

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN E1021
BAM EMERGENCY EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
Social and Environmental Screening and Assessment Framework

Objectives

The Social and Environmental Screening and Assessment Framework (SESAF) provides general guidelines, codes of practice and procedures that are to be integrated into the initial phase of the World Bank-supported emergency earthquake recovery project. It provides a framework for ensuring compliance with the World Bank's safeguard policies under current conditions in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Consistent with existing national legislation, the objectives of the SESAF are to ensure that activities carried out under the proposed recovery operations will address the following issues:

- Enhance positive social and environmental outcomes;
- Protect human health and welfare;
- Minimize environmental degradation as a result of individual sub-projects or their cumulative effects;
- Fairly compensate for any loss of livelihood; and
- Minimize impacts on cultural property

General Principles

Recognizing the emergency nature of the proposed recovery operations, and the related need to provide emergency assistance, while at the same time ensuring due diligence in managing potential social and environmental risks, the SESAF is based on the following principles:

- To ensure the effective application of the World Bank's safeguard policies, the SESAF provides guidance on the approach to be taken during implementation for the selection and design of sub-projects, and the planning of mitigation measures.
- Resettlement issues are likely to be minimal as most reconstruction efforts are likely to take place *in situ*. In the event that involuntary resettlement is necessitated then detailed Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be developed in accordance with Operational Policy (OP) 4 will be prepared and based on the RAP, the project authorities will make every effort to minimize displacement and restore livelihoods.
- Environmental category 'A' sub-projects are not expected in the Project. But environmental screening will be carried out based on the checklist (see Attachment 1) to confirm this before obtaining approval for sub-project launch. If any do occur, Environmental Assessments (EAs) for specific sub-projects will be prepared during implementation. Corrective measures in the form of an Environment Management Plan (EMP) will be built into the emergency recovery project, in accordance with #13 of O.P. 4.01 and #5 of B.P. 4.01.
- The proposed emergency recovery operations will finance feasibility and detailed design studies for these investments when and if they should be envisaged. These will include social as well as environmental assessments as required by World Bank safeguard policies.
- Care will be taken to ensure that vulnerable sections of the population (particularly the poor, women, orphans, the elderly and the physically disabled) are included in project design. Where employment opportunities are available within sub-projects, care will be

taken to ensure that the affected populations can benefit. In all sub-projects, arrangements for ensuring effective consultations with and the meaningful participation of local communities (both male and female) will be made to elicit their different views and foster local ownership of the design.

- The SESAF will be disclosed in the offices of the concerned implementing agencies, in prominent public places locally, and in the World Bank InfoShop.

Project Description

The project objectives will be met through the five components that are described below:

- **Component-A- *Provision of Construction Material and Equipment for Housing and Commercial Buildings:*** This component will finance the procurement of: (i) construction material (steel bars, steel components for frames and Portland cement) for housing and commercial buildings; (ii) construction equipment; and (iii) design and supervision activities.
- **Component-B- *Repair of the Transport Infrastructure:*** This component will finance: (i) the rehabilitation and preventive works for the main highway linking Bam with the provincial capital city of Kerman; (ii) the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Bam Airport facilities; (iii) the rehabilitation and paving of village streets; and (iv) design and supervision activities.
- **Component-C- *Repair of the Telecommunications Infrastructure:*** This component will finance: (i) the repair and reconstruction of telecommunication center buildings; (ii) the reconstruction of the transmission networks; (iii) reconstruction and expansion of mobile and data services; and (iv) design and supervision activities.
- **Component-D- *Improved Emergency Preparedness in the Province of Kerman and the city of Bam:*** This component will finance: (i) retrofitting works of strategic emergency response buildings in the Province of Kerman; (ii) the provision of emergency response vehicles for the city of Bam (fire fighting trucks and ambulances) to replace equipment lost during the earthquake; and (iii) risk assessment and design and supervision activities.
- **Component-E- *Project Management and Technical Assistance:*** This component supports (i) project management through the establishment of the Bam Reconstruction Office (BRO), and (ii) technical assistance to the BRO, aiming at assisting project implementation and improving project management capacity through the procurement of consultants for Procurement Advisory Services, Monitoring Advisory Services and Technical Advisory Services.

Social and Environmental Screening and Assessment Framework (SESAF)

This SESAF has been developed specifically for the proposed sub-projects to ensure due diligence, to avoid causing harm or exacerbating social tensions, and to ensure consistent treatment of social and environmental issues by project authorities and those working for them. The purpose of this framework is also to assist the Project Implementing Agencies in screening all sub-projects for their likely social and environmental impacts, identifying documentation and preparation requirements and prioritizing investments.

OP. 4.01 Environmental Assessment. Most of the proposed sub-projects are likely to focus on the repair and structural reinforcement of damaged buildings, roads, Bam airport and telecommunication networks.

Considering the limited nature and scale of potential environmental impacts, most, if not all, of the proposed operations are likely to be classified as Category ‘B’ sub-projects. Therefore, for sub-projects with potential adverse impacts, a limited Environmental Assessment will be undertaken during project and will apply the following minimum standards during implementation:

- The inclusion of standard environmental codes of practice in the repair and reconstruction bid documents of all sub-projects;
- Review and oversight of any major reconstruction works by specialists;
- Implementation of socially and environmentally sound options for the disposal of debris; and,
- Provision of adequate budget and satisfactory institutional arrangements for monitoring effective implementation through the inclusion of an Environment Officer in the Bam Reconstruction Office (BRO).

The environmental guidelines are designed to provide guidance to the Bam Reconstruction Office (BRO) and the implementation agencies on the procedures used to identify those investments that may induce negative environmental impacts. Guidance is given on the mitigation of negative environmental impacts that may accrue from sub-project construction. The guidelines are to be implemented during the application, screening, assessment, approval and execution of investments.

