TAJIKISTAN

AND

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND ENTERPRISE SUPPORT PROJECT
(proposed to be funded by the International Development Association)

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW GUIDELINES
FOR IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
OF
SUBPROJECTS
PROPOSED TO BE FUNDED UNDER THE PROJECT

January 21, 2003
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1. Introduction

The demand of viable private sector enterprises for finance continues to be high in Tajikistan. Access to finance has been identified as one of the key issues for growth of small and medium scale private enterprises in Tajikistan. Local banks have a limited role in lending to the private sector and a weak capacity for lending to the small and medium scale enterprises.

The Government of Tajikistan and the International Development Association (the “Bank”) are preparing a Financial Institutions and Enterprise Support Project (the “Project”) to onlend funds through local participating banks to small and medium scale enterprises for specific subprojects.

The project provides short to medium term financing to eligible, private small and medium scale enterprises for eligible subprojects through accredited participating banks. Any bank can apply for access to the credit line funding any time and, based upon review of compliance with strict criteria by the Bank, will be able to participate in the project under agreed conditions. The enterprise subborrowers and their subprojects must meet certain agreed criteria to be eligible.

Initially, the financing will be available for working capital purposes on a short term basis (less than one year). Depending on the repayment performance of the subborrowers, capacity of the participating banks and overall business environment, medium term finance (one to three years) would be made available. The terms and conditions of subloans to enterprise subborrowers’ projects are being discussed by the Bank and the Government.

Overall, the Project is aimed at stimulating growth and development of the participating small and medium scale enterprises, thus contributing to the growth of the private sector. The project would improve access to investment and working capital finance for the private sector, both by providing Bank funding for viable projects and through improving banks' willingness to lend own funds due to the improved capacity to appraise and manage credit risk. Better management of credit risk will also result in reduced interest rates and better credit terms (e.g., longer maturity). Working capital finance would allow private enterprises to better utilize their capacity and to reduce production cost, by being able to buy production inputs in higher amounts and by improving their procurement practices. Investments financed by the project would increase earnings and profitability of private enterprises and yield positive effects regarding their employment and income generation capacity.

The implementation arrangements are being discussed by the Government and the IDA. It is proposed that there would be an independent project implementation unit, including a credit line section which would manage the credit line component of the Project. It is further envisioned that the project implementation unit would be supervised by an independent supervisory body.
2. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide loan officers of the participating banks, staff of the proposed project implementation unit and the credit line section of the project implementation unit and environmental consultants with a set of guidelines that will assist them in determining to what extent the subprojects proposed to be financed will affect the environment. The guidelines outline the Bank’s Environmental Policies, assist in the identification of subprojects that may fall into either of the Bank’s B or C environmental categories (see Section 7), indicate whether or not an environmental assessment will be required and describe the roles of the parties involved. The guidelines assist everyone working on the subproject to make sure that environmental concerns are duly incorporated in the subproject design and implementation.

3. Bank’s Environmental Policies

All subprojects that will be financed by the Project have to be in compliance with local environmental rules and regulations, as well as with environmental policies of the Bank. The Bank requires environmental screening and, when warranted, environmental assessment (see Section 8) of subprojects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that the subprojects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making. The environmental assessment runs in parallel with the process of designing a subproject and implementing it, and the type and its detail depend on nature, scale and any potential environmental risks. It is the responsibility of the lending institution and the project implementation unit (credit line section) to ensure that these policies are not violated.

4. Probable project activities

It is not possible to determine prior to project implementation the various activities for which loan funds will be requested. The financing is for small and medium scale enterprises that meet certain eligibility criteria. They can work in any sector. The funding will be available for working capital needs and, later in the project cycle, for investment needs. The amount of subloans range from $5,000 to $150,000 (to be confirmed during negotiations between the Government and the Bank).

5. Vulnerability

The direct environmental impact of subprojects that will be proposed to be funded under the project is expected to be small.

