REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Project Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan;
State Unitary Enterprise "Khojagii Manziliyu Communali"

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

Water and Sanitation Investment Programme — Phase 1

April 8, 2022

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VMK	Vakhsh Main channel
GDP	Gross domestic product
HFF	Total number of particulates
VOS	Water treatment facilities
SUNSHINE	Water supply
VSG	Water supply, sanitation, hygiene
GKOOS	State Committee for Environmental Protection
GOST	State standard
GUP HMK	State Unitary Enterprise “Khochagiia Manzili Communal”
GEE	State environmental expertise
D/X	Household
THE EU	European Union
ISS	Individual means of protection
KOOS	Environmental Protection Committee
KZH	complaints Committee
MAR	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Mio	Monitoring and evaluation
MNUM	Meters above sea level
millions of dollars	A Million
MOOS	Matrix on environment and social issues
MRW	Complaints mechanism
MFC	International Finance Corporation
MEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
NON-	Non-governmental organisation
NPP	Pressure-regulating tank
NC	Pumping station
NSR	National Development Strategy
WOW	Civil society organisation
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
OMC	Local Communities Organisations
OPV	Organisation of drinking water supply

FROM & TB	Occupational health and safety
P.P.P.	Best international industry practices
PISVS-1	Water and Sanitation Investment Programme — Phase 1
PRVS	Water sector reform programme
PRT	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
PUOSS	Environmental and Social Environment Management Plan
RDWOSS	Framework document on environmental and social environment management
RPV	Groundwater resources
CPF	Project Development Goal
SV	Wastewater
SVC	Water supply and sewerage system
SGSEN	State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Service
SRG	Complaints system
JVP	Abbreviated Action Plan on Resettlement
SUSERV	Social and environmental and risk and impact management systems
SES	Social and environmental standard
SESU	Structure of environmental and social management
TK	Terms of reference
TB & EOS	Safety & Environmental Protection
FEASIBILITY	Feasibility study
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
HL	Chlorine
PSU	Project Management Center
EO	Environmental assessment
A.E.O.	Operation & Maintenance
E.E.O.	Electronic and other electrical waste
USD USD	United States dollars (currency)

Table of content

The Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Programme — Phase 1 (WSIP-1), funded by the WB, provides funding for capital investments in order to increase access to basic and safe water services in selected areas of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as to build the capacity of the sector to improve the processes of policy formulation, planning and regulation of the sector, operational and financial indicators of service providers. WSIP-1 is aimed at improving access to safe water in the Khatlon region and implementing priority investments in the infrastructure of the Vakhsh interdistrict system, which covers suburban areas and rural areas, as well as strengthening the capacity of the subordinate structures of SUE "HMK" or their successors in order to ensure the sustainability of services for the population of the project areas.
WSIP-1 provides funding for: institutional strengthening, (b) investment in water infrastructure in targeted rural areas/villages, (c) investment in sanitation in social institutions, (d) social mobilisation and behavioural change in water, sanitation and hygiene, and (e) project management and support.

The executive agencies of WSIP-1 are:

the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), which is responsible for policy and management in accordance with the guidelines for water sector reform. Under WSIP-1, MEW will be responsible for "Institutional strengthening and capacity-building of water sector institutions".

C) State Unitary Enterprise "Khojagi Manzilla Communali" (GUP KMK), which is responsible for providing the population with drinking water and sewerage services, within the framework of WSIP-1 will be responsible for the implementation of "Investments in water supply and sanitation".

The implementing agencies are the Water Supply and Sanitation Division, which will carry out the functions of the MEW Project, which will coordinate the implementation of the component "Institutional strengthening and capacity-building of water sector institutions" and the Municipal Infrastructure Development Project Management Centre in the Republic of Tajikistan (MMI) further to the PCO, which will be responsible for the implementation of Investments in Water and Sanitation, including construction works and related procurement and financial management (FGM), ensuring compliance with agreed measures on environmental protection and social issues, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The beneficiaries of WSIP-1 are: (I) Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and GUP HMC, (ii) Executive Bodies of Khatlon Region and Balkhi and Dusti Districts, (iii) Regional and District Water Structures, (iv) Public Institutions, (v) Social Institutions (Schools and Health Centers), rural households, including households headed by women.

In accordance with the requirements of the Social and Environmental Principles (EPA) of the World Bank, a Framework for Environmental and Social Environment Management (ESM) has been developed which covers the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts in accordance with the Environmental and Social Risks (ESRs) identified in the EPA of the World Bank, including: ESS 1 "Evaluation and management of environmental and social risks and impacts", ESS 2 "Labour and working conditions", ESS 3 "Effective use of resources

and prevention and management of pollution", ESS 4 "Health and community safety", ESS 5 "Acquisition of land, restrictions on land use and forced resettlement", ESS 6 "Preservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of living natural resources", ESS 7 "Indigenous Peoples/Historically Underestimated Traditional Local Communities in Sub-Saharan Africa", ESS 8 "Cultural Heritage", ESS 9 "Financial Mediators (OP)" and ESS 10 "Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure". It also reflects the legal framework of the Republic of Tajikistan.

1. INTRODUCTION
Description of the Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework and the fundamental principles of its preparation

The objective of the Framework is to summarise the expected environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project and to identify measures to manage adverse environmental and social impacts throughout the life cycle of the project. The document describes the applicable social and environmental standards of the World Bank (ESS) and the national legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, defines institutional mechanisms and potential for the implementation of the framework document, identifies stakeholders and methods of interaction, describes mechanisms for handling complaints and feedback, and covers the requirements for monitoring and reporting on environmental and social indicators of the project.

The proposed WSIP-1 is based on the continuation of investments aimed at the rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion of water supply systems, which are part of the Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system, potentially covering 427 settlements in 6 districts of Khatlon region. The detailed design of water supply systems for these settlements is under implementation within the framework of the PSAF, funded by the World Bank. The Framework Document on the System of Management of Socio-Environmental Risks and Impacts (SESER)[1], "Fundamentals of Resettlement Policy" and "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" were prepared for the project. The investments provided for within the framework of WSIP-1 are aimed at continuing investments in the Vakhsh water supply system initiated within the framework of PSWS, including rehabilitation of the water intake in the area of Kushoniyong, reconstruction of the EOC, replacement of the main water supply (8.7 km) and the re-opening and expansion of the distribution network of the water supply in the selected localities of the Kushoniyon district (indicated further in the text as zones 2A, 2B and 3D). As part of the projected funding for WSIP -1, it is planned to continue to replace the water supply to the Dusti area (consisting of two sections of 25.5 and 16.5 km to the Balkhi and Dusti region respectively), as well as the rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems in the rural areas of Balkhi and Dusti. Detailed design for all listed objects is included in the scope of design within the framework of the SSAF. Based on the fact that detailed engineering design has not been completed for facilities planned under WSIP-1, an accurate assessment of local environmental and social risks to sub-projects cannot be determined at this stage and, in accordance with the WB ESA Guidelines and Procedures, for the identification, assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts that may arise in the course of the project, this "**Environment and Social Environment Management Framework"** (below the SDES or Framework document) has been developed.

[1] Link to the report is available on the project website(www.obirusto.tj)

This framework document (i) is developed in accordance with the requirements of the environmental and social standard of the World Bank for the Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS1), (ii) reflects the legal and regulatory framework of the Republic of Tajikistan, (iii) defines measures to prevent, minimise and/or mitigate potential negative environmental and related social impacts that may arise from the implementation of the project, (iv) measures to mitigate the impact of project activities include Environmental and Social Management Plans (V) includes a plan for monitoring measures to mitigate impacts on the environment and social environment. The document also covers environmental and social assessment (ESO) procedures and guidelines, policy implementation tools, institutional arrangements, consultation and disclosure procedures. The RDWAS ensures that the identified sub-projects will be properly evaluated from an environmental and social point of view in order to comply with the environmental and social standards of the World Bank, along with environmental and social laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan, in order to adequately mitigate residual and inevitable impacts (if any).

The framework document contains:

1. *General description of the location of the project objects and assessment of the current state of the natural and social environment;*
2. *General description of the intended works and their impact on the natural and social environment*
3. *Identification of possible risks, negative and positive impacts on the environment and social environment during construction and rehabilitation works;*
4. *Analysis and assessment of identified risks and impacts;*
5. *Description of methods and mechanisms of environmental-social assessment and support of specific subprojects.*
6. *Planning prevention/prevention activities, minimising the risks and negative impacts of project activities and mitigating residual effects, as well as monitoring activities.*

Additional tools for the implementation of the Framework Document.

— To manage the risks that may arise with respect to the project's employees, a document **"Procedures for the Organisation of Labour" (TOP)**has been drawn up, which defines the main aspects of the planning and regulation of labour relations. This document will help implementing agencies and PCUs to determine the preliminary amount of resources necessary to solve issues related to personnel, determine the types of labor workers to be involved in the project, establish the basic requirements for personnel, determine the labor risks associated with the project and reflect the internal tiles, procedures and practical experience of the PCU in preventing and managing labor risks. Sweat is developed in accordance with Environmental and Social Standard 2, World Bank: "Working personnel and working conditions" (ESS2) and normative legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan regulating labor relations. The Document also reflects the Complaints Mechanism for Project Workers, which will be based on the existing national mechanism and will operate at two levels: Central — for employees ofPCU, contractors and consulting organisations. More detailed information is provided in the subsequent section of the RDWAS and the fullcontent is set out in the POT document.

- To manage the risks and negative impacts that may arise from economic and physical displacement associated with the project for the local community, the **Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed.** This document has been prepared in accordance with environmental and social standard 5 of the World Bank: **"Disposal**of land plots, restriction of the

right to land use and forced displacement" (ESS5) and covers the provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. Project activities will not lead to forced land withdrawal or resettlement, as all activities will be carried out at existing facilities, i.e. on the territory of the land, which are on the balance of the local state water management organisation and used as operational areas for repair and maintenance work. It is planned to rehabilitate existing water infrastructure. When risks are identified at the design stage of sub-projects, objects where there is a risk of land withdrawal, restrictions on their use, or the risk of forced displacement will not be taken into consideration and further development. However, in the event of unforeseen circumstances in the course of the implementation of project activities, resulting in economic damage to the local community or individual, the provisions reflected in the SRB will apply.

More detailed information is provided in the subsequent section of the RDSP, and thefull content is set out in the SRB document.

— **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SAP).** A key element of the success of each project is the establishment of interactions with stakeholders (SCs), the establishment of constructive relationships throughout the life cycle of the project, starting from its early stage of development. The document covers the requirements of the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 of the World Bank "Interaction with stakeholders and disclosure of information" and complies with the regulatory and legal provisions of the Republic of Tajikistan. Stakeholder engagement activities are expected to create an atmosphere of understanding in which affected persons and other stakeholders will be able to express their views and challenges regarding the possible socio-environmental risks and impacts that may arise in the course of the project and their management methods. In the document: various stakeholders, their interests and responsibilities for social and environmental issues have been identified, mechanisms for interaction with different groups have been developed, and methods for consultation and disclosure have been established. It also defines methods of interaction during the exacerbation of COVID-19. The PPP will be updated as the project develops and will remain publicly available on the websites of implementing agencies. More detailed information is provided in the subsequent section of the RDSP and the fullcontent is set out in the EAP document.

The Complaints Mechanism (WM). An integral part of all the above documents is to inform and take into account the opinions of communities and persons affected by the project. In accordance with the requirements of World Bank SES No. 10, the Project will implement a complaint and other complaints mechanism for various categories of physical entities and legal entities affected by the project, including a separate complaint mechanism for project employees, as well as employees involved in the implementation of the project by contractors or other involved entities/organisations. Feedback mechanism as one of the main tools for preventing social risks/conflicts. These mechanisms are necessary to ensure that the beneficiaries (beneficiaries) of the Project have the opportunity, at all stages of the project's implementation, to submit their appeals in the form of complaints, wishes for improvement of project activities or proposals for solving problems without any costs and guaranteeing their timely resolution (the description of the ITL is given in chapter 11).

Public consultation and disclosure. Initial consultations to identify priority sub-projects for WSIP-1 and preliminary discussions on environmental and social risks with key stakeholders in the project areas and to take into account the views of all stakeholders were held in Dushanbe on 1-2 July 2021 as part of a meeting of the PSAF Advisory Council. The event was organised for key stakeholders who were represented at the level of representatives of ministries, subordinate agencies, representatives of regional public authorities and representatives of NGOs.
In addition, a preliminary assessment of environmental and social risks for the proposed WSIP-1 coverage area was carried out by the project organisation "Nakukor-Akva Mundo" in preparation

of a preliminary design and a master plan for water supply for 6 districts in the Vakhsh Interdistrict Water System service area.
The Framework is a preliminary version and public consultations have been conducted in the areas of J.Balhi and Dusti. Once approved and agreed upon by the World Bank (WB), the final version of the RSDOSS will be made public on the RMIwww.obirusto.tjPCO (RMI) websites, the Executive Agencies (I/A) and the WB website. .

Environmental and Social Environment Management Plans (ESPs).

The Environmental and Social Environment Management Plan (EMP) is one of the key elements (tools) for the implementation of the SDES for specific sub-projects and identifies environmental mitigation, monitoring and institutional strengthening measures to be implemented during the project in order to avoid or reduce adverse environmental impacts. The EAP includes a list of measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment, the timing of their implementation, the volume and sources of financing, the list of officials responsible for their implementation.
PUOSS are developed for specific sub-projects by the Consultant-designer, in parallel with detailed engineering design of sub-projects. Socio-environmental screening, a sub-project, the results of which are an integral part of the POSS, are carried out on the basis of the developed and submitted by the PUSS Consultant, PMC specialists (if necessary with the involvement of specialists and stakeholders).

The sub-projects will be attached to the solicitation documents as well as to construction contracts (with the requirement for the implementation of the POOSS by the contractor). That is, the requirements of this Framework will be included in the Operational Guide to the Project, while the requirements of the ERPS will be included in the construction contracts for individual sub-projects, both in the specification and in the statement of scope of work, and the contractors will have to include the cost of the implementation of the ESP in their financial proposals. Supervision of compliance with the requirements of the RDWAS **in** general, and the requirements of the IPCC **for** specific sub-projects in particular, at all stages of the project, will be carried out by the PCO through an international consulting company (MCP) responsible for the supervision of construction, as well as the environmental and social aspects contained in the IPCC.

Mechanisms for the implementation of the Framework Document. PCO, which has experts in environmental and social aspects, is responsible for the implementation and overall supervision of the implementation of the Framework Document and EAP (for specific sub-projects), monitoring and reporting. The PCO will ensure the proper implementation of the provisions of the document and the IPCC also through an international supervisory advisory company (IPC), which will carry out direct supervision and monitoring at construction sites on an ongoing basis. The Coupe will provide the PCO with periodic progress reports on the implementation of this document and the EAP for specific sub-projects, in accordance with the form agreed by the parties. The contractors will be responsible for carrying out rehabilitation works in accordance with the environmental requirements specified in the tender documents and the ESP.

Information support. The project will organise a public awareness-raising campaign on environmental and social risk management, focusing on methods and technologies for drinking water management, prevention of loss/pollution of water and soil, public health and safety, and occupational safety in construction works. For this purpose, the PCO will conduct socio-environmental monitoring of sub-projects at all stages of the project with the involvement of stakeholders, as well as, if necessary, with the involvement of consultants and NGOs. Knowledge transfer activities and public hearings on the disclosure of the content of the Stakeholders and Stakeholders (VCs) will be carried out directly by PCC specialists, as well as, if necessary, with the involvement of specialists.

The Bank's team on environmental and social issues will guide the PCU staff in assessing and mitigating potential environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as supporting activities during the preparation and implementation of the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Relevance and prerequisites of the project

The proposed area of the project covers mainly the settlements of the Balkhi and Dusti districts, which in the past received drinking water from the Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system. During the Soviet period, the area was served by centralised water supply. Existing water supply systems have deteriorated and exceeded their technical and economic design life (often built in the 1960s and 1970s). As a result, coverage is currently estimated at less than 20 per cent of the population on average, and the quality of services and water supplied is extremely low. During the consultations, people and community representatives expressed their concern about access to clean drinking water, citing the high incidence of water-borne diseases in their communities and the difficulty of collecting water from risers, distribution trucks and irrigation canals/stocks, especially during the winter season, when snow and frost conditions are common (this task is usually borne by women and children). There was a high willingness of people in the project area to pay for services.

In the water supply system and distribution networks, most steel and cast iron pipes with a very small percentage of asbestos cement have many leaks that operating organisations are trying to correct on a permanent basis. Existing systems include either multiple village systems fed by the same source or decentralised systems fed by local underground or surface water sources. Villages with deteriorating infrastructure have gradually switched to informal sources such as irrigation channels, ditches, shallow vertical wells (swings) and dug wells. Small irrigation channels can be used only from March to November. Thus, in winter, as most of these canals are closed for maintenance, rural residents have to travel an average of 2 km to bring water from other sources, mainly from large irrigation canals. In some areas, people rely on water tanks to fill storage tanks using concrete or metal storage containers in courtyards[2].

In order to address the existing problems in providing the population with quality water services, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan requested the World Bank to provide funding[3] to increase the coverage of the population in the Khatlon region with water services and to increase the sustainability of enterprises providing these services.

2.2 Purpose and description of WSIP-1

The purpose of WSIP-1 is to provide safe water services in selected settlements in Khatlon region, and to strengthen the capacity of water and sanitation sector organisations to provide services. The project provides funding for: institutional strengthening, (b) investment in water infrastructure in targeted rural areas/villages, (c) investment in sanitation in social institutions, (d) social mobilisation and behavioural change in water, sanitation and hygiene, and (e) project management and support.

Investments in infrastructure will be based on the results of the FARC and will expand, with the selection of priority water infrastructure within the Vakhsh interdistrict scheme and adjacent areas,

[2] Feasibility study of "Nakukor — Aqua Mundo" Consortium

[3]

based on engineering projects and assessments that will be suspected of being implemented under FARC. The WSIP-1 covers rural settlements within J.Balhi and Dusti districts with safe water services through connections to the main pipeline, where possible, and the introduction of decentralised water solutions for zones that depend on other sources. The target area of the project includes more than 137 villages of various sizes with a total population of about 265,000 people. The project is expected to rehabilitate and expand existing water facilities. The activities to be funded under each component are detailed below:

2.3 Components and structure of the project

Component 1 — Institutional strengthening and capacity-building of water sector institutions. This component will finance activities at the national and regional levels (Hatlon Region) aimed at improving policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities to advance sector reform and promote sustainable service delivery. The project will also support targeted utilities, implement planned activities and improve their ability to operate and maintain, plan, implement and support the expansion of safe water supply in the Khatlon region.

The proposed Pivs-T will build on efforts to improve the management of the water and sanitation sector across the full range of functions and will continue to:

- • *Policy-making, sectoral planning and monitoring functions* — with a view to establishing a structure responsible for policy formulation and sectoral planning in the water sector within the framework of the Water Code.
- • *Water quality regulation* — strengthening the capacity of water quality testing in the Khatlon region by providing laboratory equipment, developing the necessary water quality testing protocols and risk assessment tools, providing mobile laboratories and training for state sanitary and epidemiological service structures at the regional level and in target areas.
- • *Economic regulation* — further support to the Antimonopoly Regulatory Agency in the development of tariff models for targeted utilities, revision of tariffs in terms of their social acceptability, as well as evaluation of potential mechanisms for stimulating efficiency and implementation of a regulatory framework of accounting with the relevant regulatory authorities.
- • *The function of providing services is to* optimise the number and structures of existing branches of the GUP KMK in the Khatlon region and other target areas on the basis of a technical and territorial base to ensure an effective management structure and increase economic viability (based on the assessment carried out within the framework of the SSSS and additional assessments to be carried out).

The component will also finance preparatory feasibility studies for the next stages of investment, as required.

Component 2 — Investment in water and sanitation, consisting of three subcomponents

Subcomponent 2A: Investments in Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system.

The subcomponent will focus on improving access to basic and safely managed water services in the Khatlon region with a current population of more than three million people.

WSIP-1 provides for continued investment in the modernisation of the Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system, which in the past provides water from the Vakhsh water supply to six districts of the Vakhsh valley. Investments under this subcomponent will include the replacement of the existing trunk water pipeline from RK-1 in the Kushoniyon area through the RK-2 in the area of J.Balhi with pressure-regulating tanks in Dusti (total estimated length of 25.5 km and 16.5 km respectively) and the placement/construction of water distribution networks in separate settlements/villages of J.Balhi and Dusti districts. The subcomponent will include rehabilitation/replacement and expansion of the

existing water supply network in villages, taking into account individual connections, taking into account the installation of measuring instruments.

Subcomponent 2B: Decentralised sanitation solutions for schools and health institutions.

The subcomponent will support improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene in selected social institutions within the project area of subcomponents 2A. Activities under this subcomponent will include intensive hygiene promotion programmes to raise community awareness of hygienic practices. The project will aim to provide water to some 50 participating social institutions. The project will finance the rehabilitation and/or new construction of sanitation and washing facilities in social institutions. The construction/rehabilitation of school sanitation facilities will be accompanied by an education programme on water, sanitation and hygiene.

Component 3 — Project Management and Implementation Support

This component will finance the costs of (i) providing technical assistance to the Executive Agency and partner organisations in the coordination and implementation of the project; publication of advocacy and communication materials, as well as implementation of the project communication plan; (III) Monitoring and evaluation of project activities, including baseline and end-of-life surveys and regular beneficiary feedback surveys on project implementation and results; the establishment of a Project Complaints Mechanism (PPP) to integrate a targeted system for registering complaints against utilities; preparation of annual project audits.

Component 4 — Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

This component aims to enhance the Government's ability to respond effectively to emergencies in accordance with the World Bank's disaster prevention and preparedness procedures.

2.4 Description of the project area and planned activities

It should be noted that about 30 % of the population of the target districts rely on "surface water" in drinking water, and the proportion of households with access to improved indoor water is about 40 %. The provision of improved water (access to tap water) was carried out through the existing Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system, which has developed almost two lifespans. The study and evaluation of the existing water supply system confirmed that the lifespan of various key infrastructures has almost expired. Mainly, water conduits are destroyed due to the aggressiveness of soils to concrete and steel, and in the framework of WSIP-1, the use of polyethylene pipes is adopted in the design of water pipelines, which along with improved hydraulic parameters, are also not affected by the aggressiveness of soils. The existing water supply scheme cannot be reasonably refined to meet future requirements, its operation is unprofitable and does not meet the established design norms and standards and SanPiN — even if the facilities are partially restored.

Given the unreliability of drinking water, households rely on numerous sources throughout the year, while dependence on unimproved water sources as a secondary source (e.g. irrigation canals and drainage channels or water supplied by private trucks and carts) accounts for up to 27 per cent of households.