Under the BEERP most of the eligible investments will involve repair and structural reinforcement of transport facilities (airport buildings), public buildings (retrofitting works¹) as well as telecommunication networks and village streets in affected areas. Sewage treatment plants, solid waste equipment, waste disposal sites are not eligible for financing under the BEERP. All investments will be subjected to environmental screening and assigned to one of three categories (A, B, and C) depending on the magnitude and adversity of predicted environmental impacts. No BEERP investments are expected to be given a category ‘A’ classification. Most are expected to fall into category ‘C’ and will thus not require an environmental assessment. In most cases, any necessary impact mitigation will be inherent in standard engineering design and good construction practice. Investments considered to impose unacceptable negative environmental impacts will not be approved for financing.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The need for land acquisition or for involuntary resettlement in specific sub-projects will only be known during project implementation, when site-specific plans are available. Sub-projects will therefore be screened for applicability of the resettlement policy. Any sub-projects involving involuntary resettlement or land acquisition of more than 25 families will only be approved after the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) acceptable to the Bank. Several issues are likely to increase the complexity of land acquisition – the availability of reliable land records, the inability of people to document ownership, the demise of occupants and subsequent uncertainty about transfers of title. The Government has also agreed to implement the principles of full compensation and livelihood restoration for any Project Affected Person (PAP). This includes any person who, on account of the execution of the Project, has experienced or would experience direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not such person must

¹ This involves structural reinforcement and does not involve expansion works of the target buildings.

move to another location, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihood of such person, provided that such person should have before the occurrence of the Earthquake, either: (i) formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the Borrower; or (ii) claims to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the Borrower, or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The GOI will review relocations on a case-by-case basis and will provide information to the Bank about any secondary displacement that has occurred to date. The safeguards framework includes procedures for identifying eligible project affected people, calculating and delivering compensation, and mechanisms for dealing with grievances. It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts, particularly as they affect poor and vulnerable groups.

OP 4.20 Indigenous Peoples. The five defining characteristics normally used to define indigenous peoples are inappropriate in Iran's case and positive discrimination in favor of any group on these grounds is likely to be counter-productive and to exacerbate divisions between communities. A vulnerability assessment will be built into the social assessments to be undertaken for cases at high risk in terms of social safeguard/protection, to ensure effective consultations with and culturally appropriate benefits to each of the vulnerable groups and will incorporate adequate measures to address such vulnerability in sub-project design.

OPN 11.03 Cultural Property. Sub-projects will be reviewed for their potential impact on cultural property, and clear procedures will be developed for the identification and protection of cultural property and will be included in standard bidding documents. Sub-project preparation may involve the identification of and assistance for the preservation of culturally important sites. If these opportunities occur, cultural property management plans will be prepared for these sub-projects.

OP 4.37 Safety of Dams. No dams will be repaired under the project.

Safeguard Screening and Mitigation.

The selection, design, contracting, monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects will be consistent with the following guidelines, codes of practice and requirements and will include:

- A list of negative characteristics rendering a proposed sub-project ineligible for support (See Attachment 1);
- A proposed checklist of likely social and environmental impacts to be submitted for each sub-project. (See Attachment 2);
- A sample Environmental and Safeguards procedure for inclusion in the technical specifications of contracts. (See Attachment 3);
- Procedures for the protection of cultural property, including chance discoveries (See Attachment 4);
- Relevant elements of the codes of practice for the prevention and/or mitigation of potential environmental impacts. (See Attachment 5); and
- Guidelines for land and asset acquisition, entitlements and compensation (See Attachment 6.)

Responsibility for Safeguard Screening and Mitigation

Each implementation agency (Housing Foundation of Islamic Revolution, sector ministries and utilities represented at the provincial government level) will be responsible for applying the

safeguard screening and mitigation requirements as defined in the Framework to its own investments and will work closely with the Bam Reconstruction Office (BRO) and the Department of Environment. The BRO will be responsible for close coordination with the implementation agencies in order to ensure compliance by the implementation agencies with the safeguard requirements as defined in the framework.

Capacity-Building and Monitoring of Safeguard Framework Implementation.

Technical assistance services will be mobilized under the Project Management Component of the Project to provide guidance and review of the application of the SESAF. As part of the technical assistance, the BRO, together with relevant staff of the implementation agencies will receive training in SESAF's application. During supervision of the project, the World Bank will assess the implementation of the SESAF, and recommend additional strengthening if required.

Consultation and Disclosure.

The Government of Islamic Republic of Iran will publicly disclose the SESAF. It will be disclosed in Farsi by the BRO on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, both nationally and locally. It will also be made available to the public in the BRO, and at the World Bank's InfoShop. Relevant sub-project specific safeguard documents/mitigation plans subsequently prepared will also be disclosed and be publicly available to local citizens.

The implementing agencies will consult project-affected peoples, local government and non-government organizations on the project's social and environmental aspects, and will take their views into account during preparation of sub-projects. The implementing agencies will initiate these consultations as early as possible to solicit the effective participation of the local population in its activities wherever appropriate. The implementing agency will also provide relevant materials in a timely manner prior to consultations, in a form and a language that are understandable and accessible, to ensure that meaningful consultations can take place and that relevant information is available to concerned citizens. Draft reports and plans will be made available to project-affected groups and to local civil society organizations and will normally be considered to be in the public domain.