6. Environmental Screening Process

Screening. The first stage of the environmental review involves environmental screening of subprojects to identify the environmental category (see Section 7) and, when warranted, the extent of the environmental assessment for a subproject (see Section 8). Each subloan application will include a mandatory environmental screening form (Annex A).
The subborrower completes the Part A of the environmental screening form (see Annex A). The environmental screening form will summarize the nature of the subproject. The preliminary assignment of the environmental risk category will be done by the participating bank. The final environmental classification, established on the basis of opinion by the respective authorities, will be done by the PIU.

In the case of Category B subprojects, the PIU will determine the extent of the environmental assessment. The PIU will provide the subborrower with an outline of content for environmental assessment (Annex B) and/or environmental management plan (Annex C). The PIU will also include an indicative timetable for the preparation of the assessment, which should be integrated into the preparation of the subproject, and a cost estimate of the assessment.

Environmental assessment and its financing are the subborrower's responsibility. The PIU can provide advice to the subborrower on carrying out the environmental assessment.

**Consultation.** In the case of Category B subprojects, the subborrower consults project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the subproject's environmental aspects during the environmental assessment process (before appraisal and approval of a subproject by the PIU) and takes their views into account. The subborrower initiates such consultations as early as possible. The subborrower provides any relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. The PIU describes the consultation requirements in Part B of the environmental screening form.

**Disclosure.** In addition, the subborrower has to make the draft environmental assessment report available at a public place accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs and submit a copy to the PIU for forwarding to the Bank (the Bank makes it public through the World Bank Infoshop). Public availability in Tajikistan and official receipt by the Bank of any Category B environmental assessment report for proposed subprojects are prerequisites to PIU appraisal of these projects. The PIU describes the disclosure requirements in Part B of the environmental screening form. If the subborrower objects to the Bank's releasing an environmental assessment report through the Bank InfoShop, PIU staff do not continue processing the subproject.
Environmental clearances. After completion of the environmental assessment, the PIU or the respective environmental authorities will summarize the conclusions and recommendations of the environmental assessment. The PIU will determine whether the environmental assessment provides an adequate basis for processing the project for Bank financing. Before approving a subproject, the PIU verifies (through its own staff, outside experts, or existing environmental institutions) that the subproject meets the environmental requirements of the national and local authorities in Tajikistan and is consistent with the Operational Guidelines of the Project (based on the Bank’s environmental requirements, OP 4.01 and other applicable environmental policies of the Bank). The PIU will record whether and what kind of clearances from the environmental authorities are needed and dates received. After review and upon receipt of clearances from the environmental authorities, the PIU provides formal clearance of the environmental aspects of the project.

Supervision. The PIU will record any supervision activities in Part B of the environmental screening form. During subproject implementation, the subborrower reports on (a) compliance with measures agreed with the PIU on the basis of the findings and results of the environmental assessment, including implementation of any environmental management plan, as set out in the subproject documents; (b) the status of mitigatory measures; and (c) the findings of monitoring programs. The PIU bases supervision of the project's environmental aspects on the findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment, including measures set out in the subloan agreement.

7. Environmental Screening Categories

The proposed subprojects are classified into one of 3 categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the subproject and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The three categories are A – High Risk, B – Intermediate Risk and C – Low Risk.

Subprojects which are classified in Category B or C are eligible for financing under the Project. Subprojects classified in Category A are not eligible for financing under the Project. Examples of subprojects likely to be included under each category are listed in Annex (D).
(a) *Category A (High Risk):* A proposed subproject is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. Category A subprojects are not eligible for financing under the Project.

(b) *Category B (Intermediate Risk):* A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of environmental assessment for a Category B project may vary from project to project (see paragraph 8). Environmental assessment examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of Category B environmental assessment are described in the subproject documentation. Public consultation and disclosure procedures must be followed for Category B subprojects.

(c) *Category C (Low Risk):* A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further environmental assessment action is required for a Category C project.