In 2020, for the preparation of the master plan of water supply in local jamoats, background studies of the status of existing water supply systems, the method of water supply, water availability, water sources, etc. According to the results of these studies, only district administrative centers have normal centralised

water supply, but water quality does not comply with the standards of GOST of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In villages where there are pipelines that are in normal condition, the water flows with minimal pressure. These zones include villages located closer to the water supply in the area of Balkhi. In the remaining villages of this area, as well as in the district of Dusti, almost all residents use water from water pumps, water from tank trucks, water from canals, private wells, etc. The quality of this water is not regulated. At the VMK site on 6-8 km through the canal after the main water intake of the lower beef, residents use water from the canal through homemade water intakes. Here the quality of water is good, but the water is not disinfected and not filtered. The district of Dusti is provided with water from the canals without proper purification, water through the Vakhsh water supply to the district of Dusti does not reach.

The existing Vakhsh inter-district water supply system is powered by the Vakhsh Main Canal (VMK), which in turn takes water from the Vakhsh River. Productivity of VMC is Q = 211 thousand m³/s.

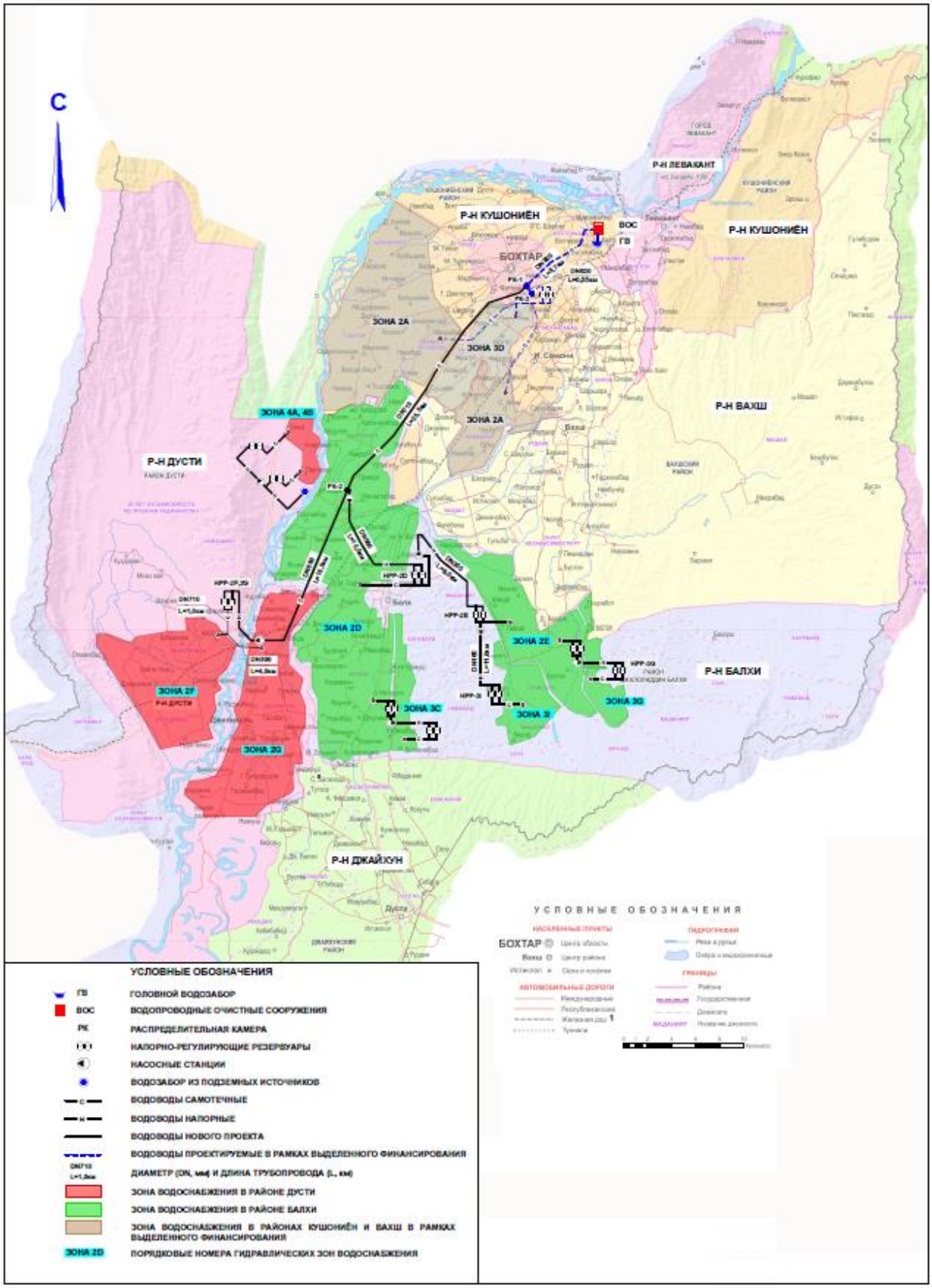
The project to rehabilitate the Vakhsh interdistrict water supply system will be implemented within existing schemes, including some additions or changes requiring rehabilitation, construction and other changes that should not (not) adversely affect the quality and volume of water flows used downstream and will not be adversely affected by the use of water resources by other coastal users.

The design capacity of the head water intake according to the techno-working project "Water treatment plants with water intake from the Vakhsh main channel" developed by the State Design Institute of Dushanbe Branch "Kazvodokanalproekt" in 1978 is 3.0 m³/seconds. At the moment, the main water intake is provided to the rural population served by "Obi Dehot" and the population of the city of Bokhtar serviced by the water canal of the proud Bokhtar. Today, based on the capacity of the operating pump

2 700 m³/hour, the water supply system serviced by "Obi Dehot" takes 64,8 thousand m³/day from the VMK. According to the water canal of Bokhtar, the population of the city in the amount of 63034 people (56 %) is provided by the existing water supply system proud. At the moment, the Vakhsh system provides drinking water — more than 220 thousand people, upon completion of the works provided for in the PSVS (1 phase) — drinking water services will be provided to **about 250,000** people on existing and new networks, except for Bokhtar. The project does not contain works or actions that may lead to a change in the existing water use scheme and will not result in changes or extensions to the emergence of other water use schemes. Within the framework of WSIP-1 (new project), the coverage of services will be additional — 250,000. The main activity of the project related to the implementation of construction works will be focused on pilot areas: Balkhi & Dusti specified in the Figure:

The water supply scheme of each district will be divided into two and three hydraulic zones. The lower areas will be provided by gravity from the NPP sites supplied from the water supply, the upper zones will be supplied by pumping water to the NRR of their zones. For elevations that do not fall into two of the hydraulic zones, their water supply areas will be provided.

Water from the main source by means of water intake devices is collected and fed to the sandscrews. After the sands, the water separated from the sand is directed to the pond-settlement, where the water is maintained at the expense of a larger amount of the sump. The sedimentary sedimentation water along the new water supply will be fed to the VOS site to continue the purification. There is water filtration and disinfection. Prepared water from gravitational water is sent to the NPP sites of each area, within the framework of the project the regions of Balkhi and Dusti will enter the area. After NPP, water is sent through the main pipelines to the water distribution networks of villages in each district. Flow meters will be provided at the entrance to each area to control and regulate the distribution of water flow.



According to the figure, the project areas of J.Balhi and Dusti have been divided into design areas with the following designated power sources to optimise the water supply system

	Name Zone	Number of jamoats covered	Number of villages covered	Number of population	The source
1	**Zone 2F**	3	13	30 549	Vakhsh water supply
2	**Zone 2G**	3	38	56 176	Vakhsh water supply
3	**2D Zones**	6	65	136 540	Vakhsh water supply
4	**2E Zones**	2	15	25 821	Vakhsh water supply
5	**3C Zones**	3	3	6368	Vakhsh water supply
6	**3I Zones**	2	3	7 957	Vakhsh water supply
7	**3G Zones**	1	3	8 337	Vakhsh water supply
8	**Zone 4A**	1	1	3 183	The existing site Uzun
9	**Zone 4B**	1	1	3 394	The existing site Uzun

Water distribution networks in 11 project zones are expected to provide some 480,000 drinking water (including the Jaihun district) to the population of the project districts. The works planned for the rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion of the water supply system include the following main types of work:

Water supply of the design zones is carried out through the following engineering infrastructure:

	Engineering infrastructure for water supply system of Pives-T zones	Type of work	**DN, mm**	**Length, km**
I.I.	**Main water supply interdistrict**			
	—Pipeline from RK1 to RK2 (Balhi)	Replacement, construction	710	25,5
	—Pipeline from RK2 to NPP-2F, 2G (Dusti)	Replacement, construction	560	16,5
	—NR for zones 2F, 2G (Dusti)	Replacement, construction		
II. II.	**2G and 2F zones**			
	—Waterway from NPP-2F,2G to 2G zone (including zone 2F)	Construction & Construction	710	1,0
			500	4,0
	—Water distribution networks zone 2F	Modernisation		
	—2G zone water distribution networks	Modernisation		
III.	**Zones 2D, 2E, 3C, 3I and 3G**			
	—Water guide from RK2 to NPP Zone 2D	Replacement, construction	560	10,0
	—Pumping station for water supply to NPP zone 2D (reconstruction of NS Uzun-2)	Modernisation		
	—NR zone 2D and HC for zone 2E	Construction & Construction		
	—Waterway from NPP zone 2D to NRR to 2E zone	Construction & Construction	355	9,0
	—NR Zone 2E and HC for Zone 3I	Construction & Construction		
	—Waterway from NPP zone 2E to NPP zone 3I	Construction & Construction	160	11,0

	—IDR Zone 3I	Construction & Construction		
IV. IV.	**Zone 2D (Balhi)**			
	—Water distribution networks, including main pipeline from NPP to 2D zone	Modernisation		
V.V.	**Zone 2E (Balhi)**			
	—Water distribution networks, including main pipeline from NPP to zone 2E	Modernisation		
VI &A MP; VI	**Zone 3I (Balhi)**			
	—Water distribution networks, including main pipeline from NPP to zone 3I	Modernisation		
VII.	**Zone 3G (Balhi)**			
	— Main pipeline from zone 2E to HC, NPP, ns for 3G zone	Construction & Construction		
	—Water distribution networks, including the main pipeline from NPP in the 3G zone	Modernisation		
IX	**Zone 4A and 4B (Dusti)**			
	—Groundwater intake area	Construction & Construction		
	—Water distribution networks, main pipelines and NPP zone 4A	Modernisation		
	—Water distribution networks, main pipelines and NPP zone 4B	Modernisation		

Improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene in selected social institutions in project areas are also envisaged in the project areas. The project will focus on the provision of water to some 50 participating social institutions, which also includes the expansion/rehabilitation of school sanitation facilities.

It should be noted that **WSIP-1** will continue to invest in the improvement of social institutions in the areas of education and health in priority areas of Khatlon region in order to improve the provision of services and improve access to water and sanitation services. In addition to improving basic access to water services, FADH has been upgraded/improved in 43 rural schools and 13 rural health facilities in 2 target areas, for which the standard design of these works continues:

NO	the district	Number of schools		Number of rural medical centers	
		total	selected	total	selected
1	J.Balhi	70	30	17	9
3	Dusty	46	13	13	4

2.5. Initial socio-economic characteristics

The population of the project districts is 18.6 % of the total population of the Khatlon region. The population of these areas, despite the existence of the industrial and processing sector, is mainly engaged in agriculture and lives in rural areas (80 per cent). About 60 per cent of the population is of working age, with equal distribution between men and women. It should be noted that due to problems with employment, in the project areas, as in the region as a whole, there is a dynamic of annual increase in the migration of the order (25 persons per 1,000 population). In addition, the actual number of employees is 181.3 thousand people, of whom almost 150,000 work in the sphere of services and trade, although the list population is 486.2 thousand (taking into account temporary employment, hiring, etc.), with more than 800,000 people working in the working population.

NO	Districts	Production volume of industrial products, million somoni	Volume of production of agricultural products, million somoni	The list of employees, thousands of people	Actual number of employees, thousands of people	Average monthly salary/payment, somoni
	Khatlon Oblast	**10203,3**	**20694,5**	**486,2**	**181,3**	**1174,5**
1	J.Balhi	202,8	1206,0	28,7	9,9	920,2
3	Dusty	230,9	1043,1	19,6	5,0	978,8

The table shows the population and households in the project area of the districts (source: relevant departments of the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan).

Table: Data on the population of project districts (as of 01.01.2020)

The district	Population	Number of DH	Medium size D/H
J. J. Balkhi	186 700	29 630	6,3
Dusty	106 241	22 806	4,7

As mentioned above, half of the population of the project districts is women. Participation in the labour market among women in the region was significantly lower (49 per cent) compared	the district	The area thousand km²	Population thousands of people	Density per 1 km²	Number of employees thousands of people	Number of PGTs	Number of jamoats

with men (69.7 per cent), but owing to the high level of migration among men from rural areas to other countries or other parts of Tajikistan, the number of women working in agriculture increased. In addition, women bear the main burden in everyday life in terms of water supply (drawing water for household and drinking needs). **NO**							
1	J.Balhi	0,905	186,7	218,4	26,9	2	8
3	Dusty	1,2	106,2	94,9	19,8	1	5

2.6. Natural and climatic conditions and resources

Topography of design districts represents a combination of lowlands, plains, foothills and mountains.

The area of Balkhi is located in the valley of the Vakhsh River, in the south-western part of the Khatlon region at an altitude of 1.280 m above sea level, the northern part is bordered by the districts of Kushoniyon and Vakhsh, the western part of the district of Dusti, the southern part with the districts of Jaihun and Panj, with the eastern part of the Farhor region. Climate: mostly cold semi-arid climate. The average annual temperature is 16.8 °C. The warmest month is July with an average temperature of 29.2 °C, and the coldest month is January with an average temperature of 3.1 °C. The average annual precipitation is 279.4 mm and an average of 70 days with precipitation. The wetest month is March with an average rainfall of 67.1 mm, and the dryest month is August, an average of 0.1 mm of precipitation.

The district of Dusti is located in the valley of the Vakhsh River, in the south-western part of the Khatlon region. In the north and north-east, it borders the areas of Rudaki and Khuroson, to the

east with the region of Balkhi, to the west with the area of Kubodien, to the south with the area of Kalai Zal province of Kunduz of Afghanistan. Climate: mostly cold semi-arid climate. The average annual temperature is 17.1 °C. The warmest month is July with an average temperature of 30.2 °C, and the coldest month is January with an average temperature of 3.0 °C. The average annual precipitation is 275.2 mm and an average of 68 days with precipitation. The wetest month is March with an average rainfall of 65.1 mm, and the dryest month is August, an average of 0.11 mm of precipitation.

Geological and hydrogeological characteristics

The main geological conditions for the design areas are almost identical. It can be noted that in the foothills there is a belt of elevations (adyrs), forming a transitional strip from plains to ridges. The height is often a plateau.

The main hydrogeological conditions for the Vakhsh Valley can be characterised in accordance with hydrogeological zoning, i.e. the groundwaters of the studied area are included in the Kafirnigano-Vakhsh Artesian Basin (G-II).

Underground waters are located in alluvial upper-modern quaternary sediments of high power (aQIII-IY). Groundwater depth fluctuates in 5-10 m. Mineralisation of groundwater in most areas ranges from 1 to 2.5 g/l. The chemical composition of water is predominantly sulfate type and is rarely found in the bicarbonate type of water.

Water resources

One of the major rivers of Tajikistan, the Vakhsh River, runs on the territory of the project districts. It is characterised by a rapid current, speed reaches up to 2.5-3.0 m/s. The river originates from the Alai Ranges. In the territories under consideration, before the fall in Amudaryu, there are numerous large and small rivers, as well as irrigation canals. The Pyanj and Vakhsh rivers flow directly in the design zone.

The Vakhsh River during the rains and snow melting becomes a stormy and multi-water stream. The main source of food of the Vakhsh river are snowfields and glaciers of mountains, which explains the changes in water consumption depending on the season. The maximum water consumption is in the spring-summer months of May-June-July, the minimum consumption in January-February.

All the canals of the district and the supply of underground water resources depend on the Vakhsh River.

Climate

The climate of the districts — Vakhsh valley for construction and climate zoning of the Republic of Tatarstan is characterised in the subdistrict with very warm summer and moderately mild winter. The average annual air temperature is 16-17 0C. The average monthly temperature of the coldest month — January is positive (2.1). Absolute minimums (from 10 to 14 0 C) in individual cold years may fall to 24-250 C.

The average relative humidity of the coldest month is 79 %, the same month at 15h — 68 %. The prevailing wind direction in January of the month northern (with).

Biological environment and protected areas

Protected natural areas and biological environment (environmental protection) include: State nature reserves, including biosphere reserves; national parks; natural parks (recreational); State nature reserves; monuments of nature; dendrological parks and botanical gardens; medical and health areas and resorts.

There are two officially protected national/international reserves on the territory of the project areas of PIVST-1:

— Tiger Beam Reserve, on both sides of the Vakhsh River, covering an area of more than 58,000 hectares in the southern part of the Dusti district; and — Ramsar Reserve, located in the lower part of the Pyanj River.

3. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK in the field of environmental protection and social development

This section discusses the normative legislative acts of the Republic of Tajikistan applicable to the protection of the environment and social environment in relation to this Project. Management of environmental and social environment issues is based on the requirements of Tajik legislation and new socio-environmental principles of the WB. The legislation on environmental protection consists of a large number of legislative and regulatory acts, including articles of the Constitution, laws, by-laws, decrees of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (PRT) and international environmental conventions ratified by the Parliament of Tajikistan.

3.1.Review of the environmental legislative framework of the Republic of Tajikistan

Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan

- Guarantees exclusive state ownership of land, subsoil, water, airspace, animal and plant world and other natural resources, and their effective use for the benefit of all people. (Art. 13).
- Declares freedom of economic and entrepreneurial activity and legal protection of all activities, including private ones. (Art. 12).
- Guarantees the protection of the health of all citizens and the adoption of measures to improve the environment (Article 38).
- Imposes obligations on each citizen and legal entity to protect the environment, historical and cultural monuments (Article 44).

Environmental Protection Act

It is the basic law governing the protection of the environment. Parliament adopted law on 22 June 2011 (No. 485), replacing the Act on Environmental Protection (No. 905, 27/12/1993) as amended (No. 30, 10/2002); NO. 75 2/12/2002; NO. 58 15/4/2004:

- Provides economic mechanisms for environmental protection, including the responsibilities of enterprises to restore the impaired favorable state of the environment (Article 78) and approves a system of payments for the use of natural resources and pollution (Article 20).
- Provides the basis for the development of environmental standards for maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants, as well as permits and regulations for maximum permissible emissions;
- Determines the procedure for compensation of environmental damage by enterprises and individuals.
- It contains provisions for conducting an ecological expedition for all types of economic activities potentially hazardous to the environment.
- Provides that the environmental policy of the Republic of Tajikistan gives priority to environmental protection activities based on scientifically proven principles in order to combine economic and other activities that may have an impact on the environment with the application of environmental measures and the careful use of resources.
- Defines the relevant legal principles, protected objects, as well as the competence and role of the Government, the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, local authorities, public organisations and individuals. Provides for measures to ensure public and personal rights to a safe and favorable environment and

requires a combination of state environmental expertise and environmental impact assessment of any decisions likely to cause damage to the environment.

- The Act also introduces the definition of environmental emergencies and zones of environmental disaster and also prescribes the procedure for action in such situations, defines the obligations of public authorities and enterprises to prevent and eliminate their consequences, as well as the responsibility of persons and organisations responsible for causing damage to the environment or violating this law.
- The law establishes different levels of control over compliance with environmental legislation: State control, departmental control, control at the enterprise level and public control.

Detailed steps to implement the provisions of the law are set out in the following laws and other legislation.

State Environmental Expertise Act (No 818, 16/4/2012)

This Act replaced the old version of Act No. 20 of 22 April 2003. In accordance with the law, all national and local projects, programmes and schemes whose implementation requires the use of natural resources and/or may adversely affect the state of the environment are subject to state ecological examination. This Law:

- Defines the general principles of environmental impact assessment.
- Determines the powers of environmental experts and types of environmental expertise, including state and public environmental expertise;
- Includes the list of types of economic activity subject to mandatory environmental expertise. Projects of the Republican and local level that may have a negative impact on the environment are subject to state environmental examination;
- Determines the procedure for submission of documents for environmental expertise and powers of the body of environmental expertise;
- Determines the time frame for conducting an environmental impact assessment. In accordance with the new version of the law, the decision must be taken within 30 days after the official acceptance of documents by the authorised state body of environmental expertise. For complex projects, the review period can be extended to 60 days.
- Includes provisions for public environmental impact assessment, which may be initiated by interested parties. The conclusion of the public environmental expertise is of a recommendatory nature, the right of final decision is retained by the state environmental expertise.

Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Environmental Impact Assessment (No 1448, 18 July 2017)

This Law establishes the legal and organizational basis for environmental impact assessment, its relationship with the state environmental expertise, as well as the procedure for accounting and classification of environmental impact assessment objects. Environmental impact assessment in Tajikistan is regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Act No 1448 of 18 July 2017. The law requires the categorisation of economic and other planned activities depending on the level and type of potential impacts on the environment in the following categories: “A”, “B”, “B” and “G”.

a. objects that have a significant negative impact on the environment and related to the application of the best available technologies, and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment of substances 1 and (or) 2 hazard class (according to sanitary standards) belongs to objects of category “A”;
b. objects that have a moderate negative impact on the environment and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment of substances of the 3 rd class of danger, the object belongs to objects of category “B”;
c. objects that have a slight negative impact on the environment and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment of substances 4 and (or) 5 hazard class, the object belongs to the objects of category “B”;

facilities with minimal adverse effects on the environment and subject to low emissions and discharges are classified as "G".

The environmental examination of the object of assessment of category "A", "B", "B" is assigned to the republican authorised body, and the object of assessment category "G" is assigned to the regional bodies for environmental protection. Environmental impact assessment is required for category "A" and "B" projects. Activities not included in category "A" or "B" require the submission of an environmental impact assessment statement and a declaration of obligations to implement the established and proposed measures to protect the environment from the customer of this activity.

Environmental Impact Assessment Process in Tajikistan.

The Law on State Environmental Expertise includes provisions on the process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Tajikistan. Detailed procedures for the implementation of these provisions are provided in the ORT Regulation "On the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)" No 532 of 1 November 2018. The document defines common approaches to the organisation and conduct of environmental impact assessment taking into account the legislative and regulatory framework of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Environmental impact assessment includes the following stages:

Stage 1 — review and assessment of the environment of the object, is carried out in order to justify the optimal choice of the appropriate land plot for the placement of the object;

Stage 2 — preliminary environmental impact assessment, simultaneously accompanied by a feasibility study of the project and made in the form of an application for environmental impact assessment;

Stage 3 — impact assessment, carried out in order to fully and comprehensively analyse the possible consequences of the project, justify alternatives and develop a plan (programme) of environmental management. The environmental impact assessment report should contain a description of the technical solution to prevent negative impact on the environment. At this stage, standards for emissions to atmospheric air and discharges to water bodies, the generation, storage and disposal of solid and liquid waste are being developed;

Stage 4 — post-project analysis, carried out one year after the commissioning of the facility (start of economic or other activities) in order to confirm the safety for the environment and adjust the plan (program) of environmental management.

