



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

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Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 31-May-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA22187



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Tajikistan	Project ID P158576	Project Name Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management Improvement Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-May-2017	Estimated Board Date 23-Jun-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) MINISTRY OF FINANCE	Implementing Agency FVWRMP PMU under the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation, Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The project development objectives are: (i) to strengthen the institutional base for irrigation planning and management in the Zarafshon river basin, and (ii) to improve the condition and management of irrigation infrastructure in the Zarafshon river basin and adjacent districts in the Syr-Darya basin.

Components

Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure  
Development and Strengthening of Irrigation Management Institutions  
Project Management

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
European Commission Development Fund - TF	15.43
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>15.43</b>

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment



Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

## **B. Introduction and Context**

### Country Context

1. Tajikistan is the smallest and poorest of the Central Asian countries, with a population of 8.6 million and a GDP/capita of US\$926 in 2015, much below the regional average of US\$4,268 for Central Asia (World Development Indicators, 2015). The economy has grown steadily since the global financial crisis, with average annual GDP growth of 6.9 percent from 2010-2015 in real terms. Poverty has fallen significantly in response to this growth, with poverty rates now estimated at 30.3 percent in the third quarter of 2016 (World Bank Poverty Data, 2016), compared to 47 percent in 2009 (TLSS, 2009). Extreme poverty also declined from 17.5 percent in 2009 to 14 percent in 2016. Expansion of the service sector has been the main driver of growth, in response to high levels of remittance income; followed by agriculture, which accounted for 20 percent of real GDP growth during 2010-2015. Since 2014, the country's economic growth slowed down as a result of a sharp drop in remittances caused by the economic recession and more stringent migration policies introduced by the Russian Federation. This adverse effect highlights Tajikistan's continued vulnerability to exogenous shocks; and the need for investment based growth rather than the current reliance on consumption based economy fueled by remittances. A chronically weak banking sector and the lack of well-targeted social programs further increase this vulnerability, for both businesses and households.
2. There is mixed evidence on the impact of the recent trends on poverty and food insecurity. Official data suggest that the decline in remittances was offset by a 4.7 percent increase in wage income among poor households in 2015 (World Bank, Monetary Policy Outlook, October 2016). Further data from the World Bank Listening to Tajikistan Survey (2015) indicated that per capita agricultural and self-employment income grew by nearly 30 percent (year on year) during the first half of 2016, improving the welfare of poor and rural households. However, this increase did not necessarily translate into improved food security indicators in the country; in contrast, recent survey evidence from the World Food Program suggests that food insecurity increased by 6 percent from April 2015 to May 2016 in response to the fall in remittances. Approximately 55 percent of the rural population was assessed as marginally food insecure in May 2016, 25 percent were moderately food insecure and 3 percent were severely food insecure (WFP, Bulletin June 2016). These facts suggest that while agriculture sector remains an important source of employment for population, its production capacity remains constrained.
3. Estimated at slightly below US\$8,000 million in 2015, the economy grew by 6.9 percent in 2016 in response to high levels of public investment and the continued expansion of industry, construction and agriculture. Official estimates suggest that mining and food-processing sub-sectors drove the increase



in industrial output, while expanded activities on state-financed construction projects spurred the construction sector. Agricultural output grew by 5.2 percent (year on year), supported by efficiency gains and favorable weather. Growth is expected to slow to 5.5 percent in 2017 due to structural vulnerabilities among State-owned enterprises, planned fiscal consolidation and the ongoing challenges faced by the banking sector. Poverty rates are also expected to fall more slowly, to an estimated 26.1 percent by 2018, due to the more than 50 percent fall in remittances since 2014. The Government expects a gradual recovery path in response to improving external environment, in particular related to stabilization of the Russian economy. However, the risks to growth remain real, considering large contingent liabilities to state-owned enterprises and weaknesses in financial regulation, business climate and diminishing fiscal space. A broader export base, less reliant on aluminum and cotton, is also needed to improve macro-economic stability and reduce vulnerability, together with an increase in international reserves.

