Environmental and Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/14/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00148
### BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>P168326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Economy Development Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>4/22/2019</td>
<td>6/20/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

Project Development Objective is to improve the sources of livelihood for local populations in GBAO and Khatlon through tourism and agribusiness.

**Financing (in USD Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

#### C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The project has four components. Three components finance activities to support agribusiness, community-based tourism and related services and one component finances project implementation. Component 1 funds public investment in infrastructure in cultural sites, as well as grants to communities to improve small local infrastructure in the agribusiness and tourism sectors. Component 2 funds matching grants to farmers and MSMEs in tourism, agribusiness, and related sectors. Component 3 funds technical assistance to public agencies, service providers and operators in tourism, agriculture, and related sectors. Component 4 funds the Project Implementation Unit and a grant management company that will design and implement all grants and matching grants funded by the project.
D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Tajikistan is a small landlocked country in the heart of Central Asia, bordering Afghanistan, China, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan. Mountains cover more than 90% of the country rendering accessibility difficult. The project focuses on development of agri-business and community-based tourism in Khatlon and GBAO regions through three components: Component 1 funds public investment in infrastructure at cultural sites and grants to communities to improve small local agribusiness and tourism infrastructure (US$ 11.8 million). Component 2 funds matching grants to farmers and MSMEs in tourism, agribusiness, and related sectors (US$ 8.2 million). Component 3 funds technical assistance to public agencies, service providers, and operators in tourism, agriculture, and related sectors (US$ 7.1 million). Component 4 funds the Project Implementation Unit and a grant management company that will design and implement all grants and matching grants funded by the project deals with project coordination, management, and implementation (US$ 2.9 million). The agri-business relates to improving capacities in agricultural processing, storage and markets with emphasis in mobilizing local communities for group action. Tourism focuses on investment in tourist assets, chiefly in site protection and conservation. The country context and issues surrounding it will have a bearing on the proposed interventions. The Project’s regions - Khatlon and GBAO - are home to interesting endemic flora and fauna, including some protected species like the snow leopard; protected areas, like the Tajik National Park in GBAO’s Pamir Mountains (a UNESCO World Heritage Site); and a rich cultural tradition. However, natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, avalanches and heavy snowfalls are quite common. Khatlon is known for cotton production and related medium-sized industry. Most of 8.7 million people belong to the Tajik ethnic group; however, GBAO, despite its sparse population, has a linguistic diversity. Key social capital lies in the strong grassroot cohesive communities and community organizations such as Mahalla committees. Geographically, the regions share a porous and unstable border of more 1,300 km to the south with Afghanistan, a hotspot for drug trafficking. The economy is dependent predominantly on remittances and associated with this are very high percentage of female-headed households. All these have resulted in extremism and clashes with the authorities. Thus, the proposed project regions are fragile and conflict-ridden owing to both internal as well as external forces. The salient environmental and social characteristics for the project thus include: (i) fragility due to natural hazards and climate change; (ii) high degree of diversity in terms of linguistic, religious as well as political orientations; (iii) interregional as well as rural-urban disparities; (iv) cross border illicit trade and skirmishes; and (iv) low income and employment opportunities. All these will have a bearing on project’s outreach efforts. Given the characteristics and the Project, ESS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 will be relevant; details enumerated in later sections. The final implementation arrangements for the components, including grant and sub-grant provision criteria as well as management and monitoring mechanisms will be included in the Project Operational Manual (POM), which is to be finalized and approved by the Bank as a condition of effectiveness. Additionally, as a starting point, subprojects will be aligned with Jamoat and district development plans to be eligible for financing. Subproject designs and implementation arrangements will build on existing local institutions and SMEs. They will apply appropriate technical designs that are disaster-resilient. The Project will operate in the 32 districts of Khatlon and GBAO.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), placed in the Ministry of Finance, is expected to steer the project management. PIU will develop a Project Operations Manual (POM) which will include provisions for social and environmental risk management based on the Environmental and Social Management Framework prepared for the project. PIU needs to be equipped with appropriate qualified safeguard specialist staff who will have to be trained before embarking upon shouldering their responsibility. PIU will also have to establish links and coordinate with the Project Implementation Group (PIG) at the Tourism Development Committee which will implement technical work related to the tourism activities (without fiduciary responsibilities). The PIU has experience in addressing
environmental and social issues related to agriculture. Yet, as this is the first combined agriculture-tourism project, and this is one of the first Tajik projects prepared under the Bank’s Environment and Social Framework (ESF), the client’s capacity to deliver an ESF based project is limited. Hence necessary arrangements have been made to build the capacity of PIUs as well as local communities and contractors and the same is included in the ESMF as well other safeguards instruments.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Environmental Risk Rating  
The Environmental Risk Rating is Substantial. Physical works envisaged under the project are of a medium scale and the expected environmental impacts associated with the proposed construction are expected to be easily mitigated. These impacts may include increased pollution due to improper care, handling and storage of construction material and waste, generation of excessive noise and dust levels, and, possibly, health impacts related to inadequate disposal of asbestos containing material. Developing community-based tourism will also deal with Tajikistan’s unique natural environment and cultural heritage. Although construction works will not have direct irreversible physical impacts on the heritage monuments, indirect impacts from the movement of construction machinery, presence of work force, etc. as well as permanent impact on the visual/aesthetic view and tourist experience during visitation of these sites are included in the potential environmental impacts. The project environmental risk is rated Substantial not because of the nature of proposed works and associated environmental risks, but because of: 1) remote and potentially fragile areas where the project activities are planned; 2) the focus on tourism, which will require interaction with and protection of Tajikistan’s rich cultural heritage; 3) the large number of expected small works; and 4) the limited capacity in the understanding and application of Bank's ESF, and relevant Standards.