The review and approval of the EIA is carried out by the State Environmental Expertise. Consideration of environmental impact assessment documents, in accordance with the category of assessment objects, is carried out up to 60 days. The decision to determine the proper procedure of the state environmental expertise on environmental impact assessment shall be taken by the authorised state body within no more than 10 calendar days after registration of acceptance of submitted materials. The conclusion of the state environmental expertise relating to the documents on environmental impact assessment is mandatory for execution by the customer in the planned economic and other activities.

Requirements for the EIA report - the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment of July 18, 2017, sets out a detailed list of requirements for the EIA report, for example, the rationale for the project; description of project activities and processes; impact on abiotic biotic components of the environment, public health and socio-economic conditions; mitigation and monitoring; project standards for emissions (discharges) of pollutants and waste disposal; provision of information for citizens.

Disclosure of information to citizens in the EIA process - The EIA Law 2017 provides that the authorised state body should develop a procedure for informing citizens at the relevant stages of environmental impact assessment of projects belonging to categories "A" and "B". At the same time, it provides for the possibility of consulting and taking into account the views of citizens.

The procedure for informing citizens includes:

- indication of places for receiving information and consultations;

- indicate how the public is informed (including through websites, mail, media, organising hearings, using figures, tables, diagrams, etc.);
- identification of methods of advising citizens (including in the form of discussion of written submissions, results of population surveys);
- setting deadlines for the relevant stages of environmental impact assessment.

All information, including reports, expert opinions, feasibility studies of projects, changes in projects, results of research related to objects of environmental impact assessment, are posted on the website of the authorised state body.

When deciding to grant or refuse to grant permission for a project, the authorised state body shall provide the public with the following information:

- The content of the decision;
- Basic facts and considerations of fundamental importance for this decision;
- Description of the main measures to prevent, reduce and, if possible, eliminate the negative impact on the environment during the project.

Environmental Monitoring Act.

The Act defines the organizational, economic and social framework for monitoring environmental protection in the country. Defines the goals, objectives, responsible parties and principles of environmental monitoring in Tajikistan. Introduces a unified system of environmental monitoring in the country and a framework for the use of information resources. Defines the responsible bodies and the framework for public participation.

Law on Atmospheric Air Protection

The law was passed by Parliament in December 2012 and replaced the old version of the Act of 1 February 1996. This Law:

/— Provides a legislative basis for the protection of atmospheric air in Tajikistan;

- Defines goals, objectives and basic principles of atmospheric air protection;
- Defines objects and subjects of atmospheric air protection and general principles of classification of sources of air pollution and pollutants.
- Defines responsibility for the regulation and management of atmospheric air protection at various levels of control.
- Introduces economic mechanisms for air protection, including mandatory payments for emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere and stimulation of measures to protect atmospheric air. The fee for volumes of pollutants exceeding the established limits is increased by 5 times.
- Provides legislative requirements for the introduction of scientifically sound air quality standards, including Limit Tolerable Concentrations (MPCs), permits for emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere and the development of requirements for the protection of atmospheric air under various conditions. Any enterprise that affects the quality of atmospheric air is obliged to obtain a special permit for the release of pollutants into the atmosphere.
- Includes provisions for the protection of the ozone layer and the management of transboundary air pollution.
- Introduces requirements for statistical accounting, inventory and reporting of emissions into the atmosphere of pollutants, as well as monitoring of actions related to air pollution. Any enterprise that has stationary or mobile sources of emissions into the atmosphere submit a special report to approve the maximum permits (emission limits) resulting from the activity of the enterprise, based on inventory of emission sources and calculations of the amount of expected pollutants. The regulatory document issued in the former Soviet Union for the calculation of pollutant standards, "Comprehensive Air Quality Standards I and II (Dushanbe, 1991)" has been in force in Tajikistan. According to Article 18 of the Act, the planning of any activity for the construction of facilities related to possible air pollution must take into account the best available information provided by the relevant authority on: (I) the background level of contamination; (II) current quality standards and emissions. The design

and construction of facilities that can have significant adverse effects on the quality of atmospheric air is prohibited. The law prescribes that all natural and legal persons have obligations to take the necessary measures to prevent negative effects, noise, vibration of electromagnetic radiation and other sources of potential environmental impacts. No emission permit is required for this project.

Environmental Audit Law

The Environmental Audit Act includes provisions for the environmental audit of enterprises and other organisations. Environmental audit is defined as an analysis and assessment of compliance of the enterprise's actions with the requirements of environmental legislation and regulatory framework. The law defines the objectives, objects and principles of environmental audit. Conducting an environmental audit may be initiated by the relevant state body. The audit initiated by the state body is mandatory. Information on additional by-laws relating to this law is not available.

Industrial and Household Waste Treatment Act

The Act was adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan under No 109, on 25 July 2005, replacing the early version of Act No. 44. The law establishes responsibility for the proper management of waste to the waste producer and requires careful control over the production and storage, disposal or disposal of waste. During the design, construction and operation of enterprises, structures or other objects, individuals and legal entities are responsible for compliance with the established rules and regulations.

Water Code

This legislative act establishes a policy on water resources management, licensing system, dispute resolution, water use planning and cadastre. The Code promotes the rational use and protection of water resources by all their users and defines the types of water use and the role of regional and local authorities in the distribution of water resources among different users, collection of fees, planning of water use, rights of water users and dispute resolution.

Land Code

The current Land Code (adopted in 1992) defines land use types, the role of authorities at various levels in land administration, land taxation principles, land-use planning, land collateral rules and land disputes resolution. The Code defines the rights of land users and tenants, as well as regulates the use of the land of a special land fund for the purpose of restructuring the farms. The Code regulates land relations and aims at promoting sustainable land use and protecting land resources and soil productivity. Only sustainable land use is permitted, the definition and control of which is delegated to local authorities in the area of land use in accordance with the Code. The Code also includes mechanisms to allow for the withdrawal of a land-use certificate from farmers in a number of cases, including situations where land use results in land degradation.

Legislation and other regulations in the field of water supply, water quality, water supply and sanitation services

Laws and regulations
WaterCode, 2000. Amendments in 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2011, 2012
DrinkingWater and Drinking Water Act, 29 December 2010 No 670
HEALTH CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
The Law of the Republic of Tatarstan "On the Permissive System"

Law of the Republic of Tatarstan "On Association ofWater Users" (2006)
Regulations on the use of public water supply and sewerage systemsin Tajikistan, 30 April 2011, No 234
Procedure for State control and supervision of drinking water supply of 31 December 2011, No 679
Procedure for keeping records in the field of drinking water supply as of 31 December 2011, No 680
Government Regulation of 31 July 2001 No 357 " On the State Unitary Enterprise of Housing and Communal Services"
Sanitary REGULATIONS AND NORMS Areas of sanitary protection of sources *water supply and water supply for household and drinking purposes* *(SanPiN 2.1.5.006-07) from 28.02. 2007 No. 75*
Sanitary REGULATIONS AND NORMS of Drinking Water. Hygienic requirements for water quality for centralised drinking water supply systems. Quality control.

Liability for Violations of Environmental Legislation

The administrative and criminal codes of Tajikistan include a wide range of liability and penalties for violations of environmental legislation. Penalties ranging from relatively small fines (up to 300 minimum salaries) to life imprisonment for persons found guilty of ecocide by the court. Inspectors may directly impose fines and/or compensation for violations of the Environment or decisions on penalties are made in court.

3.2.Review of the social legislative framework of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Law on the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage (2012), as amended in 2017, regulates public relations in the field of protection, use, preservation and popularisation of historical and cultural heritage objects. Article 5 prohibits the construction of new sites on the territory of historical and cultural heritage without authorisation, and article 21 covers measures to be taken for the restoration of historical sites and cultural heritage and their preparation for reconstruction.

The Freedom of Information Act is based on article 25 of the Constitution, which stipulates that State bodies, voluntary associations and officials are obliged to provide everyone with the opportunity to obtain and familiarise themselves with documents relating to their rights and interests, except as provided by law. The law applies to relations related to access to information contained in official documents that are not classified as restricted information in the interests of national security, in accordance with the legislation on state secrets and other normative legal acts governing relations in the field of protection of state secrets.

The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities (2016) contains legal provisions on established information channels through which citizens can submit complaints and requests. Article 14 of the Act establishes the time limits for the consideration of complaints: 15 days from the date of arrival, which does not require further study and research, and 30 days for applications requiring further study. These legal provisions will be taken into account in the project complaint mechanism.

The Law "On Local Authorities" (2004) grants the chairman of the district or city administration powers in the field of natural resources management, construction and reconstruction of environmental facilities, supervision of local structures in the field of waste management, sanitary and epidemiological supervision, health care and social protection of the population within the

boundaries of the administrative-territorial unit. Public meetings may be held only on the condition of prior notification of the local authority (Khukumat district).

The***Civil Code*** defines the procedure for exercising property rights and other property rights, rights to the results of intellectual activity, regulates contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related obligations

personal non-property relations based on equality, autonomy of will and property independence of their participants. Family, labour relations, relations on the use of natural resources and environmental protection shall be regulated by civil law, unless otherwise provided by the laws on the family, labour, land and other special legislation.

The Labour Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (2016) is a fundamental legislative act aimed at regulating all labour issues arising in the Republic of Tajikistan. This Code regulates labour relations and other relations directly related to the protection of the rights and freedoms of the parties to the labour relations, the establishment of minimum guarantees of rights and freedoms in the field of work. Article 7 of the Code prohibits discrimination and guarantees to all citizens equal rights to work; discrimination in labour relations is prohibited. In Section II. "Labour relations" in Articles 18-19 defines the basic rights and obligations of both the employee and the employer. Article 22 of the Labour Code enshrines the principle of equal treatment of all employees. Article 8 prohibits forced labour. Article 74, Working hours, set the minimum age of 15 years, but in some cases, easy work may be permitted for persons aged 14 years. The legal and regulatory framework of Tajikistan provides an adequate and appropriate enabling framework for the implementation of key activities to be supported within the framework of this Project. Chapter 14 of the Labour Code, Articles 198-206 regulates labour disputes between the employer and the employee. Section 5 of the Labour Code describes the roles and responsibilities of employers and employees related to occupational health and safety. Article 216 states that the employment of women is prohibited, i.e. it is prohibited to employ women in heavy and underground work or work in harmful working conditions. The list of jobs in which the use of women's labour and the maximum permissible load standards for them when lifting and moving weights manually is approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

According to ***the Law "On Public Associations"***, a public association may be formed in one of the following organizational and legal forms: public organisation, public movement or body of public amateur activity. Article 4 of the Act establishes the right of citizens to form associations in order to protect common interests and achieve common goals. The article denotes the voluntary nature of associations, and determines the rights of citizens not to join such organisations, as well as to withdraw from their membership. Amendments to the law in August 2015 require NGOs to notify the Ministry of Justice of all funds received from international sources before such funds are used.

The Law "On Public Assemblies, Demonstrations and Rallys" of 2014 (Article 10) prohibits the organisation of assemblies for persons who have committed administrative offences (i.e. non-criminal violations) in accordance with articles 106, 460, 479 and 480 of the Code of Administrative Offences. Article 12 of the Law stipulates that the organisers of the meeting must obtain permission from the local administration fifteen days before the organisation of the mass assembly.

International Conventions

The Republic of Tajikistan has acceded to and ratified the following International Environmental Conventions:

A. Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity, 1997;
B. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998;
C. Ramsar Convention (accessed in 2000);
D. Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (accessed in 2001);
F. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (ratified in 2007);
H. Aarhus Convention (accessed in 2001).

International agreements take precedence over national legislation, hence the above-mentioned Conventions also constitute the legislative basis for the relevant aspects of the protection of the environment in the country.

List of international treaties and conventions on social issues ratified by Tajikistan:

a. Convention on the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2006);
b. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
c. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
d. Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (1993);
e. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (2005);
f. Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labour (1999);
g. Convention on Employment Policy (1993);
h. Labour Inspection Convention (2009);
i. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC (1993)
j. Convention on Trilateral Consultations (International Labour Standards) 2014 and
k. Convention on Occupational Safety and Health (2009).

Administrative System of Environmental Protection in Tajikistan

The main state body responsible for environmental protection is the Environmental Protection Committee (EPA) for ORT. COE is subdivided into several divisions. During the implementation of the project, close collaboration with a number of departments may be required, including: Department of State Environmental Expertise (consideration of project documentation, obtaining permission to carry out actions on implementation of project actions), Department (inspection) of water resources protection, Department for Atmospheric Air Protection and Waste Management Department (it may require permission to dispose of household waste). At the local level, the Executive bodies of the state (hukumats) of the districts have environmental protection divisions, which are the subordinate bodies of the Committee for Environmental Protection, and which deal with the above-mentioned issues on the ground.

The State body responsible for the social sector is the *Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment, which regulates the issues* ofemployment and the development of social and labour relations, remuneration, protection and working conditions, regulation of the labour market, migration of the population, etc. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of Tajikistan provides adequate control to address the issues of health protection and social protection of the population.

The Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Tajikistan is a public organisation that protects the interests of workers' labour, social and economic rights, supervises and monitors the provision of healthy and safe working conditions, proper working life, and the elimination of environmentally harmful and dangerous factors affecting human health and the environment.

3.3.Overview of World Bank socio-environmental standards

The socio-environmental aspects of WSIP-1, including this framework document, have been developed on the basis of the World Bank's Common Socio-Environmental Principles (BOTs).

The World Bank's common EPAs reflect the continued adherence to the principles of sustainable development through the adoption of policies and a number of social and environmental standards of the Bank designed to support projects aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and promoting the welfare of all.

The World Bank will support Borrowers in the design and implementation of projects that are environmentally and socially sustainable and enhance the capacity of the Borrowers' environmental and social structures to assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts of projects. To this end, the Bank has established environmental and social standards (ESS) which are designed to prevent, minimise, reduce or mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of projects.

Ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are as follows:

- **ESS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts:**

  outlines the Borrower's responsibilities with regard to the assessment, management and monitoring of socio-environmental risks and impacts at each stage of the project supported by the Bank through the IPF in order to achieve socio-environmental results compatible with socio-environmental standards (SES).

- **ESS 2: Work and working conditions:**

  it is based on the need to increase employment and generate income in order to reduce poverty and ensure economic growth. Borrowers can assist in improving healthy relationships between employees and management and extending the benefits of project development by ensuring fair treatment of project workers, as well as safe and healthy working conditions.

- **ESS 3: Efficient use of resources and pollution prevention and management:**

  confirms that increased economic activity and urbanisation are often sources of increased pollution of air, water and land. They contribute to the consumption of non-renewable resources, threatening people, eco-system services and environmental protection at the local, regional and global levels. This Standard establishes requirements for the rational use of resources, prevention and management of environmental pollution throughout the life cycle of the project.

- **ESS 4: Community Health and Safety:**

  considers the health and safety risks of the affected population and the respective responsibility of the Borrowers to exclude or minimise risks and impacts, especially in relation to groups vulnerable due to special circumstances.

- **ESS 5: Acquisition of land, restrictions on land use and forced relocation:**

  considers the risks of forced relocation, acquisition of land or restrictions on its use, which should be avoided. Where forced displacement cannot be avoided, it needs to be kept to a minimum while carefully considering and implementing appropriate measures to mitigate the negative impact on the resettled persons (as well as for host communities).

- **ESS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources:**

  recognises that the protection and conservation of biodiversity, as well as the sustainable management of living natural resources, are fundamental to sustainable development. Also recognises the importance of preserving the basic environmental functions of habitats, including forests and biodiversity that they support.

- **ESS 7: Indigenous peoples/historically underestimated traditional local communities**

in sub-Saharan Africa:

ensures full respect for human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods of indigenous peoples/historically vulnerable traditional local communities in sub-Saharan Africa in the development process.

- **ESS 8: Cultural heritage:**

  it is assumed that cultural heritage ensures integrity in material and intangible forms between past, present and future. Standard 8 provides for measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project cycle.

- **ESS 9: Financial intermediaries (OP):**

  it is understood that strong domestic capital, financial markets and access to finance are important for economic development, growth and poverty reduction. The OP is required to monitor and manage the socio-environmental risks and impacts of the portfolio of projects and subprojects of the OP, as well as to monitor the risk of the portfolio depending on the nature of the interim funding.

- **ESS 10: Stakeholder engagement and disclosure:**

  takes into account the importance of open and transparent interaction between the Borrower and stakeholders on the project as an important element of world best practices. Effective interaction with stakeholders can contribute to improving the socio-environmental sustainability of projects, their positive perception and making a significant contribution to the successful development and implementation of the project, describes the World Bank's national legislative framework and socio-environmental policies on this issue and how they interact.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

4.1. A summary of the positive impact of the implementation of WSIP-1.

In general, from the project measures (modernisation, construction, reconstruction of water supply infrastructure, construction of main water conduits and intra-village distribution networks, installation and installation of water meters, the creation of a billing system, ensuring effective technical and financial management and operation, the purchase of specialised equipment is expected to have a long-term positive impact. It is expected that the modernisation and rehabilitation work of the project will have positive environmental and social impacts:

- Improving access to safe drinking water for a large number of people in the Vakhsh Valley;
- Reducing the risk of waterborne diseases;
- Reducing the likelihood of conflicts — the installation of water meters will help to establish actual water consumption and reduce the likelihood of conflicts between neighbours with a common source of water, as well as between consumers and service providers);
- Raising the awareness of all personnel in the field of environmental protection and occupational safety and preparedness for possible environmental emergencies;
- Optimised environmental management through a formalised system;
- Monitoring and evaluation of operations with potential/real impact on the environment;
- Compliance with the requirements of the legislation for all types of activities with the possibility of impact on the environment;
- Reduction of water losses;
- Improving employment opportunities, i.e. ensuring employment and income levels of the population — the use of local goods and services during construction work;
- Reducing poverty in rural areas of the project area;
- Use of decentralised water supply systems through rehabilitation and modernisation of water intake facilities using underground water sources;
- Improvement/modernisation of the conditions of FAD in social institutions in the sphere of education and health of the target districts;

4.2. General description of social and environmental risks

This section discusses the potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may arise from the implementation of the project and proposes mitigation measures at all stages of the project activity, during construction and further operation. Ultimately, all proposed measures to prevent or mitigate possible adverse effects relating to construction and operation will be included in the solicitation or contract documents, thus becoming mandatory elements of construction contracts and construction supervision.
The following are the possible risks and negative impacts that may arise during the implementation of project activities:

GENERAL SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

Direct negative risks and impacts (CONSTRUCTION PERIOD):

Risks and impacts	Sub-components		
	2A	2B	2C
Environmental risks:			
— Overloading of local hydrogeological resources; Destruction of wells, inaccurate construction of new wells;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Temporary pollution of ambient air — emissions, odor, dust, noise and vibration from construction machinery;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Possible irregularities in the functioning of construction camps;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Vegetables and gardens can be exposed to local influence due to cleaning for infrastructure construction;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Damage of natural habitats;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Infringement of soil during trenches and gravel extraction	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Formation of hazardous wastes, including ISAs (material containing Asbestos);	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—The emergence of construction waste;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Impact on local fauna;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Pollution of soil and water resources (surface and/or groundwater);	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Temporary disruption of water supply and discharge of wastewater;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Temporary deterioration of drinking water quality in existing water supply systems;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Possible impact on objects of cultural and historical heritage.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
— impact (accident) on existing sewer networks, dumping and irrigation networks, tray system;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
— temporary restriction of access to sanitary facilities.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
Social risks:			
—Temporary violation of access to roads, access to services;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Dissatisfaction in local communities: work in the workplace, labour inflows, underrepresentation of women's views, complaints;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
— Occupational safety and safety, risks;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Risks to public health and safety;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—the inflow of labor from the outside and infringement of the interests of the local community on employment opportunities;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Possible use of child and forced labour;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Emergence of the risk of social insecurity in employment without formal contractual obligations;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Possible risks to the health and safety of workers and the local population during construction works;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—The emergence of disputes and misunderstandings;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—The risk associated with the introduction and spread of infectious diseases among the personnel of the PCC, the contractor and its workforce, the local population located in the project area.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
Risks of general social-economic:			
— Temporary impairment of access to property and land;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Possible displacement (land disposal [temporary and permanent], loss of buildings, trees, crops, restrictions on access to services, impact on livelihoods);	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**
—Risk of material damage;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Poor households unable to pay the cost of connecting to the aircraft. Problems of low-income and vulnerable households with the organisation of connection to the aircraft system with the Management Company/Special Contractor;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**— —**

— Limited opportunities for ethnic minorities to gain access to the benefits of the project;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— limiting the ability of rural women to benefit from project activities, wage discrimination;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
— Insufficient coverage and unearmarked allocation of grant funds, restriction of access to grant funds by vulnerable groups;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—The risk of discontent and misunderstanding among water users associated with changes in water tariffs.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**

Direct negative risks and impacts (PERIOD OF EXPLUATION):

Risks and impacts	**Sub-components**		
	2A	**2B**	**2C**
Environmental risks:			
—Excessive increase in the use of underground/surface sources of water causing permanent damage to groundwater sources or ecosystems;	**V.V.**	**—** **—**	**—** **—**
— Inadequate water quality/water shortage;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Increased wastewater consumption, including increased allocation of "grey" wastewater due to improved water availability;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Waste generation;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Air pollution — exhaust emissions, odor from water treatment plants, ozone depletion;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Excessive noise impact;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Pollution of soil and water resources (surface water/RPW).	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Water loss caused by leakage from the network/excessive use of water by customers;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Increased water consumption;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Inappropriate operation.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
Social risks:			
—Conflicts with the local population due to the use of land and water resources;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—The increase in the number of diseases related to hygiene and sanitation, water-related diseases;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—The risk to the health of customers/workers/operators;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
— Inappropriate premises for administrative and operational personnel and equipment.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Water loss caused by leakage from the network/excessive use of water by customers.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
Risks of general social-economic:			
—Water loss caused by leakage from the network/excessive use of water by customers;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**V.V.**
—Poor households are unable to pay for aircraft services and connection to the water supply system;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Reluctance to pay for water supply services, illegal connections;	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**
—Reluctance to pay for the Operator's services.	**V.V.**	**V.V.**	**—** **—**

4.3. Environmental impacts, potential risks and mitigation measures

Contamination of surface water and groundwater. Earthworks, oil storages, hazardous material storages will become sources of pollution of river or artesian water if the water source is nearby. Oil spills, hazardous materials, debris and household waste can lead to chemical contamination. All facilities of fuel storage facilities and chemical reagents warehouses (if any) should be placed on impermeable foundations inside the collapse and protected by a fence. The storage area should be located away from any water source. It is necessary to prevent the discharge of lubricating oils and other potentially dangerous liquids into the ground or reservoirs.
In case of accidental spill, it is necessary to carry out immediate cleaning. All cleaning materials should be stored in a safe place on the site where hazardous waste can be disposed of. The surface or groundwater treatment plan should be carefully planned during the feasibility study to meet the discharge water quality standard. The pool-settlement tank, the tank-neutraliser and the reserve tank must be prepared for flooding. This plan is included in the environmental management plans for specific facilities.
Also, the Project is able to create some short-term and minor adverse effects on water quality, including building materials such as gravel, sand and embankments will be washed into local watercourses and rivers during rains; hydrocarbon leaks and/or spills in the storage and placement of mixing plants; discharge of wastewater and sewerage from camp sites to local watercourses and rivers, or leakage through leakage and contamination of the water surface.

