

Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report (SDDR)

Tajikistan: National Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Financing)

ADB Grant Number: Grant 0865-TAJ

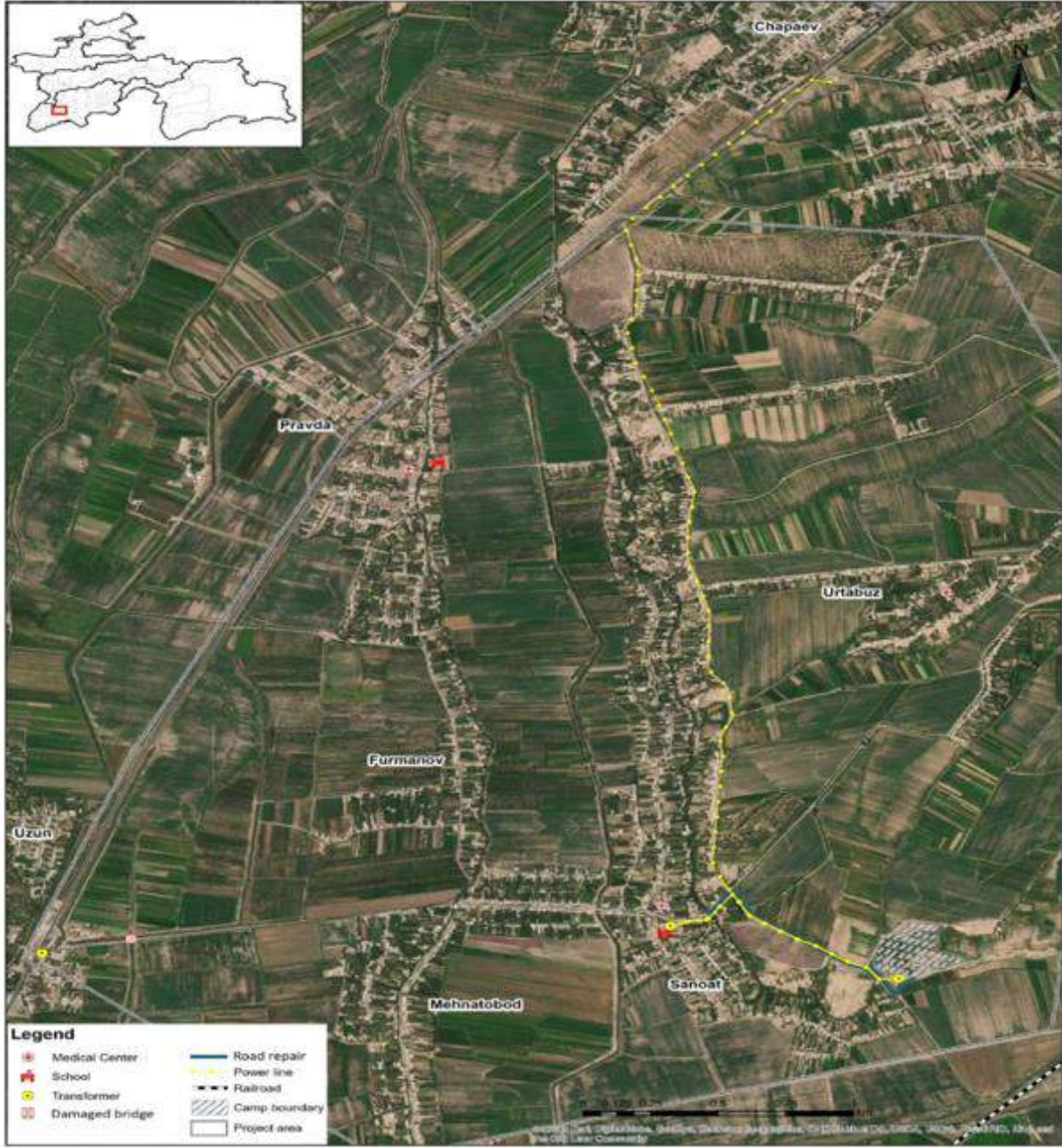
Contract No. CESCDS-01: Detailed Engineering Design and Supervision for Rehabilitation and Construction Works (CESCD Site and Utility / Social Infrastructure)