Social Risk Rating  
Social risks are substantial due to the inherent fragile and conflict situation which could impact on the project’s efforts at reaching and working, especially, with poor and vulnerable sections. This is compounded by weak integration of youth (and women) and their participation in the institutions and limited prospects for employment. Further, as the project interventions are likely to be based on competitive grants, it could be extremely difficult for the poor farmers in the interior rural areas as well as in the remote Afghanistan border areas to participate and derive the benefits. Though mitigatory measures to address this are being developed, efficacy of these can become known only over time. So, the risk of exclusion remain a great challenge in the initial stages of implementation. Other key risks, land acquisition and resettlement as well as labor management risks are expected to be low given that: (i) project activities need not resort to involuntary resettlement; and (ii) no major civil works/labor involvement is envisaged.

Elaborating further, the project areas are intrinsically diverse. Khatlon is a densely populated hosting a third of Tajikistan’s population on 17.2 percent land and is predominantly agrarian. GBAO, on the other hand, is a sparsely populated highly mountainous region (3 percent of population but 44.5 % landmass). Its economy relies strongly on agriculture but also on tourism. The border vulnerability and the absence of sustainable job and income-generating activities has led to unemployment and poverty which has proven to be a key push factor incentivizing individuals to join extremist groups. Thus, project areas are characterized by: (i) region and cross border risks; (ii) economic risks
predominantly dependent on remittances; and (iii) social risks - exclusion of women and youth – weak connect between youth and state structures. While the regional and border risks remain external, social and economic risks can be (and need to be) addressed by the project. Project’s key risk relates to ‘exclusion’ which has four dimensions. One, mountainous terrain rendering difficult reaching out to distant communities; two, making it interesting for youth to be involved; three, exploring new vistas for ensuring participation of women (as men migrate out for employment) in the project. Further, elite capture could be high in tourism stream.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The environment and social risks are both rated as substantial. This renders overall risk as “Substantial” due to the fragile social conditions, the remoteness of the areas, to-be-tested implementation arrangements, and inexperience of the client delivering projects under the new ESF. Towards addressing the risks, the following instruments have been or being prepared: (i) ESMF; (ii) Social Assessment based Inclusion Plan (SIP); (iii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); (iv) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and (v) Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The SIP and Labor Management Procedures (LMP) will be prepared for inclusion in the POM, which is due by Project effectiveness. ---