The main likely types and sources of water pollution include:

- Flushing, fuel and oil leakage products from vehicles, storage tanks and machinery;
- Temporarily abandoned sediments recovered during excavation works in catchment basins; washing water from the use of drilling and crushing rigs;
- Human waste from construction camps and non-compliance with sanitation standards and rules; indiscriminate dumping of household and construction waste;
- Unauthorised discharge and spreading of liquid sewage. Washing waters containing oil or detergents used for cleaning equipment.

Interference in the natural flow of rivers, watercourses or streams inside or in areas adjacent to work areas, as well as the prevention of water intake and water pollution in the design sites will not be allowed.

Waste generation will occur during the construction phase during construction/repair works on engineering infrastructure, as well as other types of project activities. Waste generation — it is expected that two types of waste will be formed as a result of the project's work: non-hazardous and dangerous. Non-hazardous waste will be represented by construction wastes that will be generated during construction/repair works. The storage of such wastes in areas close to populated areas and untimely or improper disposal can affect air quality, dust generation, accelerated erosion, disturbance of the natural habitat and affect neighbouring communities. In addition to these waste, used welding electrodes, packaging materials and wood, oils and colorful materials will also be formed. As a rule, most of the waste to be generated at this stage relates to recyclable waste, and their timely and correct disposal will ensure minimal environmental impact. Construction waste, as well as other wastes (paper, glass, plastic, etc.) should be sorted into separate containers. Waste disposal sites at the construction site should be carefully selected, and waste sorting and recycling rules should be prepared in environmental management plans. In addition, the waste generated by the project can be divided into the following categories:

Inert building materials; household waste; hazardous and toxic waste.

Inert building materials include excess soil (dumps), as well as aggregate and other material stocks. Surpluses and stocks of building materials will be subject to erosion, especially during rains, and dusting during dry periods.
Inert natural materials (e.g. soil, stones) can be disposed of in the project area at the discretion of the contractor. In such cases, recyclable materials should not cause any adverse environmental effects. Removal or storage of solid materials is not permitted within or near the following areas: villages and residential areas, cemeteries, river/river beds, shores or slopes directly above river/river channels; cultivated lands; pastures; local fauna, including trees, shrubs and meadows. Excess materials generated after excavation should be disposed of properly without adverse effects on landscape and nature. The fertile layer of the soil should be folded into burts and after the completion of the work is used at the place of removal or, in the case of excess formation, transferred to the discretion of local authorities and farms.
The functioning of construction camps and other facilities may result in significant amounts of liquid and solid household waste. Improper handling and disposal of household waste can cause health problems, odors, air and water pollution.
The contractor must, on its own or under a contract with the service provider, ensure sufficient number of clearly marked containers or bins to collect waste in construction camps and construction sites. Household and construction waste should be regularly disposed of from the construction site and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill or similar landfill agreed with local environmental authorities.

Air pollution. The impact on air quality will be short-term in certain locations, since the proposed construction and repairs of the project are only temporary. These sites are mainly located in the area where they can have the least impact on human and environmental receptors. Conditions on these sites should be such that dust does not spread over long distances and that it settles quickly, thus affecting only localised zones. In addition, the formation of dust will occur during most construction/reconstruction works related to earthworks, traffic, reconstruction of buildings, etc. In particular, the risk of dust pollution will increase in windy weather. The impact will increase in construction/rehabilitation in close proximity to populated areas. A significant impact will occur only if stationary point sources such as material stocks, crushing and concrete mixing plants are located near vulnerable sites and if large volumes of construction materials are transported or equipment is continuously operated in close proximity to sensitive areas. At the same time, during the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures, trucks and heavy machinery can disrupt the top layer of soil, which can contribute to dust-related problems for workers and residents of nearby settlements.

Special caution should be observed when contacting toxic asbestos dust (see section on the handling of AFM below), which may occur when dismantling thermal insulation or roofs containing asbestos gaskets. The personnel must wear protective masks. Adverse effects can be prevented through best construction techniques and appropriate mitigation measures. During the construction period, it is also necessary to ensure the involvement of technically sound construction equipment to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

Noise pollution can occur mainly during the operation of the equipment and the movement of trucks. Noise levels are not expected to exceed the established limits during the project activity. Noise pollution can be mitigated by the use of recommended measures. Given the specificity of the project, it is not expected that vibration will affect human health and structural strength, as there will be no activity that creates a significant vibration. In order to ensure acceptable noise levels in residential areas in Tajikistan, the Sanitary Regulations and Norms No 2.2.4.016-14, 2017 and in accordance with the Guidelines of the World Bank Group on Environment, Health and Safety, sensitive receptors such as residential buildings, institutional and educational institutions should have a noise level of 55 dB (A) from 7 a.m. to 10 pm (day) and no more than 45 dB(A) from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (night). The use of construction machinery and vehicles should be limited

to an acceptable time when they have the least adverse impact. The speed of construction machines near and inside villages will be limited to lt;20 km/h.

Contamination of surface and underground water sources by sewage and sewer water.

Population growth and a significant increase in domestic wastewater supply will become one of the main sources of contamination of surface and underground sources by pathogens and helminths. To an even greater extent, water bodies pollute synthetic detergents widely used in everyday life. In "grey" wastewater, usually about 60 % of substances of organic origin are biological (bacteria, viruses, fungi, algae). The main cause of pollution of water sources is the emergency discharge of sewer household wastewater, as well as uncontrolled discharge of sewage "grey" waters of households.

Timely elimination of accidents in existing sewer networks, as well as non-authorisation of unauthorised discharges of sewage "grey" water. In view of the fact that the existing sewage networks are largely worn out and are no longer intended for additional effluents, there is a need to include protective sanitary zones as well as measures to protect water sources.

Soil contamination. Leakage of fuel, lubricants, debris and cesspools can cause soil contamination. A possible source of soil contamination should not be near farming fields or water sources. Surface effluents from the construction site should be removed. All ground tanks with fuel and lubricants will be equipped above the ground, and the integrity of their walls will be constantly monitored. Rules for registration, handling and storage of hazardous materials, soil pollution prevention plan and fire safety plan should be prepared in environmental management plans.

Asbestos dust pollution — Asbestos dust generated by the dismantling of old structures, refurbished/renovated buildings, pumping stations, water pipes can cause serious health hazards for people living in homes near or near construction sites. In such cases, prior to construction work, the contractor should develop a specific management plan for asbestos-containing materials, the recommendations are presented in Annex 6 below. Asbestos Material Management Plan (PASM) describes and assesses the risk that contractors (and others) will encounter asbestos-containing material (ASM) at the Project's construction sites during the project implementation phase; and it provides a procedure for quick and safe handling of any ACM that can be found. ESS 3 WB: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention requires that World Bank-funded projects apply pollution prevention and control technologies, as well as health and safety measures consistent with international best practices, as reflected in international standards such as the General Guidelines on Occupational Health, Environment and Safety of the IFC/World Bank (2007) and the Industrial and Household Waste Act of 10 May 2002 No 44

Loss of vegetation — since the programme provides funding for sub-projects, which mainly do not require land allocation and resettlement, i.e. all the work on the project will be carried out within existing facilities, no significant impact on the flora is expected. However, for some sub-projects related to the modernisation of water infrastructure, there is a certain risk of loss of trees and other valuable vegetation. Construction works will directly cause minor degradation of the local ecology due to the removal of small areas from vegetation (soil cover) on the main and auxiliary work sites.
The contractors will be responsible for the supply of appropriate fuel to the construction camps to prevent the collection of fuelwood.

In addition, if it is necessary to destroy wood vegetation along the watersheds in each case, compensatory landscaping issues will be investigated and planned in coordination with local

authorities and supervisory authorities. If necessary, the corresponding amounts of compensatory landscaping and preservation of habitats will be included in the statement of scope of work.

Impacts on biodiversity.

Colonies of rare animals, bird nests, and rare plants could form along water supply systems and water treatment facilities during their long existence. In order to prevent damage to biological diversity, a thorough study will be carried out during the screening phase to detect the habitats of rare animals, bird nests, rare plants, and, if found, include measures to reduce or prevent negative impacts, or alternative protection measures.

Specially Protected Natural Areas

The projected facilities are located outside the Specially Protected Natural Areas (PETs) of Tajikistan. In the areas of the project there is the **Tiger Balka**Nature Reserve, with an area of 49786 hectares located in the south-western part of the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tatarstan on the territory of the districts: Dusty, Jaihun and Kabodien. The reserve stretches along the Vakhsh River for 40 km to the border with Afghanistan and the confluence of the Pyanj and Vakhsh rivers. About 4,000 hectares of the reserve are reservoirs and lakes; there are more than 20 lakes in the reserve, many of which are connected by collectors. The reserve was created in 1938. The main task of the reserve is to preserve the unique tugay plant complex, floodplain forests of dry subtropics zone. Tugai forests cover an area of 24.1 thousand hectares. The territory of the reserve is subject to negative anthropogenic effects: unregulated hunting and fishing, illegal logging, poaching, settlement, agricultural development, grazing. All this has led to a decrease in the number of many species of animals.

Actions to implement the subcomponents of the Project do not affect the protected areas, moreover, are at a sufficiently remote distance, that is, will not have a direct impact on the natural habitat or any species inhabited in the Tiger Beam and Ramsar reserves. However, possible indirect impacts (via water, atmosphere, etc.) will be evaluated and monitored as part of the development of the EAP for each specific sub-project.

Risks of impact on objects of cultural heritage.

Procedures for random finds. It is assumed that during the construction and repair and restoration of project activities, excavation works, movements of land masses or other changes in the physical environment will be carried out at existing facilities, during which material objects of cultural heritage may unexpectedly be discovered. To address this problem, all ERPs of such subprojects will have special provisions in all construction contracts under the "inadvertent discovery procedure", which will indicate how accidental findings related to the sub-project will be handled. They will indicate the following: (a) not to interfere with any accidental discovery until the evaluation by the competent experts is carried out and the actions are determined; (B) notify the relevant authorities of the discovered sites or sites by cultural heritage experts; (C) protect the area of the finds or the site to avoid further violations; (d) evaluate the sites or sites found by experts on cultural heritage; (e) Identify and implement actions that meet the requirements of ESA 8 on cultural heritage and national legislation; and (f) if necessary, prepare project personnel and project workers for accidental discovery procedures.

Ensuring the health and safety of workers and the population

For workers, the main risk in the field of occupational health and safety for project workers is associated with mechanised works on the construction and reconstruction of engineering water supply systems, the COVID-19 pandemic, non-compliance with sanitary regulations in places of food, residence and recreation. Failure to comply with occupational safety and health requirements can pose a risk to builders in the form of diseases, injuries and injuries. Contractors must comply with the rules of Occupational Safety and Safety, including strict compliance with established

standards and procedures of occupational safety and health, which depend on the type of work performed, the use of PPE, training activities and monitoring. In addition, all workers should be familiar with the methods of handling hazardous materials (such as asbestos materials, etc.). Contractors must provide employees with appropriate living conditions: safe water supply, laundry facilities, recreation rooms, etc. Construction sites are potentially dangerous, so there are often serious accidents, especially if safety measures are not provided. The construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure will include a number of activities that carry particularly high risks, such as the use of heavy machinery; excavation works on steep potentially unstable slopes and movement of construction machinery. This is of particular concern due to the remoteness of some construction sites from the hospital. The construction phase can lead to a number of adverse effects on human health and safety. The main negative effects on health and safety are associated with (i) risks in construction works (noise, risk of injury), (ii) transmission of infectious diseases; (III) pollution of local water resources; (IV) consumption of contaminated or poor-quality products, and (v) road safety issues. The contractor will comply with the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan on health and safety. The contract should include specifications and conditions based on international standards. The contractor is responsible for any safety risk to the public and will be obliged to compensate for any damage caused by its negligence to the health and safety of any member of the company. The contractor must ensure and will be responsible for the proper training of all staff in the safe use of equipment and equipment.

The Health and Safety Action Plan will be prepared by the Contractor to ensure the safety of employees.

The**health risks at the construction site are** significant due to the uncontrolled situation with COVID-19, its mutated strains and other infectious diseases. Each contractor will develop "Plan-Events to prevent/prevent the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases at construction sites" and take prompt action in case of its occurrence. The PCU will assist contractors in the development of the Action Plan at construction sites and the development of urgent measures in case of their occurrence. The contractor will appoint a responsible person for the prevention of infectious diseases at the foreman/deputy level, in case of his illness, and issue internal orders "On approval of the Management composition in case of accidents at construction sites, on compliance with requirements and precautions, development of necessary measures in case of its occurrence". The contractor organises the prompt purchase of preventive means: non-contact temperature meters, personal protective equipment of respiratory organs, soap, disposable paper towels, gloves, hand disinfectants, means for disinfection of surfaces and premises in quantity sufficient to ensure all employed workers and perform real activities.

The action plan, in addition to the procurement and provision of employees with individual protective equipment (PPE) and other preventive means, should include the following measures:

a) measures to organise the delivery of employees;
b) measures for the organisation of access to the construction site and organisation of the work process;
c) measures to monitor the health status of employees;
d) measures to ensure personal hygiene of workers;
e) disinfection of premises, transport and construction equipment; and
f) catering activities for employees.

COVID-19risks at the PCU level. In order to prevent the non-proliferation of viral infection in the offices of the R/A (the implementing Agency), internal administrative documents will be used by the PCU administration: the corresponding Order on the formation of a COVID-19 group will be issued and responsible persons for the execution of the assignments will be appointed. On a quarterly basis, personal protective equipment (respiratory masks and gloves) and skin antiseptics will be procured and distributed to all employees. For support staff — disinfectants for all surfaces of the office premises based on sodium hypochloride, detergents for permanent processing of hands, utensils, etc. At the time of the exacerbation of the pandemic, a limited number of employees will operate in the central office of the PCU, determined according to production needs.

This practice of taking preventive measures to prevent the spread of "COVID-19" to the staff of the PSC will continue. As the project develops, the project will regularly integrate the latest guidelines and best practices against COVID-19.

Risks associated with the local community living near project areas. Inadequate lighting and fencing of construction sites inside settlements can be dangerous for pedestrians and vehicles, especially at night. Increasing traffic due to the movement of trucks and vehicles to construction sites can also cause inconvenience for the local population. In addition, some construction/reconstruction work will result in temporary blocking of access to households. The untimely and inefficient disposal of solid waste and inadequate sanitation created by builders in construction sites and labour camps can cause environmental pollution and affect the health of the local population. In addition, the movement of heavy machinery can destroy or worsen the condition of roads inside populated areas. Road safety on bridges and roads built under the project will be improved. Conflicts between different modes of transport will be reduced by expanding the roadside and improving the system of signs at intersections and bridges. Road accidents, such as leakage of fuel or toxic chemicals, can have serious consequences for local villages as well as villages located in project areas.

Victims of road accidents: Although livestock is more visible and has a better chance of avoiding road accidents in the daytime, stray animals will be difficult to notice at night. On unilluminated roads, livestock poses an additional danger to road users. It is also a significant economic asset for its owners and communities. Design construction and restoration works will be carried out only in the daytime. The equipment should work in the set hours from 8:00 to 18:00. At night, no work will be carried out.

Mitigation measures.

The associated consequences can also result in accidents for drivers/passengers of vehicles. Trauma or loss of life, especially children, have serious social and economic consequences for affected families and communities. It is therefore necessary to take all feasible measures to minimise fatalities and injuries from road traffic accidents. The proposed measures include: speed control and reduction of traffic intensity, for example, the presence of lying policemen in the territory of villages; speed control and signage, fencing, etc. on dangerous sections of roads, e.g. bends, bridges, etc.; safety barriers and roadside extensions on some road sections; measures are needed to minimise victims of road accidents, including livestock (and local animals); the proposed speed limits in areas where animals are grazed; warning signs for crossing livestock;

Emergency response, incidents and incidents

Construction work can cause accidents that can also cause environmental and social problems. The main project activities are aimed at restoring the water infrastructure, which will not lead to serious accidents, but at the same time, the contractor's unresponsive attitude to safety standards and requirements can lead to emergency incidents and incidents at the construction site and work sites. Within the framework of the project, relevant requirements and recommendations for the prevention and management of emergencies will be developed. Emergency response documentation should contain emergency contact information for each workplace, which should be visible and accessible to all staff. Contact information for emergency cases should contain telephone numbers and methods of notifying local authorities and services about actions in the event of a fire, traffic accidents, health emergencies, release of hazardous materials, etc.
Preparedness to manage accidental emissions of pollutants must be planned in advance. The contractor will be responsible for taking all reasonable and preventive measures to ensure that fires will not arise as a result of the construction of the facility. Open fires at the construction site will be prohibited, and the Contractor must ensure that the main fire equipment is available at the construction site. The detailed design and construction and rehabilitation of any infrastructure should take due account of the risks of natural disasters.

PCU will ensure compliance with the Bank's emergency response requirements by all stakeholders (Environment and social incident response toolkit, November 2018)

Social impacts and potential risks.
Social risks associated with (i) external labour inflows and disadvantages of the local community in employment opportunities, (ii) limiting the ability of rural women and ethnic minorities to access the benefits of the project, wage discrimination is assessed as moderate, as most of the workers will be hired at the local level. The main contributing factors are:

- the requirements of local authorities interested in creating additional jobs for the unemployed part of the local population and the corresponding tax contribution to the district development fund;
- some contractors/subcontractors are likely to be hired locally, i.e. residents of the same area where the project activities will take place.

In order to prevent (iii) the risk of social insecurity in employment without formal contractual obligations (iv) arising disputes and misunderstandings, the contractor must conclude an employment agreement with each employee, specifying the rights and obligations of the parties, ensuring safe working conditions and timely payment ofhttps://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%97%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0wages. On a regular basis, the PMCEngineer for Construction Supervision, Protective Measures, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists under the overall supervision of the Project Manager/Coordinator will monitor the contractor's compliance with workers' rights and working conditions. Employment at the local level will necessarily take into account the moral and psychological quality of the hired, in order to prevent incidents on the construction site. Prior to the commencement of construction, the contractor should be guided by the opinions and recommendations of local representatives of the Jamoats and the Mahalla councils. When creating jobs, special importance should be given to attracting socially vulnerable groups and attracting national minorities living in the sub-project area. The principle of equal access to the benefits of the project and non-discrimination must be respected. The contractor should pay special attention to gender issues, i.e. involving rural women in project work.

Labour risks at the PCO level are assessed as moderate, since they are governed by the Constitution and the labour regulations guaranteeing the right to work, the right to rest, health and social security**.** Monitoring of the implementation of labour rights of workers, compliance with contractual obligations and safe working conditions, on a semi-annual basis, is carried out by the State Service for Labour Supervision and Social Protection of the Population. Employment relations with the main employees are regulated by contractual relations with the indication of terms, wages and bilateral obligations

The risks associated with sexual exploitation and harassment are also assessed as moderate, mainly due to the status of national legislation, gender norms in rural areas based on respect for local rules and traditions. It should be borne in mind that construction activities will be carried out in rural areas and that most of the workers will be hired locally. Local contractors/subcontractors are likely to be involved in the construction and reconstruction of the project. The relationship between the employer and his worker is likely to be based on the mutual respect inherent in rural areas. However, the contractor will be obliged in the contract to commit against the use of child/forced labour, while PSC staff, contractor supervision engineer and environmental and social workers will monitor and report no violations.

Risks associated with forced labour and child labour. No child, forced, involuntary or unpaid work will be used in any construction, contract or project-related work. Article 8 of the Labour Code prohibits the use of forced labour, and article 4, "Principles of labour legislation", prohibits discrimination, forced labour and the use of women's and minors' labour in heavy, underground and hazardous work conditions.

Resettlement and land management. The planned activities of the project will not lead to forced land removal or resettlement, as the construction and reconstruction of water supply systems and the necessary construction work will be carried out mainly at existing facilities. The project will not be taken into consideration already at the design stage, where there is a risk of land withdrawal, restrictions on their use, or the risk of forced displacement.

The listed risks during construction and operation periods will be temporary and permanent. Logically, during the construction period, risks and impacts will naturally be temporary, and during the period of exploitation, the risks and impacts will naturally have a temporary nature. For water supply systems according to zoning schemes, the priority of modernisation and rehabilitation works will be determined by detailed engineering design. This procedure also includes the assessment of energy and water losses and alternatives to reducing them; improvements in water supply.

However, in a preliminary assessment of possible impacts, environmental and social risks *are assessed as significant* and are covered under ESA 1, ESA 2, ESA 3, ESS 4, ESS 5, ESS 6, ESS 8 and ESS 10. The assessment and the established rating of environmental and social risks of the project are determined by the scale of the project, covering the design areas of the three districts of the Khatlon region, are related to: modernisation and rehabilitation of water infrastructure, including waste management; risks associated with indirect disruption of existing ecosystems and existing habitats; related to possible pollution of water and soil.
The risks and possible negative impacts of the project are discussed in detail below.

Table: ESA of the World Bank and their relevance to the current project

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	DEGREE OF APPLICABILITY	BASIC REQUIREMENTS	ACTIONS ON ESS
ESS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	**Applicable to the project**	ESS1 establishes the Client's responsibility for assessing, managing and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each stage of the project supported by the Bank through Financing an investment project with a view to achieving environmental and social results that comply with environmental and social standards (ESS). According to the requirements of the standard, environmental impact assessment should be based on current information, including the description and identification of the project and any related aspects, as well as baseline data on the environment and social level at an appropriate level of detail, sufficient to inform the characterisation and identification of risks and impacts and mitigation measures. The assessment assesses the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, paying particular attention to those that may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged and/or vulnerable social groups; explore the alternatives of the project; identify ways to improve project selection, placement, planning, design and implementation in order to apply the mitigation hierarchy for adverse environmental and social impacts and to find opportunities to enhance the positive impact of the project.	Most of the project activities are expected to have long-term positive impacts, negative impacts are temporary and are related to construction works. Risks and negative impacts on the environment can be associated with the construction and restoration works of engineering systems of water supply, pumping stations, pipelines, head water intakes, which can cause a number of direct and indirect environmental risks in case of violation of technologies and safety measures, such as: increased pollution of the environment by waste, noise, dust, air pollution, surface water, soil, erosion,vegetation and destruction of natural habitats. Healthhazards (including COVID-19) and occupational safety issues due to construction work are also part of the social and environmental risks. Social risks may arise when disbursing grant funds and creating jobs. Since the detailed engineering design is not fully completed, a framework approach is adopted and each design area is described separately. The framework document on environmental and social environment management has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ESA1 which defines rules and procedures for assessing the impact of activities and sub-projects on the environment and social environment for the preparation of specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (EMPs). For risk management throughout all phases of the project, appropriate labour relations management and stakeholder engagement plans will be developed. A complaints mechanism at the national level, a separate IWM for project workers, including feedback mechanisms, and a small grant management programme, including a targeted and equitable distribution mechanism, will be developed.

