neglected by the government. However, the region is very popular and visited during summer. She added that it has many recreational sites and restaurants and that it has encompassed last summer the Hasbaya festival.
- A woman suggested that the unpaved roads that are present between the Hasbani orchards have to be paved.
- In addition, different suggestions were proposed by the women such as the construction of pavements, the development of the transportation sector along the rehabilitated roads, the development of awareness publications along the roads about various topics and the installation of tap water sources along the roads.
- All women agreed to the fact that all the rehabilitation funds provided by the World Bank should be provided to the trusted sources such as the municipalities because there are a multitude of organizations that have used to exploit these funds.

Photographic documentation of the public hearing can be found on the following pages.













List of Attendees

جلسة مشاركة عامة - الحضور  
PUBLIC HEARING - ATTENDANCE SHEET  
مشروع الطرق والعمالة في لبنان  
3.7 - Rachaya-Hasbaya

Date: 9-Jan-20

الاسم Name	المؤسسة Institution	البلدة Town	الصفة Position	الهاتف Telephone	الامضاء Signature
ليلى ابوتراش	اغاد بلديات الكاصبي	حاصبيا	مستشارة مكتبه الهندسة الطوبوغرافية	03/821104	[Signature]
جلا سائق	داشغاد بلديات الحاصبياني	حاصبيا	سكرتيرة بلدية	7/825650	[Signature]
سليم الصنبر	لواء بلديات الكاصبي	حاصبيا	رئيس الإقصاد	03/656473	[Signature]
صالح ابو منصور	اغاد بلديات جبل الشيخ	حاصبيا	رئيس ابرقار	70 956558	[Signature]
فيل الكعري	تأقنابية قنار راشيا	راشيا العادي	قائمقام راشيا	03/923583	[Signature]
نوريس بلعازم	بلدية المزارع القريه	الخلدات	رئيس بلدية المزارع	03/788605	[Signature]
وليد ارضناز	بلدية الكفر	الكفر	رئيس بلدية الكفر	03/975117	[Signature]
مبارك البروي	بلدية الكفر	الكفر	مقرر بلدية	05837030	[Signature]
محمد أحمد هري	رشم الادب	بلدية البرية	مقره اهل	7/1116097	[Signature]
نادر انيس جمال	بلدية الخبيزة	الخبيزة	مؤقتة شيخ بلدي	03/281599	[Signature]
زياد جمال	بلدية الخبيزة	الخبيزة	عمد بلدية	4/10000	[Signature]
عادل ابو قريش	بلدية كوكبا	كوكبا	نائب رئيس بلدية	03/97654	[Signature]
محمد صفتان	بلدية كوكبا	كوكبا	رئيس بلدية كوكبا	7/114798	[Signature]
نضوى السويدي	بلدية الهيدون	الهيدون	لجنة اطفال	03/280999	[Signature]
محمد الخطيب	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	لجنة المشغولين	7/111717	[Signature]
امر عقان	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	رئيس بلدية	03628834	[Signature]
شاهين حيدر	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	رئيس بلدية	12/20000	[Signature]
كمال السطحي	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	رئيس بلدية	03248356	[Signature]
طوفان ايمن	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	نائب رئيس	03897468	[Signature]
فخرتو سالم	بلدية الرضيد	الرضيد	رئيس اناطل بلدي	70/398-111	[Signature]
كازم الخطيب	بلدية حاصبيا	حاصبيا	رئيس	031748962	[Signature]
فيسل احمر	بلدية حاصبيا	حاصبيا	رئيس بلدية حاصبيا	03/343018	[Signature]

جلسة مشاركة عامة - الحضور  
PUBLIC HEARING - ATTENDANCE SHEET  
مشروع الطرق والعمالة في لبنان  
3.7 - Rachaya-Hasbaya

Date: 9-Jan-20

الاسم Name	المؤسسة Institution	البلدة Town	الصفة Position	الهاتف Telephone	الامضاء Signature
محمد ابراهيم	CDR	حاصبيا	PJ coordinator	03/549631	[Signature]
دنيا بوزج	فنتا	حاصبيا	مختار ابراهيمي	03/880757	[Signature]
هدية ابو حلي	فنتا	حاصبيا	coordinator Together we change	70/680661	[Signature]
دانا عبد الرحمن	فنتا	حاصبيا	رئيسة المجلس البلدي	71 45 32 32	[Signature]
سحر البرقي	جمعية القادش	الخلدات	عمد لجنة عامة	71/490988	[Signature]
د. مصطفى سبتو	المعهد القادش	حاصبيا	رئيسة اللجنة	03/208967	[Signature]
جوانا زغبين	ACE	حاصبيا	Environmental Researcher	71/060524	[Signature]
كاس احمد	ACE	حاصبيا	ACE project coordinator	03/702215	[Signature]
مزارع انجوري	ACE	حاصبيا	Engineer	71/71 36 28	[Signature]

