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Environmental and Social Review Summary

Appraisal Stage

(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 05/17/2019 | Report No: ESRSA00175

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Tajikistan	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	P170132	
Project Name	Rural Electrification Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	5/10/2019	6/20/2019
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Finance	Pamir Energy Company, Barqi Tojik		

Proposed Development Objective(s)
The project development objective is to provide electricity access to target settlements in GBAO and Khatlon regions of Tajikistan.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	**31.60**

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

No

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

The project would have the following key components: Component 1: Provision of electricity access to target settlements in GBAO region (US$25.2 million IDA grant). This component will have the following sub-components. Sub-component 1.1: Construction of micro-grids, and connection of consumers to micro-grids and centralized distribution network of PEC (US$23.8 million IDA grant). This sub-component will finance provision of electricity supply to 61 settlements in GBAO region with total population of about 11,666. The investments will cover: (a) construction of electricity generation infrastructure, which will include micro-grids comprised of Solar PV, small hydro, wind, and battery energy storage systems (BESS); (b) distribution infrastructure, including expansion of 10 and 0.4 kV

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distribution lines and distribution transformers; and (c) connections and internal wiring for households and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens) to alleviate consumer affordability barriers. Sub-component 1.2: Project implementation support to PEC, technical assistance for additional geological site investigation works for Sebzor HPP, and promotion of energy efficiency (US$1.4 million IDA grant). This will include financing of: (a) Project Management Consultant (PMC) costs to support PEC with preparation of bidding documents for procurement of goods and works required for micro-grids and connection of settlements to PEC distribution network; carrying of tenders for procurement of contractors to construct the micro-grids and connect the settlements to the distribution grid; supervision of construction works for micro-grids; and compliance with environmental and social requirements; (b) geological site investigation works for Sebzor HPP; (c) awareness raising program to promote the use of cleaner and efficient electric appliances as well as to educate the local communities about the benefits of energy efficiency renovation in buildings (i.e. building envelope insulation, EE windows, etc.); (d) technical assistance to PEC for the development of a financing mechanisms to support the local communities to purchase efficient appliances; (e) piloting EE measures in selected public buildings, especially elementary schools, boarding schools and health centers in order to demonstrate the cost-efficiency benefits of EE investments as well as improved comfort and well-being of building occupants; (f) monitoring and evaluation costs related to efficiency of citizen engagement and addressing gender gaps under the Project; and (g) incremental operating costs of PEC. Component 2: Provision of electricity access to target settlements in Khatlon region (US$6.5 million IDA grant). This component will have the following sub-components. Sub-component 2.1: Connection of target settlements to the centralized distribution network of BT (US$6 million IDA grant). This sub-component will finance connection to the electricity distribution network of 74 settlements, bordering Afghanistan, in the Khatlon region. The total population of the target settlements is about 31,460 people. The investments will cover the cost of distribution infrastructure, including construction of 35/10/0.4 kV distribution lines, installation of additional distribution transformers in existing substations; as well as connections and internal wiring costs for households and public facilities (e.g. hospitals, schools, kindergartens) to alleviate consumer affordability barriers. For all target settlements, access to energy services will be ensured by connecting the settlements to BT's centralized network because this is the least economic cost solution considering the proximity of the target settlements to the power distribution network. Most of the settlements are located within 0.5-2 km range from the distribution system. Sub-component 2.2: Project implementation support to BT (US$0.5 million IDA grant). This sub-component will finance the cost of: (a) PMC to help BT with preparation of bidding documents for works to connect target settlements to its distribution grid; carrying of tenders for procurement of contractors to connect the settlements to the distribution grid of BT; technical supervision of grid-connection activities; and compliance with environmental and social requirement; and (b) monitoring and evaluation costs related to measuring availability of electricity service, efficiency of citizen engagement and addressing gender gaps under the Project. The construction of Sebzor HPP, 18 km line 110 kV power transmission line from Sebzor HPP to Khorog substation, and 63 km power transmission line line from Khorog substation to Qozideh substation near Afghanistan border are considered Associated Facilities to the Project and the implementation of the ESS for these Associated Facilities will be included as part of the Bank's regular implementation review.

