E4788

Ministry of Education
of the Republic of Belarus

Environmental Management Framework

Procedures and mechanisms of ensuring environmental safety in accordance with the provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the World Bank's procedures in the course of implementation of the Belarus Education Modernization Project

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Introduction

The Republic of Belarus turned to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with a request to support the Belarus Education Modernization Project aimed at improving the quality of the educational process at general secondary education institutions across the republic.

The project seeks to improve the quality of general secondary education through strengthening the physical infrastructure of schools, supplying educational equipment, improving mechanisms for data collection and analysis in the educational sector based on global best practices, and integrating in international programs for quality assessment. The total cost of the project is US$ 50 mln. The project will tentatively cover up to 150 schools, which plan to educate about 35,000 students. The project includes the following key components:

1) Ensuring a quality learning environment in general secondary education institutions receiving students from closed and/or reorganized general secondary education institutions. The aim of this component is to ensure equal conditions for students to get quality education that will promote their further socialization.

This component involves:

A) strengthening infrastructure of general secondary education institutions (major repair, rehabilitation, etc.) which receive (or plan to receive) students from closed and/or reorganized general secondary education institutions.

It is to be achieved through the following activities:

- preparation of activities related to rehabilitation and major repair of general secondary education institutions;
- rehabilitation and major repair of general secondary education institutions.

B) improving access to and use of laboratory equipment and information technologies in the educational process.

It is to be achieved through the following activities:

- equipping physics, chemistry, biology, IT laboratories;
- training teachers to be able to efficiently use the laboratory equipment in the educational process.

2) Modernization of system management in general secondary education. The aim of this component is to apply the best international practices of education quality assessment, collection and analysis of statistical data to support management decision-making in the educational sector.

This component involves:

A) improvements to the national student assessment system.

It is to be achieved through the following activities:

- Consultation with international experts on improving the national system of education quality assessment (based on the results of its component review using the SABER instrument):
    - Formative student assessment;
    - Improvement of the national system of monitoring students' academic achievements (development and expertise of the diagnostic instruments; statistical processing and analysis of results, using the results to manage education quality);
- Study trips of Belarusian experts to such countries as Russia, Kazakhstan, and Finland to cover issues of student assessment;
- Creation of an interactive computer laboratory to process the results of monitoring, in particular, buying hardware and licensed software; organization of webinars to train Belarusian experts across the country in assessing the quality of education.

B) Participation in international student assessments.

It is to be achieved through the following activities:

- International overhead costs: annual fees to the OECD;
- National expenses on training: test development, translation, and editing, instruction, training, workshops, piloting;
- National expenses on training: running tests (including printing and delivery of tests and oversight of the testing process), data processing and analysis, dissemination of results;
- Institutional development: strengthening the information and technical infrastructure of the national implementing agency to run the tests, hiring temporary staff for the national implementing agencies to run the tests, technical assistance from international experts on the issues related to test preparation and running.

C) improvement of the existing Education Management Information System (EMIS) for the general secondary education sector to facilitate the use of data analysis for supporting sector management decisions.

It is to be achieved through the following activities:

- Development of the primary data collection and processing system:
    - Development of a single platform to integrate the existing information and analysis systems, data bases and data banks with their subsequent automation;
    - Automation of primary data preparation, collection, and processing based on a single platform and unified software;
    - Development of a system of multiuser primary data processing in the single information space of the corporate network of the Ministry of Education.
- Development of a data aggregating system:
    - Development of a system of data aggregating with different breakdowns, including the facility for consolidating data from different observations in one document;
    - Development of a system of extracting data for further analytical work using modern methods of statistical modeling and analysis;
    - Development of instruments for users with no skills of working with data bases to create any formats of information output.
- Development of a system of information and analytical support:
    - Development of information and analytical support models for the general secondary education system and their links to other levels of education;
    - Development and maintenance of a user index ensuring a systemic approach to describing the data used for information and analytical support;
    - Providing efficient and user-friendly services to different categories of users to work with analytical information based on using modern information technologies.
- Information security system development and certification.

3) Project implementation support. The aim of this component is to provide organizational and financial support in the achievement of goals and objectives of the project.

This component involves:

- Costs associated with project implementation.

It is to be achieved through the following activities

- Project management, procurement, financial management, audit, monitoring, and evaluation.

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus is fully responsible for the project implementation.

The Belarus Education Modernization Project involves mobilization of a loan of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the framework of the World Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Belarus 2014-2017.

This framework document sets out the procedures and mechanisms to be used to ensure the compliance of the project activities with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the requirements of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD; World Bank).

1. Institutional Framework

The educational process at general secondary education institutions at the regional level is regulated by education departments of specific rayons subordinated to oblast (Minsk city) education departments of executive committees. The buildings of education institutions are exclusively state-owned in the Republic of Belarus. The construction of new and rehabilitation/major repair of existing buildings is financed exclusively with state budget resources within the annual allocations of the Ministry of Education for these purposes. Oblast (Minsk city) education departments of executive committees prepare annual plans of major repair and construction of new buildings for education institutions in general for their rayon/oblast identifying the work required and taking into account the development of the specific urban or rural settlement.

The Ministry of Education, in its capacity of the government body implementing the state policy in the area of education, is responsible, inter alia, for monitoring the status of the physical infrastructure of education institutions and timely maintenance of all engineering systems of their buildings.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus has a vertical structure: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in its capacity of a republican government body has its regional (local) bodies: Minsk city and oblast committees of natural resources and environmental protection in all the oblasts of Belarus and relevant inspections at the town and rayon levels. These are the regional bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection that control compliance of all economic agents with the environmental legislation. In the framework of the subprojects, the regional bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Projection will perform a monitoring function through operational audits of construction works and further exploitation of school buildings.

The bodies of state expertise of the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart) ensure performance of the state expertise of urban planning projects, feasibility studies for investments in construction, architectural, construction projects, stages of work identified therein, construction phases, start-up facilities, and estimates (estimate documents) following the established procedure. Thus, project documentation for modernization and rehabilitation of buildings of general secondary education institutions is to undergo the state expertise performed by Gosstandart.

