



# Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Appraisal Stage

### **(ESRS Appraisal Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 04/17/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00127



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Tajikistan	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P168052	
Project Name	Tajikistan Socio-Economic Resilience Strengthening Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	Investment Project Financing	4/24/2019	6/20/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The development objectives of this project are to strengthen participatory local governance, improve the quality of local infrastructure, both in targeted communities, and increase extracurricular or livelihood opportunities for youth.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>37.00</b>

**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 proposed project is part of the Risk Mitigation Regime (RMR) included in the upcoming World Bank CPF for the Republic of Tajikistan for the period FY19-23. The RMR allocation—during the IDA-18 cycle—is in the amount of US\$87 million to finance policy reforms and interventions for preventive support aimed at addressing FCV risks that have constrained development progress in Tajikistan. The proposed project will contribute to RMR objectives by strengthening resilience at the individual, community and local government levels to mitigate fragility risks. At the individual level, the project will provide psychosocial support, soft skills (including critical thinking skills), and support for youth self-employment and micro-entrepreneurship. At the community level, proposed interventions include the provision of locally-identified infrastructure and the empowerment of youth to lead development initiatives. At the



local government level, these interventions include strengthening the capacity of jamoat administrations and community-level institutions, including mahalla committees, to engage with citizens, and to deliver services efficiently, fairly and in response to community's needs. Geographically, the proposed project will target Khatlon and Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBA) regions, the regions with the highest levels of absolute and relative poverty measures, respectively, and which face fragility risks due to the proximity to unstable parts of Afghanistan, large youth populations, disparities in service delivery outcomes, and legacies of violent conflict.

#### 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'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, GBOA, 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 1,300 km to the south with Afghanistan, a hotspot for drug trafficking. Khatlon and GBAO account for the highest level of absolute and relative poverty measures. Both Khatlon and GBAO are in the Amu Darya river basin. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are all riparians of the Amu Darya, thus the project triggers OP7.50 – Projects on International Waterways. An exception to notification under OP7.50 has been obtained since the project only involves the rehabilitation small existing schemes and will have no adverse affects on water flow within the river. Unemployment of the youth and vulnerable peoples is quite high, which represents a source of instability and a potential threat for the country as a whole. 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. Project has two major Components: Component 1 has been designed and will be implemented with measures to ensure that sub-grant financed investments deliver sustainable benefits to communities and local governments. Component 2 addresses livelihood of youth. Given the characteristics and the components, ESS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 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 (e.g. water users associations) and apply appropriate technical designs that are disaster-resilient. Communities and Jamoat administrations will receive capacity building support to prepare appropriately designed and funded operations and maintenance plans as a precondition for subproject approval. Given the limited financial resources, the project will be focused on seven districts: Farkhor, Hamadoni, Panj, and Kulob districts in Khatlon and Shughnon, Ishkashim and Vanj districts in GBAO.



These districts have been selected on the basis of the following criteria: (a) shared border with Afghanistan; (b) relatively large population sizes; (c) a combination of rural and urban areas; and (d) limited coverage by other external/donor interventions. This district focus will help in optimizing the scarce financial resources and maximizing positive impacts.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

The National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT), which will be the implementing agency for the project, has been functioning for 20 years as an implementing agency for local-level development projects. NSIFT has its own staffing and organizational charter (and is supported with premises and utilities by the State Budget). It has implemented several donor-financed projects including the Bank’s P044202 and P082977 Poverty Alleviation Projects and is currently implementing “Community Funds for the Promotion of Basic Education and Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure” financed by KfW. The NSIFT is the designated implementing agency for the social development components of P165313 - CASA-1000 Community Support Project (CSP), which carry design features similar to the proposed project with respect to community and local-level approaches. NSIFT currently has two offices in the Khatlon region and is in the process of opening an office in Khorog, GBAO. Its local presence will allow the NSIFT to work in close coordination with the Khatlon and GBOA Governors’ offices, as well as with other local structures to ensure local ownership, good results on the ground, and sustainability of interventions. NSIFT will carry out day to day project management and all necessary coordination with oblasts and districts. While the exact implementation arrangement are being finalized, regional offices of NSIFT will directly plan and implement social and environmental risk management. The regional offices are expected to be lean and mean with their capacity strengthened with Non Government Organizations who would act as Service Providers. As this is the first project NSIFT preparing under the Bank’s new Environment and Social Framework (ESF), the client’s capacity to deliver an ESF-based project is limited; therefore, capacity building for the client, including jamoats and contractors, has been included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as well in other environmental and social instruments to be prepared during preparation and implementation.