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. The project's regions -Khatlon and GBOA- are home to interesting endemic flora and fauna, including some protected species like the snow leopard; protected areas. However, natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, avalanches, and heavy snowfalls are quite common. Khatlon and GBAO account

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for the highest level of absolute and relative poverty measures. 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 large scale male migration and a high number of female headed households. All these have resulted in continuous conflict and unrest, especially among youth, rendering the region unsafe. Isolated instances of attack on foreign tourists are also evident. Geographically, the regions share a pervious border of 1,300 km to the south with Afghanistan, resulting in increased illicit drug trafficking and the associated risks thereof. Thus, salient environmental and social characteristics of the project area include: (i) high degree of diversity in terms of linguistic as well as political orientations; (ii) inter-regional as well as rural-urban disparities; (iii) cross border illicit trade and drug movement related scuffles; and (iv) low income and employment opportunities. These can become impediments during the construction stage, specially in the spheres of security and labor management and labor influx. On the power situation, Tajikistan, in general, and the project regions, in particular, suffer from electricity supply shortages since its disconnection from the Central Asian Power System in 2011 and discontinuation of gas supply from Uzbekistan. Across the country, about 0.5 percent of population (43,126) does not have access to electricity. Some of the settlements without access are relatively new given rapid growth of population in and around the existing habitations. A good number of these are located in the remote mountainous areas in Khatlon and GBAO where access has historically been a challenge. These areas were dependent upon diesel-based portal generators which have become prohibitively expensive and laborious. Absence of power not only has impacted severely the living and livelihoods (expansion of opportunities for economic activities, improved social services, improved education etc.) but also aggravated fragility as not only the communities face hardships but have to migrate in order to make a living. Providing power supplies in these regions is quite an uphill task as these are mountainous areas with extremely difficult accessibility.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The proposed project will have two implementing entities; Barqi Tojik (BT), a vertically integrated state-owned energy company; and the Pamir Energy Company (PEC), a special purpose company, which is owned 70 percent by Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) and 30 percent by IFC. BT will be responsible for implementing the electrification of settlements in Khatlon region. PEC will be responsible for the rural electrification solutions in GBAO. Additionally, PEC is responsible for carrying out additional site investigation works required for preparation of Sebzor HPP. While both implementing agencies have some experience with project implementation and management, including mitigating environmental and social risks, this is the first power project in Tajikistan prepared under the Bank's new Environment and Social Framework (ESF). It is expected that the client's capacity to deliver an ESF based project is limited; therefore, capacity building for the client including jamoats and contractors will be included in the project ESMFs, and other environmental and social instruments to be prepared during preparation and implementation.

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

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

Environmental Risk Rating — Substantial

The Environmental Risk Rating is Substantial due to the large number of rural electrification activities in remote and potentially fragile areas and the greenfield nature of the associated facilities planned, namely the Sebzor HPP and 18 km Sebzor-Khorog overhead transmission line (OHL) (financed by KfW), the 63 km Khorog-Qozideh OHLKfW (financed by SECO). The rural electrification component will involve a large number of smaller scale activities taking place in

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remote areas of GBAO and Khatlon where current capacity for addressing the relevant ESSes by the implementing agencies is expected to be low. As required under ESS1, the ESMFs prepared for BT and PEC address these capacity limitations by outlining necessary screening measures and procedures for preparing site-specific ESIA/ESMPs.