Attachment 1

List of Negative Subproject Attributes

Sub-projects falling outside the following categories will not be financed under the IBRD Loan:

1. Provision of Equipment and Construction Material for housing and commercial buildings
2. Repair of transport infrastructure (airport facility, highway repairs, and village streets)
3. Telecommunication networks
4. Retrofitting works of the key strategic buildings in the Province of Kerman
5. Project management (Consulting Services)

In addition, sub-projects with following attributes within the eligible categories will not be financed:

Attributes of Ineligible Subprojects
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS
Damages cultural property, including but not limited to, any activities that affect the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archaeological and historical sites; and• Religious monuments, structures and cemeteries.
Roads New primary roads and highways.

Attachment 2

Checklist of Likely Environmental and Social Impacts of Subprojects

This Form is to be used by the Bam Reconstruction Office (BRO) in screening Subproject Applications.

Note: One copy of this form and accompanying documentation to be kept in the BRO and one copy to be sent to the task team leader of the World Bank.

Name of Subproject:

Number of Subproject:

Proposing Implementation Agency:

Subproject Location:

Subproject Objective:

Infrastructure to be rehabilitated:

Estimated Cost:

Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:

Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed (circle answer): Yes ___ No ___

I. Subproject Related Issues

No	ISSUES	No	Small	Medium	Large
A.	Zoning and Land Use Planning				
1.	Will the subproject affect land use zoning and planning or conflict with prevalent land use patterns?				
2.	Will the subproject involve significant land disturbance or site clearance?				
3.	Will the subproject land be subject to potential encroachment by urban or industrial use or located in an area intended for urban or industrial development?				
B.	Utilities and Facilities				

4.	Will the subproject require the setting up of ancillary production facilities?				
5.	Will the subproject make significant demands on utilities and services?				
6.	Will the subproject require significant levels of accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce during construction (e.g., contractor will need more than 20 workers)?				
C	Water and Soil Contamination				
7.	Will the subproject require large amounts of raw materials or construction materials?				
8.	Will the subproject generate large amounts of residual wastes, construction material waste or cause soil erosion?				
9.	Will the subproject result in potential soil or water contamination (e.g., from oil, grease and fuel from equipment yards)?				
10.	Will the subproject lead to contamination of ground and surface waters by herbicides for vegetation control and chemicals (e.g., calcium chloride) for dust control?				
11.	Will the subproject lead to an increase in suspended sediments in streams affected by road cut erosion, decline in water quality and increased sedimentation downstream?				
12.	Will the subproject involve the use of chemicals or solvents?				
13.	Will the subproject lead to the destruction of vegetation and soil in the right-of-way, borrow pits, waste dumps, and equipment yards?				
14.	Will the subproject lead to the creation of stagnant water bodies in borrow pits, quarries, etc., encouraging for mosquito breeding and other disease vectors?				
D.	Noise and Air Pollution Hazardous Substances				
15.	Will the subproject increase the levels of harmful air emissions?				
16.	Will the subproject increase ambient noise levels?				
17.	Will the subproject involve the storage, handling or transport of hazardous substances?				
E.	Fauna and Flora				
18.	Will the subproject involve the disturbance or modification of existing drainage channels (rivers, canals) or surface water bodies (wetlands, marshes)?				
19.	Will the subproject lead to the destruction or damage of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems or endangered species directly or by induced development?				
20.	Will the subproject lead to the disruption/destruction of wildlife through interruption of migratory routes, disturbance of wildlife habitats, and noise-related problems?				
F.	Destruction/Disruption of Land and Vegetation				
21.	Will the subproject lead to unplanned use of the infrastructure being developed?				
22.	Will the subproject lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils in cleared areas not suited for agriculture?				
23.	Will the subproject lead to the interruption of subsoil and overland drainage patterns (in areas of cuts and fills)?				
24.	Will the subproject lead to landslides, slumps, slips and other mass movements in road cuts?				
25.	Will the subproject lead to erosion of lands below the roadbed receiving concentrated outflow carried by covered or open drains?				
26.	Will the subproject lead to long-term or semi-permanent destruction of soils in cleared areas not suited for agriculture?				
27.	Will the subproject lead to health hazards and interference of plant growth adjacent to roads by dust raised and blown by vehicles?				

G.	Cultural Property				
28.	Will the subproject have an impact on archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas?				
29.	Will the subproject have an impact on religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries?				
30.	Have Chance Finds procedures been prepared for use in the subproject?				
H.	Expropriation and Social Disturbance				
31.	Will the subproject involve land expropriation or demolition of existing structures?				
32.	Will the subproject lead to induced settlements by workers and others causing social and economic disruption?				
33.	Will the subproject lead to environmental and social disturbance by construction camps?				

II. Site Related Issues

S.No	ISSUES	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW
1.	Is the subproject located in an area with designated natural reserves?			
2.	Is the subproject located in an area with unique natural features?			
3.	Is the subproject located in an area with endangered or conservation-worthy ecosystems, fauna or flora?			
4.	Is the subproject located in an area falling within 500 meters of national forests, protected areas, wilderness areas, wetlands, biodiversity, critical habitats, or sites of historical or cultural importance?			
5.	Is the subproject located in an area, which would create a barrier for the movement of conservation-worthy wildlife or livestock?			
6.	Is the subproject located close to groundwater sources, surface water bodies, watercourses or wetlands?			
7.	Is the subproject located in an area with designated cultural properties such as archaeological, historical and/or religious sites?			
8.	Is the subproject in an area with religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries?			
9.	Is the subproject in a polluted or contaminated area?			
10.	Is the subproject located in an area of high visual and landscape quality?			
11.	Is the subproject located in an area susceptible to landslides or erosion?			
12.	Is the subproject located in an area of seismic faults?			
13.	Is the subproject located in a densely populated area?			
14.	Is the subproject located on prime agricultural land?			
15.	Is the subproject located in an area of tourist importance?			
16.	Is the subproject located near a waste dump?			
17.	Does the subproject have access to potable water?			
18.	Is the subproject located far (1-2 kms) from accessible roads?			
19.	Is the subproject located in an area with a wastewater network?			
20.	Is the subproject located in the urban plan of the city?			
21.	Is the subproject located outside the land use plan?			