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

**A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)** Substantial

**Environmental Risk Rating** Moderate

The environmental risk rating is "Moderate" as the physical works envisaged under both Components 1 and 2 are of small to medium scale and the associated environmental impacts are expected to be temporary, predictable, and easily mitigable. Moreover, they are all expected to be community-based activities, not to be undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas. Nor are they expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the environment.

**Social Risk Rating** Substantial

Social Risk Rating is Substantial as the project areas are intrinsically diverse regions and are exposed to common conflict and fragility risks which will have a bearing on the project outcomes. The border vulnerability and the absence of sustainable job opportunities 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. Certain segments are particularly exposed to such risks- women and youth. The project areas are thus characterized by : (i) geographical risks - inter regional and international/ cross border; (ii) economic risks – high rate of unemployment in particular among youth



and significant dependency of household income on remittances which is vulnerable to external economic conditions and fluctuations; (iii) social risks – certain sections could get excluded either due to inherent logistic/ accessibility issues in the mountainous region and/ or due to elite capture; and (iv) institutional risks – inadequate capacity of NSIFT in ESS application. While the first two risks remain external to the project, the remaining has been addressed. Efficacy of these measures depend to a large extent on the institutional and implementation arrangements, notably, performance of NGOs meant to provide social intermediation services. The process of enlisting of NGOs will happen once implementation has begun and their efficacy will be monitored by NSIFT. Lastly, the project, by design, will adjust design of sub-project activities to avoid or minimize physical and economic displacement. No existing structures will be destroyed. Yet, there are remote chances of a need for land take and hence the project carries resettlement-related risks as well. All social risks are identifiable and could be mitigated. Taking all the above into account, the social risk rating is "Substantial".

**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:**

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project: The environment and social risks are rated as "Moderate" and "Substantial" respectively. 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 contain generic ESMP checklists for each type of small-scale construction envisaged by the project, namely local roads improvement and maintenance, maintenance of water resources and water supply networks, waste disposal, and other investments that improve local living conditions, including those related to social infrastructure. -----

----- Project areas are fragile and conflict ridden, yet also highly fertile (in Khatlon) and potentially attractive to visit (in GBAO). 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. -----