Social Risk Rating Substantial

Social Risk is rated Substantial. Risks and impacts due to the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the Project are not significant. However, contextual risks - i.e. diverse regions, common fragility, the remoteness & extremely difficult access, the border vulnerability, absence of sustainable job opportunities and income-generating activities leading to unemployment and poverty, migration & remittances conseuqently increased female headed households - as well as client capacity risks are substantial. Consequently, security risks to contractors and laborers as well as migrant laborers and community sfaety to warrant serious attention. All of these will have a bearing on all the project's activities (including the associated activities-dealt in a later section): (i) site investigations for Sebzor hydro power plant, which is an associated facility; (ii) off grid supplies to remote households; (iii) last mile connections for residential consumers; and (iv) improving connectivity through transmission/ distribution lines. No major physical displacement or land acquisition is expected since the proposed Sebzor HPP, as a run-of-river HHP, will not involve a construction of a large reservoir but will consists of a small weir to divert water to a power house through a canal and two penstocks, before returning to the river downstream. The associated facility would entail the construction of a weir, a power house and associated infrastructure including transmission line would be conducted by international contractors, which assumes some labor influx. So, Occupational Health and Safety as well as Community Health and Safety will also assume importance. Off-grid power supplies is highly dependent upon provision of alternative technologies and the project's outreach to isolated and scattered houses/ settlements. Else, these houses may get excluded.. Transmission/ distribution lines essentially would mean erecting towers which warrants land acquisition, which can be managed. Thus, the risks vary across the various components. While the associated facilities (hydro-power plant and transmission line construction) bear Substantial risk, other interventions are likely to be Moderate.

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

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

The overall environment and social risk level is Substantial due chiefly to contextual risks and civil works related environmental disturbances, and the resultant risks of security to contractors & laborers and community safety. Towards addressing these, following extensive consultations and analytical enquiry, the client has prepared the following instruments: (i) Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the Sebzor HPP and identified transmission lines (18km TL and 63km TLs); (ii) Environmental and Social Management Frameworks for off-grid solutions; (iii) Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) separately prepared by two implementation agencies (BT in Khatlon and PER in GBAO); (iv) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that cover Khatlon Last-Mile Connections, GBAO Off-Grid Solutions and Last-Mile Connections, Sebzor HHP (associated facility), 110kV Transmission Line from Sebzor to Khorog and 110kV Transmission Line from Khorog to Qozideh (associated facilities); and (v) Labor Management Procedures (LMPs), separately prepared by BT and by PER. Environmental risks are limited to the impacts associated with weir, hydro-power plant, and transmission line construction (associated facilities), and rural electrification projects such as: (i) air pollution and noise from trucks and other construction machinery, concrete and asphalt plants; (ii) soil disturbance during earthmoving and material

(gravel/sand/soil) extraction; (iii) tree-cutting and loss of vegetation; (iv) generation and disposal of construction and household solid waste; and (v) construction camp and quarry/burrow management. Social risks relate chiefly to resettlement and labor management. Former emanate as the project would require lands which may result in permanent and temporary impacts. While the construction of Sebzor HPP (associated facility) as well as off-grid electrification and last-mile connections will unlikely require significant land acquisition or physical displacement, construction of transmission lines may cause some physical and economic displacement. However, currently, full details about the requirement of lands are not known. As a result, it Is not possible to identify in detail the persons likely to be affected and the impacts thereof. Hence a resettlement policy framework (RPF) has been prepared which will be expanded and resettlement action plans (RAP) prepared during implementation. Consequently, the client has prepared, apart from RPF, the following instruments have prepared: stakeholder engagement, and labor management procedures. Exclusion risks are considered low since the project will provide off-grid electrification and last-mile connections support to all communities in the project area. 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.

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ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Given the highly diverse stakeholder profile and that their expectations and orientation as well as capacity to interface with the project are different, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. This has enabled the project to identify elaborately different stakeholders and provide an approach towards reaching each of the sub groups. The local communities and individual households who currently lack electricity supplies are likely to be the major beneficiaries viz., direct affected parties. Other Parties include: utility companies, local administration, traders and small and medium enterprises. SEP details out the type of consultations to be held (during preparation as well as implementation), frequency and methods of communication. It has also identified impediments in reaching out to stakeholders and accordingly plans drawn to build capacity of the client in engaging with stakeholders. It may also be noted: as the implementation rests with two different entities (BT in Khatlon and PER in GBAO), two separate plans have been prepared. A draft of the SEPs has been disclosed publicly. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has also been developed to enable stakeholders air their concerns/ comments/ suggestions, if any.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