ESS 2. Work and working conditions	**Applicable to the project**	ESA2 recognises the importance of job creation and income generation for poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth. Borrowers can promote strong relationships between employees and management and increase the benefits of project development by treating project employees fairly and ensuring safe and healthy working conditions. ESS2 applies to project workers, including full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Taking into account these requirements, the Borrower must develop and implement written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures shall determine the management of project workers in accordance with the requirements of national legislation and this ESA. The procedures should take into account how this ESA will apply to different categories of project workers, including direct workers, and how the Borrower will require third parties to manage their employees in accordance with ESS2.	The project provides for the involvement of key employees directly hired by the PCO to perform project-related tasks and contract workers hired by a contractor or other third party. The role of community workers will be determined through the Small Grants Programme. Most of the contractor's employees are likely to be hired locally. The category of employees of the main suppliers will not be applied as the project does not provide for the services of one permanent supplier. The category of main employees will include full-time specialists and consultants, with whom relations will be regulated on the basis of the concluded contract and technical assignment. The contractual categories will be represented by consultants, including project organisations and contractors and subcontractors. The main employees of the central office, as a rule, will need full employment, full-time and throughout all project implementation periods. Employees of consulting companies can be employed throughout the project or for a certain period of time. Contract workers engaged in construction work will be employed for a period of 12 to 18 months. For small-scale repairs, the terms of employment can be concluded from 2 to 3 months depending on the volume of work. Recruitment procedures will be transparent, public, non-discriminatory and open. The ore relationswith the employees of the Project will be formalised by agreements in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code of the Republic of Tatarstan and the WB. In order to manage the risks that may arise with respect to the project's employees, the document "Procedures for the Organisation of Labour" (LTP) has been developed. Employees at all levels will be obliged to comply with the rules of safety at the workplace and in places of rest, and employers will be obliged to conduct regular instructions on TB and HSE and monitor their strict implementation.
ESS 3. Efficient use of resources and pollution prevention and	**Applicable to the project**	ESA3 recognises that economic activity and urbanisation often cause pollution of air, water and land and consume limited resources that can threaten people, ecosystem services and the environment at the local, regional and global levels. This ESA sets out resource efficiency,	The Environmental and Social Environment ManagementFramework (ESM) includes sections on waste and pollution prevention and management, focusing on issues that may arise in the construction and rehabilitation of facilities, as well as indirect impacts. The assessment of construction risks and impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to relevant ESS3 requirements, including raw materials, materials,

management		pollution prevention and management throughout the life cycle of the project, in accordance with good international industry practices.	water use, air pollution (including the prevention or minimisation of short-term and persistent emissions of polluting air, including greenhouse gases), soils, erosion, loss of vegetation, hazardous materials and hazardous waste, will be included in the relevant EAP for individual subprojects.
ESS 4. Community Health & Safety	**Applicable to the project**	ESA4 recognises that the activities, equipment and infrastructure of the project can increase the exposure of the population to risk and exposure to diseases, injuries, injuries, etc. In addition, communities that are already exposed to climate change may also experience accelerated or enhanced impacts from the project activity. ESA4 takes into account the health and safety risks and impacts of both individuals and communities affected by the project and the respective responsibility of Borrowers to prevent or minimise such risks and impacts, with particular attention to people who, due to their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable.	The main health and safety risks of the community are related to physical labour, mechanisms for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the spread of other infectious diseases. For the prevention of environmental and social risks and impacts that may affect the health and safety of the population, each sub-project will be developed by the PUSS and Plan-Events to prevent the penetration of COVID-19 and other pathogens in the offices of the PSC and on construction sites, reflecting preventive measures. The ESP will reflect safety measures for the local population living in the vicinity of the project site, including the distribution and installation of posters and special signs, pamphlets warning local residents of danger, appropriate fencing at work sites. PCOs, as well as all contractors, are required to adhere to the Codes of Conduct specifically developed in the Draft, including requirements for respectful behaviour and interaction with local communities and workplaces, prohibition of participation in illegal activities, forced or child labour and sexual harassment in the workplace. Additional risk prevention and mitigation actions to be undertaken by the PCO include the establishment of a complaints mechanism, training and awareness-raising for staff, contractors and local communities (neighbouring construction sites).
ESS 5. Land allotment, land use restrictions and forced displacement	**Applicable to the project**	ESA5 recognises that the acquisition of land associated with the project and restrictions on land use can adversely affect communities and people. The removal of land associated with the project or restrictions on the use of land may result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of housing), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, resulting in loss of income or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "forced	Theconstruction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and the necessary construction will not lead to forced land withdrawal or resettlement. All activities of the Project will be carried out at existing facilities, i.e. on the territory of the land, which are on the balance of the local state water management organisation and in accordance with the "Water Code of the Republic of Tajikistan" are alienation zones and are used as operational areas for repair and maintenance works. It is possible that in the course of reconstruction, some water protection zones are illegally used under the arable land, which is a temporary obstacle to the construction and repair works, but is an additional source of income for the local community or

		relocation" refers to these impacts. Experience and research have shown that physical and economic displacement, if not eliminated, can lead to serious economic, social and environmental risks: production systems can be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other sources of income are lost; people can be moved to an environment where their production skills are less applicable and competition for resources is higher; public institutions and social networks can be weakened; related groups can be dispersed; cultural identity, traditional power and the potential of mutual assistance may be reduced or lost.	individual. In this case, negotiations will be held with interested parties/parties to achieve a mutually beneficial and acceptable solution and the conclusion of the relevant contract on a voluntary basis, or the provisions reflected in the SRB will be applied.
ESS 6. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	**Applicable to the project**	ESA6 recognises that the protection and conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable management of living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. Therefore, impacts on biodiversity can often adversely affect the provision of ecosystem services. This standard aims to protect natural habitats and their biodiversity; it requires avoiding significant transformation or degradation of critical natural habitats and ensuring the sustainability of services and products that natural habitats provide to human society.	The activities envisaged by the project will be carried out mainly on existing water supply systems. Remediation sites are expected to have no impact on protected natural areas because they are located at a considerable distance and will not pose any risks for the sustainable management of biodiversity and living natural resources. At the same time, colonies of rare animals, bird nests, and rare plants can be formed along the main water conduits and engineering structures (purification reservoirs) during their long existence. In order to prevent damage to biological diversity, a thorough study will be carried out during the screening phase to detect such habitats and species and, if found, include measures to reduce or prevent adverse effects, or alternative protection measures.
ESS 7. Indigenous peoples/historically vulnerable traditional local communi	**Not applicable to the project**	ESA7 recognises that indigenous peoples/historically vulnerable traditional local communities in sub-Saharan Africa have identities and aspirations that distinguish them from major groups in national communities and are often disadvantaged in traditional development patterns. ESA7 contributes to poverty	The implementation of the Project as a whole, as well as individual activities under the Project, do not affect ESA 7.

ties in sub-Saharan Africa		alleviation and sustainable development for this category.	
ESS 8. Measures for the protection of cultural heritage throughout the project cycle	**Applicable to the project**	ESA8 sets out general provisions on the risks and impacts on cultural heritage resulting from project activities. Is aimed at protecting cultural heritage from negative impacts of project activities and promoting its preservation; solving the problems of cultural heritage in an inseparable connection with the objectives of sustainable development; facilitating consultations with stakeholders on cultural heritage issues; promoting equitable distribution of benefits from the use of cultural heritage. The term "cultural heritage" refers to tangible and intangible heritage that can be recognised and valued locally, regionally, nationally or globally.	The project districts, according to the data provided by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tajikistan, include 37 objects of historical and cultural heritage that are subject to preservation, including in the area of Balkhy-12, Dusti-17. Detailed engineering design will take into account the preservation of cultural and historically valuable objects, restoration or new construction of infrastructure will be planned in such a way that there are no conflicts with the protection of cultural heritage. According to the conceptual engineering design, which was agreed with all relevant district sectoral structures and services, the implementation of the Project should not affect the objects of historical and cultural heritage. Regardless of this, the objects of cultural and historical heritage will be detailed, including the map location after detailed engineering design in the step-by-step Environmental and Social Management Plans (EPSM), taking into account the establishment of random find commissions.
ESS 9. Financial intermediaries (OP)	**Not applicable to the project**	ESS9 applies to Financial Intermediaries (FBs) who receive financial support from the Bank. OPs include public and private providers of financial services, including national and regional development banks, which channel financial resources to various economic activities in different sectors of the economy.	As part of the implementation of WSIP-1, the involvement of OP is not provided.

ESS 10. Stakeholder engagement and disclosure	**Applicable to the project**	This ESA recognises the importance of open and transparent interaction between the Borrower and the project stakeholders as an important element of international best practices. Effective engagement with stakeholders can enhance the environmental and social sustainability of projects, improve project acceptance and contribute significantly to the successful development and implementation of projects. The client will interact with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, starting as early as possible in the project development process and within a time frame that allows for meaningful consultations with stakeholders on the development of the project. The nature, scope and frequency of interaction with stakeholders will be proportional to the nature and scope of the project and its potential risks and impacts.	The project is aimed at beneficiaries at the national, regional, district and local levels. The beneficiaries of the project will be: (I) Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and GUP HMC, (ii) Executive Bodies of Khatlon Region and Balkhi Districts, Dusti, (iii) Regional and District Water Structures, (iv) Public Institutions, (v) farmers and rural households, including households headed by women. In order to identify, establish and maintain effective interaction with stakeholders for successful and sustainable management of socio-environmental risks throughout the project period, the PSC has developed a "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SPP). The EAP will identify all stakeholders, identify needs and plan methods of interaction. Methods of interaction are also aimed at categories of vulnerable groups of the population and the involvement of women in project activities. The EAP describes the expectations and concerns of the beneficiaries of the project and draws up a programme of interaction. It describes the national legislative framework and socio-environmental policy of the WB on this issue. In order to provide timely information on the Project to all stakeholders, in particular the affected population, the PRSP provides for public meetings in the areas affected by the project, the publication of project materials in the media, including the MEW websites of the GUP HMC and PSC, public hearings and round tables both during the preparation of the project and the progress of implementation.

4.4. Tools of the World Bank

The following tools for social and environmental assessment of sub-projects, recommended measures and actions to prevent and reduce risks will be applied in this project:

Socio-environmental screening is carried out in order to identify the risks of sub-projects, their potential impact on the environment and social environment, classify the sub-project as a category of risk or danger in accordance with the social and environmental principles of the World Bank and/or national legislation, to identify appropriate and necessary procedures, documents and tools.

The***Environmental and Social Environment Management Plan (EPSP)*** is a tool that details (a) the measures to be taken at a particular facility during the implementation and operation of the project to eliminate or compensate for adverse environmental and social impacts or to reduce them to an acceptable level; (B) actions necessary to implement these measures. An example of the structure of the IPCC is presented in Annex 1. PUOSS is developed by the designer consultant in parallel to detailed engineering design for each sub-project and is an integral part of the tender documentation and contract with contractors for any construction and repair works.

Checklist — simplified PUSS, which, as a rule, is used for construction and reconstruction works with typical and relatively minor influences. An example of the checklist of the POOSS is presented in the Appendix to the POOSS.

Instruments in accordance with the national legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

In addition to these instruments of the World Bank, the National Environmental Impact Assessment should be prepared in conjunction with the development of the National Environmental Impact Assessment on the basis of the requirements of national legislation. The approaches of RT legislation are similar in substance to those of the World Bank, but differ in detail. For example, national procedures do not involve social risk assessments, but only environmental risks and potential negative impacts. The two procedures will therefore be applied in parallel. In the planning and execution of the work, the contractor will have to be guided by both documents and, in the event of conflict, to apply those with more stringent requirements on specific issues. The contents of the national environmental documentation are presented in the following paragraphs.

Main stages of the national EO procedure

Taking into account the requirements of environmental assessment specified in the national law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On environmental impact assessment", the EO process is carried out by the following subjects:

— authorised state body (responsible for timely, detailed and objective consideration of the report (declaration) on environmental impact assessment, pre-project and project documents containing the results of environmental impact assessment);

— the customer of the economic and other planned activity (responsible for the organisation and conduct of the procedure for environmental impact assessment, development of a complete and reliable report on environmental impact assessment, accounting for environmental and related consequences of the project);

— the developer (contractor) of pre-project and project documentation (responsible for compliance with the stage of environmental impact assessment, development of an environmental impact assessment report, completeness, reliability and quality of the results obtained therein);

—organisations and specialists (subcontractors) involved in environmental impact assessment (responsible for the completeness, reliability and quality of work performed by them in accordance with the contracts).

For selected sub-projects, the EO process includes the following steps:

- review and assessment of the state of the environment of the territory, carried out in order to justify the optimal choice of the appropriate plot of land for the location of the object;
- preliminary environmental impact assessment simultaneously accompanied by a feasibility study of the project and issued in the form of an environmental impact assessment statement;
- impact assessment, carried out in order to fully and comprehensively analyse the possible consequences of the implementation of the project of economic and other activities, justify alternatives and develop a plan (program) of environmental management. The environmental impact assessment report should contain a description of the technical solution to prevent negative impacts on the environment. At this stage, standards for emissions to atmospheric air and discharges to water bodies, the generation, accumulation and disposal of solid and liquid waste are being developed;
- post-project analysis carried out one year after the commissioning of the facility (start of economic or other activities) in order to confirm safety for the environment and adjust the plan (program) of environmental management.

All objects that have a negative impact on the environment, depending on the level of such impact, according to article 12, paragraph 1, of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act are divided into 4 categories.

- Objects that have a significant negative impact on the environment and related to the application of the best available technologies, and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment, substances 1 and (or) 2 hazard class (according to sanitary standards), belong to objects of category "A";
- objects that have a moderate negative impact on the environment and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment, substances of the 3 rd class of danger, the object belongs to the objects of category "B";
- objects that have a slight negative impact on the environment and subject to the presence in discharges and releases of harmful (polluting) substances into the environment of substances 4 and (or) 5 hazard class, the object belongs to the objects of category "B";
- facilities with minimal adverse effects on the environment and subject to minor emissions and discharges are classified as "G".

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for category "A" and "B" projects. Activities not included in category "A" or "B" require the submission of an environmental impact assessment statement and a declaration of obligations to implement established and proposed environmental protection measures. An environmental impact assessment statement is also provided where the proposed activity has no adverse impact on the environment or has a positive impact on the environment.

First phase - Draft statement on environmental impact (ELVS). This document should be prepared by the employer of the activity, which determines the content of the ELVS. An environmental impact assessment statement is also provided where the proposed activity has no adverse impact on the environment or has a positive impact on the environment. The content of ELVOS for category "B" and "G" projects is more simplified than for category "A", "B" projects. The full ELVOS should indicate a wide range of environmental and social issues based on the feasibility study of the sub-project and, in particular, the following: activities classified as "A" objects must meet one of the following criteria:

- the object of assessment has a negative and large-scale impact on the environment and (or) sanitary and hygienic well-being of the population;
- the object of assessment has a direct impact on specially protected natural areas protected by environmental conventions and other international agreements or having a different international status;
- the object of assessment has a direct impact on objects of historical and cultural heritage;
- the assessment object has a transboundary impact.

Assessment facilities in category "A" are subject to full-scale environmental impact assessment. The report on environmental impact assessment as part of the project documentation is submitted by the customer to the state environmental assessment in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. Technical regulation of environmental safety issues of assessment facilities belonging to category "A" is carried out in accordance with the principles of:

- mandatory environmental impact assessment when making decisions on the implementation of economic and other activities, including decision-making on the abandonment of economic and other planned activities;
- the admissibility of negative impact of economic and other planned activity on the environment, based on the regulatory requirements for ensuring environmental safety, established in technical regulations;
- ensuring the reduction of the negative impact of economic and other planned activities on the basis of the use of the best available technologies, taking into account the economic feasibility of their implementation, rational use of natural resources and compliance with technical regulations in the field of environmental protection.

The objects of category "B" include economic and other planned activities that have a predictable impact on the environment and this is confirmed by the results of previous examinations. When assessing the environmental impact of objects belonging to category "B", the following shall be taken into account:

- the main indicators of economic and other activities (information on the volume of products or capacity, the presence of long-term cumulative effects, the volume of use of natural resources, the generation of waste, pollution and risks to the environment);
- location of the object, taking into account the presence and degree of vulnerability of coastal zones, reserves and other protected areas and objects of historical — cultural heritage, significance of environmental impact, its geographical distribution, duration and inverseness.

The objects of category "B" include economic and other planned activities that have a predictable impact on the environment and the degree of such impact confirmed by the results of previous examinations. The documentation accompanying the statement of environmental impact of category "B" objects provides an assessment of the types of environmental impact (emissions into the atmosphere and discharges into water sources, the formation and placement of solid and liquid waste, noises and other types of influences) characteristic for this economic and other activities.

The objects of category "G" include economic and other planned activities that have a slight negative impact on the environment and issues of reducing this impact are resolved by engineering and technical measures. An obligatory condition for objects of assessment of category "G" is the correspondence of the activity profile to the purpose of the general plan of the territory.

The ELVS should be reviewed and approved at the national level by the State Environmental Expertise (SEE) for projects that fall under Category "A", "B" "B" or at the regional level, for projects that fall under Category "G" by the Regional Environmental Protection Authority. For sub-projects referred to in Category "B", "G", on the part of the Customer, in accordance with the requirements of the national legislation, the Statement on Environmental Impact (EIA) will be prepared, the final report is submitted for approval by the State Environmental Expertise. The EEA will contain information on environmental mitigation measures, but unlike EAPs prepared according to the Bank's requirements, it will not contain detailed information on their costs and institutions designated for their implementation or a detailed monitoring plan, and will not contain social risk assessments. The SEE confirms the project category and identifies the main issues on which the beneficiary of the project should focus on the next stages of the Environmental Assessment process and during the implementation of the project (construction or rehabilitation work).

The second stage is the development by the Customer of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIA). This phase should be implemented if required in the Environmental Conclusion issued by the ELVOS. Typically, such documents are developed to comply with the information provided in the ELVOS or to conduct a study on these parameters. The EEA needs to be developed prior to the commencement of construction.

The third stage is the development by the developer of a pre-project and project documentation of an environmental impact statement for subprojects belonging to Category "B" and "G", it will be necessary to develop it before the selected subprojects begin to work. There is no need for an impact assessment for subprojects not included in the list of activities that are subject to national EO.

The ESA process for WSIP-1 (Water and Sanitation Investment Programmes). Phase 1)

Taking into account the stages of environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, the environmental and social assessment of subprojects

under this project will be carried out in the following sequence:

Step 1: Preliminary inspection — screening (in accordance with the requirements of the Bank and the national legislation of the Republic of Tatarstan)

At this initial stage of the project, the PCU will conduct a preliminary inspection of sub-projects, including to reconfirm the level of socio-economic risk in accordance with the requirements of WB and classification to environmental categories A, B, B and G in accordance with the requirements of national legislation.

According to the experience of the PCC in the implementation of previous projects in the field of water,it is expected that all proposed sub-projects under this project will have significant, moderate or low risks according to the Bank's classification, and according to the national classification — fall within categories "B" or "G" of environmental risks. If the screening results show that the sub-project has a high risk (according to the social and environmental principles of the World Bank) or category A or B (according to national legislation[4]), it will be excluded from funding.

For projects that will not be excluded from funding, the following framework approaches are used at the screening stage:

1. Socio-environmental screening is carried out by the relevant specialists of the PCU with the involvement of interested parties (representatives of local government bodies, local self-government bodies, project organisations, etc.). To conduct screening, the PSC develops criteria (social and environmental aspects) in an appropriate form (format), which will be an integral part of the ESP for sub-projects, and which are subsequently approved by the Bank (for social and environmental screening, the PCU may involve stakeholders).

2. Based on the results of the screening, environmental and social specialists prepare a report, in which for each of the sub-projects accepted for financing, the environmental category (according to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan) and the level of risk (in accordance with the ESS1 of the World Bank), a list of the main environmental and social risks identified at the preliminary stage, and recommendations on the instruments used and the necessary documentation requiring preparation.

3. In the future, the procedure described above is applied to comply with national procedures, and the following framework approaches are used to comply with the Bank's requirements. Appropriate factors such as sub-project type, location, sensitivity and scale of the subproject are taken into account when assigning a risk category and selecting appropriate tools; nature and degree of potential socio-environmental risks and impacts; as well as the material and technical base of the potential Contractor and its ability to manage socio-environmental risks and impacts identified at the screening stage. Depending on the nature of the sub-project and the context in which it is being developed, other risk factors may also jeopardise the implementation of measures to mitigate socio-environmental impacts. the nature of the proposed measures and technologies; management structures and legislative acts; as well as factors related to stability, conflict or security. As a result:

— for subprojects with significant risk and moderate risk subprojects that are unique in nature or place of implementation, or environmental and social impacts — it is proposed to develop a full EAP tool, including the Social and Environmental Obligations Plan (SEE).

— for typical moderate-risk subprojects (e.g. the construction of VSH facilities in schools and health centres), the POSS tool is used in a reduced form — in the form of a checklist; in this case, the socio-environmental obligations are integrated into the table of the checklist.

[4] Resolution of the ORT "On the Procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)" No 532 of November 1, 2018,

— for low-risk subprojects, written EAPs are not developed, but these subprojects are evaluated in the screening report in terms of the potential for increased direct or indirect risks during the implementation of the subproject, and these subprojects are included in the regular socio-environmental monitoring plan in order to take appropriate measures and develop the necessary documents in the event of an increase in the risk category.

Examples of selection of socio-environmental instruments and necessary actions for activities for the project subprojects are given in the table below.

The table. Selection of categories for proposed types of subprojects and proposed EO tool (HP — low risk, SD — moderate risk, SR — significant risk

NO	COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT	WB	Tajikistan	NOTES	REQUIRED ACTION
COMPONENT 2. INVESTMENTS IN SUSTAINABLE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.					
1.	**Project Zones 2D, 2E, 3I, 3G (Balkhi region).** **Construction of NPP (pressure-regulating tanks), water conduits and distribution networks**	UR	"IN"	Construction, installation and restoration works	Preparation of the POOSS
2	**Project Zones 2F and 2G, 4A and 4B (Dusty area).** **Construction of NPP (pressure-regulating tanks), water conduits and distribution networks**	UR	"IN"	Construction and installation works	Preparation of the POOSS

Step 2: Preparation of documentation. For each subproject, in accordance with the recommendations of the PSC made at the screening stage, the Consultant-designer (project organisation) prepares the necessary documents (depending on the risk category) — for each sub-project of the PUSS, conducts coordination with the Customer, who further coordinates with the World Bank and state bodies, and after the completion of work on their projects places these documents in public access before holding public consultations. In preparing these documents, environmental and social requirements should be taken into account in the design of sub-projects.

Stage 3: Public consultations. After the environmental and social assessment and preparation of the EPA, all documents (prepared in accordance with the principles of the Bank and in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan) are to be discussed at public consultations organised by the PCC and conducted with the involvement of interested parties. During public consultations, the document will be distributed to all stakeholders and the local population by posting them on the PCO and I/A websites and making available to local councils, or otherwise available for broad discussion. The minutes of the public meetings will be maintained and included

in the final EAP. During the consultation session, the PCO, in cooperation with regional experts, will present the EAPS project, which should include information on the project, its location and implementation schedule, an overview of the ESP process, as well as any conclusions on impacts, proposed mitigation measures and benefits. These data should be defined as preliminary or intermediate, indicating that the input data from participants can still be applied to project planning. Participants will be invited to provide direct comments and corrections to what has been submitted.