4. Both the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and donors are committed to continued structural reform aimed at creating a more sustainable basis for economic development, less dependent on remittances as the engine of growth. The National Development Strategy for 2016-2020 emphasizes the need for investment led growth, as does the ongoing World Bank Country Partnership Strategy for 2015-2018 (Report No. 86372-TJ). Policy reforms to increase incentives for private sector investment together with higher levels of public investment in infrastructure and human capital are considered critical to achieving this overarching objective. These reforms are also viewed as critical to increased job creation.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. With 21 percent of GDP and 53 percent of employment, the agriculture sector has a major influence on the performance of the Tajik economy. The sector continues to grow steadily in response to structural reforms, with annual growth averaging 6.7 percent from 2010-2015 in real terms. This growth has been driven by farm privatization, liberalization of the domestic market for cotton, the reduction of local government interference in farmer decisions and a nascent increase in the commercialization of agriculture. More than 150,000 private farms have now largely replaced collective farms that dominated agriculture at independence on 550,000 ha of arable land, accounting for 80 percent of total arable land in use in the country (TajStat, 2015). A more profitable and sustainable balance between cotton, other crops and livestock is also emerging and there is increasing investment in the production and processing of high value fruit and vegetable crops.
6. Continued agriculture sector growth is also critical for poverty reduction, as 77 percent of Tajikistan's poor live in rural areas. Although sector growth has contributed to a significant fall in rural poverty, from 42 percent in 2009 to 35 percent in 2015 (World Bank Poverty Data, 2016), the impact of this growth has been tempered by the decline in remittance incomes since 2014. Most rural households rely on a mix of farm and off-farm income, with remittances, casual wage labor, salaries and pensions/social benefits as the main sources of non-farm income. Women are disproportionately represented in the rural economy working in low-paid and low-productive works.
7. Farm income is the primary income source for only 20-24% of rural households, despite the marked growth of agricultural GDP. This is attributed to small farm size and low levels of productivity. But food



security is much higher in households where agriculture is the primary source of income (World Food Program, 2015). Rural households reliant on remittances and daily wage labor as their primary income sources (some 30 percent of all rural households) are most likely to be food insecure. This shows that continued measures to increase agricultural production and farm incomes, which reduce the reliance on remittances and casual labor, can make a powerful contribution not only to economy-wide growth but also to reduced poverty and food insecurity.

8. Both the GoT and donors are supporting continued agriculture sector development in two broad, complementary areas: (i) the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes to improve access to water, which is the fundamental constraint to increased agricultural production in Tajikistan, and associated efforts to improve water resource management; and (ii) programs to increase the commercialization of agriculture, to encourage farmers to increase sales and incomes and benefit more fully from increased production. The World Bank has been active in both areas of activity through the PAMP and PAMP II projects and the Agricultural Commercialization Project (ACP).
9. Data derived from the 2013 UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggests that depending on canal conditions, 50 to 65 percent of water is lost between the source and fields, resulting in an estimated 30 to 40 percent water use efficiency (FAO, AQUASTAT, 2013). A World Bank study on Costs of Irrigation Inefficiency in Tajikistan (Report No: ACS21200, January 24, 2017) examined the costs of water use inefficiency in pump irrigation and identified deferred maintenance of primary canals and pump stations, sand sedimentation of irrigation infrastructure, unreliable electricity supply and outdated pumping equipment as major causes of the irrigation inefficiency. The resulting low quality of water delivery (unreliable water supply, limited capacity to irrigate in dry periods, frequent flash flood damages to irrigation infrastructure, insufficient protection of croplands from flood inundation and erosion, etc.) poses serious impediments to farmers seeking to raise yields and shift into higher value crops. Regular maintenance of secondary and tertiary canals has also ceased in many areas due to ill-defined property rights over this infrastructure and weak development of Water User Associations (WUAs). At the river basin level, water management and delivery are compromised by: (i) a disjointed water allocation system; (ii) the lack of comprehensive basin-wide planning; (iii) the absence of a regular system to deal with water supply shortfalls; and (iii) inadequate funding for flood protection works.
10. The Government is moving to address these issues. Presidential Decree No. 12 of November 2013 provided the legal basis for reform at the water resource level and the introduction of Integrated Water Resource Management by mandating the establishment of river basin management organizations (RBMOs) along hydrologic boundaries. It also established the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR) by combining parts of the former Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Energy. Another important milestone was passed in December 2015 after the Government approved of the Water Sector Reform Program for 2016-2025. The Program lays out hydrological division of the country into 5 major river basins - Syr-Darya, Zarafshon, Kofarnihon, Vakhsh, and Panj and identifies the main challenges in the water sector and key reforms to address them in line with the internationally recognized principles of sustainable water resources management. During the initial two years of the implementation, the program received a lot of support from the development partners and other bilateral agencies, with the heavy focus on irrigation sub-sector, where 90 percent of the country's withdrawals are used. Implementation of the program is coordinated directly by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources.