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	5
Executive Summary	6
A. Project Overview	19
B. Project Outputs.....	20
C. Project Profile and Geographical Location	21
D. Project Implementation Arrangements.....	23
E. Project Components	23
F. Designed Infrastructure	24
G. SDDR	26
H. Scope of the Preparation of SDDR	26
I. Social Safeguards Requirements.....	27
J. Purpose of the SDDR	27
K. Source of Information Preparing the SDDR	28
L. Review the Documents For Social Impacts Assessment	28
M. Review of Findings of draft LARP disclosed Nov. 2022:	29
N. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact.....	29
O. Indigenous Peoples (IP) Impact.....	30
P. Stakeholders Consultations and Disclose of Information	30
Q. Due Diligence as per ADB SPS, 2009	32
R. Due Diligence - Proposed Activities	32
S. Due Diligence - Additional Activities.....	36
T. Core Labor Standards - Project Design and Implementation	36
U. Compliance with CLS	36
V. Assessment of Social Risks during Construction Period	37
W. Mitigation Measures of Social Safeguards Impact and Entitlements	38
X. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy.....	42
Y. Socioeconomic Profile of the Population.....	43
Z. Demographic Status of the Districts and Impacted Villages	43
AA. Gender Issue and Social Dimension.....	44
BB. Social Screening and Categorization.....	45
CC. Grievance Redress Mechanisms Process.....	46
DD. Legal and Policy Framework.....	49
EE. Obligation of EA for Social Safeguards.....	50
FF. Monitoring, Reporting, and Safeguard Measures	52
GG. Safeguard Measures	53
HH. Social Safeguard Semiannual Monitoring Report.....	53
Conclusion	53

Annexes: 1 to 21	56
Annex 01: Name of Participants of Stakeholders' Consultations	57
Annex 02: Community Consultations Summary	62
Table: Questions and Answers at Consultations with Communities	62
Annex 03: List of Shelter and Associated Infrastructure	64
Annex 04: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Selected Shelters.....	65
Annex 05: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Transmission and Distribution Line	66
Annex 06: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Approach Road & Bridge No. 1	68
Annex 07: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Public Toilet and Kitchen in School	70
Annex 08: Socio-economic and Demographic Profile of the HHs in the Project Area ...	72
Annex 09 : Findings from Households SE Survey of Villages.....	74
Table 6: Socioeconomic Survey Sample	75
Annex 10: Geographical Locations of Infrastructure.....	81
Annex 11: Pictures of Stakeholder Community Consultations	82
Annex 12: Planned Design-Specific Structures at CESED Site	83
Annex 13: Associates Buildings and Structures of the Proposed Safe Shelter	84
Annex 14: Cut-Off-Date Letter And Announcement.....	85
Annex 15: CESC Letter Requiring Establishment Of The GRC	87
Annex 16: Letter of Begining of the Social Works.....	89
Annex 17: Grievance Registration Log Book: Issues And Grievances.....	91
Annex 18: Grievance Registration Form.....	92
Annex 19: Project Grievance Summary.....	95
Annex 20: Gender Action Plan (GAP)	96
Annex 21: Photos of Location Specified For Construction.....	100

Project Overview Map¹



¹ Bridge No. 01 has been taken into consideration for rehabilitation. Bridge No. 2 has been dropped from the proposed design, it was also rehabilitated by the local Government.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AH	Affected household
AP	Affected Person
DP	Displaced Person
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CESCD	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
DMF	Design & Monitoring Framework
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Executing Agency
EMF	Electro-magnetic Field
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
EWS	Early Warning System
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LC	Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIG	Project Implementation Group
PMC	Project Management Consultant
SDDR	Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report
RoT	Republic of Tajikistan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirements
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRM	Tajikistan Resident Mission