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----- Documentation and information available and reviewed as part of E&S screening are as follows: 1. "Tajikistan: Country Economic Update, Spring 2018." World Bank, Washington, DC. 2. OECD State of Fragility Report, 2018. 3. Tajikistan Risk and Resilience Assessment, World Bank, Washington, DC, 2017. 4. Jobs Diagnostic Tajikistan, World Bank, Washington, DC, 2017. 5. Dodwell, Brian, Daniel Milton, and Don Rassler. The Caliphates Global Workforce: An Inside Look at the Islamic States Foreign Fighter Paper Trail. United States Military Academy Combating Terrorism Center West Point United States, 2016. Toktomushev, Kemel. "Promoting Social Cohesion and Conflict Mitigation: Understanding Conflict in the Cross-Border Areas of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan." (2017). 6. Government of Tajikistan. State Committee of National Security, presentation to Parliamentary Session on "Prevention of youth involvement in terrorist organization and implementation of the Law in the Republic of Tajikistan", November 7, 2018. <http://saidomardum.tj/ma-lisi-ol/peshgirii-albi-avonon-ba-tashkiloti-terrorist-vazifai-omeai-sha-rvand-niz-ast/> <https://eurasianet.org/s/tajikistan-former-students-of-islam-return-to-nothing> 7. World Bank. 2017. "REDUCING MULTI-HAZARD RISKS ACROSS TAJIKISTAN: Protecting Communities Through Quality Infrastructure. 8. Hofmann, E. T. 2017. "Who Goes to Russia? Understanding Gendered Migration Patterns." Eurasian Geography and Economics 58 (1): 1–22. 9. Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, ADB, 2016. 10. National Gender Profile of Agricultural and Rural Livelihoods – Tajikistan, FAO, 2016. 11. Project Appraisal Document, ESMF, RPF, CASA-1000 Community Support Project, unpublished working drafts.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Project preparation has included detailed mapping of the stakeholders. Individuals and groups likely to be affected (direct beneficiaries) have been identified. They include: farmers, local communities, women, youth, traders, workers, contractors and transporters. Mapping of other interested parties such as government agencies/authorities, rival/extremist groups, NGOs and CSOs has also been completed. Given the highly diverse stakeholder profile, their expectations and orientation, as well as their different capacities to interface with the project, the SEP has been developed. This has enabled the project to identify elaborately different stakeholders and provide an approach towards reaching each of the subgroups. SEP has also identified impediments at reaching out to stakeholders and reflected on capacity building requirements of the client for stakeholder engagement. Results of the SA have been drawn upon in defining the agenda for the stakeholder meetings as well as the institutional arrangements thereof. A draft SEP has been prepared by the client and disclosed publicly. SEP will be updated as preparation advances. The client has also developed and put in place a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to enable stakeholders air their concerns/ comments/ suggestions, if any.

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**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 Concept State ESRS envisaged that project could encompass the following categories of workers: direct workers, contracted workers, community workers, and primary supply workers. However, as the designing of the project unfurled, it is clear that community workers and primary supply workers are not relevant. The former is due to all resources/contracts to be exclusively managed by the Government agencies. Communities will have no role in procurement and management of any contracts; though, community members are expected to be employed as community labor, which will be governed by the Contractors Management Plans. With regards the latter, project



does not, on an ongoing basis, seek directly goods or materials essential for the core functions of the project. Thus, only two categories of workers are expected. One, Direct workers who 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. And contract workers will be employed as deemed appropriate by contractors, sub-contractors, and other intermediaries, details of which will be known as and when activities' implementation begins. The expectation is that the majority of labor will be locally hired with the exception of a few skilled workers. The client is preparing LMP, 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. 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). GBV assessment has also been undertaken and appropriate actions drawn. A locally based GRM specifically for direct and contracted workers will also be provided.

### **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, and hazardous waste are outlined in the ESMF and will be included in site-specific ESIA/ESMPs as relevant. The risks are expected to be minor and easily mitigable as is typical for small-scale construction and rehabilitation works like those planned under the Project. As both Khatlon and GBAO are in the Amu Darya river basin, the project triggers OP7.50 – Projects on International Waterways. An exception to notification under OP7.50 has been obtained since the project only involves the rehabilitation small existing schemes and will have no adverse effects on water flow within the river.

### **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 Jamoat and Mahalla committees are accountable for resource management and responsive to the preferences and needs of community members, including vulnerable groups, such as youth and women. Thus, issues around labor influx, labor camps and security force are not relevant. 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 community driven, 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 will lay bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement action plans (RAP). The RPF shall clarify 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**

The activities envisaged by the project are small in scale and expected to be carried out in existing towns and villages; therefore, the standard is not currently relevant. The standard will be reassessed during appraisal as a clearer picture of potential subprojects is developed.

**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 one UNESCO World Heritage Site (the Tajik National Park in the Pamir Mountains in the GBAO) as well as nine candidate sites. Although the small scale activities envisaged are not expected to have direct physical impact on the heritage monuments, indirect impacts from project financed activities will be closely looked at and mitigation measures provided during the preparation of ESMF. The ESMF includes a section on protection of Cultural Heritage as well as proper "chance find" procedures to be included in site specific ESIA/ESMPs and checklists.