In addition to Category A under this Project, the following activities are not eligible for financing under any Bank-financed project:

1. Production of tobacco products;
2. Production of lead paints;
3. Sale of live nature and life nature products, banned by CITES Convention on trading wild fauna and flora species endangered to extinction (Washington, 1973);
4. Introduction of genetically engineered organisms;
5. Production, dissemination and sale of illegal pesticides;
6. Usage of floating nets when fishing; (possibly not relevant in Tjk?)
7. Any activity with the use of radioactive materials;
8. Activity with the use of production and utilization of products containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and other materials prohibited by Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances (Montreal, 1987);
9. Production of electric products containing polychlorinated phenyls (PCB);
10. Production and/or use of asbestos containing products.

**8. Environmental Assessment**

The subborrower is required to prepare an environmental assessment for subprojects classified as Category B subprojects. The content of an environmental assessment is outlined in Annex B. The environmental assessment includes an environmental management plan. Its outline is included in Annex C.
An environmental assessment is conducted to identify, predict, evaluate and plan for mitigation measures of the environmental impacts and risks which may arise from the proposed subproject. The purpose of the environmental assessment is to recognize environmental consequences early in the project preparation process so that they can be incorporated into the project design. Environmental assessments identify ways of improving projects environmentally by minimizing, mitigating or compensating for adverse impacts.

A subproject’s environmental management plan, which is part of the environmental assessment, consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes the actions needed to implement these measures. To prepare a management plan, the subborrower and its environmental assessment design team (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements.

The subborrower is responsible for carrying out and financing the environmental assessment. The PIU staff advise the subborrower, as appropriate. During implementation, the subborrower is required to report on the implementation of the environmental management plan or any other environmental aspects.

9. Steps in the Environmental Review Process

Below is description of the mechanisms and responsibilities for environmental screening and review of environmental assessment results:

STEP 1: The subborrower prepares an initial project concept. Following informal discussions with the credit line section of the PIU together with the financing participating bank, in which the credit line section alerts the subborrower of its environmental assessment requirements, the subborrower prepares Part A of the environmental screening form (see Annex A) and includes this with the initial project concept. At this time, it is the responsibility of the subborrower to initiate discussions with the respective environmental authorities (if and when it starts it operation) to fulfill any local and regional environmental review requirements. It will be the responsibility of the subborrower to obtain the appropriate permits and approvals that may be required by the authorities.

STEP 2: The participating bank does the preliminary assignment of the environmental category. Then the credit line section screens the subproject and informs the subborrower and the participating bank of the environmental screening category, possible environmental assessment and subsequent follow-up requirements for subloan processing. This information will be provided in Part B of the environmental screening form.
STEP 3: The subborrower, or its consultants, prepare the environmental assessment, if requested by the credit line section of the PIU. The credit line section can advise the subborrower during the process of carrying out the environmental assessment. For category B subprojects, the subborrower needs to follow the consultation and public disclosure requirements described by the PIU in Part B.

STEP 4: The respective environmental protection authorities review the environmental assessment that has been submitted and report its findings to the subborrower. Commissioning of a project is allowed only upon the completion of environmental measures envisioned by the project, as certified by relevant authorities. Once completed, the credit line section of the PIU reviews the environmental clearances, updates Part B of the environmental screening form and provides its clearance to the subborrower to proceed with further preparation of the subproject.

STEP 5: The subborrower incorporates the recommendations provided in the environmental assessment, if applicable, into the subproject design and implementation plan.

STEP 6: The subborrower finalizes the subloan package, including the relevant environmental documentation, and submits it to the participating bank for its appraisal and decision. The PIU updates Part B of the environmental screening form. The PIU validates and signs on the credit decisions of the participating bank on a post or prior review basis.

STEP 7: The credit line section of the PIU monitors the implementation of the environmental management plan, if any, on the basis of the quarterly subproject performance reports by the participating banks.
Environmental Screening Form

Part A: (To be completed by subborrower)

Project Title:

Manufacturing Sector/Product:

- Brief Description of Project: Nature of project, project cost, physical size, site area, production per year, existence of any property transfer, or on-going operations, plans for expansion of operations or new construction, potential estimated impact on production.

- Preliminary Environmental Information: List of environmental documents already available at time of screening, description of emissions or effluent discharge, etc.