Executive Summary

A. Background

1. The **Republic of Tajikistan** (Client) has been allocated grant funds (Grant) from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) which are administered by the Asian Development Bank (Bank) and executed by the **Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CESCD) under Grant 0865-TAJ: National Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Financing)**. The proposed grant will enhance the disaster preparedness of the country given the heightened exposure to climate change and the likely increased frequency of disasters triggered by natural hazards. Further investments in disaster risk resilience will ensure the project's outcome is achieved and overall project financing is optimized.

2. The scope reflects the increased frequency of natural hazards, such as mudslides, as well as the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and regional instability, which further exposes poor and vulnerable communities to natural hazards. The additional investments in disaster risk resilience will also support persons and the hosting communities in the areas where the safe shelter facilities will be established.

Project Outputs

3. The following outputs are taken into consideration to achieve the objectives of the Project:

- (i) Output 1: Disaster risk management mainstreamed in government institutions.
- (ii) Output 2: Capacity to manage natural hazards and minimize losses strengthened.
- (iii) Output 4: Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved.

4. The original scope of the Project was expanded by introducing Output 4 —Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved, which has three sub-outputs:

- 4a. Sustainable and resilient settlements with basic services established.
- 4b. Improved support services to displaced persons and local communities provided.
- 4c. Disaster risk response and resilient livelihoods strengthened.

Output 4 Project Location

5. Tajikistan is a Central Asian country bordering Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. The population of Tajikistan in 2023 is estimated to be 10,143,543 people². The Project is located in the Zoli Zar jamoat, Balkh district. Zoli Zar jamoat has 25,071 inhabitants living in 14 villages and 4,266 households. The four villages associated with the Output 4 are Mehanotobod, Sanoat, Furmanova, and Urtabuz, with a total population of 6,756. Chapter C of this report presents a brief overview of the project area.

Output 4 Project Components

6. The planned safe shelter will be located at the existing CESCD Anti-hail site in Balkhi, Khatlon region and consists of 6.5 hectares of land belonging to the government, established in the 1970s as an anti-hail center. The components are:

² <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/TJK/tajikistan/population-growth-rate>

- Resilient settlement for temporary shelter/housing at the CESC site.
 - Offsite Facilities include access roads, restoration of a damaged bridge, power supply, and sanitation facilities for schools and medical centers.
7. A summary of the Offsite Facilities are provided in Table-2, Chapter E.
8. The design consultant has finalized the design to operationalize the following structures:
- Rehabilitation of the Road between Sanoat Center and shelter area, and Bridge No.1 near Mekhnatobod Village³
 - Reconstruction of Public toilet and Kitchen of School No. 29.
 - Establishment of a 10 kV Electricity Transmission Distribution line from Chapaev Substation to the Shelter area.
 - Construction of Safe Shelter buildings and other infrastructure.

SDDR

9. The SDDR outlines the key findings of the social impact assessment based on the draft LARP, disclosed in Nov. 2022 by the EA, in addition to other documents such as Inception Report, Feasibility Study Report, IEE. In compliance with the ADB's social safeguard policy a SDDR must be prepared as adverse social impacts due to the proposed activities are to be avoided at the design phase.

Due Diligence and Review

10. As part of due diligence under ADB's Safeguard Policy, there is a need to conduct safeguard reviews including a review of the EA's safeguard documents.

11. ADB's safeguard due diligence and review emphasizes environmental and social impact assessments⁴. In line with ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement, due diligence and review involves field visits and desk reviews. Through such due diligence and review, it is confirmed that:

- (i) All key potential social impacts and risks of a project are identified.
- (ii) Effective measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse impacts are incorporated into the safeguard plans and designs.
- (iii) The EA/client understands ADB's safeguard policy principles and requirements.
- (iv) Consultations with affected people were conducted in accordance with ADB's requirements.