**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**

Yes

The International Waterways OP (7.50) is triggered since the project may finance subprojects on the rehabilitation of on-farm irrigation, and rural water supply and sanitation subprojects. Such investments will be carried within the original boundaries and design parameters of the irrigation and water supply and sanitation schemes, and no new water abstraction will be supported. Respectively, the project will not adversely change the quality or quantity of



water flows to, and it will not be adversely affected by the other riparian’s possible water use. Based on these factors, an exception to the external notification requirements of this OP for the project has been obtained by the Regional Vice President for the Europe and Central Asia Region on April 12, 2019.

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

No

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

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
<b>ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</b>	
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Establish an organizational structure with qualified staff to support management of E&S risks including environment and social specialists responsible for ensuring full compliance with the ESF and relevant instruments.	01/2020
Maintain Organizational Structure as necessary throughout Project implementation.	06/2024
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.	04/2019
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING OF SUBPROJECT ACTIVITIES: based on the ESMF and the site specific ESIA/ESMPs. Though a continuous activity, first two sub projects from each component and the districts, to be shared with and cleared by the Bank.	06/2024
MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS: Develop and implement procedures for managing contractors and subcontractors.	06/2024
Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement Plans.	04/2019
Maintain Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement Plans throughout project implementation.	06/2024
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 authorities. Comply or cause to comply, as appropriate, with the conditions established in these permits, consents and authorizations throughout Project implementation.	06/2024
<b>ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</b>	
SEP Preparation: Prepare and disclose a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).	04/2019
SEP IMPLEMENTATION: Implement the SEP throughout project implementation.	06/2024
PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (GRM): Develop the arrangements for the grievance mechanism.	04/2019

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Ensure implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the Project GRM.	06/2024
CONSULTATION ON ESF INSTRUMENTS: Detailed stakeholder consultation on all ESF Instruments (ESMF, RPF, SEP) conducted by completion of Project Appraisal.	04/2019
<b>ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions</b>	
LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: Develop labor management procedures (LMP) for inclusion in the Project Operations Manual (POM).	10/2019
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR PROJECT WORKERS: Develop and maintain a grievance mechanism for Project workers for inclusion in the POM.	06/2024
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.	06/2024
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE: As part of the OHS measures specified in 2.3, include measures on emergency preparedness and response, and ensure coordination with measures under 4.5, below.	06/2024
PROJECT WORKERS TRAINING: Implement training of Project Workers designed to heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts on local communities.	06/2024
<b>ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</b>	
MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Develop measures and actions to manage waste and hazardous materials. To be included in the ESMF.	04/2019
<b>ESS 4 Community Health and Safety</b>	
TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY: Develop measures and actions to assess and manage traffic and road safety risks. To be included in the ESMF.	04/2019
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY: Develop 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.	04/2019
GBV AND SEA RISKS: Develop 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	06/2024



EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES: Develop measures to address emergency events and ensure coordination with measures under ESS2 actions above.	04/2019
COMMUNITY AWARENESS: Conduct community capacity building to heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts as outlined in the SEP, training section of the POM, and the Project’s annual Training Plan.	06/2024
<b>ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</b>	
LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT: Prepare Resettlement Policy Framework.	04/2019
RESETTLEMENT PLANS: If needed, develop and implement resettlement plans [RAPs] consistent with the requirements of the RPF and ESS5.	06/2024
MONITORING AND REPORTING: Ensure that monitoring and reporting on land acquisition and resettlement activities are conducted separately or as part of regular reporting.	06/2024
<b>ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</b>	
<b>ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities</b>	
<b>ESS 8 Cultural Heritage</b>	
CHANCE FINDS: Develop a chance finds procedure in the ESMF and include as a requirement in site-specific ESIA/ESMPs.	04/2019
<b>ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries</b>	

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**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 environment and 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.

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**



**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Gloria La Cava, Robert Wrobel

Safeguards Advisor ESSA Kevin A Tomlinson (SAESSA) Cleared on 16-Apr-2019 at 15:23:46

Practice Manager Satoshi Ishihara (PMGR) Approved on 17-Apr-2019 at 11:55:49