PART B: (To be initially completed by the participating bank and then confirmed by the PIU in environmental screening process)

Environmental Screening Category: ___ Environmental Assessment Required? ___

- Environmental issues apparent at screening: What environmental issues are raised by the project? Reason for screening category. Reasons for request for a specific environmental assessment and the estimated cost.

- Terms of Reference for environmental assessment to be undertaken: Indicate briefly, scope, time frame, and approximate cost of any environmental assessment required.

- Compliance with pollution control standards: Summarize the conclusions and recommendations of the environmental assessment, if applicable. Discuss status of compliance of current and planned operations; describe actions proposed to mitigate environmental issues described in project or identified in the environmental assessment (indicate measures to be taken to address the environmental issues raised by the subproject, how they may be incorporated into the subproject design, and any potential covenants).

- Community participation requirements: List any requirements under national or local laws for the subproject sponsor to inform, consult or involve the public, NGOs, etc.

- List the Bank’s disclosure requirements.

- Next Steps: List actions for the financing institution, the borrowing enterprise, the environmental consultant (e.g., clearances required).

Credit Officer DATE:
Environmental Screener: DATE:
Signatures:
Annex B

Content of an Environmental Assessment

1. An environmental assessment report for a Category B subproject focuses on the significant environmental issues of a project. The report’s scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the subproject’s potential impacts. The report submitted to the Bank and the executive summary are prepared in English.

2. The environmental assessment report should include the following items (not necessarily in the order shown):

   (a) **Executive summary.** Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.

   (b) **Policy, legal, and administrative framework.** Discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the environmental assessment is carried out. Explains the environmental requirements of any cofinanciers. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.

   (d) **Project description.** Concisely describes the proposed subproject and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Indicates the need for any resettlement plan or indigenous peoples development plan (see also subpara. (h)(v) below). Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.

   (d) **Baseline data.** Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigatory measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data.

   (c) **Environmental impacts.** Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.

   (f) **Analysis of alternatives.** Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the "without project" situation—in terms of their potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under
local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and justifies recommended emission levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.

(g) Environmental management plan (EMP). Covers mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening; see outline in Annex C.

(h) Appendixes

(i) List of those who prepared the environmental assessment report—individuals and organizations.
(ii) References—written materials both published and unpublished used in study preparation.
(iii) Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.
(iv) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
(v) List of associated reports (e.g., resettlement plan or indigenous peoples development plan).
Outline of an Environmental Management Plan

1. A project's environmental management plan (EMP) consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes the actions needed to implement these measures. Management plans are essential elements of environmental assessment reports for Category B projects. To prepare a management plan, the borrower and its environmental assessment design team (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. More specifically, the environmental management plan includes the following components.

Mitigation

2. The environmental management plan identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the plan:

(a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement);
(b) describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;
(c) estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures; and
(d) provides linkage with any other mitigation plans (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural property) required for the project.

Monitoring

3. Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the subproject and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the subborrower and the PIU to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the environmental management plan identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental assessment report and the mitigation measures described in the environmental management plan. Specifically, the monitoring section of the environmental management plan provides:
(a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and

(b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

**Capacity Development and Training**

4. To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the environmental management plan draws on the environmental assessment’s assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the agency and ministry level. If necessary, the environmental management plan recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA recommendations. Specifically, the environmental management plan provides a specific description of institutional arrangements—who is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most environmental management plans cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

**Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates**

5. For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the environmental management plan provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the environmental management plan. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

**Integration of Environmental Management Plan with Project**

6. The borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the environmental management plan will be executed effectively. Consequently, the Bank expects the plan to be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by establishing the
environmental management plan within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.
## Environmental Management Plan Format

**A. Mitigation Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Environmental impact</th>
<th>Mitigating Measure</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Institutional Responsibility</th>
<th>Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decommissioning</td>
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</table>
### B. Monitoring Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>What parameter is to be monitored?</th>
<th>Where is the parameter to be monitored?</th>
<th>How is the parameter to be monitored/ type of monitoring equipment?</th>
<th>When is the parameter to be monitored/ frequency of measurement or continuous?</th>
<th>Why is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
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<td>Decommission</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
C. Institutional Strengthening