Scope of work

12. The scope of the SDDR included:

- (i) Information collected when the draft LARF was prepared.
- (ii) Inception Report and Feasibility Study Report.

³ IR / adverse social impacts are not found for Bridge No. 01, even through the DMS could not find any IR / adverse social impacts of the bridge.

⁴ ADB SPS, 2009, Para-56, Page-21

- (iii) Safe Shelter including associated works and community infrastructures.
- (iv) Communities profiles mentioned in the LARP.
- (v) DMS which determines affected assets mentioned in the draft LARP.
- (vi) Information mentioned in the PAM.
- (vii) Information disclosed and public consultations.
- (viii) Policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation.
- (ix) Grievance redress mechanism.
- (x) Existing institutional framework.

Social Safeguards Requirements

13. As per ADB's Safeguard Policy 2009, the safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation.

Purpose of the SDDR

14. In line with the principles of ADB's social safeguard policy, the activities under NDRMP are designed to avoid the impact of Involuntary Resettlement (IR). Hence, a Social Safeguard Due Diligence (SDDR) is needed to confirm the status of Land Acquisition and IR impacts of the proposed Safe Shelter, rehabilitation of the roads and bridge, and establishment of the Transmission Distribution Line (5.8 km) under the additional finance of NDRMP.

15. The Social Safeguards Due Diligence⁵ Report (SDDR) is required to :

- (i) Determine whether the Safe Shelter and associated works will have any IR or adverse impacts.
- (ii) Confirm that adverse impacts have been minimized during the design stage.
- (iii) Identify any appropriate actions needed to ensure the impacts are avoided and appropriately documented.
- (iv) Address and define mitigation measures if any adverse impacts are identified.
- (v) Ensure the safeguards documents are drafted in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and Laws of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

16. In compliance with the Social Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, the EA is required to prepare a Safeguards Due Diligence Report (SDDR). Therefore, a SDDR has been finalized in compliance with the ADB safeguard policy statement. The SDDR presents safeguard documents as necessary to ensure safeguard measures are in place, to avoid wherever possible, and to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for any adverse social impacts during the construction phase.

⁵ Due diligence is a process or effort to collect and analyze information before making a decision. It is also a process to assess the social risk of the proposed activities.

Source of Information

17. In the preparation of the SDDR, information was gathered from the following sources:
- Findings of the draft LARP, disclosed in Nov 2022, prepared for the Additional Financing of NDRMP, which determined adverse social impacts.
 - Feasibility Study Report conducted by the Eptisa.
 - Detailed Measurement Survey(DMS) used to measure the affected area of land and other assets.
 - Findings from the IEE, disclosed in September 2022, prepared for the Additional Financing of NDRMP, which determined environmental impacts.
 - Consultation with the teachers and committee members of School No. 29.
 - Findings from stakeholder's consultations with the local communities during the preparation of the draft LARP.

Review of Social Impacts and Safeguards Documents

18. The SDDR has been prepared based on the technical design by the engineering team, and a review the related reports such as the draft LARP, IEE, Inception Report, Feasibility Report, and physical visits to the site byu the Social Safeguard Consultant.

Review of theDraft LARP, disclosed Nov. 2022

19. A daft Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared and disclosed in Sept 2022 based on an assessment of the proposed Safe Shelter and associated structures social impacts. The Detailed Measurement Survey which support the draft LARP determined impacts⁶ affecting two households with 11 DPs due to the rehabilitation of Bridge No.1 on the approach road towards the Safe Shelter. The socioeconomic survey of affected households and assets was carried out in June and July 2022.

20. A DMS was conducted for the following facilities:
- Site-1. CESC anti-hail center facility and shelter area.
 - Site-2. Road from Sanoat village center to the shelter area.
 - Site-3. Bridge No.1 connecting Road 059 to Mekhnatobod Village.
 - Site-4. School No.29 in Sanoat Village.
 - Site-5. Medical Center in Sanoat Village.
 - Site-6. Electricity line route from the Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and the Safe Shelter site.