2. Overview of Legislation of the Republic of Belarus on Environmental Protection

The state environmental policies have become a key element of sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus. The state environmental policies are determined by the national environmental legislation. Its key element is the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Environmental Protection (1992, as revised in 2014), which is of universal nature. A separate chapter of this document (Chapter 6) is dedicated to the environmental requirements applicable to design, construction, rehabilitation, operation of facilities used for economic and other activities in the Republic of Belarus and specifies that in each individual case there should be environmental measures planned, taking into account the environmental safety requirements.

There are currently over 20 legislative acts regulating legal relations in the area of environmental protection. The following regulatory legal acts directly related to construction and rehabilitation of education institutions should be specifically noted:

- Law of the Republic of Belarus on Air Protection (2008), which defines the requirements for acquiring emission permits in cases when an economic agent exceeds the maximum permissible level of air pollution;

- Law of the Republic of Belarus on Waste Management (2007), which defines the procedure of waste management and the responsibilities of legal entities in the process of industrial waste management;

- Water Code (2014), which defines the requirements to water users and the procedure of wastewater disposal set for various legal entities;

- Law of the Republic of Belarus on Flora (2003), which sets clear regulatory requirements related to compensatory payments and planting in case of plant removal, transplanting in the process of construction, rehabilitation, operation of facilities used for economic activities by all legal entities;

- Law of the Republic of Belarus on Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population (2012), which defines the requirements and procedures of implementing environmental standards related to the quality of the environment; and

- Code of Administrative Violations of the Republic of Belarus (2003), which establishes the responsibility for non-compliance with the provisions and rules related to environmental protection and use of natural resources.

3. Environmental Impact Assessment in the Republic of Belarus

The legislative framework for assessing the status of the environment includes five regulatory legal acts. These are the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on State Environmental Expertise (2009 with relevant amendments and addenda), the Regulations on State Environmental Expertise (2009), the Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment (2009), and the Regulations on Public Environmental Expertise (2009). Another mandatory document that should also be mentioned is the technical regulatory legal act PZ-02 to SNB 1.03.02-96 "Composition and Procedure of Developing the 'Environmental Protection' Section of Project Documentation".

According to the legislation, economic activities should be based on efficient use of natural resources. The legislation also contains a requirement for the economic activity, which can have a negative impact on the environment, human health and/or property of citizens, to undergo either the state environmental expertise or the development of the 'Environmental Protection' section to be correspondingly cleared with the expertise bodies of Gosstandart.

In case of project documentation related to economic activities subject to state environmental expertise, the customer should make arrangements for the 'Environmental Impact Assessment' section to be developed. This applies to those facilities used for economic activities, which have a significant environmental impact (Articles 5 and 13 of the Law). The list of such facilities is specified in paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus on State Environmental Expertise. In case of rehabilitation of those facilities, which do not involve increased air emissions, wastewater discharge, and generation of industrial wastes, no environmental impact assessment is performed (part 2 of Article 13 of the Law).

The state environmental expertise is organized and performed exclusively by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and its oblast committees and is financed from the state budget. According to Article 21.19 of the Code of Administrative Violations, any activity requiring the state environmental expertise to be performed is banned unless a positive environmental impact assessment conclusion is acquired.

Name of document	**Issuer or developer**	**Stage for the document to be acquired**
Specification for design (terms of reference)	Employer, Engineering company	Prior to starting the design
Selection of an engineering contractor	Employer, Engineering company	Prior to starting the design
Acquiring source data for the design works	Regional specialized organizations	Prior to starting the design
Estimate documentation for the major repairs, modernization and rehabilitation	Design organization	At the design stage
Design ("Construction Design" stage), including the development of the 'Environmental Protection' section	Design organization	At the design stage
Opinion of the state expertise body	State expertise body of Gosstandart	After the design stage, prior to starting the construction works
Selection of the construction company (main contractor)	Employer, Engineering company	After obtaining the positive opinion of the state expertise body
Selection of the construction organization (subcontractor) to perform selected construction works and other special works	Main Contractor	At the stage of concluding a contract for major repairs, modernization and rehabilitation
Permission to perform construction and assembly work (if necessary)	Inspections of the Construction Control and Supervision Department of Gosstandart	After completion of design works, state expertise, and selection of contractor
Permission to take construction waste destined to landfill to	Regional body of the Ministry of Natural	At the stage of implementation of major repairs, modernization and

municipal solid waste landfills	Resources and Environmental Protection	rehabilitation works
Control over performance of major repairs, modernization and rehabilitation works	Inspections of the Construction Control and Supervision Department of Gosstandart	At the stage of implementation of major repairs, modernization and rehabilitation works
Commissioning of construction projects (facilities after major repairs, modernization and rehabilitation)	Commission duly created by the Employer	Upon completion of the construction works as per design specifications and estimates

As to other facilities not listed in Articles 5 and 13 of the Law on State Environmental Expertise, under PZ-02 to SNB 1.03.02-96 "Composition and Procedure of Developing the 'Environmental Protection' section of Project Documentation", the 'Environmental Protection' Section of the project documentation should be developed and then the project documentation should be cleared with the state expertise bodies (Articles 31 and 32 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus # 300-Z of July 5, 2004 on Architecture, Urban Planning, and Construction Activities in the Republic of Belarus, paragraph 26 of the Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment). Thus, in the case of rehabilitation and modernization of general secondary education institutions, the 'Environmental Protection' section should be prepared as part of the project documentation. The contents of the 'Environmental Protection' section is given in Annex 4 to this document.

This section is developed by design organizations of the republic. This type of activity is not subject to licensing under Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus # 450 of September 1, 2010 on Licensing Certain Types of Activity. The section should include subsections analyzing the impact on all the components of the environment—air, water, soil, flora, and fauna. When assessing the impact on air, the physical impact factors are to be analyzed—noise, vibration, and population health risks. Under the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population, only regional bodies of the Ministry of Health are authorized to define the population health risks.

The stages of acquiring permits and developing certain project documents, together with a reference to the regulatory requirements* to performing modernization and rehabilitation of school buildings under this project, are detailed in the table above.

*The table lists only general regulatory requirements to performing modernization and rehabilitation in accordance with the current legislation. Special permits are to be acquired in specific cases (water well drilling, additional connection to utilities).