Signed by Environment Officer:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Signed by Project Manager (Implementation Agency):

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attachment 3

Safeguards Procedures for Inclusion in the Technical Specifications of Contracts

I. General

1. The Contractor and his employees shall adhere to the mitigation measures set down and take all other measures required by the Engineer to prevent harm, and to minimize the impact of his operations on the environment.
2. The Contractor shall not be permitted to unnecessarily strip clear the right of way. The Contractor shall only clear the minimum width for construction and diversion roads should not be constructed alongside the existing road.
3. Remedial actions, which cannot be effectively carried out during construction, should be carried out on completion of each Section of the road (earthworks, pavement and drainage) and before issuance of the Taking Over Certificate:
 - (a) These sections should be landscaped and any necessary remedial works should be undertaken without delay, including grassing and reforestation;
 - (b) Water courses should be cleared of debris and drains and culverts checked for clear flow paths; and
 - (c) Borrow pits should be dressed as fish ponds, or drained and made safe, as agreed with the land owner.
4. The Contractor shall limit construction works to between 6 am and 7 pm if it is to be carried out in or near residential areas.
5. The Contractor shall avoid the use of heavy or noisy equipment in specified areas at night, or in sensitive areas such as near a hospital.
6. To prevent dust pollution during dry periods, the Contractor shall carry out regular watering of earth and gravel haul roads and shall cover material haulage trucks with tarpaulins to prevent spillage.

II. Transport

7. The Contractor shall use selected routes to the project site, as agreed with the Engineer, and appropriately sized vehicles suitable to the class of road, and shall restrict loads to prevent damage to roads and bridges used for transportation purposes. The Contractor shall be held responsible for any damage caused to the roads and bridges due to the transportation of excessive loads, and shall be required to repair such damage to the approval of the Engineer.
8. The Contractor shall not use any vehicles, either on or off road with grossly excessive, exhaust or noise emissions. In any built up areas, noise mufflers shall be installed and maintained in good condition on all motorized equipment under the control of the Contractor.

9. Adequate traffic control measures shall be maintained by the Contractor throughout the duration of the Contract and such measures shall be subject to prior approval of the Engineer.

III. Workforce

10. The Contractor should whenever possible locally recruit the majority of the workforce and shall provide appropriate training as necessary.

11. The Contractor shall install and maintain a temporary septic tank system for any residential labor camp and without causing pollution of nearby watercourses.

12. The Contractor shall establish a method and system for storing and disposing of all solid wastes generated by the labor camp and/or base camp.

13. The Contractor shall not allow the use of fuel wood for cooking or heating in any labor camp or base camp and provide alternate facilities using other fuels.

14. The Contractor shall ensure that site offices, depots, asphalt plants and workshops are located in appropriate areas as approved by the Engineer and not within 500 meters of existing residential settlements and not within 1,000 meters for asphalt plants.

15. The Contractor shall ensure that site offices, depots and particularly storage areas for diesel fuel and bitumen and asphalt plants are not located within 500 meters of watercourses, and are operated so that no pollutants enter watercourses, either overland or through groundwater seepage, especially during periods of rain. This will require lubricants to be recycled and a ditch to be constructed around the area with an approved settling pond/oil trap at the outlet.

16. The contractor shall not use fuel wood as a means of heating during the processing or preparation of any materials forming part of the Works.

IV. Quarries and Borrow Pits

17. Operation of a new borrow area, on land, in a river, or in an existing area, shall be subject to prior approval of the Engineer, and the operation shall cease if so instructed by the Engineer. Borrow pits shall be prohibited where they might interfere with the natural or designed drainage patterns. River locations shall be prohibited if they might undermine or damage the riverbanks, or carry too much fine material downstream.

18. The Contractor shall ensure that all borrow pits used are left in a trim and tidy condition with stable side slopes, and are drained ensuring that no stagnant water bodies are created which could breed mosquitoes.

19. Rock or gravel taken from a river shall be far enough removed to limit the depth of material removed to one-tenth of the width of the river at any one location, and not to disrupt the river flow, or damage or undermine the river banks.

20. The location of crushing plants shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer, and not be close to environmentally sensitive areas or to existing residential settlements, and shall be operated with approved fitted dust control devices.

V. Earthworks

21. Earthworks shall be properly controlled, especially during the rainy season.
22. The Contractor shall maintain stable cut and fill slopes at all times and cause the least possible disturbance to areas outside the prescribed limits of the work.
23. The Contractor shall complete cut and fill operations to final cross-sections at any one location as soon as possible and preferably in one continuous operation to avoid partially completed earthworks, especially during the rainy season.
24. In order to protect any cut or fill slopes from erosion, in accordance with the drawings, cut off drains and toe-drains shall be provided at the top and bottom of slopes and be planted with grass or other plant cover. Cut off drains should be provided above high cuts to minimize water runoff and slope erosion.
25. Any excavated cut or unsuitable material shall be disposed of in designated tipping areas as agreed to by the Engineer.
26. Tips should not be located where they can cause future slides, interfere with agricultural land or any other properties, or cause soil from the dump to be washed into any watercourse. Drains may need to be dug within and around the tips, as directed by the Engineer.

VI. Historical and Archeological Sites

27. If the Contractor discovers archeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the Contractor shall:
 - (a) Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find.
 - (b) Delineate the discovered site or area.
 - (c) Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization (ICHTO) take over.
 - (d) Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the ICHTO immediately (less than 24 hours).
 - (e) Contact the responsible local authorities and the ICHTO who would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of the ICHTO (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, including the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values.
 - (f) Ensure that decisions on how to handle the finding be taken by the responsible authorities and the ICHTO. This could include changes in the layout (such as when

the finding is an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage.