21. The social impacts due the proposed rehabilitation of Bridge No.1 as mentioned in the draft LARP were:

⁶ The DMS identified two affected legal entities (Dekhan farms) with two households consists of eleven (11) Displace Persons (DPs) .

Table No 03: Summary of the Project Impacts		
Type of impact (No of displaced persons [DP] in brackets)	Households / Legal entities (DPs)	Other impacts
1. Total number of affected Dekhan farms/Household)–non-overlapping	2 AHs (11 DPs)	0
2. Households losing fruit-bearing trees	2 AHs (11 DPs)	0
3. Households losing fodder (6 harvests per year)	1 AHs (4 DPs)	0
4. Physically displaced	0 (0)	0
5. Households losing more than 10% of their residential land plots (including these under 2 and 3)	0 (0)	0
6. Severely affected whereby more than 10% or more of their productive asset/income generating facility is taken.	0 (0)	0
7. Vulnerable	0 (0)	0
Total	2 AHs (11 DPs) without double counting	0

22. However, the rehabilitation of Bridge No. has been removed from the design as the local government has reconstructed the bridge. Accordingly there are no adverse social impacts resulting from Output 4.

Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

23. As per the final design, no additional adverse social impacts are anticipated considering the proposed infrastructure to be established. The NDRMP (AF) project is categorized 'C' for involuntary resettlement. No land acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, or economic displacements are anticipated.

24. Furthermore, it has been determined through site visits that no adverse social impacts will occur due to the proposed transmission distribution line as the lands belong to the Government. No private landowners and communities will be affected by the new transmission distribution line using the existing 5.8 km RoW belonging to the Government. Thus, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will not be required to establish the proposed infrastructure. However, a Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) is required which is to be obtained by the Executive Agency. The IR impacts are mentioned below for the proposed activities:

- **Impacts on the houses/ residences:** No adverse impacts are anticipated for the surrounding communities due to the construction.
- **Impacts on Land and Properties:** The identified land at the CESC Anti-Hail site belongs to the Government, therefore, land acquisition under private ownership is not required.
- **Impact due to Approach Road and Bridge to Shelter:** No adverse impacts are anticipated for the improvement of the road or bridge which will be within the existing alignment.
- **Impact on non-titleholders:** Non-titleholders/illegal occupiers of the land were not found in the proposed Safe Shelter area or within the proposed Transmission Line RoW.
- **Impact on Traders:** No traders are found to be affected by the proposed activities.

- **Impact on Ethnic Minorities/ Indigenous People.** There are no Ethnic Minority communities in the region or the Safe shelter area.
- **Impacts on the Community Movement:** It is expected to some extent that community mobilization will be hampered during the construction activities for which the assigned contractor will take appropriate measures.

Indigenous People Impact

25. The NDRM (AF) Project is determined to be category 'C' for indigenous peoples as no indigenous peoples are present in the project area according to the definition of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

Stakeholders Consultations and Disclose of Information

26. In line with ADB SPS 2009, stakeholders' consultations with the surrounding communities are required to disclose information on the planned and proposed activities. The consultations create the opportunity for the adjacent communities to share and exchange views on the Project's activities that will positively or negatively impact their livelihoods. Accordingly, during the consultation process the objectives and the benefits of the proposed safe shelters and associated infrastructures, including new transmission distribution lines, were explained to the surrounding communities, and they were asked to share their opinions on potential impacts. The detailed findings of the community consultations are mentioned in Chapter P of the report.

Information Disclosure and Cut-off Date

27. During the consultations with communities, the participants received a Project Brochure, Project Entitlement Matrix, the Government Decree on GRM, and information on the cut-off date. The cut-off date was set as 20 June 2022. CESC D prepared and published the announcement, informing residents of the local villages as well the jamoats authority⁷ that the NDRM (AF) Project has commenced with ADB financing.