The ESMF approach is adopted since the project is financing a broad range of small and medium scale activities, most of which will not be identified until implementation begins. The ESMF covers applicable ESF Standards and the World Bank Group’s Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. The ESMF has checklists for determining where and when site specific Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Management Plans (ESMPs) will be necessary. The ESMF also contains generic ESMP checklists for small-scale construction envisaged by the project. The ESMF will contain an outline for site-specific Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) that will be required for Project tourism interventions at historical or culturally significant sites.-----------

Project areas are fragile and conflict ridden, yet also highly fertile and potentially attractive to visit. The people are a potential asset as the youth in Tajikistan’s labor force could be productively engaged. Finally, both regions offer high potential for on and off farm development which can be particularly beneficial to women. However, risks of exclusion and elite capture pose major threats which needs to be mitigated. Towards this, in understanding the fullest picture of the social profile of direct beneficiaries and assessing their capacity to interface: the client has undertaken a Social Assessment (SA) for: (i) stakeholder identification/mapping; (ii) stakeholder analysis of expectations, concerns, and issues; (iii) assessments of positive and negative impacts; and (iv) a social management plan to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance positive benefits. SA has also thrown light on institutional and implementation arrangements to ensure effective outreach which includes development of inclusive IEC and capacity support and capacity building. The SA has thus provided inputs into designing the interventions. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has also been developed during the preparation.----------------

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Project preparation has made mapped the stakeholders. Individuals and groups likely to be affected (direct beneficiaries) have been identified. They include: (i) on the agricultural front- farmers, farming community, women, youth, traders, transporters etc., and (ii) on the tourism- tour operators, tour guides, home stay providers, hotels, transporters, cultural NGOs, and potential tourists. Mapping of other interested parties such as government agencies/authorities, rival/extremist groups, security personnel, NGOs and CSOs also has been done fully. International agencies like UNESCO and international vendors also figure in the stakeholder canvass. Given the highly diverse stakeholder profile and that their expectations and orientation as well as capacity to interface with the project are different, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. This SEP has enabled the project to identify elaborately different stakeholders and provide an approach towards reaching each of the sub groups. SEP also identifies impediments to reaching out to stakeholders as well as reflects/builds capacity of the client in engaging with stakeholders. Results of the Social Assessment, especially, on the impacts likely to occur as a result of the project interventions as well as the institutional analysis, has also been made use of in defining the agenda for stakeholder engagement and the institutional responsibilities during project implementation. The SEP has been prepared by the client and disclosed publicly before completion of Appraisal. SEP will be updated from time to time as deemed appropriate. The client has developed and put in place a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to enable stakeholders air their concerns/ comments/ suggestions, if any.
B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The ESS recognizes the following categories of workers: direct workers, contracted workers, community workers, and primary supply workers. Direct workers could be either government civil servants or those deployed as ‘technical consultants’ by the project. The former will be governed by a set of civil services code, the latter by mutually agreed contracts. Community workers figure in the case of community based civil works. Primary supply workers are those who will consistently supply certain materials to the project. And contract workers are those employed by contractors, sub-contractors, and other intermediaries, details of which will be known as and when activities’ implementation begins. For this project, the following categories of laborers are expected: Direct Workers and Contract workers. The former would include: government civil servants and consultants enlisted specially for the project. While government servants will be governed by the national code of practices, consultants will function as per a mutually agreed contract. The project proposes some medium-scale operations which could be community-based while others might involve higher technologies (for example cold storage) and be in the hands of private operators. And, the expectation is that the majority of labor will be locally hired with the exception of a few skilled workers. The client has prepared a Labor Management Procedure which will set out details for preparing the labor management plans. Provisions will be made to train and hire as many as possible from local communities where the activities are taking place. The ESMF includes sections on Environment Health and Safety (EHS) including specific instruments that will need to be prepared either by the client or the contractor prior to commencement of works (ESH checklists, codes of conduct; safety training etc.). Civil works contracts will incorporate social and environmental mitigation measures based on the WBG EHS Guidelines and the ESMF; other referenced plans e.g. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), RPF etc. as well as specific language referencing the prioritization of the hiring of unskilled local labor. All civil works contracts will include industry standard Codes of Conduct that include measures to prevent Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA).