Public consultations on the disclosure of a specific sub-project will include the announcement of PCO meetings on the PCO website no later than two weeks prior to the session, with a brief description of the project, its location and specific contact details (including telephone numbers). In addition, the PCC should notify local, regional state authorities about holding consultations with the public through the provision of an invitation and a brief booklet. Documentation for consultations should be submitted to the PCC as part of the subproject file. Versions of POOSS in Tajik and/or Russian and the minutes of public consultations should be posted on the I/A websites.

Stage 4: Approval of instruments for the protection of the natural and social environment. After public consultations, the EBP documents are reviewed by the World Bank and are consistent with it. The RDUOSS undergoes the SEE procedure and is coordinated by the authorised republican or regional/local bodies. For all approved sub-projects, the PCO will ensure that printed and electronic copies of the final POSS in the local language are available in a public place. The PCO will post the final documents on the I/A website.

Stage 5: Integration of WSIP requirements into the project documentation. All tender documents for sub-projects should include a requirement for the implementation of the ESP. These documents should be attached to tender documents and then to construction contracts. The potential contractor at the stage of the tender should demonstrate that the requirements of the ESP are reflected in its proposal and included in the scope of work.

Stage 6: Monitoring of environmental and social risks. PCO, the Advisory Company (CPC) will regularly monitor sub-projects during construction and operation to ensure proper implementation of the PSC. If any implementation problems were identified during the monitoring, they would inform the contractor concerned and jointly take corrective action. The PCO will present its findings to the World Bank in its progress report twice a year or more and, if necessary, bring issues to the attention of the World Bank. The World Bank project team will also visit sub-project sites as part of project supervision, if appropriate and appropriate. The Bank has the right to request additional materials during monitoring to clarify the condition of objects and risks. On the basis of the audit of the reporting documentation and field visits, the Bank may require changes in the risk category and the relevant project documentation, including the ESCAP, the Operational Guide for the Project, given by the RDOSS, etc.

The role of the various involved parties in the preliminary environmental verification, ESA processes and monitoring of the implementation of the ESP

This subsection describes the responsibilities of all parties involved in the ESM process, as well as the documents to be prepared and by whom they should be prepared.

For subprojects, it is necessary to fill out Form 1 of the Pre-Environmental Verification (screening) checklist to identify possible environmental and social impacts of proposed activities[5]. In completing these forms, sub-project applicants will use information from the field survey and stock analysis, as well as information provided in the draft environmental impact statement to be submitted to and approved by the SEE. They are also responsible for obtaining appropriate permits and approvals that may be required to finance activities and are issued by local authorities

[5] The form given here is preliminary and will be updated by the PCU before screening with the addition of possible additional criteria depending on the type and location of the subproject

responsible for environmental matters. The consulting design organisation (designer) will, if necessary, develop an EIA for a specific facility (according to the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Tatarstan) and/or the EIA according to the new WB standards.

In the course of the project, the PCU, together with the advisory company (CPC), will also regularly monitor the compliance of the project activity with the requirements of the IPCC; provide advice to a regional specialist on specific issues. PCO environmental and social workers will work with potential contractors. Contractors will fill out the application form; check the availability of all the necessary EO documents and the required permits and submit in the form of a package the whole set of environmental documents to the PCU. Environmental and social action specialists will review package completeness and present the package to the PCC.

ESP process and responsibility for its implementation and monitoring

Responsible	Specialists of the PCU on environmental and social issues	International consulting company	Designer	Contractor	Local administration	District Inspector for Environmental Protection	District Inspector for Occupational Safety
Stages and Functions							
Screening	+		+			+	+
Preparation of EIA/EIA			+				
Preparation of the POOSS			+				
Inclusion of environmental requirements in the project documentation	+		+				
Inclusion of ESPs in the contract	+			+			
Monitoring of the implementation of the POOSS	+	+		+			

5. Institutional mechanisms for the implementation of measures to mitigate the environmental and social impact of the project

Agency for the implementation of the project.
Overall responsibility is vested with HMC GUP and MEW, with responsibility for the project being entrusted to the existing PCO, including construction and related procurement and financial management (FG), enforcement of agreed environmental and social measures, and monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of the project.

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR)— The Ministry was established by Government Decree No. 12 of 19 November 2013, under which the MEW is responsible for policy and management in accordance with the guidelines for the reform of the water sector. MEW is also responsible for coordinating activities related to the implementation of the Water Sector Reform Programme for 2016-2025, and is also guided by the statute of the Ministry adopted in 2014.

State Unitary Enterprise "Khojagi Manzilla Communal" (State Unitary Enterprise "Khojagi Manzilla Communal") was created by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Decree No. 235 of 6 June 2001.

The main functions of SUE KMK are to provide the population with drinking water and sewerage services; maintenance of a unified policy in the field of housing and communal services; operation and protection of housing stock (state) in cities, towns and district centers, improvement, sanitation, landscaping and irrigation; heat supply; and others.

The**RMI PCO** was established by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No 408 of 1 October 2004. It is the Executive Agency of the "Selska Water Supply and Sanitation" Project.

The main objectives of the RMI are:

- *timely and effective implementation of investment projects, including World Bank projects;*
- *ensuring targeted and effective use of grants and loans allocated for the implementation of the Projects.*

The main activities of the Central Unitary Enterprise of RMI (hereinafter CUP):

PCO RMI is the main body responsible for the implementation of the Projects. The PCO implements project activities in accordance with the provisions and procedures set out in the Project Operational Manual (OPG). PCO has overall responsibility for project management and procurement, and is fully responsible for disbursements and management of project funds. In addition, the PCO regularly reports on the progress of the project, as well as is responsible for the exchange of information and the monitoring and evaluation of the Projects.

The PCO has increased the necessary capacity to implement WB projects, staffed by appropriate staff, including environmental and social workers, has implemented appropriate monitoring mechanisms and procedures. PCO environmental and social action specialists are responsible for all environmental and social issues, including socio-environmental assessment, overall supervision of the preparation and implementation of the Framework and the site-specific EAP, monitoring and reporting. The contractors will be responsible for carrying out rehabilitation works in accordance with the environmental requirements specified in the tender documents and the ESP. The regional subdivisions of the PCO will work closely with COE, local hukumats, jamoats, Mahkhalin councils and water users of all categories.

The project will organise a public awareness campaign on environmental and social risk management, focusing on water and energy conservation techniques and technologies, prevention of loss/pollution of water and soil, public health and safety, and occupational safety

in construction works.

The Bank's team on environmental and social issues will guide the PCU staff in assessing and mitigating potential environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as supporting activities during the preparation and implementation of the project.

6. MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. General requirements for environmental and social monitoring and reporting

Environmental and social monitoring of sub-projects should include information on key environmental and social aspects of subprojects, their impact on the environment, social impacts and effectiveness of mitigation measures. This information allows the PCO to monitor compliance with the obligations of contractors (project beneficiaries) to implement environmental measures, to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and to ensure timely implementation of corrective actions that need to be observed as often, where and by whom the monitoring is carried out.

Monitoring of the implementation of environmental measures is carried out by specialists of the PCU on environment and social measures together with specialists of the PKP. Representatives of the State Committee for Environmental Protection will also carry out monitoring and control according to their own plan or may be involved in joint monitoring under the project. The objective is to verify the main points of compliance of the WDDS/EAP, the status of implementation, the scope of consultations and the participation of local communities. The standard checklist prepared for evaluation studies for monitoring will be used for the monitoring results report. In the medium term of the project implementation and at the end of the project specialists will conduct an independent audit in the field of environment, social sphere, health and safety. Audits are needed to ensure that (i) the EPDM is properly implemented and (ii) mitigation measures are identified and implemented accordingly. The audit will be able to identify any amendments to the approach to the RDSP to improve its effectiveness.

Monitoring of the social part will be carried out on a permanent basis by the PCU specialist on social measures together with specialists of the PKP to ensure that there is no unforeseen impact during construction and repair works, illegal users, and people's livelihoods. Monitoring will also cover health and work issues. If some problems are identified, mitigation measures will be proposed in progress reports or in separate corrective action plans.

6.2. Types and objectives of environmental and social monitoringa

In order to ensure the implementation of the environmental activities specified in the EAP, monitoring should be carried out as follows:

- *Visual monitoring* — at the stage of construction of subprojects. PCU specialists should constantly monitor the implementation of the POOSS by contractors. This will be achieved through monthly inspections of construction/repair projects and rehabilitation of water infrastructures by specialists throughout the entire period of the project. The PCU specialist submits a report to the management of the PCU for suspension of works if the contractor (sub-borrower) violates any obligation to implement the PSC. For monitoring, it is recommended to use special checklists, which can be drawn up on the basis of the VOSS with the attachment of photos from the monitoring site.
- *For existing facilities*, the Environment Specialist should check the timeliness of the contractor's reporting on discharges to water bodies, air emissions and solid wastes, which contractors are required to submit periodically to the regional bodies of the Committee for the Protection of the Environment (CEP).

- *Instrumental monitoring of environmental quality*, e.g. air and water quality. Taking into account the activities to be carried out under this project, instrumental monitoring may not be carried out. However, in the case of complaints of inconvenience or inconvenience by the local population, instrumental measurements of air or water quality should be performed by the contractor through the hiring of a certified laboratory. If national standards are exceeded, the contractor is obliged to take additional measures to reduce the detected exceedances to meet the standards.

Sub-projects will be monitored on a regular basis by monitoring the implementation of the ESP by contractors during the construction phase. Environmental and social issues included in the mitigation framework are controlled by environmental and social action specialists through the PCU in cooperation with PKP specialists. While environmental and social impacts are expected to be insignificant, potential adverse environmental impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation phases. Monitoring is based on exposure/mitigation/monitoring issues as defined in the checklists of the EAP and/or sub-project EAPs. Monitoring will be carried out through weekly environmental audits by contractors throughout the project implementation period. The PCO has the right to issue orders for the elimination of shortcomings, and, in the last case, to suspend work or payment if the Contractor violates any of its obligations to implement the ESP.

In addition, World Bank experts will also visit certain compliance sites annually. As mentioned above, in the event of non-compliance, PCO environmental and social action specialists will examine the nature and cause(s) of non-compliance and, if necessary, advise project management on what is necessary to ensure compliance with the subproject or work should be suspended.

6.3. Environmental and social reporting

Implementation of environmental measures, including monitoring, should be properly documented and described. In accordance with national legislation, each contractor is required to keep a record of employee training and other records of accidents during construction work for the facilities under construction. In the case of instrumental monitoring, the initial records of the necessary instrumental environmental monitoring (air and water quality) should also be stored in a separate record file.

For subprojects related to construction/rehabilitation, a format (checklist) for on-site inspection is being developed for all PCU contractors to optimise the environmental supervision process prior to the commencement of work. The format can be in the form of a checklist with a list of mitigation measures to be implemented at construction sites, the status of their implementation and some explanations on the status of implementation, as necessary. Each month, contractors will provide summary reports on the implementation of the ESP. The list of measures that are checked by environmental and social workers when visiting the facility must be consistent with those specified in the EAP for a controlled subproject. Monitoring results at under construction/rehabilitated facilities should be reported on a quarterly basis by the PCC. On the basis of the reports received by experts on the environment and social measures of the semi-annual periods, the PCU will prepare a summary report on the implementation of the RDWAS and the EOSS, which will be included in the progress reports to be presented to the WB.

Monitoring reports during the project will provide information on the main environmental and social aspects of the project's activities, especially the impact on the environment and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information will enable PCO and the World Bank to assess the success of mitigation measures in project oversight and allow for corrective action if necessary.

The environmental and social monitoring system begins at the stage of preparation of the sub-project and operates up to and including the operation phase to prevent the negative impact of the project and to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The system helps the WB and

PCO assess the success of mitigation measures in project supervision and allows action as necessary. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision, where necessary, early identification of conditions related to mitigation measures, monitors, mitigation results and provides information on project progress. The monitoring plan defines monitoring objectives and determines the type of monitoring and their relationship to impacts and mitigation measures. In particular, the IPCC monitoring section contains: (a) Specific description and technical details of monitoring measures, including measured parameters, methods used, sampling locations, measurement frequency; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures for: (I) ensuring early identification of conditions that require special mitigation measures and (ii) providing information on the progress and results of mitigation.

The PCO will provide a summary of the implementation of the RDWAS/PVOSS and the environmental and social activities of the sub-project as part of the progress reports to be submitted to the World Bank every six months.

If monitoring has revealed any negative impacts, they should be immediately mitigated. In the event of impact on land, production assets, illegal users, people's livelihoods, asset valuation, etc. Sub-project construction work must be terminated and the PCO must report it immediately. An Adjustment Action Plan (PCA) should be developed. The PCA should contain information on the sub-project, the state of construction, the types of impact and the assessment of social impact, the proposed mitigation measures. The PKD must be prepared by the contractor of the subproject and approved by the PSU. All unforeseen impacts under a subproject that occurred outside the project assignment (PZ) should be compensated/mitigated by the Contractor. This should be reflected in the solicitation documents. All impacts in the PZ must be compensated by the contractor of the subproject.

The PCO is responsible for the overall synthesis of progress and results. It is expected that semi-annual reports will be submitted to the World Bank. These reports should include community evaluation tables on the implementation and success of the project, as well as financial reports, project implementation reports, social audit meetings, as well as feedback and complaints received. Results measurements are the results defined in the results structure and the set of output indicators defined in the (Operational Guide to the Project) of the PRA. The PCO will be responsible for preparing the completion report. All environmental and social issues are controlled by the PCO. Despite low social impacts, potential negative impacts must be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation phases.

6.4.Reports on Occupational Safety and Safety (OTTB)

OTBs should be included in all surveillance and monitoring activities. This means, inter alia, monitoring whether a contractor complies with good practices in the field of OTBs, determining whether all staff members have been trained on OTBs, whether there have been any incidents, checking the logs of registration and the availability and use of protective and preventive equipment. Accordingly, the sections on protective measures of all progress reports contain statements indicating that the PCU has verified occupational safety and safety issues, as well as existing procedures in this regard, and has ascertained whether there have been any serious incidents or deaths. Similarly, the PCO will ensure that the project start-up workshop and the operating manual contain appropriate provisions on occupational health and safety.

Any incidents and incidents occurring on project sites and/or project-supported activities should be reported immediately, for example, by the contractor to the employer and then to the PCO. All incidents should be reported to the World Bank within 24 hours of their detection.

Details of any incident or absence will be provided in regular progress reports at PCO and the World Bank.

"Accident" is defined as an accident, incident or negative event caused by failure to comply with

established protective measures or conditions that occur due to unexpected or unforeseen risks or impacts during the implementation of the project. Examples of such incidents include: deaths, serious accidents and injuries; social impacts from labour inflows; sexual exploitation and violence (SEN) or other forms of gender-based violence (GBV); serious environmental pollution; child labour; loss of biodiversity or critical habitats; loss of material objects of cultural heritage; and loss of access to community resources. In most cases, an accident is an accident or a negative impact arising from the contractor's failure to comply with the WB security policy or unforeseen events that occurred during the implementation of the Project.

The WB IRESP does not replace the procedures for monitoring and regularly monitoring the implementation of the provisions on the protective measures of the project. The document includes the following six stages of the incident management and reporting process:

Step 1. Initial notification of the incident. The contractor, the contractor, the inspector informs the PCO, local authorities, WB, the public, providing emergency medical care and ensuring the necessary safety measures for employees. All measures must be taken immediately. In parallel, all the necessary data on the incident are collected — its scale, the degree of danger to public health and the environment, place, cause, duration, what decisions the Contractor will make, what actions should be taken further, etc.

Step 2. Assessment of the severity of the incident. The Contractor shall provide the WB with timely information about the incident and the degree of its danger.

Step 3. Notification. The Executor prepares an incident notification for the World Bank. The filing of a notice in the event of an incident must be determined when signing a contract with the Contractor.

Step 4. Investigation of the incident. The Contractor shall provide any information requested by the WB and shall not prevent the visit of the scene. The Contractor is also obliged, with the assistance of the Contractor, to analyse the causes of the incident and document the information received. The executor may require the involvement of external experts to investigate the incident. The period of investigation should not exceed 10 days after the incident. The results of the investigation should be used by the Contractor and the Contractor to develop corrective actions and draw up a corrective action plan (PCA) in order to avoid repetition of what happened in the future. In addition, conclusions should be presented to the WB.

Step 5. Plan of corrective actions. The Contractor develops the PCD with specific actions, responsibilities, implementation deadlines and monitoring program and discusses it with the WB. In case of serious accidents, the VB and the Contractor agree on a set of measures to eliminate the main causes of the sources of such incidents. The PCA specifies the actions, obligations and deadlines to be performed by the Contractor and the Contractor. The Contractor is responsible for the implementation of the PCD. The PCA may include the development or modernisation of technical measures to protect the environment and prevent further pollution, training, including emergency medical care, compensation for insured accidents or deaths. If the WB considers that the measures of the PCA are ineffective and/or the Contractor has shown a reluctance or inability to take corrective measures, the WB may consider a decision to suspend the loan payments in whole or in part before such measures are taken, or, in some cases, may consider the cancellation of all or part of the Project after its suspension. Such WB decisions are transferred to the PCO to determine the relevant actions of the WB.

Step 6. Control of PCD execution. The Executor executes the PCD, monitors the execution of individual points of the PCD and provides the VB report on implementation.

All project participants will be required to report accidents in the field of occupational safety and health about serious incidents (by contractors — employer, project implementing organisation — to the World Bank). It is required that the World Bank be notified of every serious

incident/accident within 24 hours.

In order to oversee the issues of OTB in the course of the construction project, environmental and social measures specialists of the PCU may use, as appropriate, the "Control Lists of Inspections in the Field of Occupational Safety, Safety and Well-being".

6.5. Integration of RDUOSS and PBOSS into the project documentation

The requirements of the RDWAS will be included in the Operational Manual of the project, and the requirements of the EPA will be included in the construction contracts for all subprojects, both in the specification and in the statement of scope of work, and the contractors will have to include the costs of the implementation of the ERPs in their financial projects. The roles and responsibilities of all involved parties in the ESA process will be highlighted on the basis of the RDS. Finally, the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/prevention measures defined in the site-specific review and in the EAP will become an integral part of the implementation of the sub-project, including the inclusion of binding contracts, and contractors will need to meet environmental and social obligations in the construction work, based on the requirements of the EPDM and ESP. In addition, all contractors will have to use environmentally sound technical standards and procedures for the work. In addition, the terms of the contract should include requirements for compliance with all national construction, sanitary, protective procedures and regulations, as well as environmental protection.

The provisions of the RDES will be used for the following:

(i) Inclusion of the requirements of the RDEOE in the Operational Guide to the project;
(ii) The inclusion of environmental guidelines, EPAs in construction contracts for individual subprojects, both in the specifications and in the volume statement, contractors will have to include the cost of implementing environmental and social activities in their financial proposals;
(iii) Identification of mitigation and prevention measures in the EAP for the implementation of selected sub-projects;
(iv) Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/prevention measures identified in the site-specific review and the EAP. The necessary mitigation measures will be an integral part of the implementation of the subproject, including contracts requiring contractors to fulfil environmental and social obligations in construction.

All contractors will have to use environmentally sound technical standards and procedures during the work. In addition, the contractual provisions should specify the requirements for compliance with all national building regulations, health protection, protective procedures and regulations, as well as environmental protection.

7. CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

In order to ensure the proper implementation of the various activities on the environment and social environment (preventive measures/mitigating measures, monitoring and evaluation) recommended by the EAP, the Project will carry out activities to improve the capacity of the structures involved in the water sector of HMC, MEW, Tochikobidhot" and will support the necessary institutional strengthening of the regional units of the COE, SES, Khukumat specialists and rural jamoats in the project areas. Such institutional strengthening will include training, public information and awareness-raising campaigns at the regional and national levels (seminars, conferences, etc.). These activities are planned within the framework of Component 1 of the Project and will be organised by the EMG at the MEW of the Republic of Tatarstan. The training programme will strengthen the capacity of the above-mentioned units through specialised training aimed at improving the skills and practices of environmental assessment, management and

monitoring. Special training modules will be developed and trainers will be trained on relevant issues. One component is expected to conduct trainings on the use and implementation of water-saving technologies at all levels, from ministry workers to operators and consumers, with particular emphasis on water and soil pollution prevention and occupational safety measures in construction works.

Awareness-raising and dissemination campaigns on environmentally sustainable water and land use will be organised during meetings with the beneficiaries of the project, also through the dissemination of information materials (brochures, leaflets, posters and banners) and round tables.

For this purpose, the Project (1 Component) will involve a separate advisory company with relevant expertise in capacity-building and information dissemination activities.

8. MECHANISM FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS, OTHER TYPES OF APPEALS AND FEEDBACK

An integral part of the strategy of each Project is to inform and take into account the opinions of communities and persons affected by the project. During the implementation of the Project, the beneficiaries may have questions of economic, social, environmental and other nature that need to be considered within the framework of the Project.

In accordance with the requirements of World Bank SES No. 10, the Project will implement the Complaints and Other Types of Appeals Mechanism. A feedback mechanism will be introduced as one of the main tools for preventing social risks/conflicts. These mechanisms are necessary to ensure that the beneficiaries (beneficiaries) of the Project have the opportunity, at all stages of the project's implementation, to submit their appeals in the form of complaints, wishes for improvement of project activities or proposals for solving problems without any costs and guaranteeing their timely resolution. Effectively implemented ITL and feedback mechanisms will avoid litigation.

The project provides for a three-level implementation of the ITL, including at the national, regional (regional) and local levels, which will be based on the existing MEW mechanism and the HMC GUP. Consumer participation in the assessment of operators is expected to increase transparency and accountability in the sector. The details of mechanisms at the national and regional levels will be determined during the initial phase of the project, which will be posted on the I/A executive agency websites.

The main goal is: *receiving prompt and objective information consideration of appeals and their evaluation at all stages of project implementation, which are received from beneficiaries for further improvement of work.*

Types of applications: *complaint/claim, offer, request, positive feedback/thanks.*

Appeals directly related to the implementation of the project are subject to review, where their compliance with the eligibility criteria will be determined. Each complaint must be monitored and evaluated, even if it was filed anonymously. As an indicator for measuring the success of a project, a parameter can be enabled — the number of complaints submitted and resolved.

Channels of submission of appeals:

- ➔ *boxes for complaints and suggestions (with jamoat/on the project object);*
- ➔ *by contact numbers of the project representatives indicated on the complaint box;*
- ➔ *oral or written appeals received during working meetings on the ground;*
- ➔ *incoming correspondence to the reception room or by e-mail of the PCU;*
- ➔ *websites of MEW and GUP HMC.*

Appeals can be both individual and collective. Complaints and proposals are considered free of charge. All applications will be recorded in the Register of Complaints and Proposals, categorised and registered in the ISMS system. Complaints and feedback can be filed anonymously and confidentiality will be ensured in all cases, including when the complainant/revocation is known. Information on the project and implementation of the ITL, including the quantitative data of the complaints received and resolved, will be posted on the websites of the executive agencies of GUP HMC and MEW.