4. World Bank Rules and Procedures with regard to Environmental Impact Assessment

Key provisions regarding Environmental Assessment

Per the WB safeguards policies, Environmental Assessment (EA) is a process carried out at the project preparation stage which evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. EA is mandatory for projects, which may potentially have negative impacts. Furthermore, a well-organized public participation is mandatory in all the stages of the process. In cases when activities to be financed under the project are not defined during preparation, the Bank policies propose preparation of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF), which must contain detailed information with regard to procedures, criteria, and responsibilities of parties for screening (selection) of the subprojects, preparation of environmental impact assessment documents for each subproject, implementation of environmental compliance measures, and monitoring of compliance with EA for subprojects. The EMF shall contain a generic Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for envisaged sub-projects, which should contain an assessment of potential impact and description of general measures to mitigate the impact that must be taken with regard to specific subprojects on all stages, from identification and selection, through development and implementation, to monitoring and evaluation of outcomes of the subproject.

Environmental screening (selection)

The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent of environmental impact and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The Bank's Operational Policy (OP/BP/GP) 4.01 provides for the following environmental categories of projects:

Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. EA for a Category A project requires a full EIA. No category A subprojects are envisaged nor will be financed under this project.

Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats – are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The instrument used for category B projects usually is Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends specific measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. Findings and results of EMP for Category B projects are included in project documentation.

Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C projects.

FI Category: Finally, there is a special case of Category FI, when investment of Bank funds is made through a financial intermediary (FI) of subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

Review of Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Project

In accordance with the provisions of the operational policy of the World Bank 4.01 "Environmental Assessment", the project is classified as category B. The environmental review has shown that:

- the expected negative environmental impacts can mainly materialize in the process of construction works and use of laboratory equipment at school classrooms, computer labs, and canteens (i.e. the major environmental impact is associated with creation of construction waste and possible entry of spent laboratory reagents into wastewater).

The project is not expected to have a negative impact on the population of the rayon or town or change the situation in environmentally important regions. In most cases, the proposed measures can substantially mitigate the negative impact and can be developed for a short-term period. The proposed activities are related only to major repair of the existing infrastructure. No new secondary education institutions are planned to be built.

- with the proposed measures aimed at mitigating the negative impacts properly implemented, the Belarus Education Modernization Project will have mostly positive effects for the environment and human health owing to the modernization and strengthening of the physical infrastructure of secondary education institutions, introduction of new information technologies to school education.

The proposed measures are mainly related to the modernization of the existing school infrastructure in the Republic of Belarus. Construction work will be performed in urban and rural settlements of the country and will not involve significant changes to or degradation of natural ecosystems or negative impacts on forest ecosystems, therefore the project is unlikely to trigger the application of the World Bank's operational policies 4.04 Natural Habitats and 4.36 Forests. The project is not expected to lead to involuntary resettlement either.

In addition, mitigation measures will be developed for each school covered by the project. The Environmental Management Plan for each school will reflect the risks associated with construction work and subsequent operation of facilities, as well as mitigation measures and mechanisms to monitor the mitigation plan implementation. If implemented in the process of construction, these measures will be sufficient to minimize the environmental impacts.

Application of the World Bank's safeguard policies and mechanisms

Since the activities planned in the framework of the project may have some environmental and social impacts, the World Bank's environmental impact assessment policies OP 4.01. The World Bank's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines will apply to ensure workers health and safety.

In accordance with the World Bank's operational policies 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, certain procedures are to be followed when working on buildings classified as the cultural heritage. It is unlikely that any of the school buildings selected for the rehabilitation carry a historic value. Therefore OP 4.11 is not triggered. However, the World Bank procedures for addressing physical cultural resources encountered during implementation ('chance finds') will be followed, as well as the legislation of the Republic of Belarus taking into account the institutional responsibilities for physical cultural resources. Public consultations, involving not only representatives of environmental protection bodies, but also those of the Ministry of

Culture, civil society organizations dealing with the issues of environment and culture, and local communities, will be held in case of 'chance finds'.

5. Potential Impacts

All rehabilitation and modernization works will be performed exclusively at existing sites. The rehabilitation and modernization of school buildings will have a positive effect for the quality of education services in the Republic of Belarus. In addition, maintenance expenses related to selected school buildings will be reduced. The social effects will also be positive and long-term. The potential negative environmental and social impacts are detailed below for the stage of rehabilitation and modernization works and for further operation of the facilities. All the impacts described will be short-term and local.

Potential impacts generated in the process of rehabilitation and modernization (construction works)

Landscape degradation and topsoil disturbance. Certain areas of land adjacent to schools can be disturbed in the process of construction works (access roads, storage of materials, etc.). Therefore reclamation works should be performed prior to the operation of these facilities.

Ground water and soil pollution with oil products. As a result of oil product spillages in the process of construction work, ground water and soil can be polluted with oil products.

Impact on biodiversity. No impact on biodiversity is expected as all the school buildings are located within settlements where the ecosystems have transformed significantly under a certain anthropogenic stress. There can be impact on ecosystems only in case of excavation of natural construction materials for building repair. In each selected modernization and rehabilitation subproject, works will be carried out only in the territory of the existing building and the school grounds will not be expanded.

Noise, vibration, and emissions. The operation of construction vehicles and trucks will cause noise, vibration, and emissions. Non-organic dust emission will occur in the process of earthwork, and emission of pollutants will result from the operation of vehicles (transportation of construction materials and wastes) at the stage of construction. Emissions of manganese dioxide will be produced in the process of welding. Emissions will be calculated for each particular case in the process of developing the 'Environmental Protection' section. Effective measures are planned to reduce the negative impacts on air in the process of construction in settlements and protected areas (Law on Air Protection dated December 16, 2008).