- (g) Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the ICHTO; and
- (h) Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible local authorities and the ICHTO concerning the safeguard of the heritage.

VII. Disposal of Construction and Vehicle Waste

28. Debris generated due to the dismantling of the existing structures shall be suitably reused, to the extent feasible, in the proposed construction (e.g. as fill materials for embankments). The disposal of remaining debris shall be carried out only at sites identified and approved by the project engineer. The contractor should ensure that these sites (a) are not located within designated forest areas; (b) do not impact natural drainage courses; and (c) do not impact endangered/rare flora. Under no circumstances shall the contractor dispose of any material in environmentally sensitive areas.

29. In the event any debris or silt from the sites is deposited on adjacent land, the Contractor shall immediately remove such, debris or silt and restore the affected area to its original state to the satisfaction of the Supervisor/Engineer.

30. Bentonite slurry or similar debris generated from pile driving or other construction activities shall be disposed of to avoid overflow into the surface water bodies or form mud puddles in the area.

31. All arrangements for transportation during construction including provision, maintenance, dismantling and clearing debris, where necessary, will be considered incidental to the work and should be planned and implemented by the contractor as approved and directed by the Engineer.

32. Vehicle/machinery and equipment operations, maintenance and refueling shall be carried out to avoid spillage of fuels and lubricants and ground contamination. An 'oil interceptor" will be provided for wash down and refueling areas. Fuel storage shall be located in properly bundled areas.

33. All spills and collected petroleum products shall be disposed of in accordance with standard environmental procedures/guidelines. Fuel storage and refilling areas shall be located at least 300m from all cross drainage structures and important water bodies or as directed by the Engineer.

Attachment 4

Protection of Cultural Property

1. Cultural property include monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significance points of view, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves.
2. The initial phase of the proposed emergency reconstruction operations pose limited risks of damaging cultural property since subprojects will largely consist of small investments in community infrastructure and income generating activities, reconstruction of existing structures, and minor public works. Further, the list of negative subproject attributes, which would make a subproject ineligible for support (Attachment 1), includes any activity that would adversely impact cultural property. Nevertheless, the following procedures for identification, protection from theft, and treatment of discovered artifacts should be followed and included in the technical specifications of the standard bidding documents as provided in Attachment 3.

Chance Find Procedures

3. Chance find procedures will be used as follows:
 - (a) Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
 - (b) Delineate the discovered site or area;
 - (c) Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization (ICHTO) take over;
 - (d) Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the ICHTO immediately (within 24 hours or less);
 - (e) Responsible local authorities and the ICHTO would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of the ICHTO (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
 - (f) Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the ICHTO. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
 - (g) Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the ICHTO; and
 - (h) Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the ICHTO concerning safeguard of the heritage.
4. These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

5. Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank's Project Supervision Reports (PSRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

Attachment 5

Codes of Practice for Prevention and Mitigation of Environmental Impacts²

Potential Impacts	Prevention and Mitigation Measures
Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of secondary and tertiary roads. • Widening of secondary or tertiary roads. 	
Disruption of drainage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampers free drainage, causes stagnant pools of water. • Increased sediments into ponds, streams and rivers due to erosion from road tops and sides. • Increased run-off and flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to provide adequate drainage and to minimize changes in flows, not limited to the road reserve. • Provision of energy dissipaters, cascades, steps, and checks dams. • Provision of sufficient number of cross drains. • Balancing of cut and fills. • Revegetation to protect susceptible soil surfaces. • Rehabilitation of borrows areas.
Erosion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of land downhill from the roadbed, or in borrow areas. • Landslides, slips or slumps. • Bank failure of the borrow pit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to prevent soil erosion and maintain slope stability. • Construction in the dry season. • Protection of soil surfaces during construction. • Physical stabilization of erodible surfaces through turfing, planting a wide range of vegetation, and creating slope breaks. • Rehabilitation and re-grading of borrow pits and material collection sites.
Loss of vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing of cut and fills. • Revegetation to protect susceptible soil surfaces. • Minimize loss of natural vegetation during construction. • Revegetation and replanting to compensate any loss of plant cover or tree felling.
Loss of access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design to include accessibility to roadsides in case roadbed is raised. • Alternative alignments to avoid bisecting villages by road widening.

² The IBRD-financed BEERP only finances works on roads, transport facilities, telecom networks and procurement of construction materials and equipment. But code of practices on other investments such as water and solid waste are included in this list for the GoI's reference.

Potential Impacts	Prevention and Mitigation Measures
<p>Impacts during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel wood collection. • Disease due to lack of sanitation. • Introduction of hazardous wastes. • Groundwater contamination (oil, grease). • Accidents during construction. • Potential impacts to cultural property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fuel at work camps to prevent cutting of firewood. • Provision of sanitation at work camps. • Removal of work camp waste, proper disposal of oil, bitumen and other hazardous wastes. • Management of construction period worker health and safety. • Use archaeological chance finds procedures and coordinate with appropriate agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased migration from nearby cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide comprehensive community participation in planning, and Migration issue to be resolved through local conflict resolution system.
<p>Housing and Public Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of dwellings or public buildings. 	
<p>Deforestation caused by:</p> <p>Wood firing of bricks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fired bricks are not wood-fired.
<p>Injury and death from earthquake.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply low-cost seismic structural designs.
<p>Disease caused by inadequate provision of water and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure designs include adequate sanitary latrines and access to safe water.
<p>Damage to historical buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure actions involving historical buildings are reviewed/ designed by qualified specialists.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications 	
<p>Noise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location or sound-proofing to achieve a maximum increase in background levels of 3 decibels, or a maximum of 55 decibels in residential areas, whichever is higher.
<p>Erosion and deforestation caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of access road alignments to minimize cut and fill, and tree felling. • See section on roads (above).
<p>Injury or death caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of accidents. • Collapse of telecommunication stations. • Potential impacts to cultural property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign (regarding electrocution dangers) before construction starts. • Application of generic safety standards. • Archaeological and historic site survey to be conducted for any new power plants accompanied by use of chance find procedures.