Project workers will include Direct Workers, Contracted Workers and Primary Supply Workers. Direct Workers includes: employees of the Utility Companies and Technical Consultants hired on a regular basis to work on the project. Contracted workers will be comprised of: national/ regional technical and managerial service providers, civil contractors & sub contractors and their wage laborers. At this juncture, details about the Primary Supply Workers is not known. The Sebzor HPP associated facility (a weir, a power house and transmission lines) will likely entail international/regional service providers and civil contractors. Unskilled labor is expected to be hired locally while skilled workers are expected to be hired from other areas of Tajikistan and/or internationally. Labor camps are envisaged, which may not have more than 200 workers at any given point of time. Risk related to labor influx is expected. All labor related issues will be mitigated by the establishment and close adherence to 1) an LMP prepared by the the client; (ii) labor management plan(s) to be prepared by the Contractor(s) as part of the Contractors ESMP; and 3) a workers code of conduct acceptable to the Bank. Risk of child/ forced labor is considered to be limited, but , will be subject to rigrous monitoring. The ESMFs and ESIAs also include sections on OHS and Community Safety ESMPs and Bidding Documents prepared for the project will include a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. Contractors will prepare a Worker Health and Safety Plan to cover site-specific job hazards, provision of preventive and protective measures for all hazards; information about safe working methods; and road safety measures. The plan will also include procedures on incident investigation and reporting, recording and reporting of non-conformances, emergency preparedness and response procedures and continuous training and awareness to workers. Locally based GRMs specifically for direct and contracted workers, respectively, will also be in place. Civil works contracts will incorporate E&S mitigation measures (ESMP; LMP, ESHS guidelines; Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), RPF, CHS Plan, Contractor's GRM, etc.). All civil works contracts will include industry standard Codes of Conduct that include measures to prevent GBV/SEA.

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ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The ESMFs and ESIAs/ESMPs will include sections on resource efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management. Assessment of risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant requirements of ESS3, including raw materials, water use, air pollution, hazardous materials, and hazardous waste will be included within scope of the ESMF and ESMPs as relevant. As the Sebzor run-of-river HPP associated facility is in the Amu Darya river basin, the project triggers OP7.50 – Projects on International Waterways. Notification to the other riparians in accordance with OP7.50 was made on April 25, 2019.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Construction of weirs, hydro-power plants, and transmission lines are associated with dusts/noises, soil disturbances, temporary blockades, traffic management, waste disposal, labor influx and associated disturbance to local communities and labor camps management. Addressing these issues would demand a detailed mapping of the communities likely to be affected and an assessment of the impacts thereof. ESIA/SEP enable the identification of stakeholders and the likely impacts. In particular, client will identify, evaluate and put in place a mechanism to manage potential road safety risks and risks to workers, nearby communities and other road users. ESIAs assess the potential scale and risk due to labor influx on safety of local communities, availability of basic needs and services, and so on. Further, as appropriate, a separate CHS plan will also be prepared, as part of the Contractor's ESMP and based on the result of ESIA (as a sub-management plan), to address these impacts/ risks: (i) health to human and livestock; (ii) HIV/ AIDS; GBV/ SEA; (iii) traffic management; (iv) labor influx and labor camp management; and (iv) safe keeping