1. Equipment Purchases (Tabular Presentation Preferred)

List:
- Type of equipment
- Number of Units
- Unit cost
- Total Cost
- Local or International Purchase

2. Training/Study Tours

List:
- Type of Training (Mitigation, Monitoring, Environmental Management, Other)
- Number of Students
  - Current and Future Organizational Unit in Which They Work or Current and Future Title/Job Description
- Duration of Training
- Start Date/End Date (for each student)
- Venue of Training (Domestic or Abroad)
- Institute or Organization to Provide Training
- Cost (Local and Foreign)

3. Consultant Services

- Type of Service
- Terms of Reference
- Justification
- Cost

4. Special Studies

- Justification
- Terms of Reference
- Cost

D. Schedule

Present (preferably in Chart Form) Start Dates and Finish Dates for:

- Mitigation Activities
- Monitoring Activities
- Training Activities
This information should be on the same chart defining the overall project schedule (Project Implementation Plan)

E. Institutional Arrangements

A narrative discussion supported by organizational charts detailing:

- Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring
- Environmental information flow (reporting—from who and to who and how often)
- Decision making chain of command for environmental management (to take action, to authorize expenditures, to shut down, etc.)

In short, how is all the monitoring data going to be used to maintain sound environmental performance—who collects the data, who analyzes it, who prepares reports, who are the reports sent to and how often, and who does that person send it to, or what does he/she do with the information—who has the authority to spend, shutdown, change operations etc.

F. Consultation with Local NGOs and Project-Affected Groups

Provide documentation of the following:

- Date(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Location(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Who was invited
  Name, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/Fax/e-mail number/address (home and/or office)

- Who attended
  Name, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/Fax/e-mail number/address (home and/or office)
- Meeting Program/Schedule
  What is to be presented and by whom

- Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments, Questions and Response by Presenters)
Environmental Screening Categories and Eligibility for Financing under the Project

Examples of Eligible Subprojects:

Category B Subprojects (Intermediate Risk)
- Retail, Commerce and Services
- Establishment, refurbishment or stocking of retail shops
- Establishment of food premises
- Purchase of trucks, tractors and other machinery and related spares and equipment for business use
- Warehousing of inputs and outputs and alimentary goods

Horticulture, Agriculture, Agro-processing and Food Industries
- Livestock industries (dairy and poultry)
- Meat and poultry industries (abattoirs and processing)
- Fruit and vegetable processing, preserving and canning
- Vegetable/animal oil production and processing
- Manufacture of wines and other fermented beverages
- Purchase of irrigation equipment
- Small scale crop spraying
- Purchase of agricultural inputs by individual farms

Machinery and Equipment
- Manufacture, assembly and repair of engines and machinery
- Ship-building and Repair
- Manufacturing, alteration and repair of small boats and ships

Category C Subprojects (Low Risk)
- Marketing and services (including institutional development and technical assistance)
- Small scale production

Examples of Ineligible Subprojects:

Category A Projects (High Risk)
- Sub-projects related to existing or proposed storage capacity for explosive/hazardous substances.
- Manufacturing and sale of hazardous substances such as those with carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic properties (CMTs). A list of such substances will be issued. It includes creosotes and chlorinated solvents.
- Servicing and repair of appliances and equipment containing chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs)
- Storage, formulation and packaging of pesticides and herbicides.
- Manufacture of fertilizers
• Waste management projects

**Ineligible activities for financing under ANY Bank-financed Project:**

• Production of tobacco products;
• Production of lead paints;
• Sale of live nature and life nature products, banned by CITES Convention on trading wild fauna and flora species endangered to extinction (Washington, 1973);
• Introduction of genetically engineered organisms;
• Production, dissemination and sale of illegal pesticides;
• Usage of floating nets when fishing; (possibly not relevant in Tjk?)
• Any activity with the use of radioactive materials;
• Activity with the use of production and utilization of products containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and other materials prohibited by Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances (Montreal, 1987);
• Production of electric products containing polychlorinated phenyls (PCB);
• Production and/or use of asbestos containing products.