28. A letter informing the residents that acquiring land is prohibited for the construction of infrastructures and rehabilitation works. The information was published in the local newspaper and forwarded to the Hukumats and Jamoat authorities.

Safeguard Due Diligence as per ADB SPS, 2009

29. Through due diligence and review, the Executive Agency confirms⁸
- i That all key potential social impacts and risks of a project are assessed and identified.
 - ii That effective measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse impacts are incorporated into the safeguard plans and project design.
 - iii That the borrower/client understands ADB's safeguard policy principles and requirements as laid out in Safeguard Requirements, mentioned in the ADB SPS,

⁷ Jamoats of Tajikistan are the third-level administrative divisions, similar to communes or municipalities, in the Central Asian country of Tajikistan

⁸ ADB Safeguards Policy Statements 2009, para-56

2009, and has the necessary commitment and capacity to manage social impacts and/or risks adequately;

- iv That consultations with key stakeholders were conducted in accordance with ADB's requirements.

Safeguard Due Diligence - Proposed Activities

30. The activities under Output 4 of the Project for which a Social Safeguards Due Diligence report are:

- The land required to establish the proposed Safe Shelter for displaced persons, the 10 kv transmission distribution line and other associated infrastructures such as a bridge and approach road, belongs to the an agency of the Government. Thus, no land acquisition is required. However, a Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) is required to confirm land ownership. Pictures presented in the Annex shows the designed of the proposed shelters.
- It is evident that the proposed activities will not affect private properties of the local/surrounding communities for which a LARP was done during the project identification stage., including a budget allocation for the compensation, is not needed.
- The activities confirming and supporting the findings of the Social Safeguard Due Diligence report were:
 - (i) Safeguards Due Diligence For the Rehabilitation of Access Road to the Safe Shelter, including Bridge No.1
 - (ii) Safeguards Due Diligence For Reconstruction of the Public Toilet and Kitchen at School No.29
 - (iii) Safeguards Due Diligence For The Proposed Electricity Transmission Line
 - (iv) Safeguards Due Diligence For Construction of Safe Shelter and Associated Infrastructures

Safeguards Due Diligence - Electricity Transmission Line

31. A new 10 kV electricity transmission line will be established from the Chapaev substation to Sanoat village and from Sanoat village to the Safe Shelter area. However, based on the site meeting and discussion conducted with the district electricity authority, the power line route exists form the substation to Sanoat village and to the Safe Shelter area. Furthermore, the site visits confirm that no adverse social impacts will occur due to establishing the proposed 5.8 km transmission distribution line along existing roads that belong to the Government. Private landowners and communities will not be affected by the transmission line. The final design confirms that the transmission distribution line will be established using the existing Right-of-Way in which the land belongs to the government.

	
<p>The existing 10kV High Voltage Power Line Branch Connection Point to Sanoat Village.</p>	<p>High Voltage (110kV) Overhead Transmission Line Pylon (Structure) connecting two 110kV rectangular Transmission Lines with 110kV branch line feeding the 110kV/35kV/10kV. Chapaev HV Substation is located at the northern edge of project area Site-6 behind the road.</p>
<p>Source: Site Report, on 8 Nov. 2023, Suleyman Yagcizybek, International Transmission Line Expert</p>	

32. During the Inception Phase, the design confirmed that only lands belonging to the Government will be used for the 10 kV electricity transmission line from the Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and Safe Shelter area at the CESC anti-hail center facility, Therefore, no privately owned land will be occupied or used. Thus, adverse impacts will be avoided to establish the proposed transmission line.

33. The contractor will be required to monitor and bring to the attention of EA if any adverse social impacts observed during the construction of the transmission line from Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and to the shelter area. Information on the monitoring by the contractor will be document in the Social Safeguard Semi-annual Monitoring Reports (SSMR) to be submitted to ADB by the EA and disclosed on ADB’s web portal.