11. Measures to improve the management of irrigation and drainage systems proved to be more challenging. Although the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI) was established in 2013 to supply irrigation and drainage services to farmers, management at the system level has changed little from its pre-1990 configuration. It is still based on traditional administrative boundaries (region and district), and remains paper-based rather than digital. Of the 1,500 pumps for which ALRI is responsible, less than half are functional. A weak capacity for water measurement severely limits the scope for modern, information-based water management. On the administrative side, ALRI is still using disintegrated and unstandardized financial management practices, which make an accurate picture of system operating expenditures virtually unobtainable. Finally, the socio-economic obligations inherited by the Government to provide expensive high-lift pumped irrigation water to many areas puts the goal of self-financing irrigation services out of reach in many cases and has led to huge outstanding debts to the national electricity supplier, Barqi Tajik. The institutional capacity to operate local level infrastructure is also weak, due to the slow development of WUAs and poor links between WUAs and the local and regional ALRI water management units. Limited budget resources, an inadequate legal base and weak law enforcement further hamper the Government's ability to respond to these constraints.
  
12. While it is still early to report on the results achieved under the Water Sector Reform Program, some of the early outcomes are encouraging. Supported by donors, several initiatives are currently underway to develop River Basin Councils and their executive arms, River Basin Organizations, in designated river basins across the country. Among those, an SDC project in Syr-Darya basin and the World Bank project in Kofarnihon basin are at more advanced stage in supporting the MEWR in designing RBOs in these basins and developing procedures for comprehensive river basin planning. These procedures are meant to be adjusted and further used in the other river basins. Further to that, the PAMP II project is providing extensive support to the MEWR in reviewing and developing the existing legal and institutional framework for water sector reform at the national level, including a major work to support revision of the Water Code. Efforts are also beginning to improve system management through assistance to the irrigation sector at the ALRI and WUAs level to cover the Kofarnihon river basin. Similar initiatives are supported by the ADB in the Panj river basin. However, much more needs to be done as the Government lacks the means to fund water resource management investments from its own resources and needs further support for policy and legislative reform and capacity building of national, regional and local institutions.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The project development objectives are: (i) to strengthen the institutional base for irrigation planning and management in the Zarafshon river basin, and (ii) to improve the condition and management of irrigation infrastructure in the Zarafshon river basin and adjacent districts in the Syr-Darya basin.

#### Key Results

The following five key results will be used to measure achievement of the PDOs:

- (i) Area served by improved irrigation infrastructure
- (ii) Proportion of Water User Associations functioning in accordance with the roles and responsibilities agreed upon in their Charters