Attachment 6

Guidelines for Land and Asset Acquisition, Entitlements and Compensation

I. Objectives

1. Resettlement and land acquisition will be kept to a minimum, and will be carried out in accordance with these guidelines. Subproject proposals that would require demolishing houses or acquiring productive land should be carefully reviewed to minimize or avoid their impacts through alternative alignments. Proposals that require more than minor expansion along rights of way should be carefully reviewed. No land or asset acquisition may take place outside of these guidelines. A format for a Land Acquisition Assessment Data Sheet is attached as Attachment 6(i).
2. These guidelines provide principles and instructions to compensate negatively affected persons to ensure that they will be assisted to improve, or at least to restore, their living standards, income earning or production capacity to pre-project levels regardless of their land tenure status.

II. Definitions

3. The terms used in this document are defined as follows:
 - (a) "PAP" means Project Affected Person, and includes any person or persons who, on account of the execution of the Project, or any of its components or sub-projects or parts thereof, would have their:
 - (i) Right, title, or interest in any house, land or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; or
 - (ii) Business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or
 - (iii) Standard of living adversely affected.
 - (c) "PAF" means Project Affected Family, and consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components.
 - (d) "SPAF" (Substantially Affected Persons) means a PAF whose house is totally or partially acquired under eminent domain, rendering it not habitable; or from whom acquisition of agricultural land exceeds 20% of the PAF's total landholding, provided that for farmers holding less than 1 ha., the limit of land acquisition shall be 10%, beyond which they shall be considered SPAFs. For determining the number of SPAFs, acquisition of houses and acquisition of agricultural land shall be treated severally; each house acquired being considered equivalent to one SPAF. (I need to understand the definition better)
 - (e) "RAP" means the detailed resettlement action plans prepared for sub-projects, where the number of PAPs exceed 25.
- Description of the objectives of a RAP;
- Description of socioeconomic condition of the people affected by resettlement;
 - Evaluation of economic and financial impact of resettlement on the community;
 - Description of the sites considered for settlement of the relocated population, estimated time for land development, present condition of the land in terms of land use (commercial, residential, etc.), and legal ownership;
 - Description of programs for improving standards of living;

- Description of projects for providing social facilities to improve the living environment;
 - The schedule of resettlement operations
 - Resettlement costs assessment;
 - Description of the strategies for community participation in planning and implementation of resettlement projects
 - Description of social networks, local institutions and local NGOs;
 - List of rules and regulations governing the resettlement process;
 - Differences existing between the laws in Iran and the resettlement policies of the World Bank and proposals for resolving them;
 - Identification of public organizations in charge of resettlement operations and the NGOs that can play an effective role in the operations;
 - Evaluating the capacity of the public organizations and NGOs;
 - Capacity building strategy for the implementing agencies and NGOs;
 - Identification of the resettled individuals and the criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation;
 - Methods for assessing the amount and forms of compensation; and
 - Monitoring and inspection procedures by the implementing agency as well as independent inspection for assuring the completeness and accuracy of data gathered.
- (f) "Land Acquisition" means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration.
- (g) "Right-of-Way Easement" means the process whereby the owner or possessor of land is compelled to permit the continued use of a part of his land as a means of transit of persons or services, in return for an appropriate compensation, but where the ownership of the land remains unchanged.
- (h) "Grievance Redress Committee" means the committee established at the Municipality level, with the participation of the Housing Foundation and the local committee, to hear the complaints and grievances of PAPs regarding resettlement, including acquisition of land, houses and other assets, and loss of livelihoods caused by the Project.
- (i) "Property Valuation Committee" means the committee established at the System level, with the participation of the Housing Foundation, the local committee, PAPs and other local government officials from the respective sub-project, for the purpose of determining replacement value of affected properties.
- (j) "Replacement Value" means the value determined to be fair compensation for agricultural land based on its productive potential, the replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees and other commodities³).

³ "The pricing of land or property should be done with the agreement of the implementing agency and the inhabitants. In case of disagreement, a committee of three experts will determine the final price: one nominated by the implementing agency and one by the owner of the property. The third should be an expert jointly nominated by both parties. If either of the parties refuses to nominate their respective or the mutually nominated expert, the local court is authorized to name the expert(s) within 15 days. The acquisition of land and property should also be in line with the following principles:

- If the property is a place of living or business, 15 percent shall be added to the price of the land;
- For the agricultural land cultivated by farmers, the damage to their farming shall be compensated;
- If the property had been commercially used for at least a year before the plan was announced, the damage to business shall be compensated;
- If the owner agrees, an equivalent piece of land belonging to the implementing agency may be provided instead of monetary compensation. The same applies to the place of business: the owner may receive a similar shop instead of monetary compensation;
- The pricing of land or property shall be done on the basis of the market price of similar land or property in the same locality without however, considering the impact of the implementation of the plan on the prices;
- Acquisition of land or property is not authorized before the compensation is duly paid, except when this impedes proper land transaction such as refusal of the owner, dispute in ownership, anonymity of the owners,

III. Categorization

4. Based on the number of persons that may be affected by the project, Project Affected People (PAPs) and the magnitude of impacts, projects will be categorized as follows:

- (a) Projects that will affect more than 25 families due to land acquisition and/or physical relocation and where a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be produced.
- (b) Projects that will affect less than 200 persons require the following documentation:
 - (i) a land acquisition assessment, (ii) the minutes or record of consultations which assess the compensation claimed and agreement reached, and (iii) a record of the receipt of the compensation, or voluntary donation, by those affected (see below).
- (c) Projects that are not expected to have any land acquisition or any other significant adverse social impacts; on the contrary, significant positive social impact and improved livelihoods are expected from such interventions.