Activities during Implementation

34. It has been determined from the final design that no additional infrastructure activities will be required. Moreover, any impacts of involuntary land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be identified during the construction of the civil works and the Executive Agency will update the SDDR.

ADB Core Labor Standards and Social Protection Strategy

35. ADB is committed to Core Labor Standards (CLS) as part of its Social Protection Strategy. ADB ensures that the Core Labor Standards (CLS) are appropriately considered in the design and implementation of its investment projects.

36. Measures are to be taken to ensure that the design of ADB projects conforms to CLS as required by the Social Protection Strategy and to correct situations where such measures have not been implemented. Most projects involve some aspects of labor standards but not necessarily of CLS, either because they address labor-related subjects directly or because

work that involves employment and the engagement of workers is done under them. Equally, many projects will carry risks of infringing on CLS⁹.

37. During the construction period, labor will be hired by the contractors, and norms of CLS should be maintained. In principle, the Core Labor Standards are a set of four fundamental, universal, and indivisible human rights:

- Freedom from forced labour.
- Freedom from child labour.
- Freedom from discrimination at work.
- Freedom to form and join a union and to bargain collectively.

Compliance with CLS

38. As per ADB CLS policy guidelines, the design phase must consider direct and indirect impacts related to CLS as follows:

- I. Workers selected by the contractors will not be subjected to gender, race, or age discrimination.
- II. There is to be no incidence of child labor or bonded labor.
- III. There is to be no incidence for the trafficking of women and children.

Assessment of Social Risks during the Construction Period

39. The impact assessment confirms that there will be no IR and IP impacts of the proposed activities. Consultations with the surrounding communities noted that there is some potential during the construction phase for the disruption of traffic and increased accidental risks due to the transportation of construction material. These risks and mitigation measures have been noted and are to be addressed by the construction contractor. Further details are presented **Chapter V**.

Social Screening and Categorization

40. **Project Categorization:** The Project is determined to be category 'C,' including indigenous peoples as no indigenous peoples are present in the project area according to the definition of the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Through the impact assessment and stakeholder consultations, it has been determined that the proposed Safe Shelter including the associated infrastructures does not require land acquisition as the land belongs to the Government. Furthermore, the civil works will not restrict land use and/or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Finally, social screenings with categorization are shown in Annex Table-04-7 for the proposed activities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

41. In line with the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statements, 2009, the Executing Agency will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of people's concerns, complaints, and grievances regarding the proposed activities with assistance from the assigned Social Safeguard Specialist. Through the GRM, a well-defined Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and resolution mechanism will be established to address and resolve grievances and complaints promptly and satisfactorily with the involvement of the aggrieved

⁹ Core Labor Standards in the Project Design Phase, Handbook for Core Labour Standards (CLS), ADB, page 75.

persons. The GRC is required to be formed and activated during the project implementation process to allow the aggrieved persons time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests. Assistance to the aggrieved persons will be given to document and record the complaint and, if necessary, provide advocate services to address the GRC. The PIG will make the public, including affected communities, aware of the GRM through culturally appropriate public awareness campaigns. All affected persons will be fully aware of their rights and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign.

42. Local communities may have experienced some adverse social impact during the construction phase, such as damage to properties caused by the direct physical impact of the contractor's equipment, vibration, or by other activities related to the construction. In this regard, the affected person may lodge complaints and grievances through the GRM. Received complaints and grievances will be addressed according to the GRM. Details of the GRM is explained in **Chapter Q**.

Legal and Policy Framework

43. The proposed activities will not affect the livelihoods of the surrounding communities. No additional land will be needed and the affected lands belong to the government. During construction the EA, with the assistance of PIG and the Management Consultant, will take appropriate measures to pay compensation to affected people in accordance with the following laws of the Government of Tajikistan and policies of ADB:

- Tajikistan Constitution, Law/Regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation.
- Provisions regulated by the Land Code .
- ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards.
- Comparison of the Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation.