(iii) Irrigated area covered by volumetric main system management

#### **D. Project Description**

13. Project design will be based on the same structure as the successful PAMP II project, based on the following components: (i) rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, (ii) support for institutional strengthening of the irrigation sector, and (iii) project management.
14. Funding of Euro 13.96mIn (equivalent to US\$15.43mIn) is available under the EU Trust Fund Administration Agreement between the World Bank and the European Union. In line with the objectives of the Water Sector Reform Program, the proposed project will cover Zarafshon river basin and adjacent districts. In addition to this Recipient-executed Trust Fund, the project is also part of a larger country engagement of the European Union under the Rural Development Program, which also includes (i) an institutional capacity building component for the Ministry of Agriculture to be implemented by FAO, (ii) a program of support to the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to be implemented directly by the EU in the same sub-basin, and (iii) communities support program to be implemented by the selected international and local NGOs.
15. In Tajikistan, the Zarafshon river flows east to west, its narrow valley bordered on the north and south by 4,000 meter mountains. The three districts that lie along the river (Panjakent, Ayni and K. Mastchoh) contain approximately 39,000 ha of arable land, of which about two-thirds is irrigated. Most of the arable land (86%) and irrigated land (80 percent) is in Panjakent District. Panjakent district also has the largest number of dehqan farms relying on irrigated land. Two adjacent districts, Devashtich (Ghonchi) and Shahrison, across the mountains to the north in the Syr-Darya watershed contain an even larger area of arable land (51,400 ha), although only one-third is presently irrigated. Panjakent District will be the primary focus of both the rehabilitation work and institutional development, due to the intensity and concentration of its irrigation, higher investment cost effectiveness and greater technical and economic viability. Selected assistance will be extended to the other four districts, particularly for institutional development within the Zarafshon river basin.
16. The proposed Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and Management Improvement (ZIRMIP) Project responds to the need for further investment in irrigation and water resource management. At the farm level, improved access to irrigation will allow farmers not only to increase yields but also to shift to the production of higher value crops. At the scheme level, the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure addresses the need to raise the efficiency of irrigation and reduce water losses. In addition to the renovation of irrigation infrastructure, the project will implement a small public works program and other measures to repair damage to irrigation areas and systems caused by floods and landslides. The capacity to respond to these floods and landslides will also be strengthened in light of the growing frequency and/or intensity of these problems due to climate change. The project will study the potential for expansion of the current irrigated area, by reviewing the feasibility of older planned investments in irrigation that were never completed due to lack of funding, within the framework of original and existing scheme irrigation intake and main canal design capacities. Finally, the proposed project will also strengthen the physical and institutional infrastructure needed for effective irrigation and water resource management at the local, system and basin levels.

#### **E. Implementation**

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements



**F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

Three project districts: Ayni, Kuhistoni Mastchoh and Panjakent are the southern districts of Sughd and belong to the Zarafshon sub-basin, the remaining district: Devashtich (Gonchi) and Shahrison are more centrally located in the region and belong to Syrdaryo basin. These agro-climatic areas are characterized by insufficient moisture (typical for Panjakent and Ayni), and relatively low humidity and moderate heat, typical for Shahrison. Climate is dry, with hot dry summers and cool winters. The cold period lasts 110-190 days, the warm period - 260-140 days. Due to deforestation, improper irrigation and excessive use of agricultural lands combined with unregulated chemical inputs, the region's land resources are affected by salinization, wind/water erosion and water-logging. Most of the irrigation and drainage infrastructure is deteriorated and at risk. The amount of annual precipitation varies from about 200 to 700 mm per year. Average air temperature in July is + 16 -+18C, and -9 - -5 C in January. The climate in the near Syrdaryo and Istravshan-Isfara areas is continental, relatively dry; the annual average precipitation varying from 300 to 350 mm. The vegetation is represented by mountain forests and light forests, mountain-steppes, tugais, and semideserts. The animal world is rich in birds, reptiles, and mammals. The Zarafshon glaciation knot is located in the high-mountain area of the region. There are numerous dam lakes, the largest of which are Iskanderkul and Kuli-Kalon. The vegetation is dominated by juniper forests and light forests, high-grass semisavannas, and mountain steppes. 580,000 people live in the project districts (approximately 100,000 households), reliant on a combination of agriculture, remittances and wage income for their livelihoods. Poor access to irrigation, due to the dilapidated condition of irrigation infrastructure, severely limits their ability to increase crop production and farm incomes. Of the total potentially irrigable land, approximately 40 percent is currently used for low yielding, rain-fed barley, wheat and oilseed production due to lack of irrigation. Rice, potato, fruit and vegetable production, the traditional high value crops for the region, have also been reduced by poor irrigation. Improved access to irrigation will thus not only increase crop yields, but also facilitate increased production of high value crops.