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The ESMF includes sections on resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management. Assessment of risks, impacts, and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant requirements of ESS3, including raw materials, water use, air pollution, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and pest management are outlined in the ESMF and will be included in site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs as relevant. The risks are expected to be minor and easily mitigatable as is typical for small-scale construction and rehabilitation works like those planned under the Project. The pest management section of the ESMF includes guidelines for pesticide use in agri-processing activities, including types of acceptable pesticides and when such activities might require an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP). During Appraisal, the client will identify any potential financing and use of pesticides in project financed activities and determine, in consultation with the Bank, if separate IPMP(s) is/are required.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Though relevant, community health and safety is not critical, as the local communities will be in the forefront of decision making as well as in implementing the activities. Communities will carry out participatory needs assessment
and engage in participatory decision-making processes to prepare subprojects that address their needs. The Project will ensure that subproject proponents are accountable for resource management and responsive to the preferences and needs of community members, including vulnerable groups, such as youth and women. If workers camp need to be built, the contractor will be required to employ measures to control labor influx risks based on Bank requirements, as well as the IFC/EBRD Good Practice Note. The ESMF includes assessment of work-related health risks; works and road safety; HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases; excessive noise and dust levels, site safety awareness and access restrictions. Fencing will be installed around all construction sites and areas where there is a risk to community health and safety. Community organizations (Mahalla) will be empowered to undertake social audit/monitoring from time to time which will cover CHS as well.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Sub projects, by design, shall avoid activities that may involve physical/economic displacement and/or loss of structures. Being small scale activities, flexibility in terms of design and location shall be available and hence no resettlement is envisaged. However, there could be some isolated instances wherein lands need to be acquired involuntarily. Towards addressing such a situation, the client has prepared the RFP, sought approval from the Bank and disclosed the same. RPF lays bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement action plans (RAP). The RPF also clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during the implementation phase. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, site-specific RAPs will be developed based on the RPF, as required. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific RAPs have been finalized in consultation with project affected people, approved by the Bank, and fully implemented.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Community-based tourism is likely to involve interaction with protected areas, potential critical habitats, and endangered species, particularly in some of the remote mountainous areas of Tajikistan. As the specific locations of project activities are not yet known, the ESMF contains check-lists and guidance to help the client deal with biodiversity issues for the different types of activities being financed. For activities involving nature based tourism, the ESMF requires environmental and social impact assessments that identify potential critical habitats and species. Additionally, ESMF criteria for working near protected areas and potential critical habitats include requirements for detailed mapping and, where necessary, identification of species and habitats. Specific issues also include instructions for necessary sections in any site specific ESIA/ESMPs to be prepared and provision for protecting biodiversity in community-based tourism.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Based on the screening against ESS 7, this ESS is not considered relevant to the project.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage
Tajikistan is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites (the Tajik National Park in the Pamir Mountains and the old settlement of Sarazm) as well as nine candidate sites; therefore, developing community-based tourism will deal with Tajikistan's unique cultural heritage. The Ministry of Culture oversees national programs and activities and will be important partner and stakeholder in implementing the project’s activities. The Social Assessment (SA) explores and ensures, as deemed appropriate, that the benefits of community-based tourism are shared equitably among local communities especially among vulnerable and disadvantaged people within local communities. As discussed in the ESMF, this will entail the preparation of site-specific Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) or other appropriate means for those sites whose renovation will be included in the project. For other sites, although construction works are not expected to have direct physical impact on the heritage monuments, indirect impacts from the movement of construction machinery, presence of work force, etc. as well as permanent impact on the visual/aesthetic view and tourist experience during visitation of these sites will be closely looked at. Mitigation measures provided in the ESMF will be applied to the preparation of site-specific ESIs/ESMPs/CHMPs. The ESMF includes protection of Cultural Heritage and check-lists to help decide if a separate CHMP is needed; and "chance find" procedures to be included in site specific ESIs/ESMPs and CHMPs. The SA also assess if the project financed physical outputs may have impact on intangible cultural heritage, and develop measures to mitigate such impacts, if relevant.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
This standard is not currently relevant as no financial intermediaries are party to the project implementation modality.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

| OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways | No |
| OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas | No |