III. Eligibility

5. PAPs are identified as persons whose livelihood is directly affected by the project due to acquisition of the land owned or used by them. PAPs deemed eligible for compensation are:

- (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land, water resources or structures/buildings, including recognized customary and traditional rights;
- (b) Those who do not have such formal legal rights but have a claim to usufruct rights rooted in customary law; and
- (c) Those whose claim to land and water resources or building/structures do not fall within (a) and (b) above, are eligible to resettlement assistance to restore their livelihood.

IV. Acquisition of Productive Assets and Compensation

6. PAPs are eligible for replacement costs for lost assets as described below:

land being in mortgage, death of the owner, disagreement among the heirs, etc. In such cases the beneficiaries shall be warned according to the legal procedures, and then an expertly appraised price of land shall be deposited in the account of Registrations Fund. The local attorney may then sign on behalf of the owner and the transfer of ownership will be valid within a month. The price of land or the compensation will be paid to the beneficiaries by the Registration Department. The previous deeds will be accordingly modified or nullified. The local Deeds and Properties Registration Office should issue new deeds of ownership of land or property for the implementing agency on the basis of the signature of the local attorney or his representative.

If the urgency of the plan is approved by the highest administrative official in the province on the basis of concrete evidence indicating that any delay in implementation might entail irreplaceable losses, the implementing agency may acquire the land and implement the plan before finalizing the transfer of ownership. In this case the details of the plan should be stipulated in the presence of the owners or their representative, a representative of the local attorney and the official experts. The implementing agency is however obliged to pay a fair price for the land to the owner in less than three months after the acquisition. Otherwise the owner can appeal to court and demand the interruption of any construction until he/she receives the compensation. The court should consider the appeal out of turn and issue the necessary verdict. The construction may resume immediately after the compensation is paid.”

- (a) *Voluntary contributions.* Individuals may elect to voluntarily contribute land or assets provided the persons making such contributions do so willingly and are informed that they have the right to refuse such contributions; and
- (b) *Contributions against compensation.* A contributor/asset loser considered "affected" will be eligible for compensation and other necessary assistance in accordance with the provisions sated below.

7. Voluntary contribution will be clearly documented to confirm the voluntary nature of the transition. The documentation will specify that the land is free of any squatters, encroachers or other claims. A format is shown in Attachment 6(i), which includes a Schedule for assessing any compensation claimed and the agreement reached.

V. Compensation Principles

8. the project implementation agencies will ensure timely provision of the following means of compensation to affected peoples:

- (a) Project affected peoples losing access to a portion of their land or other productive assets with the remaining assets being economically viable are entitled to compensation at a replacement cost for that portion of land or assets lost to them. Compensation for the lost assets will be made according to the following principles:
 - (i) Replacement land with an equally productive plot, cash or other equivalent productive assets;
 - (ii) Materials and assistance to fully replace solid structures that will be demolished;
 - (iii) Replacement of damaged or lost crops and trees, at market value;
 - (iv) Other acceptable in-kind compensation;
 - (v) In case of cash compensation, the delivery of compensation should be made in public, i.e., at the Community Meeting; and
 - (vi) In case of physical relocation, provision of civic infrastructure at the resettlement sites.
- (b) Project affected peoples losing access to a portion of their land or other economic assets rendering the remainder economically non-viable will have the options of compensation for the entire asset by provision of alternative land, cash or equivalent productive asset, according to the principles in (a) i-iv above.

VI. Consultation Process

9. the implementing agencies will ensure that all occupants of land and owners of assets located in a proposed subproject area are consulted. Community meetings will be held in each affected district and village to inform the local population of their rights to compensation and options available in accordance with these Guidelines. The Minutes of the community meetings

shall reflect the discussions held, agreements reached, and include details of the agreement, based on the format provided in Attachment 6(ii).

10. The implementing agency shall provide a copy of the Minutes to affected people and confirm in discussions with each of them, their requests and preferences for compensation, agreements reached, and any eventual complaint. Copies will be recorded in the posted project documentation and be available for inspection during supervision.

Subproject Approval

11. In the event that a subproject involves acquisition against compensation, the implementing agency shall:

- (a) Not approve the subproject unless satisfactory compensation has been agreed between the affected person and the local community; and
- (b) Not allow works to start until the compensation has been delivered in a satisfactory manner to the affected persons.

Complaints and Grievances

12. Initially, all complaints should be negotiated to reach an agreement at the local community/village/district level. If this fails, complaints and grievances on these Guidelines, implementation of the agreements recorded in the Community Meeting Minutes or any alleged irregularity in carrying out the project can also be addressed by the affected peoples or their representative at the municipal or district level. If this also fails, the complaint may be submitted to the relevant implementing agency for consideration.

Verification

12. The Community Meeting Minutes, including agreements of compensation and evidence of compensation made shall be provided to the Municipality/district, to the supervising engineers, who will maintain a record hereof, and to auditors and socio-economic monitors when they undertake reviews and post-project assessment. This process shall be specified in all relevant project documents, including details of the relevant authority for complaints at the municipal/district or implementing agency level.