**G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Arcadii Capcelea,Angela Nyawira Khaminwa

**SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This OP is triggered as proposed project activities (small scale earth moving, concrete works for strengthening of the embankments, repairing of



water gates, cleaning up existing off-farm and on-farm irrigation canal structures and rehabilitation of water intakes; replacement of pumps as well as rehabilitation of pumping stations), might generate some environmental impacts: soil erosion; dumping of excavated sediments and other materials from irrigation and drainage canal structures and from the implemented civil works; etc. given that at this stage of project design the exact investments to be supported and their location are not known, to address potential environmental and social impacts, the borrower will update and apply the existing project framework EA document for the PAMP II - Generic Environmental Management Plan (GEMP). This document is well suited for the current project as proposed activities are the same as within the PAMP II project, and respectively overall potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring activities would be the same.

Furthermore, the project will be implemented in the existing irrigated areas with no environmentally sensitive areas nearby. The GEMP specifies the rules and procedures for further EIA of the activities to be financed under the project, along with the necessary mitigation, monitoring and implementing measures. It contains also the requirements and procedures for preparing EMPs, including the EMP Checklist that will be applied for small scale construction and reconstruction activities (this is an EA instrument accepted in ECA for such type of activities). Based on the GEMP for each participating district and selected irrigation schemes the client will prepare site specific EMPs which will be, per WB and national EA rules and procedures, disclosed and publicly consulted. Similar, for each pumping station to be rehabilitated the client will prepare Checklist EMPs which will be disclosed and consulted and further used during the project implementation phase.

A Social Assessment Study was conducted, which detailed key socio-economic characteristics of the project area in regards to land use and agriculture. It provided information on key project stakeholders, links between agriculture and food security, existing complaints systems, and the gendered aspects of agricultural labor and land ownership which were



		integrated into the following aspects of project design. The assessment mainly informed the project's approach to organization of public works program, formation of Water Users Associations in the area and establishment of the project related grievance redress mechanism.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	No. As the proposed activities will target existing irrigation areas, they are not expected to have any impact on protected areas or important natural habitats. This will be clarified during the project design stage.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	No. The project activities will be implemented in the existing irrigation areas with no impact on forests foreseen.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No. The project activities will not support purchasing and/or usage of pesticides. Secondly, based on previous experience the improved irrigation infrastructure will not lead to changes in the crops production which would require usage of more pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	No. As the proposed activities will be located in the existing irrigation areas, none of them will have an impact on physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No Indigenous Peoples as per the policy are in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	No. The policy is not triggered. Activities that result in impacts as per OP 4.12 will not be part of, or financed by, the project. Experience of the initial project would be applied to ensure there are no changes related to land use arrangements or assets including fruit trees.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	N/A
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The proposed project activities target irrigation networks which draw water from the Zarafshon river flowing through Tajikistan's territory and onwards into the territory of Uzbekistan. Thus, the project triggers World Bank OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways). The proposed investments are not expected to change the volume of extraction/discharge water or quality of water in the relevant river, but rather will lead to more efficient irrigation and drainage services. The project team obtained approval on Exception to the Notification Requirement under OP 7.50 on March 31, 2017.



Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60      No      N/A

## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project activities (small scale earth moving, civil works for strengthening of embankments, rehabilitation of water gates and intakes, cleaning of existing off-farm and on-farm irrigation canal structures; replacement of old pumps as well as rehabilitation of pumping stations), might generate some environmental risks and impacts: soil erosion; dumping of excavated sediments and other materials from irrigation and drainage canal structures and from the implemented civil works; labor safety issues; etc. No significant and irreversible adverse environmental and social impacts are expected as all of the envisaged effects are temporary and site specific. The project will also bring valuable environmental and social benefits, including: reduced water logging and losses; improved and expanded distribution of water for irrigation; increased agricultural yields; and poverty reduction in rural areas.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:  
The indirect and long term impacts are positive and associated with the improved irrigation infrastructure, improved soil quality and, respectively, with the increased agricultural productivity in the area.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

Taking into account that proposed rehabilitation activities would be similar for all selected sub-projects, it is proposed to design a Generic Environmental Management Plan (GEMP). Such GEMP was prepared for the Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management project and will be used for this repeater project. The GEMP was updated taking into account proposed minor changes for the repeater project (repairing of pipeline networks and main pump stations; and drilling of vertical drainage wells). The purpose of the GEMP is to ensure compliance with the World Bank's and national rules and procedures for project Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), identify potential environmental impacts of the project (both positive and negative), specifying appropriate preventive actions and mitigation measures (including appropriate monitoring scheme) to prevent, eliminate or minimize any anticipated environment and social adverse impacts.

The GEMP ensures that the proposed prevention/mitigation measures and monitoring activities identified during the subprojects EA will be properly undertaken during the project implementation. The GEMP includes the following: (a) short description of applicable laws, policies on environment procedures for EA as well as EA institutions and responsibilities; (b) Environmental Guidelines (EG) specifying: (i) potential environmental and social impacts of the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, improvements of drainage infrastructure activities; (ii) proposed mitigation and monitoring measures to be applied during the project implementation; (iii) description of the EMP Checklist which will be applied for activities related to pumping stations; (c) description of implementing arrangements, including supervision and monitoring, as well as reporting; and (d) analysis of the EA institutional capacity of the implementing agencies along with the proposed technical assistance to adequately implement the EA requirements for the



subprojects to be supported. The GEMP also specifies necessary steps for preparing site-specific EMP of the selected Irrigation Schemes (ISs) and/or of the canals as well as for EMP Checklist for mentioned above activities. The FVWRMP PMU will ensure that the EMP provision are fully integrated into implementation of the project, including monitoring and reporting required by the World Bank.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The GEMP was consulted with all interested stakeholders. The PMU has disseminated the updated GEMP through the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI) to the Administration of Sughd Oblast, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan, and other relevant ministries for their review and comments, and also, on September 26, 2016, the document was posted on website of the Aarhus center in Dushanbe and disseminated via tajcnet@googlegroups.com to ensure its access to the public. On October 4-5, 2016 the PMU organized consultations on the draft document. Consultations were held in Panjakent and Devashtich districts. Representatives of local governments, environmental departments, jamoat leaders, WUAs, students, health centers, farmers (including from other project districts as Ayni, Istravshan, etc.), agricultural and land use units, water departments, etc. attended the workshop. After the consultations, the document was revised to consider inputs from the consulted parties. In October, 2016 the final draft GEMP was posted on the website of the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (www.alri.tj) and submitted to the World Bank for its disclosure. The document was further updated to include more details on the proposed activities in April 2017, and then disclosed in the country and on the external WB website.

The social assessment report was prepared in a consultative manner, including focus group discussions with key stakeholder including community members (men and women), jamoat officials, and mahalla committees. Moving forward, local NGOs will support consultation processes including all key stakeholders. A public awareness program which will be mounted at district and community level to ensure that all stakeholders are well informed about the project's objectives and activities, and to ensure that the scope and procedures for the public works component are fully understood. The public awareness program will allow for community feedback to project design and impacts through a grievance redress mechanism.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank  18-Apr-2017	Date of submission to InfoShop  28-Apr-2017	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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<p><b>"In country" Disclosure</b> Tajikistan 24-Apr-2017  Comments</p>
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**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)**

**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

**OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways**

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?

No

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?

Yes

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

Yes

**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes



### All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

### CONTACT POINT

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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Bobojon Yatimov
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**Approved By**

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:	Michael Haney	31-May-2017
Country Director:	Jan-Peter Olters	01-Jun-2017

**Note to Task Teams:** End of system generated content, document is editable from here.