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Establish an organizational structure in the PIU with qualified staff to support management of E&amp;S risks including environment and social specialists responsible for ensuring full compliance with the ESF and relevant instruments.</td>
<td>12/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain Organizational Structure as necessary throughout Project implementation.</td>
<td>09/2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF): Prepare an ESMF to identify and assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project and appropriate mitigation measures.</td>
<td>04/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING OF SUBPROJECT ACTIVITIES: based on the ESMF and the site-specific ESIA/ESMPs and CHMPs, as needed. Though the screening will be a continuous activity, the first two subprojects financed under the grant from Component 1 and Component 2 for both agribusiness and tourism (a total of 8), will have to be shared with and cleared by the Bank.

MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS: Develop and implement procedures for managing contractors and subcontractors.

Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement Plans (see 10.1 below).

Maintain Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement Plans throughout project implementation.

PERMIT, CONSENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS: Obtain or assist in obtaining, as appropriate, the permits, consents and authorizations that are applicable to the Project from relevant national and/or local authorities. Comply or cause to comply, as appropriate, with the conditions established in these permits, consents and authorizations throughout Project implementation.

ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

SEP PREPARATION: Prepare and disclose a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

SEP IMPLEMENTATION: Implement the SEP throughout project implementation.

PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (GRM): Develop and implement the arrangements for the grievance mechanism.

ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions

LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: Develop labor management procedures (LMP) for inclusion in the POM.

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR PROJECT WORKERS: Develop and maintain a grievance mechanism for Project workers for inclusion in the POM.

OHS MEASURES: Develop and implement occupational, health and safety (OHS) measures consistent with the ESMF and World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for inclusion in the POM.

ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Develop and implement measures and actions to manage waste and hazardous materials.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM): IPM check-lists and procedures for site-specific ESIA/ESMPs as well as lists of acceptable pesticides will be included in the ESMF.
## ESS 4 Community Health and Safety

**COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY:** Develop and implement measures and action to assess and manage specific risks and impacts to the community arising from Project activities, including in relation to Project Workers and any risks of labor influx.  

Incl: 04/2019

**GBV AND SEA RISKS:** Develop and implement measures and actions to assess and manage the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).  

04/2019

**GBV AND SEA RISKS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:** Specify additional funds available to implement measures to address GBV and SEA risks and impacts that may arise during Project implementation. This is part of the Project’s overall design and is incl  

09/2024

## ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

**LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT:** Prepare Resettlement Policy Framework.  

Incl: 04/2019

**RESETTLEMENT PLANS:** If needed, develop and implement resettlement plans [RAPs] consistent with the requirements of the [RPF and] and ESS5.  

Incl: 09/2024

## ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

**BIODIVERSITY:** Include a detailed summary of Khatlon and GBAO’s biodiversity as well as criteria for when needed site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs will require biodiversity assessments and mitigation measures.  

Incl: 04/2019

## ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

**CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLANS (CHMP):** CHMP for the 4 selected sites to be developed in accordance with UNESCO guidelines. Criteria will also be developed for when a site specific CHMP will be required for project financed Subprojects.  

07/2019

**CHANCE FINDS:** Develop a chance finds procedure in the ESMF and include as a requirement in site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs.  

04/2019

## ESS 8 Cultural Heritage

**CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLANS (CHMP):** CHMP for the 4 selected sites to be developed in accordance with UNESCO guidelines. Criteria will also be developed for when a site specific CHMP will be required for project financed Subprojects.  

07/2019

**CHANCE FINDS:** Develop a chance finds procedure in the ESMF and include as a requirement in site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs.  

04/2019

## ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries

### B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework?  

No
Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:
Given the substantial social risk of the project, Borrower’s E&S Framework will not be used for the Project as a whole or for any of its parts. On the environment side, borrower's E&S Framework will partially be used in link with local regulations and standards concerning the EIA process.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient
Borrower: The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan

Implementing Agency(ies)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
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VI. APPROVAL
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Safeguards Advisor ESSA: Kevin A Tomlinson (SAESSA) Cleared on 14-May-2019 at 04:03:20

Practice Manager: Susan S. Shen (PMGR) Approved on 14-May-2019 at 07:10:7