For wider information, the project will hire a consulting company for the entire period of the project implementation, which will conduct campaigns to transfer knowledge and raise awareness of the population, implement ITLs and record requests related to project activities. In addition, their task will include familiarising the beneficiaries with the procedure for submitting applications, issuing information brochures, booklets and posters in Tajik, Russian and Uzbek languages, placing information materials on stands/shields installed in each project jamoat. This methodology is used to increase the coverage and awareness of the work carried out by the local population. Boxes for filing complaints, offers and other types of applications will be installed. Below is the contact information on which it will be possible to contact the beneficiaries of the project.

Contact information for submission of applications to the central office of I/A

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tatarstan:
734064, Dushanbe, Shamsi St. 5/1,
e-mail address: info@mewr.tj, phone: 235 35 66, 236 03 04, fax: 236 03 04.

State Unitary Enterprise KhMK (GUP "Khojagi Manzilla Communal")
734018, Dushanbe, N. Karabaeva str., 56
e-mail address: kvd.hmk@mail.ru, phone +(992) 372 233 49 8, +(992) 372 221 77 98
the website: www.khmk.tj

Contact information for submission of applications to the I/A

RMI Project Management Center:
734018, Dushanbe, N. Karabaeva str., 56
e-mail address: rwssp@midp.tj, phone number +(992) 372 233 92 85,
the website: www.obirusto.tj

The World Bank Complaints Service

The complaint can be sent directly to the Bank through the VB Service of submission and consideration of complaints at the following link: **https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service** **or** WB Permanent Mission in Dushanbe at: Aini 48, Business Center "Creation", 3 rd floor, tel.: 992 48 701-5810, e-mail: **tajikistan@worldbank.org**

Complaints and Proposals Process

It should be noted that in the Republic of Tajikistan the process (mechanism) of reception and consideration of appeals of individuals and legal entities is regulated by the "Procedure for maintaining and statistical accounting of appeals of individuals and legal entities", approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated June 1, 2017, for No 276. At

the same time, this issue is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities", adopted on 23 July 2016 for No1339.

The process of consideration of appeals of individuals and legal entities reflects the following stages:

1. Appeals of individuals and legal entities are sent in written, oral and electronic form.

2. Incoming applications — must be centrally registered on registration and control cards (annex 1) and in the statistical register (annexes 2, 3 and 4). Oral appeals, which require additional checks, during personal receptions are registered as written appeals. Electronic applications are considered in accordance with the procedure and deadlines established by law.

3. With a small number (up to 100 per year) of incoming requests, registration and control cards are not maintained, registration is made in the journal. Envelopes to them are stored when only they can be identified by the sender's address or when the date of the postmark is necessary to confirm the time of departure and receipt of the appeal, as well as in other necessary cases. At personal reception of an individual and a representative of a legal entity, their written and oral appeals are also subject to centralised registration in the relevant journals or on registration and control cards. The registration index of circulation is indicated in the registration stamp, the place of affixing and the form of which is determined by the state standard of the Republic of Tajikistan. The registration index consists of the initial letter of the author's surname and the serial number of the received application (for example: A-117). The registration index can be supplemented by other designations that provide systematisation, search, analysis and preservation of citizens' appeals.

4. Repeated appeals of individuals and legal entities, upon their receipt, assigned the next registration index, and in the corresponding box of the registration and control — the card indicates the registration index of the first application. In the upper right corner of repeated requests and on registration and control cards, the mark is "repeated" and all previous correspondence on them is selected. Repeated applications received from the same person on the same issue should be considered if the deadline established by law has expired since the submission of the first application, or the applicant is not satisfied with the answer given to him. Appeals of the same person on the same issue sent to different addressees and submitted for consideration to the same relevant body and organisation shall be recorded under the registration index of the first treatment with the addition of a serial number placed through a fraction (e.g.. A-117/1, A-117/2). Considering repeated appeals, the official or authorised person has the right to terminate correspondence with the applicant in case of unsubstantiation of the next appeal under conditions if the said appeal and the previous appeal are provided to the same relevant body and organisation, with the same content of the issue, if there is a result of full consideration. The applicant is notified of the result of termination of consideration of the repeated application.

5. The number of copies of registration and control cards is determined on the basis of the need to ensure the accounting of reference work, control over the execution of orders on appeals and their analysis. Files can be formed according to the alphabetical surnames or names of legal entities from which applications were received.

6. Appeals of individuals and legal entities sent to the relevant body *(before the completion of this Project and the transfer of facilities to the operating Enterprise, the relevant body will be the PCO of the RMI, then after the completion of the Project, this obligation is transferred to the operating*

Enterprise) at the specified address, demanding to report the results of the consideration of applications, shall be taken on special control. In this case, on all copies of registration and control cards and applications in the place established by the state standard of the Republic of Tajikistan, a stamp "control" or a sign "K" is stamped. Appeals to which are given — intermediate answers, are not removed from control. The control is completed only after a decision has been made and exhaustive measures have been taken to resolve the appeal. The decision to withdraw from control of appeals of individuals to legal entities is taken by the director and other relevant (authorised) persons of the PCI RMI responsible for timely and correct consideration of the appeal of citizens.

7. Answers to appeals of individuals and legal entities are officially provided by the director and other relevant (authorised) persons of the PSU RMI. The answer can be given in writing, electronically, by telephone (mobile) or orally. In the case of an oral or electronic response, a corresponding record shall be made in the registration and control card. The response index consists of a registration index and a case number (by nomenclature) into which correspondence on this issue is submitted. Appeals of individuals and legal entities are considered to be allowed if all the questions raised therein are considered, the necessary measures have been taken on them and exhaustive answers are given, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. The summary of the response on appeals, as well as its date and number are recorded in the journal and registration and control card. The considered appeals together with the correspondence related to them are stored in the prescribed manner.

8. The Director and other relevant (authorised) persons of the PCI RMI should systematically analyse and summarise the appeals of individuals and legal entities, the practical comments contained therein in order to timely identify and eliminate the causes of violations of the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, as well as to improve the work of the relevant bodies and organisations. The materials for analysis and synthesis are prepared by the consultant on mobilisation and public relations of the RMI PCO, which prepares in the form of analytical references and submits to the WB.

9. The PCU of RMI carries out storage and use of appeals for reference and other purposes. Responsibility for the safety of documents on appeals of individuals and legal entities is vested with the PCI RMI.
10. Control over timely consideration and resolution of appeals of individuals and legal entities in the PCI RMI is entrusted to its director, who is obliged to ensure timely, correct and complete consideration of appeals and execution of decisions.

Annex No. 1

Registration form — control card
(indication of filling is attached)

0229140 registration and control card

___

Applicant ___
(surname, first name, patronymic, address, phone number)
Previous applications No___ of No___
Type of treatment, number of sheets___
Author, date, index of cover letter___

___

___

___

Date, Income Index

___

Summary ___
Responsible Executor___
Resolution
Co-sponsor of the resolution
Expiry date___
Format

___

PROGRESS OF EXECUTION

___

Date of transfer Performer A mark on the interval
for the execution of the exact answer or mark
additional request

___
___
___
Date, executor index (response)___

___
Address___
Content___

___
From control removed: Signature of the controller

___
Case Tom Lists Foundation
inventory
business Cases

___
___

Annex No. 2

Journal of Statistical Accounting of Written Appeals of Individuals

Serial number	Incoming number and date	Last name, first name, patronymic	Address of residence	The essence of the appeal	To whom and where is sent for consideration	Result of review and date of execution	Re-handling mark

Annex No. 3

Journal of Statistical Accounting on Written Appeals of Legal Entities

Serial number	Incoming number and date	Full name	Location address	Date and outgoing number	The essence of the appeal	To whom and where is sent for consideration	Result of review	Re-handling mark

Annex No. 4

Journal of statistical accounting on electronic appeals

Serial number	Incoming number and date	Full name of an individual and full name of the legal entity	E-mail address of applicants	The essence of the appeal	To whom and where is sent for consideration	Result of review	Date of outgoing e-mail number	Re-handling mark

It should be noted that the consideration of complaints and appeals of citizens is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities", adopted on July 23, 2016 No 1339, for example:

1. Obligations of individuals and legal entities when submitting applications
Individuals and legal entities are obliged to:
— to submit the texts of written appeals and accompanying documents in a legible form;
— treat officials and other authorised persons with due respect, prevent the use of rude and insulting expressions, threats to the life, health and property of the person considering the treatment, or members of his or her family;
— timely inform the body and organisation, considering the appeal, about the change of place of residence, address of residence, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses;
— fulfill other obligations stipulated by this Law and the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities").

2. The rights of individuals and legal entities when considering applications - Individuals and legal entities submitting the appeal shall have the right to:
— directly participate in the consideration of the application;
— personally present the arguments to the official or authorised person considering the appeal;
— submit additional documents and materials in support of their request or request their requisition;
— to get acquainted with the collected material, if it does not violate the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of other persons, as well as if the said documents do not contain information constituting a state or other, protected by law, a secret;
— to receive information on the progress of consideration of the application;
— to receive a written answer on the substance of the stated questions in the appeal, except for the cases specified in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of this Law, notification of the redirection of the appeal to other bodies and organisations, the competence of which relates to the resolution of the issues raised in the appeal;
— make an application before considering the merits to withdraw the application;
— demand compensation for the damage caused by the perpetrators in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;
— appeal the result of consideration of the application or the action (omission) of persons considering the appeal to the higher authorities and (or) the court in the manner established by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan;
— exercise other rights provided by this Law and the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (Article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities").

3. Terms of consideration of appeals of individuals and legal entities
— Applications submitted to the relevant bodies and organisations shall be considered within thirty days, applications that do not require further study and research shall be considered within fifteen days from the date of registration;
— In exceptional cases, as well as in cases provided for in part 2 of Article 20 of this Law, the head of the relevant body and organisation has the right to extend the term of consideration of the application no more than thirty days about which to inform the applicant within three days (Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On appeals

individuals and legal entities) etc.

9. DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

At the design stage of the project, meetings were held with key stakeholders in the proposed project regions, during which the planned project activities were informed, the needs of potential beneficiaries were reviewed and the social and environmental risks and impacts that may arise during the implementation of project activities were jointly identified.
In order to reduce the socio-environmental risks of the project, the PCO has prepared preliminary versions of the framework documents, including RSDOS, SRBs, POTs, which will be further disclosed by posting on the websites of executive agencies and on which additional public hearings will be held.

The main goal is:

- ➔ To inform key stakeholders about the planned activities of the Project and the measures taken to ensure environmental and social safety of the project. Disclosure of the preliminary version of social and environmental assessment reports.
- ➔ Receiving comments and feedback from WS on the whole package of documents to be disclosed.

1. The following design materials have been disclosed: Brief information about the Project;
2. Framework Document on Environmental and Social Environment Management (ESM);
3. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SCP);
4. The Resettlement Policy Framework (REP);
5. Labour Organisation Procedures (TOPs).

The public hearing was held at the national level on 1 July 2021 in Dushanbe for key stakeholders, i.e. representatives of ministries, subordinate agencies, representatives of regional public authorities and representatives of NGOs. During the event, participants were presented with project objectives, planned activities, expected environmental and social impacts, as well as mitigation measures, countervailing measures in case of any impacts and a complaint mechanism. The hearing took place in a lively format, comments were provided on the presented materials and suggestions were presented. At the end of the event, participants were invited to provide their comments in writing. The protocol for the public hearing is given in the Appendix.....
Also, for wider coverage of project activities and obtaining feedback, project materials were sent to the project districts and district environmental subdivisions.
After approval and approval of documents by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (PRT) and the World Bank (WB), the final version will be published on the websites of the executive agencies of GUP HMC and MEW and on the VB website.

Strategy to inform the public during the project implementation

Public awareness and consultation will be conducted throughout the life cycle of the project, during planning, implementation and completion. At the stage of implementation of the project, a strategy on public awareness and communication, previously implemented in the dumps of previous PCO projects, based on the EU dissemination policy, is proposed, which will be expanded taking into account public awareness of ongoing reforms in the water sector, including in the field of water supply.

The objectives of the strategy are to provide all interested Parties with broad access to information on the project, sources of funding, mechanisms and procedures for its implementation, reforms,

opportunities for participation in the project, development and implementation of a feedback mechanism.

Public information and communication activities will be carried out by the PCO with the support of an advisory company. At the initial stage of the project, the PCU will hold meetings dedicated to the launch of the Project for all interested parties. The Advisory Company will develop a strategy for the preparation and dissemination of public information on the project in coordination with all stakeholders and develop action plans for the implementation of the Strategy. The following methods of disseminating information will be used:

- ✓ conducting informational meetings and consultations, seminars, conferences;
- ✓ publications in print and electronic media;
- ✓ coverage on television and radio programs;
- ✓ placement of information on the websites of implementing agencies,
- ✓ development and dissemination of information materials.

Also, all information related to the project will be placed on information boards, which will be installed in public places in each project jamoat.

Project achievements as part of the mid-term reviews and accomplishments in the final period will be widely covered on I/A websites, television and social media. Videos about the achievements of the project will be released.

Disclosure and consultation will use a number of methods suitable for a particular type of stakeholders, such as:

- ✓ Local community — information materials (brochures, booklets), means of visual information (posters, announcements on stands, etc.), limited group and individual meetings (with the use of means of protection and in the open space according to the season);
- ✓ Authorities, decision makers and key stakeholders — meetings, interviews, written appeal;
- ✓ Other stakeholders — meetings, written messages, project promotional materials and other documents as required.

The PCO will coordinate information disclosure and consultation activities with APs and keep records of all consultations held.

Methods of interaction in case of aggravation of the situation with COVID-19. In the event of a change in the epidemiological situation with Kovid-19 in the worst way, information tools (Internet, videoconferencing, etc.) will be used as best practices. In the event of a lack of appropriate mobile infrastructure or poor quality, consultation meetings will be organised with a limited number of participants, mandatory use of protective/antiseptic means and observance of social spacing.

10. APPENDICES

ANNEX 1.

Indicative content of the IPCC

The EAP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of the project to address, compensate or reduce adverse environmental and social risks and impacts to acceptable levels. The EAP also includes measures and actions necessary to implement these measures. The borrower (a) will determine a set of answers to potentially adverse effects; (B) Identify the requirements to ensure that these responses are made in an efficient and timely manner; and (c) describe the means to meet these requirements.

Depending on the project, the EAP could be prepared as a separate document. The contents of the

EAP will include the following:

(a) *Mitigating Measures*

The EAP defines measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that reduces potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels.

In particular, the ESP:

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. continually or in case of unforeseen circumstances), together with designs, equipment descriptions and operating procedures, as appropriate;

This may be particularly relevant in cases where the Borrower engages contractors, and the ERPS sets out the requirements to be followed by contractors. In this case, the ERP should be included as part of the contract between the Borrower and the contractor, together with the relevant monitoring provisions and the right of application.

(II) assess any potential environmental and social consequences of these measures; and

(III) shall take into account and be consistent with other mitigation plans necessary for the project.

(B) *Monitoring*

The EAP defines monitoring objectives and determines the type of monitoring with reference to impacts assessed in environmental and social assessment and mitigation measures described in the EAP.

In particular, the EMP monitoring section contains (a) specific descriptions and technical details of monitoring measures, including measured parameters, methods used, sampling locations, measurement frequency, detection limits (where necessary), and the definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective action; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure the early identification of conditions that require specific mitigation measures and (ii) provide information on progress and mitigation outcomes.

(C) Capacity development and training

- In order to support the timely and effective implementation of the environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESP is based on an environmental and social assessment of the existence, role and capacities of responsible actors at the local or at the level of departments and ministries.
- In particular, the EAP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements, determine which party is responsible for measures to mitigate and monitor measures (e.g. operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, corrective actions, financing, reporting and staff training).
- In order to strengthen the capacity of environmental and social management management in implementing agencies, the ESP recommends the establishment or expansion of responsible actors, staff training and any additional measures that may be required to support the implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations, environmental and social assessment.

(d) *Implementation schedule and cost estimation*

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring and capacity development), the EAP provides (a) a timetable for the implementation of the measures to be implemented within the framework of the project, indicating the phasing and coordination with the overall project plans; and (b) the capital and current costs of the evaluation and the sources of funds for the implementation of the EAP. These figures will also be included in the total cost tables of the project.

(e) Integration of PUEOS with the Project

The Borrower's decision to continue the project and the Bank's decision to support it is partly based on the expectation that the PBOSS will be implemented effectively. Consequently, each of the measures and actions to be implemented will be clearly defined, including individual mitigation and monitoring measures and actions, as well as the institutional responsibilities associated with each of them, and the costs will be integrated into the overall planning, design, budget and implementation of the project.

The EAP should fully reflect the Social and Environmental Obligations Plan (SEE) for a specific sub-project. The PSEA provides an accurate overview of key measures and actions to address potential socio-environmental risks and impacts of the project in accordance with the risk and impact mitigation scheme. It is the basis for monitoring the socio-environmental indicators of the project. All requirements for time and requirements must be clearly stated in order to avoid any ambiguity as to their compliance.

Depending on the specific sub-project, the PSEA may provide funding for the completion of a certain measure or action, as well as other points relating to such completion.

The PSEA/EAP should also include a process that allows adaptive management of proposed changes or unforeseen circumstances within the project. It should show how such changes or circumstances will be managed and reported, and how necessary changes will be made to the EAP/PSEA and related management tools

The EAP/PSEA should also provide a brief overview of the organizational structure that the Borrower plans to establish and support in order to implement concerted actions, i.e., take into account the different roles and responsibilities of the Borrower and the organisations and persons responsible for the implementation of the project, and define the scope and authority of key employees.

A brief overview of the training that the Borrower will conduct in order to ensure the implementation of the specific actions should be provided to the VOSS. This review should identify the participants of the training and the resources needed to do so.

The content of the POOSS/PSEA may vary in different sub-projects. For some projects, the EAP may reflect all relevant commitments and will not require the development of additional plans. In other cases, the EAP may refer to other plans — existing or under preparation — which will set out detailed requirements for the sub-project (e.g. resettlement plan, hazardous waste management plan, transport management plan, etc.). In such cases, the EAP should provide a brief description of the main aspects of such plans. If the plans are yet to be developed, the deadline for their completion should be indicated

The contractor and the PCO should jointly ensure that there is sufficient skill and training for those directly responsible for the implementation of the EAP/PSEA, as well as the knowledge and skills they need to do so.

The contractor shall notify the I/A and PCO in a timely manner, and those, in turn, notify the Bank of any proposed changes in the scope, development, implementation or management of the project, which may significantly exacerbate the environmental or social risks or impacts of the project. If necessary, the PCO conducts additional evaluations and consultations with stakeholders in accordance with the RDPR and proposes for approval by the Bank changes to the EAP and appropriate governance arrangements, as appropriate through such evaluations and consultations. Updated POOSS to be released

ANNEX 2.

Check-list of POOSS (project)

(for small construction/rehabilitation subprojects)

Part 1. Information about the project

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS				
The country				
Project name				
Project scope and activities				
Institutional arrangements (names and contact persons)	WB (Head of the project team)	Project management	Local partner and/or recipient	
Executive Measures (names and contact persons)	Supervision of protective measures	Supervision of a local partner	Local Supervision Inspectorate	Contractor
DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE				
Name of the site				
Site location description			*Annex 1*: Site map Yes/No	
Who owns the land?				
Geographical description				
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Identify national and local legislation, permits that apply to project activities				
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS				
Identify when/where the public consultation process was conducted				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING				
Will there be capacity-building? (Yes/No)	If Yes, *Annex 2* includes a capacity-building programme			

Beneficiary:	***Signature:***	***Date*** **ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCRINING/SOCIAL PROCESSING**	
Will the events on the site include any of the following:	**Events & Events**	**The status of the**	**Additional links**
	A. Restoration of the building	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **B** below
	B. New construction	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **B** below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **C** below
	D. Historical building (buildings) and districts	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **D** below
	E. Land allotment6	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **E** below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials7	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **F** below
	G. Impact on forests and/or protected areas	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **G** below
	H. Medical waste management	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. Section **H** below
	I. Safety of traffic and pedestrians	Yes No	See A/CN.9/631, para. **Section I** below

EVENTS & EVENTS	**THE PARAMETER**	**CONTROL LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES**
A.General conditions	Notification and safety of workers	(a) Local construction, environmental and community inspections were notified of upcoming events (b) The public was notified of the work by means of a notice in the media and/or on public sites (including the place of work) (c) All legally necessary permits were obtained for construction and/or reconstruction (d) All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner aimed at minimising the impact on neighboring residents and the environment. (e) Employees will follow international best practices (always solid protective helmets, if necessary masks and goggles, seat belts and safety shoes) (f) The relevant signs at the sites will inform employees of compliance with the basic rules and regulations.
B. Overall recovery and/or construction	Air quality	(a) During internal demolition, use the debris above the second floor (b) Store building debris as a result of destruction in the controlled area and spray water dust to reduce debris dust (c) Dust suppression during pneumatic drilling/destruction of walls by continuous spraying of water

[6]The project will support the construction of new buildings only when land allocation is not needed and there are no resettlement issues; in such cases, the investor must own the right of land ownership, and must also prove that the land is currently not occupied or used, even illegally.

[7] Toxic/hazardous material includes, among other things, asbestos, toxic paints, lead paint removal, etc.

EVENTS & EVENTS	THE PARAMETER	CONTROL LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES
		and/or installation of dust screens on the site (d) Store the environment (pedestrian paths, roads) without debris to minimise dust (e) There should be no open burning of building materials/waste on the site (f) There should be no excessive idling of construction machines on sites
	Noise	(a) Construction noise will be limited to the time agreed in the resolution (b) During the operation of the engine cover of generators, air compressors and other power mechanical equipment, the equipment must be closed and the equipment is placed as far as possible from the residential areas
	Water quality	(a) Appropriate erosion and deposition control measures, such as hay bales and/or sludge barriers, will be established at the site to prevent deposition and excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Organisation of waste disposal	(a) Waste collection and disposal paths and areas for all major types of waste expected from excavation, demolition and construction will be identified. (b) Wastes related to mining and demolition waste will be separated from general waste, organic, liquid and chemical waste through site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed of by properly licensed collectors (d) Waste disposal documents will be stored as evidence of an appropriate organisation as foreseen. (e) When feasible, the Contractor will reuse and recycle relevant and viable materials (except where they contain asbestos)
C. Separate wastewater treatment systems	Water quality	(a) The approach to the management of sanitary waste and wastewater from construction sites (installation or reconstruction) should be approved by the local authorities (b) Before discharge to water intakers, wastewater from separate wastewater treatment systems must be treated in order to meet the minimum quality criteria set by national guidelines on wastewater quality and wastewater treatment (c) New wastewater treatment systems will be monitored (before/after)
D. Historical building (I)	Cultural heritage	(a) If the building is a recognised historical object, or is very close to such an object or is located in a certain historical area, it is necessary to notify and obtain approval/permissions from the local authorities and consider all construction works in accordance with local and national legislation (b) It is necessary to ensure that provisions are introduced where artifacts or other possible "random finds" discovered during excavation or construction are recorded and recorded, the officials in charge contacted and the work suspended or modified to take such findings into account.
E. Social risk management	Management of public relations	(a) Appoint a local liaison representative responsible for communication and receiving inquiries/complaints from the local population.