## Presentation during Public Hearing



**مشروع الطرق والعمالة  
في لبنان**



**خطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية**

**LOT 3**

**3.7 - قضائي راشيا و حاصبيا**

جلسة مشاركة العامة

09/01/2020  
والثاء - حاصبيا




**نقاط حوار الجلسة**

- مقدمة
- اهداف اللقاء
- الجهات المعنية بالمشروع
- مراحل اعداد الخطة البيئية والاجتماعية
- وصف المشروع وابرز مكوناته
- الازار البيئية والاجتماعية الايجابية المتحصلة للمشروع
- الازار البيئية والاجتماعية السلبية المتحصلة للمشروع
- اسئلة ومناقشة عامة




**مقدمة**

- تتمتع شبكة الطرق في لبنان بنطاق وتغطية كافيين بشكل عام
- لكن نسبة كبيرة من تلك الطرق في حالة سيئة وهو الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى إعاقة التنمية المحلية والاقتصادية، خاصة في المناطق الريفية التي تفتقر فيها حالة شبكة الطرق أدنى مستوى من حالة الطرقات على المستوى الوطني ككل




**مقدمة**

- يخطط مجلس الإنعاش والإعمار لتنفيذ مشروع الطرق والعمالة في لبنان عبر تمويل من البنك الدولي
- يشمل المشروع أعمال تاهيل عدة طرق في بلدات من كافة الأضوية اللبنانية
- يهدف هذا المشروع إلى تحسين كفاءة قطاع الطرق من خلال تحديد أولويات أعمال الطرق وتحسين تقنيات إدارة شبكة الطرق والسكّنة العامة



**1. أهداف اللقاء**

- اعتمد الرأي العام بالمشروع لإيلاء ملاحظتهم وفقاً لسياسة ضمانات البنك الدولي (سياسة تشغيلية رقم 4.01)
- عرض لأهم الازار البيئية والاجتماعية والتدابير التخفيفية المرتبطة بتنفيذ المشروع
- مشاركة الحضور بمناقشة القضايا المطروحة وطرحهم لتضديا جديدة لم تُذكر
- مناقشة خطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية للمشروع



**2. الجهات المعنية بالمشروع**

الجهة	الصلة
البنك الدولي	ممول المشروع
مجلس الإنعاش والإعمار	إدارة وتنفيذ
المكتب الهندسي الإستشاري ACE	إستشاري هندسي و بيئي



### 3. مراحل إعداد الخطة البيئية والاجتماعية



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### 4. وصف المشروع

4.1 الطرق التي سيتم إنشاؤها في قضاء راشيا

- ضهر الأحمر - كوكبا - حتى مفرق راشيا حاصبيا (Road 1)
- الرافد - البيرة حتى طريق راشيا المصنع (Road 2)
- كوكبا - محبنة (قسم 1) (Road 4)

مجموع طول الطرق الممتورة أعلاه: 15.2 كيلومتر

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### 4. وصف المشروع

4.1 الطرق التي سيتم إنشاؤها في قضاء حاصبيا

- الكفير - ميسس - حاصبيا (Road 1)
- خلوات البيضاء - حاصبيا (Road 3)

مجموع طول الطرق الممتورة أعلاه: 18.7 كيلومتر

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4.2 موقع المشروع في قضاء راشيا و حاصبيا



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4.3 الطرق المقترحة لتأمين راشيا و حاصبيا



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ضهر الأحمر - كوكبا - حتى مفرق راشيا حاصبيا



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4.4 صور لعدة مواقع ضمن المشروع في قسطن راقيا و حاكيا



Rachaya Road 1 – Sta 2+500



4.4 صور لعدة مواقع ضمن المشروع في قسطن راقيا و حاكيا



Hasbaya Road 1 – Sta 0+100



4.4 صور لعدة مواقع ضمن المشروع في قسطن راقيا و حاكيا



Hasbaya Road 3 – Sta 0+350



4.4 صور لعدة مواقع ضمن المشروع في قسطن راقيا و حاكيا



Hasbaya Road 3 – Sta 0+200



4.4 صور لعدة مواقع ضمن المشروع في قسطن راقيا و حاكيا



Hasbaya Road 3 – Sta 0+600



## 5. ماذا يتضمن المشروع خلال مرحلة التنفيذ؟

بناء على دراسات الهندسة، إن أعمال القامع المقترحة على مرحلة التنفيذ تضم التالي حسب التسليمات الفنية والمالية المتكاملة:

- تأمين/تأهيل الطبقات الإسفلتية والاساس
- تأمين/تأهيل إشارات سير و تخطيط الطرقات
- تأمين/تأهيل جدران دعم إستنادية
- تأمين/تأهيل حواجز سلامة جانبية



### 6. الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية الإيجابية للمشروع

- خلق فرص عمل لإياد المنطقة والمساهمة في التنمية الاقتصادية المحلية
- المحافظة على الصحة العامة في القرى من خلال خلق حواجز السير والاصحافات
- تصنيع الفرغات المحلية من خلال بيع المواد الخام والآلات والقطع
- ازدهار التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المناطق الريفية
- التقليل من طوث الهواء والغبار



### 5. ماذا يتضمن المشروع خلال مرحلة التنفيذ؟

بناءً على الدراسات الهندسية، إن أعمال التأهيل المقترحة خلال مرحلة التنفيذ تضم التالي حسب المتطلبات الفنية والسلامة العامة:

- تأمين/تأهيل آتية، عيارات لتصريف مياه الأمطار
- تأهيل شبكات إنارة
- تأهيل أرصفة



### 7. الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية السلبية المحتملة للمشروع خلال مرحلة التنفيذ

الآثار السلبية	التدابير
حركة الآليات والسيارات	زيادة اضلاع حواجز السير
انبعاثات الغبار وزيادة نسبة التلوث	حواجز على المسالك المائية ومعالجة المسالك
<b>تدابير تصحيحية</b>	
	إدارة حركة المرور أثناء تنفيذ المشروع وتأمين موقفك لهذا الغاية
	التأكد من أن الإشارات التحذيرية وإضاءة الإسفلة شامعة وسجوية في الاسفل المعلقة وخاصة قرب المدارس والمستشفيات والمناطق التجارية
	حصر اضلاع القطار خلال فترة البناء



### 7. الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية السلبية المحتملة للمشروع خلال مرحلة التنفيذ

الآثار السلبية	التدابير
اضلاع بناء لإصلاح بطاري مياه الأمطار	أشجار على الجهة الشمالية
قطع الأشجار والنباتات	حواجز على التلويح الهوائي
التلوث من التلويح من التلويح السلبية	تلوث التربة والمياه
اضلاع لملحة حواجز تصريف	تلوث التربة والمياه
<b>تدابير تصحيحية</b>	
	التلوث من التلويح من التلويح السلبية التلويح عن اضلاع القطار
	معالجة ملحة الآليات خلال توريح حواجز التصريف



### أسئلة ومناقشة علمية

بمكاتب إياد رايك:

عبر التواصل مع:  
السابق الهندسي الإنشائي  
هاتف: 014497250  
فاكس: 014497550

بريد الإلكتروني: [ace@ace-rl.com](mailto:ace@ace-rl.com)

أو

عبر التواصل مع:  
وحدة مشاريع الطرق والسفحة  
في مجلس الآباء والأمهات والأوصياء  
هاتف: Ext. 317 01/980098  
بريد الإلكتروني: [n@chan@cd.gov.lb](mailto:n@chan@cd.gov.lb)



### 8. الآثار البيئية والاجتماعية السلبية المحتملة للمشروع خلال مرحلة التشغيل

الآثار السلبية	التدابير
زيادة حركة المرور	زيادة اضلاع حواجز السير
زيادة حركة القطار على الطرق	زيادة إضاءة مسارات الهواء والتلويح والاصحافات
زيادة الاستهلاكات والتمهيديات الناجمة عن الفرغات المعلقة	تلوث التربة والمياه
<b>تدابير تصحيحية</b>	
	معالجة الموزية للشارع
	معالجة الجهة الشمالية مع تاديح القطار على الشارع
	تقليل حركة مرور الشاحنات القطار بهدف المساهمة على الشارع



# ANNEX 4: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) FORM

<b>Reference No:</b>	
<b>Contact Information</b> <i>(Optional in case the complainant wishes to remain anonymous)</i>  Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>By Post:</b> Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>By Telephone:</b> _____  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>By E-mail</b> _____
<b>Preferred Language for communication</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Arabic</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>English</b>
<b>Description of Incident or Grievance:</b> <span style="float: right;">What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</span>	
<b>Date of Incident/Grievance</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>One time incident/grievance</b> (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Happened more than once</b> (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>On-going</b> (currently experiencing problem)
<b>What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?</b>	

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### GRM Log Book

Name/group of commenter /complainant	Complaint Received date	Description of Issues	Proposed Corrective Actions	Date of Response	Status		
					Solved	Ongoing	Pending