Generation of construction waste. Construction waste will be created in the process of building repair, potentially including asbestos containing materials, which had served as the basic roofing material until recently. Generation of PCB-containing wastes is not expected due to the fact that the transformer substations pertain to urban and regional electric grids and are not located on school grounds. These impacts will be localized and minimized by arranging temporary storage sites, separate waste collection by hazard classes for the purposes of recycling (Article 17 of the Law on Waste Management). As to the non-recyclable waste, specific permits will be acquired in each individual case to dispose of such waste at municipal solid waste landfills on condition of delivery thereof to the landfill. In the process of rehabilitation of school chemistry and physics labs, expired and spoilt leftover stock of non-organic wastes may be generated. According to international best practices, options for reuse/recycling of such waste will be explored. If such

options are not available, an alternative disposal plan will be prepared. In the absence of such opportunities, proper treatment of wastewater will be ensured prior to its discharge into the anaerobic treatment system or municipal sewer systems.

Population health risks in the process of construction work. If health and safety requirements are not complied with, there can be risks arising for the health and safety of workers and the population that can result in injuries and accidents. To mitigate these risk, provisions of the World Bank's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines will be complied with.

Impacts on historical, cultural, and archeological values. It is unlikely that any of the school buildings selected for modernization will be of historic value. Nevertheless, the procedures of the World Bank and the Republic of Belarus on the management of physical cultural resources discovered during the project implementation ("chance finds") will apply. In the event of chance finds being made (discovering archaeological artefacts) during the earthworks, such discoveries should be immediately reported to the Ministry of Culture to arrange for continuous archaeological supervision of the earthworks progress, in accordance with Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 98-Z dated January 9, 2006 "On the Protection of Historical and Architectural Heritage of the Republic of Belarus").

Potential impacts generated in the process of building operation

It is critically important for the Ministry of Education and local executive committees to make arrangements for monitoring the functioning of school infrastructure at the stage of building operation and ensure adequate ongoing maintenance of all school premises. Periodic maintenance of school infrastructure will be performed based on contracts with relevant utility organizations. The key objective of this work is to ensure quality learning environment in the system of general secondary education.

Access routes and impacts on ground water. Existing roads and access routes will be used to the maximum possible extent. No fuelling of vehicles is planned to be performed on school grounds. In addition, the project involves replacement of engineering systems of buildings, including water supply and sanitation ones with waste water being discharged to existing sewage systems. The planned modernization of sanitation systems does not involve construction of new waste water treatment facilities. Land or ground water disposal of waste water is not allowed under the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. If the school is located in a settlement with no centralized sanitation system, waste water will be collected in septic tanks having a Certificate of Conformity to be then periodically removed by a specialized organization to urban waste water treatment facilities of the nearest rayon center.

Operation of heating systems. Maintenance of heating systems, including regular checks and scheduled inspections of system operation will be performed before the start of the heating season to ensure efficient educational process and minimize accidents and air pollution. School buildings in Belarus do not have fuel storage facilities. Heating systems are connected to the city-wide (district) heating grid. In very few rural schools, heating in the winter time is provided by a stand-alone boiler house operated with local fuels.

Maintenance of exterior structural elements of buildings and utilities. Maintenance and repair of roofs and façades and other utilities will be ensured in the process of operating modernized school buildings, *inter alia* in the process of regular inspections and repair as needed. Roofs will be cleared of snow in winter time after snowfalls to prevent hazard for students, their parents, and school staff. In addition, school yards and sports grounds will also be

maintained in an adequate condition with repair work performed during extracurricular time at the expense of local authorities to ensure proper sanitary and health environment for learning. It is not allowed to litter school grounds with garbage and wastes.

Noise, vibration, and emissions. At the stage of building operation, the key impact on air will result from the operation of vehicles (school buses), as well as disposal of municipal solid wastes and other impacts caused by vehicles needed for adequate functioning of school buildings. In addition, the operation of vehicles will produce noise and vibration. Wood dust and small amounts of non-organic agents can be produced in chemistry, physics, and handicraft classes. The impacts will be local and will be minimized with a system of local suction-and-exhaust ventilation.

Management of wastes and hazardous substances. The system of managing wastes created in the process of school building operation should include not only sites for collection and temporary storage of secondary material resources (recyclable wastes), but also the procedure of managing hazardous wastes and substances (mercury vapor lamps, leftovers of lab chemicals). Options for reuse/recycling of leftover stock of lab chemicals waste will be explored. In the absence of such options, wastewater and leftover lab chemicals should be treated to the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) levels established in every residential area of Belarus. In case MAC standards are not met, wastewater should be properly treated. It is also necessary to expand and equip container patios with additional containers for separate collection of scrap metal, kitchen waste, and plastic. Contracts for waste recycling should be signed with relevant organizations. A waste management document package should be developed and cleared for each school after its major repair (Law of the Republic of Belarus on Waste Management as amended on January 4, 2014).

Preservation of historical and cultural values. The procedures of the World Bank on the management of physical cultural resources will apply. In the event of 'chance finds' (discovering archaeological artefacts) during the earthworks, such discoveries should be immediately reported to the Ministry of Culture to arrange for continuous archaeological supervision of the earthworks progress, in accordance with Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 98-Z dated January 9, 2006 "On the Protection of Historical and Architectural Heritage of the Republic of Belarus").

6. Consultation on the Environmental Management Framework

The environmental legislation of the Republic of Belarus and international conventions regulating the procedure of public consultation and environmental impact assessment, as well access to information for the public are detailed below:

- Law on State Environmental Expertise of May 9, 2010 provides for the right of citizens to have access to information on activities that can impact the environment;

- Law on Architecture, Urban Planning, and Construction Activities in the Republic of Belarus of July 5, 2004 contains the requirements to state expertise of architectural and construction projects, and investment feasibility studies (Article 32), based on which project documentation for general secondary education institution modernization and rehabilitation should undergo the state expertise;

- Regulations on State Environmental Expertise of May 19, 2010 define the procedure of performing the state environmental expertise of project and other documentation;

- Regulations on Public Environmental Expertise of October 29, 2010 define the procedure of arranging and performing the public environmental expertise;

- Regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment of May 19, 2010 set out the procedure of holding public hearings in the Republic of Belarus;

- Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus, 1998; the Republic of Belarus joined the Convention in 2000).