of persons and communities within and outside the project site as a result of the deployment of security personnel. The Contractor will be required to appoint designated community liaison persons as part of the CHS plan who will keep local communities informed of construction schedule, expected impact and other issues of interest for them, and receive grievances or feedback from them. For the Sebzor weir and the power plant, the updated ESIA/ESMP will assess the level of dam safety requirements as spelled out in ESS4. The final design documents and associated final ESIA/ESMP, to be prepared as part of the design, supply, and install contract, will address the dam safety issues related to the weir construction to the satisfaction of KfW and the Bank. A locally based GRM will be developed and consulted on with local communities enabling them to air their grievances, if any.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Project would require lands in lieu of components 1 and 2. Under the former, construction of the associated facility hydro power project is envisaged. However, the plant will be built across an existing run-of-river with a 2.8 km canal, two 220 m penstocks and a power house. And, this will be built in a sparsely populated area. So, land acquisition and resettlement impacts are likely to be not significant. The client has already done some preliminary investigations and alternatives drawn for the construction of hydro-power plant. As regards off grid supplies, no details are currently available. Construction of the associated facility transmission and distribution lines may not require much lands and most land acquisition may be addressed as easement (servitude) requiring land use restrictions only, but would demand buy-in from the local communities. So, as of now, the extent of land acquisition and the impacts thereof (on local people / communities) are not known. Nature and extent of impacts as well as number of people/households likely to be affected would become known as the detailed surveys are done and design firmed up. Hence, given this situation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and disclosed during project preparation. The RPF establishes how site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared, disclosed, and implemented. It is noted that all sub-projects requiring RAPs will ensure that the RAPs are fully implemented prior to commencement of works.

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ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The associated facility Sebzor HPP, related transmission lines, and much of the rural electrification work financed by the project are planned in remote mountainous areas of Eastern Tajikistan. For Sebzor and the transmission lines (associated facilities), the ESIAs/ESMPs prepared for the associated facilities indicate that both the HPP and the transmission lines indicate that the expected construction will take place on land that has limited biodiversity value - most or all of the land has been significantly affected by human activities, either by past deforestation or by ongoing agriculture, animal husbandry, and/or wood collecting. The same is expected for the rural electrification work, which takes place in populated areas. Nevertheless, the site specific ESIA/ESMPs will look closely at the biodiversity and living natural resources in and around the planned run of river plant. Further, the ESMF will specifically deal with biodiversity issues in Khatlon and GBAO regions (protected areas, critical habitats, presence of endangered species, etc.) and include instructions for necessary sections in the site specific ESIA/ESMPs to be prepared for sub-projects once they are identified.

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

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

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Tajikistan is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Site s(the Tajik National Park in the Pamir Mountains and the old settlement of Sarazm) as well as nine candidate sites; therefore, it is clear that the planned interventions might also interact with Tajikistan's unique cultural heritage. Although construction works are not expected to have direct physical impact on any heritage monuments, indirect impacts from the movement of construction machinery, presence of work force, etc. as well as permanent impact on the visual/aesthetic view of any sites on or near the affected roads have been closely looked at and mitigation measures provided in the ESMF and ESIAs/ESMPs. Both instruments include a section on protection of Cultural Heritage as well as proper "chance find" procedures to be included in site specific ESIA/ESMPs.

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

As the Sebzor run-of-river HPP is in the Amu Darya river basin, the project triggers OP7.50 – Projects on International Waterways. Notification to the other riparians in accordance with OP7.50 was sent on April 25, 2019.

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

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

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: By 90 days after effectiveness, PEC and BT will 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. Maintain Organizational Structure as necessary throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
PRELIMINARY ESIA – SEBZOR HPP AND TRANSMISSION LINE to KHROG SUBSTATION: Preliminary ESIA identifies environmental and social risks associated with Sebzor HPP and the related transmission line. The document has been updated based on comments received from the World Bank and KfW.	04/2019
FINAL ESIA/ESMP – SEBZOR HPP AND TRANSMISSION LINE to KHROG SUBSTATION: The final ESIA/ESMP will be completed in conjunction with the final design of the Sebzor HPP and the related transmission	12/2019