Attachment 6(i)

**Land Acquisition Assessment Data Sheet
(To be used to record information on all land to be acquired)**

1. Quantities of land/structures/other assets required:
2. Date to be acquired:
3. Locations:
4. Owners:
5. Current uses:
6. Users:
 - Number of Customary Claimants:
 - Number of Squatters:
 - Number of Encroachers:
 - Number of Owners:
 - Number of Tenants:
 - Others (specify): _____ Number: _____
7. How land/structures/other assets will be acquired (identify one):
 - Donation
 - Purchase
8. Transfer of Title:
 - Ensure these lands/structures/other assets are free of claims or encumbrances.
 - Written proof must be obtained (notarized or witnessed statements) for the voluntary donation, or acceptance of the prices paid from those affected, together with proof of title being vested in the community, or guarantee of public access, by the title-holder.
9. Describe grievance mechanisms available:

Attachment 6(ii)

Format to Document Contribution of Assets

The following agreement has been made on..... day of.....
between.....resident of(the Owner)
and(the Recipient).

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of
.....donum of land/structure/asset
in.....

2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.

3. That the Owner hereby grants to the Recipient this asset for the construction and development offor the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

(Either, in case of donation:)

4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.

(Or, in case of compensation:)

4. That the Owner will receive compensation against the grant of this asset as per the attached Schedule.

5. That the Recipient agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.

6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the.....and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

7. That both the parties agree that the.....so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

8. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

Signature of the Owner

Signature of the Recipient

Witnesses:

1. _____

2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

**Schedule of
Compensation of Asset Requisition**

Summary of Affected Unit/Item	Units to be Compensated	Agreed Compensation
a. Urban/agricultural land (m ²):	_____	_____
b. Houses/structures to be demolished (units/m ²):	_____	_____
c. Type of structure to be demolished (e.g. mud, brick, cement block, etc.,)	_____	Not Applicable.
d. Trees or crops affected:	_____	_____
e. Water sources affected:	_____	_____

Signatures of local community representatives:

Include record of any complaints raised by affected persons:

Map attached (showing affected areas and replacement areas):

Attachment 7

Guidelines for Closures of Debris Disposal Sites Stabilization

- Site shall be stabilized with erosion control measures, including establishment of vegetative cover.
- Disposal heaps at the dumping sites should be leveled and compacted to prevent water induced erosion. Administrative guidelines need to be issues to ensure this. This is applicable to the disposal on roadsides.
- All sites should be closed and rehabilitated in such a way that during monsoon the roadside drainages remain open to prevent water accumulation on the roads.
- Local administrative bodies should ensure that disposal sites do not become a dumping area for domestic wastes. While taking up rehabilitation programme of such sites, the task of cleaning of city can also be taken up side by side with the help of NGOs and local communities.
- In some cases where debris has been disposed on the roadside, which are also the embankments of the inlet or the periphery of village pond, the debris should be leveled and compacted firmly so that it does not affect the inflow of the water when it rains.
- The dumped debris on the revenue wastelands should also be leveled because several such cases fall on the drainage routes and water storage systems.
- Moreover, debris from such places should also preferably be used to widen the roads and filling the roadside ditches in the affected towns and villages, instead of digging new locations for filling material.
- Regarding the rehabilitation of the dumping sites, it is difficult to raise plantation on such sites due to nature of debris, which largely constitutes cement and aggregate, with no trace of mud in it. However, an attempt may be made to spread some soil layer sufficient for growing grasses, which would help in binding the leveled ground and act against soil erosion.
- In places of high aesthetic and cultural significance such as Arg-e-Bam, landscaping can be resorted to enhance the aesthetic values and correct the effects of unplanned dumping by local people.
- At some places if observed that dumping of debris has been done in the upstream or across the inlet of water bodies, to ensure that the water holding capacity of the water body is not reduced, the inlet and drainage to the water body needs to be managed or altered.
- At some places where it is noticed that dumping has taken place in the outflow of the ponds and lakes, the drainage channels need to be modified to allow free flow of the overflow from the water body.
- In case of outflow of a pond towards cultivable areas or towards water body harvesting structures, the drainage can be altered to ensure that the water holding capacity of the harvesting structure is maintained.

Guidelines for Further Disposal of Rubble and Debris

- Rehabilitated sites should be strictly avoided for further disposal of debris.
- The use of disposal sites for dumping of solid waste should be strictly controlled by municipal authorities or by villages.
- The new site should preferably be a low lying, non-productive revenue land enclosed from all sides, which should be close to the village/town. It should be prevented from possible surface runoff through proper embankments and leveling, after the dumping.
- The embankments and roads surrounding the water bodies should be left out from the possible dumping locations to avoid filling & turbidity in the water bodies.
- Creeks and mudflats - which are ecologically sensitive areas in terms of habitat and breeding grounds of several marine flora and fauna, should not used as dumping sites.
- It should not be carried out in and around the agricultural fields and productive grasslands or forests.

Re-approval

- Sites that were approved as temporary staging or processing sites will require re-approval for long-term storage, continuing reduction processing, and permanent disposal if site is not closed out in accordance with environmental management and site closure guidelines.

Monitoring

- Sites shall be managed and monitored in accordance with applicable environmental safeguards rules and to prevent threats to the environment or public health.

Guidelines for Closure of Temporary Shelter sites

- As a part of the immediate relief measures, temporary shelters were constructed at various places. Now, once the permanent shelters are ready, future utilization of these temporary shelters need to be decided.
- All temporary shelters in rural areas should be dismantled immediately after the permanent rehabilitation is completed. Salvaged building materials may be auctioned at the local market. Alternatively, entire dismantling work may be given to private parties, who shall dismantle and take away the building materials against payment of a pre-decided amount to the District administration.
- After dismantling of the structures, possession of land shall be taken over by the local administration. Pre - earthquake status of the land parcel shall be restored.