This project involves consultations with government bodies at the national, regional, and local levels and in the part of consultations with those counterparts, who can be affected in the process of the proposed project implementation, at the stage of selecting projects and monitoring the results. It primarily applies to rayon-level education departments. Consultations on environmental aspects of the proposed project can also be arranged with local civil society organizations. The environmental and social aspects of the project as a whole and specific investments have been discussed in the process of awareness raising campaigns and public hearings. Minutes of consultations with counterparts (including details of the questions raised and responses thereto) are presented and incorporated into this document as an Annex 3.

In accordance the World Bank's requirements to the Environmental Management Framework, consultations on the Framework should be arranged. The schedule of consultations on the Framework is presented in the table below.

Schedule of consultations on the Environmental Management Framework

Date	**Activity**	**Venue**	**Responsible body**
January 8, 2015	Dissemination of notice of the need to arrange public consultation in certain rayons among rayon (town) executive bodies by e-mail	General Secondary Education Directorate of the Ministry of Education	General Secondary Education Directorate of the Ministry of Education
January 8, 2015	Notification of public consultation and announcement of the meetings to discuss the Environmental Management Framework under the Belarus Education Modernization Project Posting the Environmental Management Framework on websites for counterparts to study	Website of the Ministry of Education Websites of education departments of rayons, which schools are likely to be covered by the project Websites of oblast education departments of oblast (Minsk city) executive committees Dissemination of notifications among local bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in each rayon concerned	General Secondary Education Directorate of the Ministry of Education

		Dissemination of notifications among environmental civil society organizations as per list in each rayon concerned	
January 10, 2015 – January 30, 2015	Holding public consultations in each rayon, to be likely included in the projects, hosted by rayon (town) executive bodies	Rayon (town) executive bodies, rayon education departments	Rayon (town) executive bodies, rayon education departments
February 8,2015	Formalizing the Minutes of Public Consultations, specifying the number of participants with a breakdown by rayon (town), as well as the conclusions and proposals of the commission responsible for preparing and holding the public consultations. The Minutes of Public Consultations are to be verified by the chairperson and signed by members of the commission responsible for preparing and holding the public consultations.	Rayon (town) executive bodies, rayon education departments	Rayon (town) executive bodies, rayon education departments

Under the World Bank's policies related to access to information, this report will be made publicly available in English at the website of the World Bank (InfoShop).

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on the procedure of conducting public consultations, information on each subproject (individual selected building of a general secondary education institution) will be sent one month before the date of the public consultations.

7. Generic Environmental Management Plan and Implementation Plan

The proposed generic Environmental Management Plan for the Belarus Education Modernization Project for 2016-2020 is presented in the table below. The plan includes a list of measures to minimize negative environmental impacts and monitor their effects at each stage, including the functions of monitoring and control. The generic Environmental Management Plan is presented in the form of a table, which may be supplemented and extended when reviewing rehabilitation subprojects in individual school buildings.

The generic Environmental Management Plan takes into account three main types of investment covering the full scope of proposed activities, including: a) design of construction and rehabilitation of secondary education institution buildings; b) construction and rehabilitation of school buildings and structures, including all the possible impacts on environment components at the stage of construction works; c) operation of school buildings and structures, including water, heat, and electricity consumption, and maintenance of school buildings and structures. Thus, this

plan is broadly consistent with the Environmental Management Framework for the whole project and more detailed activity-specific Environmental Management Plans are expected to be developed after a thorough review of the project documentation.

The generic Environmental Management Plan presented below includes a set of measures to mitigate impacts, monitor and ensure institutional responsibility, which are to be taken in the process of implementation and operation to eliminate negative environmental and social impacts, amend or reduce them to an acceptable level. The Environmental Management Plan is a key element of environmental impact assessment for all category B projects. Since the project will involve standard minor repair activities, it is proposed to use a unified format of the plan in the form of a checklist (Environmental Management Plan Check List) developed by the World Bank to present information following the "best pragmatic practice" in a user-friendly format consistent with the requirements of the World Bank's safeguard policies and mechanisms (Attachment 1). The checklist defines the approaches to impact prevention and mitigation.

The generic Environmental Management Plan, which includes measures to minimize negative impacts, will be implemented in the following way: (a) environmental protection measures will be included in the Project Operations Manual; (b) the environmental framework document setting out the procedures and mechanisms to ensure environmental safety will be used for the project documentation development (construction project), including the 'Environmental Protection' section; (c) when selecting construction organizations on a tender basis, the cost of this work and materials will be covered in their financial proposal when contracts are signed; (d) staff of the project implementation unit at the Ministry of Education will be appointed to be responsible for Environmental Management Plan implementation; (e) in the process of implementation of the proposed activities, the measures proposed in the plan to prevent and mitigate the impacts will be implemented; and (f) impact prevention and mitigation measures defined at consideration of specific facilities and included into the Environmental Management Plan will be monitored and evaluated.