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line. The document will be consulted on, reviewed by reviewed by KfW, as the primary financier, and the World Bank. The final ESIA/ESMP will be disclosed prior to issuing the bidding documents.	
PRELIMINARY ESIA – KHOROG-QOZIDEH TRANSMISSION LINE: Preliminary ESIA identifies environmental and social risks associated with transmission line. The document has been updated based on comments received from the World Bank.	04/2019
FINAL ESIA – KHOROG-QOZIDEH TRANSMISSION LINE: Once funding is identified, the final ESIA/ESMP will be completed in conjunction with the final design of the transmission line. The document will be consulted on, reviewed by the appropriate financing agency(ies), including the World Bank as long as the activity continues to be associated with this Project, and disclosed prior to issuing the bidding documents.	12/2020
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKs (ESMF): Prepare separate ESMFs for the sub-Project activities taking place in Khatlon and GBAO 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 ESMFs for Khatlon and GBAO the site specific ESIA/ESMPs, as needed. Though a continuous activity, first two sub Projects from both ESMFs to be shared with and cleared by the Bank.	12/2024
MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS: Develop and implement procedures for managing contractors and subcontractors.	12/2024
Stakeholder Engagement Plans. Maintain Stakeholder Engagement Plans prepared for appraisal throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
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.	12/2024
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
SEP PREPARATION: Prepare and disclose a Stakeholder Engagement Plans.	04/2019
SEP IMPLEMENTATION: Implement the SEP throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (GRM): Develop and implement the arrangements for the grievance mechanism.	04/2019
Ensure implementation, monitoring, and reporting on the Project GRM.	12/2024
CONSULTATION ON ESF INSTRUMENTS: Detailed stakeholder consultation on all ESF Instruments (ESIAs, ESMFs, RPF, SEP, LMP) conducted by completion of Project Appraisal.	04/2019

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ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: Develop labor management procedures (LMP) for inclusion in the POM. LMP shall be finalized prior to commencement of Project activities.	04/2019
Ensure compliance with LMP throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) FOR PROJECT WORKERS: Develop a grievance mechanism for Project workers for inclusion in the POM.	04/2019
GRM for Project workers to be maintained, implemented, and regularly reported on throughout project implantation.	12/2024
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.	04/2019
OHS Measures to be maintained, implemented on, and reported on throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
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.	06/2019
Emergency preparedness and response measures to be maintained, implemented, and reported on throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
PROJECT WORKERS TRAINING: Implement training of Project Workers designed to heighten awareness of risks and to mitigate impacts on local communities. Pamir Energy Company and Barqi Tojik to provide regular awareness training staff and contractors.	12/2024
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Develop and implement measures and actions to manage waste and hazardous materials. Ensure actions undertaken throughout Project implementation.	12/2024
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY: Develop and implement measures and action to assess and manage specific risks and impacts to the community arising from Project activities, including in relation to Project Workers and any risks of labor influx.	04/2019
Community health and safety practices implemented and reported on throughout Project implementation.	12/2024

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GBV AND SEA RISKS: Develop, adopt and implement measures and actions to assess and manage the risks of GBV and SEA, including Code of Contact. A sample Code of Conduct to be included in the POM to be applied to all bidding documents.	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.	12/2024
EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES: Develop and implement measures to address emergency events and ensure coordination with measures under 2.4 above.	04/2019
COMMUNITY AWERENESS: 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.	12/2024
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
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] and ESS5.	12/2024
MONITORING AND REPORTING: Ensure that monitoring and reporting on land acquisition and resettlement activities are conducted separately or as part of regular reporting.	12/2024
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
ESMFs summarize of biodiversity as well as criteria for when site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs require biodiversity assessments/mitigation measures. PEC and BT will ensure that the site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs properly address any potential biodiversity issues.	04/2019
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
CHANCE FINDS: Develop a chance finds procedure in the ESIAs and ESMFs and include as a requirement in site-specific ESIAs/ESMPs.	04/2019
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	

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

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

Given the high 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

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Pamir Energy Company

Implementing Agency: Barqi Tojik

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VI. APPROVAL

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Public Disclosure

Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nina Chee (SAESSA) Concurred on 17-May-2019 at 14:29:36

Public Disclosure