EVENTS & EVENTS	THE PARAMETER	CONTROL LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES
		(b) Consult with local communities to identify and actively manage potential conflicts between the external labour force and the local population. (c) Raising awareness among the local community of the risks of sexually transmitted diseases associated with external labour force presence and involving local communities in awareness-raising activities (d) Planned work taking into account the seasonality of agricultural operations to the maximum extent possible to avoid/minimise service. Inform the local population about construction and work schedules, service interruptions, bypass routes and temporary bus routes, explosives and demolition, as appropriate. (e) Limit construction work at night. If necessary, carefully schedule the night work and inform the affected community in advance. (f) Properly mark and fence the workplace (g) Temporary storage of building materials and waste does not occur on cultivated land plots or in private property of any type. (h) Allocate space for temporary storage of building materials and waste so as not to hinder the free movement of transport and pedestrians (i)
E.Disposal of land	Land allocation plan/scheme	(a) If the alienation of land was not expected but was required, or if there was no loss of access to the income of legitimate or illegal users of the land, but what could happen, then the head of the Bank's Task Force should be contacted immediately. (b) The approved Land Disposal Plan/Scheme (if required by the project) must be implemented prior to the commencement of construction work.
F.Toxic materials	Treatment of asbestos	(a) If the asbestos is located on the project site, it must be clearly marked as a hazardous material (b) Where possible, asbestos should be properly maintained and sealed to minimise exposure (c) Asbestos before removal (if removal is required), must be treated with moisturiser to minimise asbestos dust (d) Asbestos should be processed and disposed of by qualified and experienced professionals (e) If the asbestos is to be stored temporarily, the waste shall be stored securely inside the closed protective containers and appropriately marked (f) Remote asbestos should not be reused
	Management of toxic/hazardous wastes	(a) Temporary storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances shall be carried out in safe containers with details of composition, properties and information on processing (b) Containers with hazardous substances must be placed in a sealed container to prevent strait and

EVENTS & EVENTS	THE PARAMETER	CONTROL LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES
		leakage (c) Waste should be transported by specially licensed carriers and placed at a licensed facility. (d) Paints with toxic ingredients, solvents or lead paints should not be used
G. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Protection	(a) All recognised natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of these activities should not be damaged or exploited, all employees will be strictly prohibited from hunting, feeding, deforestation or other destructive activities. (b) Large trees must be marked and protected by fencing, their root system must be protected to avoid any damage to the trees (c) Adjacent wetlands and streams should be protected from the run-off of the construction site with appropriate erosion and sediment control, including, but not limited to, hay bales and sludge barriers (d) Unlicensed quarries or dumps should not be used in adjacent areas, especially in protected areas.
H.Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	(a) In accordance with national regulations, the contractor must ensure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health facilities have sufficient infrastructure for the treatment and disposal of medical waste; this includes and is not limited to: ▪ Special equipment for separated medical waste (including contaminated instruments "acute objects", as well as human tissues or liquids) from other wastes; ▪ There are appropriate storage facilities for medical waste; and (b) If the event involves processing at the site, appropriate disposal options are available
I. Road and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect dangers to public transport and pedestrians as a result of construction work	(c) In accordance with national regulations, the contractor must ensure the proper safety of the construction site and the regulation of construction-related traffic. This includes, but is not limited to, ▪ Signs, warning signs, barriers and forwarding: the site will be clearly visible, and the public is warned of all potential dangers. ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for access to the site and intensive traffic in the surroundings. Providing safe passages and crossings for pedestrians, where traffic is hindered. ▪ Adjustment of working hours according to local traffic conditions, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during peak hours or during livestock traffic ▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible personnel on the site, if it is necessary for a safe and convenient passage for the public. (d) Ensuring safe and permanent access to office premises, shops and living quarters during renovations, if the buildings remain open to the public.

PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING

Phase	**That's what** (Is the monitoring parameter to be carried out?)	**Where is** (Is the monitoring parameter to be carried out?)	**How to** (Is the monitoring parameter to be carried out?)	**When** (Determine frequency/or continuity?)	**Why** (Is the monitoring parameter to be carried out?)	**The cost** (if not included in the project budget)	**Who is** (Who is responsible for monitoring?)
During the preparation of activities							
During the implementation of the activities							
During the supervision of the activities							

ANNEX 3.

Environmental and social criteria for selection (acceptability) of subprojects:

- When choosing water supply schemes, preference will be given mainly to the laying of water conduits and distribution networks according to existing schemes.
- When choosing the construction of engineering structures of the water supply system, preference will also be given to the design and construction of these structures mainly at the site of existing buildings and structures;
- The pumping stations will take into account the minimum energy consumption, stability of electricity supply and expected economic viability, including additional profits. Also, preference will be given to those pumping stations of socio-economic importance, i.e. the coverage of a larger population.
- When choosing wells, preference will be given to those wells that have sufficient debit, satisfactory chemical and bacteriological indicators.
- The project does not support objects that have issues of resettlement and land alienation;
- The project may be implemented in areas close to protected natural areas. The production of works on the territory of protected areas should be prohibited, and the production of works on adjacent territories should be prohibited without risk assessment for protected species of animals and plants and ecosystems;
- Since the project includes an operational policy on international waters and is likely to fall under the Bank's exclusion under this policy, as new systems will not be built, subprojects that change the balance of waters entering international rivers or their quality will be excluded.

ANNEX 4.

Approximate Plan-Events for the Contractor on the prevention of non-proliferation and in the event of COVID-19 on construction sites

NO	Events & Events	Term of time	Responsible
1.	Contractors to organise prompt purchase of preventive means: non-contact temperature meters, personal protective equipment of respiratory organs, soap, disposable paper towels, gloves, hand disinfectants, means for disinfection of surfaces and premises in quantity sufficient to ensure all employed workers and perform real activities.		
Measures to organise the delivery of employees.			
2.	– Organise the delivery of workers from their place of residence to the workplace and back, with the provision of a distance in the vehicle not less than 1-2 meters and the use of personal protective equipment; – Twice a week, disinfect the vehicle.		
Activities for the organisation of access to the construction site. Organisation of the work process.			
3.	– Enter the pass mode to the construction site; – Restrict access to the construction site, persons not involved in construction works and construction maintenance; – Change the schedule in order to eliminate mass accumulation and intersection of workers; – To ensure the organisation of the work process, which allows to isolate work teams from each other during the performance of work, to ensure minimal contact between employees; – Temporarily cancel the optional work requiring physical contact of employees. If it is necessary to perform works requiring physical contact of employees to perform work in gloves and personal protective equipment of respiratory organs; – To organise disinfection of reusable working tools before using them by another employee;		

	– Organise the mode of use by employees of changing rooms, showers, dryers, preventing crowding of people. – Organise regular emptying of garbage cans with – used disposable hand towels and dispose of them.		
Measures to monitor the health status of employees.			
	– The employer should contact local representatives of medical institutions and local representatives of the ESC to conduct the necessary consultations and organise urgent measures for the appearance of the symptoms of the disease of workers; – Ensure the measurement of the temperature of the workers' body at the entrance to the construction site and at the end of the shift; – The temperature of the body is measured daily, preferably in a non-contact way. In case of contact method of measurement of body temperature, to ensure disinfection of the thermometer when transferring it to another; – Ensure the maintenance of a record of the health status of employees; – If an employee (living near workers) has an elevated body temperature (37.0 C° and above) and/or signs of respiratory diseases, remove the employee from work and organise the employee's home for self-isolation for a period of 14 days. Notify the employee of the need to immediately seek medical care at home. In other cases, to ensure the availability of separate premises for isolation of workers before the arrival of the ambulance; – Oblige employees to exercise self-control of their health status. Prohibit workers from going to work when they independently detect elevated body temperatures (37.0 C° and above) and (or) signs of respiratory diseases. In this case, the employee is obliged to self-isolate for a period of 14 days, immediately seek medical assistance at home. – The employer is obliged to guarantee the payment of benefits during the period of illness.		
Measures to ensure the personal hygiene of workers			

	– Train employees to prevent the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19); – Carry out placement of information materials of stands/memos on the symptoms of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and measures to prevent infection; – Provide employees with personal protective equipment (masks, gloves, etc.) – To organise places for washing and disinfection of hands at the entrance to the construction site, in places of meals, in toilets, places of common use; – Oblige employees to wash or disinfect hands at the entrance and exit to the construction site, before meals, before and after using the toilet, after contacting the hands with objects that were in use by other persons. – Prohibit employees from using handshakes, hugs and other contact forms of communication.		
Disinfection of premises, transport and construction equipment			
	– To organise disinfection of workplaces and common premises using disinfectants; – Organise regular cleaning of contact surfaces using disinfectants; – Ensure regular (every 2 hours) airing of working rooms and common premises; – To organise disinfection of the interior of the cab of vehicles and construction equipment between the use of different workers.		
Catering activities for employees			
	– Organise a diet for workers, preventing crowding in the meal room. Change the schedule of employees' meal, ensure observance of the distance of 1-2 m. – Disinfect the tables after each of their use by employees.		

ANNEX 5.

Recommended actions and measures on occupational safety and health for the performance of mechanical construction and repair works

If dangerous working conditions occur on the construction site, people are immediately removed, and dangerous places are fenced.

When approaching underground lines; land works are carried out under the supervision of the manufacturer of works or master, and in close proximity to the cables under voltage, in addition, under the supervision of workers of the electrical industry.

For excavations with slopes steeper than natural slopes of this soil, the maximum distance of the ejected soil from the eyebrows should be clarified by calculation.

At mechanised management of earthworks it is necessary to check the serviceability of machines and mechanisms, the presence of protective barriers and safety devices. It is not allowed to work on defective machines.

To avoid injuries, members of mechanised crews must clearly know and strictly comply with the safety rules when working on earthmoving machines, as well as in technical maintenance and repair.

Workers serving and managing the machine must be provided with instructions containing:

- rules for managing the machine and caring for the workplace;
- safety requirements;
- instructions on the signal system;
- on limit loads and speeds of machines;
- on the measures to be taken by the worker in the event of an accident or malfunction of machines.

Persons who have undergone special training and have a license for the right to control the machines are allowed to control the machines.

Before starting work, the driver is obliged to check:

- condition of the work site
- serviceability of the engine and mechanisms;
- supply of cables and their serviceability;
- condition of working bodies;
- the presence of fire-fighting equipment and first aid kits.

Hydraulically controlled machines check the hydraulic system of the oil pump and hoses, on machines with cable control the serviceability of drums, friction couplings or brake belts of the winch.

Before starting work, the driver must correctly determine the ignition moment corresponding to the engine start-up conditions. Early ignition usually knocks out the reverse stroke of the crankshaft of the engine and the handle, which can damage the driver’s arm. Before starting the engine, the driver must make sure that there are no foreign objects on the rotating parts (fan, water pump, etc.).

When the engine is planted with the help of a handle, it is not allowed to take it in the girth: all fingers of the hand should be on one side of the handle, and the thumb is pressed to the index. You can't rotate the handle around. The shaft of the starting motor should be rotated with short jerks. It is impossible to start an overheated engine, as in this case a reverse blow can occur.

During the start, the mechanisms are activated only after 2-3 minutes of engine operation idle. Faults detected at the same time are eliminated immediately.

All rotating parts of the earthmoving machine — gears, chain and temporary transmissions, fans, flywheels, etc. must be guarded with casings. It is forbidden to include mechanisms for removed fencing.

Inspection, adjustment, tightening of bolts, lubrication and preventive repair of earthmoving machines during their operation are prohibited.

In the places of operation of earthmoving machines, the production of any other work and finding people on the way of their movement is unacceptable. If large stones, stumps or other items are detected in the soil being developed, the machine must be stopped and removed anything that can cause an accident.

When the earthmoving machines overcome steep, descents and ascents, it is forbidden to turn on the running mechanism. It is forbidden to move cars on slopes with steepness more permissible.

Workers servicing machines and mechanisms should be dressed in suits without hanging ends.

Earthmoving machines are installed and fixed in a stable position, eliminating their overturning or spontaneous displacement, both under the action of its own mass and from the engine.

During non-working hours, as well as during cleaning and repair, earthmoving machines shall be in a position excluding their launching by unauthorised persons, for which the launchers must be protected from foreign access.

The operator of the earthmoving machine is prohibited:

- during the operation of the machine and its movement, leave the workplace or transfer the machine control to another person, allow unauthorised persons or auxiliary workers to the engine plant, sit on the caterpillars, put on them clothes or other items;
- stop the earthmoving machine under the wires of the air power grid or closer to 15 m from the power line. Work and movement of earthmoving machines near the transmission line are carried out under the direct supervision of engineering and technical personnel. Engineers and technicians must be present at earthmoving machines during operation and during the movement of units.

When working on earthmoving machines, the following fire prevention measures should be observed:

- in the offices of drivers should be constantly fire extinguisher in good condition;
- it is forbidden to store gasoline, kerosene and other flammable materials in car cabins. Fuel and lubricants should be stored in specially equipped places at a distance of not less than 20 m from the machines;
- when refueling cars with combustibles and lubricants, when inspecting fuel blocks, as well as for heating internal combustion engines in winter, it is not allowed to use an open flame (torches, fires, soldering lamps, etc.);
- it is forbidden to open barrels with gasoline blows to cork with metal objects;
- when fuel is ignited, only fire extinguisher foam, sand, tarpaulin or tarpaulin should be extinguished; with your clothes. It is forbidden to pour the fire with water.
- When filling mechanisms with combustible it is impossible to smoke and bring near fire; refuel the engine in the daytime, avoiding refueling when lighting. After filling thoroughly wiped the tanks. To start the engine in winter time in the radiator fill the heated water, and in the crankcase heated oil. It is forbidden to heat the engine with a torch.

Excavators during operation are installed on a planned site and in order to avoid spontaneous movement are fixed with portable supports. It is forbidden to put under track tapes or rollers caterpillars boards, logs, stones and other objects to prevent the displacement of the excavator during operation.

In case of temporary termination of work or during the repair of the excavator, the latter must be moved to a distance of at least 2 m from the slope.
During the movement of the ONE-COVEL excavator, the arrow is set strictly in the direction of the stroke, and the bucket is lifted above the ground by 0.5-0.7 m.
The driver of the excavator is strictly prohibited:

- change the angle of inclination of the boom when the bucket is lifted;
- turn on the turning mechanism until the end of filling the bucket and its separation from the soil;
- use the mechanisms of rotation and movement of the excavator to cut the soil.

During the transverse development of the channel, the width of the berm between the browing channel and the sole of the dump (cavalier) should be equal to half the width of the track stroke of the tail tail radius and plus 1 m, and in the case of the excavator running along the top of the dam, its width should be equal to the width of the crawler stroke plus 2 m.
It is impossible to move the soil by a bulldozer on the rise or under a slope of more than 30°. When working on steep slats, high embankments and at the depth of the blade in order to avoid tipping and sliding, you can not make sharp turns.
The bulldozer is not allowed to operate within the range of lifting devices. The bulldozer operator can start working near the excavator after the excavator bucket is lowered to the ground, and the crane boom is turned in the opposite direction in relation to the site on which the work should be performed. When the bulldozer is stopped, the dump should be lowered to the ground.
Installation and dismantling of the bulldozer device on the tractor should be carried out under the supervision of the mechanic.
When a bulldozer is hydraulically controlled, the oil temperature in the hydraulic system should not rise by more than 60 °C, the oil must be completely clean.
The pressure relief valve of the hydraulic system shall be adjusted by the manometer mechanic at the highest pressure and sealed.
During operation, the bulldozer constantly observes the dump; when the knife hits the obstacle, the tractor stops.
With a short stop of the bulldozer, the clutch is switched on, the diesel is transferred to small speeds, and the gear shifting levers — to a neutral position. The descent of the bulldozer should be carried out only at the first speed. When stopping on a slope, it is necessary to brake the bulldozer.
When the bulldozer with cable control, it is necessary to regularly check the serviceability of the winch and cable system. In the course of work they monitor the status of the winch, preventing overheating of its drums, brake tapes and frictions.
It is forbidden to operate without a protective casing of winch drums and a protective casing (pipe) for the cable, as well as in the presence of 10 % or more ruptured wires from the total number per 1 m-canat. Lubrication, adjustment and repair of the bulldozer are carried out when the motor is turned off and the dump is lowered.

Recommended actions and measures on occupational safety and health for manual excavation

General safety requirements:

1. Earthworks should be carried out only in accordance with the requirements of safety. When approaching the communication lines, earthworks should be carried out under the supervision of the manufacturer of works or master, and in the security zone of existing

communications — under the supervision of representatives of organisations operating these facilities.

2. All organisations, having in the area of construction works, must be not later than 5 days before the beginning of excavation works in writing about the upcoming works and for a day their representatives are called to the place of work to clarify the location of the structures belonging to them and agree on measures that exclude damage to the structures.

3. When carrying out excavation works on the roadway or street, the organisation that performs these works must draw up and agree with the state inspection bodies the scheme of fencing the place of work and the arrangement of road signs.

4. Persons at least 18 years old who have passed the introductory instruction, trained in safe working methods, check the knowledge of the rules in accordance with the Regulations on the procedure for training and verification of knowledge on labor protection of managers, specialists and workers of enterprises, institutions and organisations of communication are allowed to develop the soil.

5. Employees must be instructed at the workplace. The result of the briefing, surname, date of conduct and signature of the instructed employee shall be entered in a special journal.

6. The work is carried out by a team consisting of at least two people.

7. In the development of the soil, the following hazardous and harmful production factors may occur:

The danger of being covered with soil.

Electrocution.

Adverse weather conditions (low temperature, high humidity).

8. Each employee must be warned of the need to comply with the rules of internal labour regulations.

9. Employees must be provided with workwear, personal protective equipment at their own expense.

10. Workers should be trained in first aid.

11. Safety requirements before starting work:

1. Get a task to perform the work from the foreman or head.

12. The contracting organisation conducts instructing at the workplace taking into account the specifics of the work performed (Instruction is conducted foreman sites).

C) Safety requirements during operation:

1. When developing the soil, workers should know and remember that the development of soil in notches with vertical walls without fastening is allowed to a depth of no more than, m:

1 — in bulk sandy and large debris soils;

1,25 — in sandals;

1.5 — in loams and clays.

2. Disassembly of the soil in the excavations should be carried out in layers, it is not allowed to carry out these works “supply”, with the formation of “trumps”.

D) Safety requirements in emergency situations:

1. In case of situations that may lead to accidents, you should:

Immediately stop work and notify your immediate supervisor.

Promptly take measures to eliminate the causes of the accident or causes that may lead to accidents.

2. In case of detection of underground communications unmarked on the drawings, earthworks must be terminated until the nature of the detected communications and obtaining permission from the relevant organisations to continue the work should be determined.

3. In case of detection of munitions and other explosive materials, it is urgent to report this to the local authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

4. In case of accidental damage of any underground structure, the manufacturer of works is obliged to immediately stop the work, take measures to ensure the safety of employees, report the incident to its head and to the emergency service of the relevant organisation.

5. When there are signs of shearing or sliding of the soil in the slopes, workers must immediately stop the work and leave the dangerous zone before carrying out measures to ensure the stability of slopes.

6. The victims should be notified to the foreman's offices or the head of the organisation to report to the infirmary and to take urgent measures to provide the necessary first aid.

E) Safety requirements upon completion of work:

1. Remove and clean the workplace.

2. Tools, tooling and other devices used in the work, clean from the ground and deliver to the main place of work.

3. Upon arrival to the main place of work, remove workwear, special shoes and other personal protective equipment, clean and remove in the place intended for their storage.

4. Inform the foreman or the manager about all defects or malfunctions during the work.

ANNEX 6, ANNEX 6.

Collection, storage, transportation and delivery of asbestos-containing waste.

Export of materials containing asbestos will be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, building standards, labor safety requirements; requirements for the release of harmful substances into the air and the disposal of harmful waste The maximum percentage of dust particles in the air is 0.1 fiber/cm³; also the use of Notes from the recommended norms: Asbestos: Health problems in workplaces and communities; The World Bank). Asbestos-containing materials are subject to immediate disposal/burial under special conditions and the Act No. 44 of 10 May 2002 on production and consuming waste of asbestos-containing materials shall be carried out as follows.
Hazardous waste management processes (waste life cycle) include the following steps: formation, accumulation (collection, temporary storage, warehousing), transportation, decontamination, disposal, use as secondary raw materials, burial.

If the asbestos is located on the project site, it must be clearly marked as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials shall not be broken or cut. It creates dust. With regard to reconstruction works, workers should avoid crushing/destruction of asbestos waste and dispose of them in an organised manner at construction sites, followed by removal to designated sites or for burial.

If the asbestos material is temporarily stored, its waste shall be securely insulated in closed containers and designated as a hazardous material. Security measures should be taken against unauthorised removal of it from the site.

Collection and temporary storage of waste.

Asbestos waste generation should be minimised through the use of the most efficient production technologies.

Work with asbestos, and dispose of it, will be qualified and experienced specialists with proper protection (masks, gloves and overalls). At the waste collection site, it is allowed to store waste in an amount not exceeding the required standards. Industrial waste collection sites and approaches are not allowed to clutter.

During work with asbestos waste, builders are obliged to wear a special protective robe, gloves and respirators. Before removal (if necessary), asbestos will be treated with a moisturising agent to minimise the formation of asbestos dust. Remote asbestos should not be reused

In places of collection of industrial waste it is not allowed to store foreign objects, personal clothes, workwear, personal protective equipment, to eat.

Transport and transport of hazardous wastes

During the production of loading and unloading operations, the requirements for loading and unloading operations, general safety requirements must be met. Work should be performed in a mechanised way with the help of lifting-vehicles of small mechanisation.

Transportation of hazardous waste to landfills is carried out by specially equipped own transport enterprise or specialised transport companies.

The design and operating conditions of specialised transport should exclude the possibility of emergency situations, losses and pollution along the way and during the transshipment of waste

from one mode of transport to another. All types of work related to the loading, transportation and unloading of waste in the main and auxiliary industries must be mechanised and sealed. Steaming of hazardous wastes during their transportation is not allowed.

When transporting solid and pulverised waste, an independent device or packaging with grippers for unloading truck cranes is necessary;

It is not allowed to transport unpacked asbestos in open car bodies and on railway platforms.

During loading and unloading operations, hooks and other sharp devices are not allowed.

When transporting hazardous waste, the presence of unauthorised persons is not allowed, except for the driver and accompanying cargo of the personnel of the industrial enterprise. The driver of the vehicle carrying asbestos-containing waste shall be instructed on the rules of carriage of the goods.

Work related to loading and transporting, unloading and dumping of waste should be mechanised. The transport of wastes should exclude the possibility of loss along the route and pollution.

Disposal of asbestos-containing wastes

The disposal of asbestos-containing wastes must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Industrial and Household Wastes Act of 10 May 2002, No. 44 and Government Decision No. 279 of 2 June 2011 approving the procedure, conditions and methods for the collection, use, decontamination, transportation, storage and disposal of industrial and household wastes in Tajikistan.