Plan to Minimize Negative Environmental Impacts and Monitor their Consequences

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
Design of construction and rehabilitation of education institution buildings							
Project documentation (PD) development	All types of potential environmental impacts	low/ high	Development of the mandatory 'Environmental Protection' section of project documentation Submission of materials for state expertise of project documentation	Customer	Acquiring the conclusion of the state expertise. Acquiring the permit to perform construction work	Monitoring – Customer. At the stage when the work is performed (construction and operation) – relevant local bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	None
Construction and rehabilitation of education institution buildings							
	Vegetation disturbance during construction	low / medium	Stock taking of trees growing on the school grounds should be performed and any potential damage to the trees should be prevented	Customer and the management of the contractor	Certificate of acceptance of completed facilities for operation, including the disturbed vegetation (land	Monitoring – Customer in the framework of construction work. Scheduled control – Techno-	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
					reclamation)	stroycontrol LLC	
	Disturbance of soil and landscape and soil erosion	High / high	The site preparation engineering should take into account the specific features of the landscape and involve land reclamation	Customer and the management of the contractor	Certificate of acceptance of completed facilities for operation, including the disturbed topsoil (land reclamation)	Monitoring – Customer in the framework of construction work. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and Techno-stroycontrol LLC	Insignificant
	Noise produced by construction machinery	High / high	Work should be performed exclusively during working hours (not before 7.00AM and not after 11.00PM) on week-days. Periodic control of the noise level at the border of the sanitary protection zone, which should not exceed 50 dBA (from 7.00AM to	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic control of the noise level at the border of the sanitary protection zone, which should not exceed 50 dBA (from 7.00AM to 11.00PM)	Periodic control – Customer. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
			11.00PM). Workers should use individual protective equipment to perform work with a high level of noise pollution.				
	Exhaust emissions produced by construction machinery. Dust produced at building demolition and dismantling and construction waste removal	High / high	Measures to minimize the level of dusting (spraying with water mist) during long dry periods; equipping construction workers with individual protective equipment as needed. Debris-chutes should be used to remove construction waste in the process of interior demolition and removal above the first floor Sites should be equipped for temporary storage of construction waste. Construction waste should be stored at sites sprayed with water mist to reduce the amount of dust produced in the process of demolition and	Customer and the management of the contractor	Calculation of emissions in the 'Environmental Protection' section of the project. Compliance with the requirements to project documentation preparation	Monitoring – Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
			removal No excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites				
	Potential pollution of topsoil with fuel and lubricant materials	High / medium	No fuelling of construction vehicles should be performed at the construction site. Minor repair should be performed only at service stations	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic visual control for spillages of fuel and lubricant materials and petroleum product stains	Monitoring– Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
						Protection и Techno-stroycontrol LLC	
Replacement of engineering networks and utility systems (water, heat, and electricity supply)	Air pollution with exhaust gases produced by construction machinery and in the process of welding	High / high	Timely maintenance of vehicles, emission control at service stations. Use of welding equipment with minimum emission of pollutants	Customer and the management of the contractor	Emission control at service stations	Monitoring - Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant
	Air pollution by mobile power generators and air compressors (when operated)	Medium / medium	Predominant use of electric air compressor drives.	Customer and the management of the contractor	Control of compliance with the requirements of project documentation	Monitoring – Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant
Potential production of hazardous substances and materials in the process of repair work (asbestos,	Pollution of the topsoil at the sites of temporary storage of hazardous substances and	High / medium	The sites of temporary storage of hazardous substances and materials should be adequately equipped to prevent potential pollution of the environment.	Customer and the management of the contractor	Ensuring separate storage of hazardous substances and materials. Periodic visual control of burial sites.	Monitoring – Customer and Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local bodies of the Ministry of Natural	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
ODS, PCB, etc.)	materials					Resources and Environmental Protection and Techno-stroycontrol LLC	
	Health risks for workers dealing with hazardous substances and materials	High / medium	Use of individual protective equipment. Clear marking of waste storage sites. Protection of temporary storage sites from exposure to atmospheric precipitation. Workers should be periodically briefed about the rules of dealing with hazardous substances and materials.	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic visual control of storage sites. Periodic control of workers' awareness of the rules of dealing with hazardous substances and materials	Monitoring – Customer and Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and Techno-stroycontrol LLC	Insignificant
Supply of materials and equipment	Air pollution with exhaust gases produced by vehicles	Medium / medium	Predominant use of gas engines for vehicles	Customer and the management of the contractor	Emission control at service stations. Timely maintenance	Monitoring - Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
	Noise impact produced by vehicles on the neighboring residents	Medium / low	Heavy loads should be delivered only during working hours (from 7.00AM to 11.00PM) on week-days	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic control based on working time log books and trip tickets of vehicles	Customer	Insignificant
Use of materials in the process of construction (lead-based paint, etc.)	Air, soil pollution	Medium/medium	Use of materials presenting no hazard for the environment and human health	Customer and the management of the contractor	Inspection of availability of material safety data sheets, product quality certificates	Customer	Insignificant
Equipment of temporary staff facilities	Topsoil pollution with utility black water	High / medium	Arrangements for use of portable toilets. Ensuring timely maintenance of portable toilets.	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic visual control of the status of portable toilets	Monitoring - Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant
Construction and municipal solid waste management	Littering the territory, topsoil pollution	High / high	Containers for collection of municipal solid waste and sites for temporary storage of construction waste to be used and disposed of should be arranged at construction sites.	Customer and the management of the contractor	Periodic visual control of the status of topsoil at sites of temporary waste storage. Preparing and signing contracts with a	Monitoring - Customer and Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
			The procedure of construction and municipal solid waste management should be specified in the project documentation. Arrangements should also be made for recycling wastes and contracts should be signed with recycling organizations. As to the waste to be disposed of, the construction organization should have a relevant permit to dispose of municipal solid waste at the local landfill.		relevant organization to transfer the waste produced to be used or disposed of	and Environmental Protection	
Grading and leveling, general improvement and landscaping	Air pollution with exhaust gases produced by construction vehicles	Medium / low	Predominant use of gas engines for construction vehicles	Customer and the management of the contractor	Emission control at service stations. Timely maintenance	Monitoring - Contractor. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Insignificant
	Noise pollution produced by	Low / low	Work should be performed exclusively during working	Customer and the	Control of compliance with the requirements	Periodic control –	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
	construction vehicles		hours (not before 7.00AM and not after 11.00PM) on week-days.	management of the contractor	of project documentation	Customer. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health	
Impact on historical, cultural, and archeological values	Damage to the exterior and interior of buildings	High/low	A permit should be acquired in advance from bodies of the Ministry of Culture to perform construction work	Customer and the management of the contractor	Control of compliance with the requirements of project documentation	Control – Customer. Scheduled control – relevant body of the Ministry of Culture	Insignificant
Operation of education institution buildings							
Water supply and sanitation	Depletion of water resources, discharge of gray wastewater. Unsatisfactory quality of drinking water	High / medium	Introduction of an efficient drinking and utility water consumption regime. Use of drinking water treatment systems or bottled drinking water. Discharge of wastewater in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Use of septic tanks having a certificate of compliance	Building owner	Schedules of routine maintenance. Formalizing contracts with utility organizations to connect to the water supply system. Formalizing contracts to connect to the sanitation system. Keeping systemic	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner. Scheduled control – relevant local bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, EU Vodocanal, owners	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
			with the hygienic standards of the Republic of Belarus Timely maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems.		records of water consumption according to metering devices. Timely inspection of metering devices. Control of the quality of water used for drinking. Visual control of the status of septic tanks.	of utility and sewage networks	
Electricity and heat consumption	Depletion of natural resources Indirect green-house gas emissions (at consumption of electricity and heat generated by external sources)	Medium / high	Efficient use of electricity and heat. Use of energy saving devices and equipment	Building owner	Keeping systemic records of electricity consumption according to metering devices. Timely inspection of metering devices. Timely maintenance of heating and electric equipment and devices	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner. Scheduled control – relevant rayon branches of the Electric Inspection (Energonadzor), UE Teplovye seti (heating Networks).	Insignificant
Use of own vehicles	Air pollution with exhaust gases produced by	Medium / medium	Compliance of the fuel used with emission classes.	Building owner	Timely maintenance and control for oil smoke and toxic level	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner.	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
	vehicles Oil product spillages caused by vehicles		Prevention of vehicle fuelling and minor repair on school grounds		at service stations	Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	
Waste management	Soil pollution at sites of temporary waste storage	High / high	Arrangement of paved sites for temporary waste storage. Separate waste collection for recycling purposes. Timely removal of waste for use, treatment, disposal. Treatment of leftover liquid lab chemicals to the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) levels established in every residential area. In case MAC standards are not met, arrangements for wastewater treatment should be put in place.	Building owner	Periodic visual control of the status of topsoil at the sites of temporary waste storage. Signing contracts with relevant recycling organizations to remove the waste generated or dispose of it based on a permit acquired in advance.	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health	Insignificant
Procurement of lab and construction	Risk of health impacts and production of	High/high	Arrangements for adequate storage of materials in compliance with the safety requirements for dealing with	Building owner	Certificates and data sheets for hazardous materials and periodic visual control of sites	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner. Scheduled control –	Insignificant

Types of activity	Potential negative impacts	Significance / probability	Mitigation measures	Bodies responsible for taking the measures	Monitoring the consequences of impacts	Bodies responsible for monitoring	Residual impact
materials	hazardous wastes		hazardous materials, providing individual protective equipment and means to remove spilled and scattered hazardous materials		for controlled storage of hazardous materials. Control of awareness and occupational safety, keeping log books	relevant local body of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and Ministry of Health	
Risk of emergencies (fires, damage to engineering systems)	Damage to assets, diseases, loss of life, air, water, soil pollution, and health impacts	High/high	Compliance with the fire safety requirements, timely maintenance of engineering systems Developing an emergency response plan	Building owner	Implementation of the emergency response plan, training response to emergencies	Monitoring in the framework of OEC – building owner. Scheduled control – relevant local body of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.	Insignificant

Attachment 1. Check List for Environmental Screening

Section 1 (to be filled out by the contractor and approved by the Project Implementation Unit staff responsible for environmental screening)

1. **Project title:**

2. **Brief subproject description,** including the nature, cost, size of the project, territory of the site, and location.

3. Proposed construction work (yes/no)

Types of repair work	Yes	No
No need to perform any construction / rehabilitation work		
Insignificant repair work inside school buildings (i.e. painting walls, laying tiles, cables and new water pipes, assembly of new laboratories)		
Replacement of asbestos-containing roofing		
Significant repair work associated with wall removal / restoration, thermal insulation (especially in case of using asbestos-containing insulation and slabs)		
Repair work associated with creation of a relatively large amount of waste (e.g. replacement of flooring, ventilation and electricity networks, doors and/or windows)		
Repair work associated with replacement of ceramic elements, alteration of existing premises related to potentially hazardous materials, such as remains of paints, dyes, enamels, and replacement of a large number (several dozen) of windows and doors		

Section 2 (to be filled out by the Project Implementation Unit staff based on the results of environmental screening)

3. Project environmental category (in accordance with the World Bank's requirements) _____

4. What should be the focus of the 'Environmental Protection' section in the project documentation

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Environmental screening expert:

Date:

Attachment 2. Draft Environmental Management Plan for Modernization and Rehabilitation of Selected Subprojects

Section 1: **INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE**				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Implementation Unit at the Ministry of Education	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contractor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Legal address of site			Attachment 1: Site map []Yes []No	
Owner of school building				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national legislation and permits that apply to project activity				
PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
Identify when / where the public consultation process takes place?				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING				
Will there be any capacity building?	[] No or []Yes, if Yes, Attachment 2 shall include the capacity building program			

ENVIRONMENTAL / SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following potential issues and/or impacts:	**Activity**	**Status**	**Additional references**
	Building rehabilitation	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **B** below
	Topsoil pollution with utility black water	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **C** below
	Historic building(s)	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **D** below
	Management of hazardous substances and materials[1]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **F** below
	Traffic safety	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **G** below
	Use of electricity and heat	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **H** below
	Risk of emergencies (fires, damage to engineering systems)	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **I** below

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
A. General Conditions	Notification and worker safety	- "Environmental Protection" Section of the design documentation has been developed and cleared with the state expertise bodies. The local (regional) executive and administrative authorities, local bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and communities have been notified of upcoming modernization and rehabilitation activities. The public has been notified of the upcoming works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works). All legally required permits to perform rehabilitation have been acquired. All works are carried out in compliance with the current legislation on architectural and construction activity to minimize negative impacts on the health of neighboring residents and environment. Workers will be provided with personal protective equipment in accordance with international good practice and health and safety requirements for construction work. Temporary storage sites for hazardous substances (materials) will be protected from exposure to atmospheric precipitation. Workers will be periodically briefed about the rules of dealing with hazardous substances and materials.

[1] *Inter alia*, hazardous materials include asbestos, paints and varnishes, removed leaded paints, etc.

		Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
B. General Rehabilitation and /or Modernization Activities	Air quality	Predominant use of construction vehicles powered by gas to deliver raw materials and feedstock. Compliance of the fuel used with emission classes. Prevention of vehicle fuelling and minor repair on school grounds. Predominant use of electric air compressor drives. Timely maintenance of vehicles, emission control at service stations. Use of welding equipment with minimum emission of pollutants. During interior demolition use debris-chutes above the first floor. Keep demolition debris at controlled temporary storage sites and periodically spray with water mist to reduce debris dust. Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site. Procure a container to keep street and ground sweepings. There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites.
	Water supply and sanitation	Introduction of an efficient drinking and utility water consumption regime. Use of drinking water treatment systems or bottled drinking water. Discharge of wastewater as required by the legislation. Use of septic tanks having a certificate of compliance with the hygienic standards of the Republic of Belarus. Timely maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems.
	Noise	Work should be performed exclusively during working hours (not before 7.00AM and not after 11.00PM) on week-days. Periodic control of the noise level at the border of the sanitary protection zone, which should not exceed 50 dBA. During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible. Heavy loads should be delivered only during working hours (from 7.00AM to 11.00PM) on week-days.
	Soil and vegetation disturbance	No fuelling of construction vehicles should be performed at the construction site. Minor repair should be performed only at service stations Stock taking of trees growing on the school grounds should be performed and any potential damage to the trees should be prevented.

	Waste management	Containers for collection of municipal solid wastes and sites for temporary storage of construction waste to be used and disposed of should be arranged at construction sites. Treatment of leftover liquid lab chemicals to the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) levels established in every residential area. In case MAC standards are not met, arrangements for wastewater treatment should be put in place. The procedure of construction and municipal solid waste management should be specified in the project documentation. Arrangements should also be made for recycling waste and contracts should be signed with recycling organizations. As to the waste to be disposed of, the construction organization should have a relevant permit to dispose of municipal solid waste at the local landfill.
C. Topsoil pollution with utility black water	Topsoil	The site preparation engineering should take into account the specific features of the landscape and involve land reclamation. Arrangements for use of portable toilets. Ensuring timely maintenance of portable toilets.
D. Historic building(s)	Exterior and interior of buildings	A permit should be acquired in advance from bodies of the Ministry of Culture to perform construction work.
F. Management of hazardous substances and materials	Hazardous substances and materials	Clear marking of waste storage sites. Protection of temporary storage sites from exposure to atmospheric precipitation. Workers should use individual protective equipment. Workers should be briefed about the procedure of dealing with hazardous substances and materials. The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust. The removed asbestos will not be reused. Waste to be disposed of at the landfill will be transported in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus On Transportation of Hazardous Loads. Paints or solvents with toxic ingredients or lead-based paints will not be used.
G. Traffic safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction	In compliance with the requirements of the legislation on architectural and construction activity, the contractor guarantees that the construction site is properly secured and construction related work is regulated on its territory. Signposting and warning signs for the population and public traffic will be clearly visible and

	activities	the public will be warned of all potential hazards. Safe passages and crossings for pedestrians and public traffic will be provided. The contractor will organize its work outside rush hours. Safe and continuous access to social, cultural, trade, and medical facilities will be ensured during the whole period of work of the construction organization.
H. Electricity and heat consumption	Depletion of natural resources Indirect green-house gas emissions (at consumption of electricity and heat generated by external sources)	Efficient use of electricity and heat. Use of energy saving devices and equipment.
I. Risk of emergencies (fires, damage to engineering systems)	Damage to assets, diseases, loss of life, air, water, soil pollution, and health impacts	Compliance with the fire safety requirements, timely maintenance of engineering systems. Developing an emergency response plan.

Attachment 3. Minutes of Consultation on the Environmental Management Framework

Minutes
of the Meeting of the Working Group on evaluation of the results of public consultations on the Procedures and mechanisms of ensuring environmental safety in accordance with the provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the World Bank's procedures in the course of implementation of the Belarus Education Modernization Project.

City of Minsk February 8, 2015

The Working Group composed of:

1. Sergey V. Rudy

2. Alexander K. Kazak

3. Vyacheslav Z. Suleymanov

4. Oleg V. Stelmashonok

5. Dmitry G. Shaluho

6. Victoria M. Misyuchenko

reviewed the submitted 89 (eighty nine) Minutes of public consultations with the comments and suggestions of the Working Group for Minsk (10 Minutes), Gomel (25 Minutes), Mogilev (25 Minutes), Vitebsk (11 Minutes), Grodno (4 Minutes) and Brest (14 Minutes) oblasts and decided to take them into account in the implementation of the Belarus Education Modernization Project.

The Minutes confirmed that: (i) information about the proposed project activities was disseminated on local government websites and other local fora; (ii) public consultations were conducted with the participation of representatives of local authorities, education and health specialists, and members of the public, and no substantive comments were received requiring the amendment of the proposed project design; (iii) agreement was reached that the proposed project activities are appropriate.

It is proposed to submit the final version of the draft document to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be disclosed on its website for implementation of the Belarus Education Modernization Project.

Deputy Minister S. V. Rudy

Attachment 4. Content of the Environmental Protection Section

Content of the “Environmental Protection” Section " of the design documentation in accordance with P3-02 to SNB 1.03.02-96

1 Scope 1

2 Normative references 2

3 Definitions and abbreviations 2

4 General provisions 4

5 General requirements for the implementation of Environmental Protection section 6

6 Implementation of “General Part” subsection 8

7 Implementation of “Technological Solutions” subsection 9

8 Implementation of “Protection of Atmospheric Air from Pollution” subsection 11

9 Implementation of “Protection of Surface and Ground Waters from Pollution and Depletion” subsection 14

10 Implementation of “Protection of Environment from Pollution by Industrial, Municipal and Solid Domestic Waste” subsection ..... .17

11 Implementation of “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources”, “Conservation and Transformation of Landscapes”, “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources”, “Soil Conservation” and “Land Site Rehabilitation (Recultivation)” subsections 19

12 Implementation of “Conservation of Vegetation” subsection 22

13 Implementation of “Conservation of Wildlife ” subsection 23

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Annex B List of key source data and technical conditions required for drafting the “Environmental Protection” section and attached to the section when submitting the design for environmental expertise 26

Annex C General list of drawings attached to the EP section 27

Annex D Example of content (composition) of the EP section for projects in buildings of different profiles (forms) 28

Annex E Formats of tables to be included in the EP section 33

Annex F List of key guidance documents on the calculation of releases (emissions) of pollutants into atmospheric air 41

Annex G List of software tools for the calculation of atmospheric pollution 42

Annex H Format of Terms of Reference for land site rehabilitation 43