Obligation of the EA: Incompliance with Social Safeguards

44. Obligations of the EA in addressing any adverse social safeguard issues in which surrounding communities may be affected by the implementation of the activities are:

- i Ensure that any adverse social impacts on the land and other properties of the communities are avoided during the design of the works.
- ii Ensure that the SDDR is finalized based on the final detailed engineering design.
- iii Ensure that the SDDR will be updated during the implementation phase if private lands are needed or adverse social impacts are observed affecting private properties.
- iv Ensure that the assigned personnel, consultants, and contractors consult with the surrounding communities throughout the implementation period.
- v Ensure the assigned contractor takes appropriate measures to compensate the PAPs in the case of unexpected impacts during the construction.
- vi Ensure that GRM and GRC are in place to address grievance raised by the surrounding communities and other stakeholders.

- vii ensure the active participation of the communities during implementation of which local laborers have priority to be employed as unskilled day laborers by the assigned contractors.
- viii Ensure that the social safeguard monitoring report is performed by PIG and submitted to ADB for its approval and disclosure.
- ix Ensure that as per ADB policy, Core Labour Standards (CLS) are being maintained by the assigned contractors.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Safeguard Measures

45. During the implementation monitoring of the social safeguard activities is required. The objectives of the monitoring are to:

- i Monitor the progress and social safeguard activities.
- ii Identify social safeguards, risks, impacts, and noncompliance.
- iii Monitor for unanticipated impacts and/or changes in design and ensure due diligence.
- iv Monitor and report grievances, including their resolution

Safeguard Measures

46. The detailed design prepared by BETS consultant confirms that no land acquisition is required for the proposed activities as the proposed Safe Shelter and Transmission Line will be established on the existing RoW and land belonging to the Government. Moreover, public properties and assets will not be affected within the RoW of the planned activities and therefore a LARP is not required.

47. However, as per ADB SPS (2009) and the laws of Tajikistan, PIG will include provisions in the contractor's contract for social safeguard and mitigation measures which the Contractor must comply with, and the PIG with Project Management Consultants will monitor their compliance status during the construction period.

48. The construction contractor shall have a social safeguards officer(s) to monitor the process of adverse social and resettlement issues, follow the written contract agreement during the construction works, and not block the peoples' access to residents, farm lands, markets, etc. The construction contractor shall inform people about the schedule of civil works and provide an update on social safeguards issues, including grievances in their Monthly/ Quarterly Progress Reports. Details are mentioned in the Chapter-GG

Social Safeguard Semiannual Monitoring Report

49. During the construction, construction activities will be monitored with respect to adverse social impacts that may affect the surrounding communities. A Social Safeguard Semiannual Monitoring Report will be submitted to ADB for its approval and disclosure on the ADB web portal in compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy 2009. Regular monitoring and reporting will identify and address unanticipated adverse social impacts and the status of filed grievances.

Concluding Remarks

50. The Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report has been prepared based on the final detailed engineering design. The findings of stakeholders/ community consultations, Inception Report, IEE, Feasibility Study report, and related papers and documents have been taken into

consideration. Moreover, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, the PAM dated August 2022, and National Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan for land acquisition have been considered.

51. In conclusion, under Outpou 4 involves the consttuction of a Safe Shelter and associate infrastructure, an access road and bridge, kitchen and sanitation facilities at School No.29, and a 10 kV electricity transmission distribution line from the Chapaev substation to Sanoat village and from the village to the SafeShelter area covering 5.8 km along the existing alignment of the road. The final design confirmed that IR impacts have been avoided in the planning and design, consequently, private properties will not be affected.

52. It is confirmed that the proposed safe shelter location at the CESED site is bound by the demarcation covering 6.5 hectares of land belonging to the government. The social impact assessment for this SDDR confirms the civil workswill not require land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) will not be required.

53. The SDDR findings suggest that the proposed transmission line should continue to prioritize maintaining a safe distance from private residences to further minimize potential risks associated with high-voltage electrical lines and the Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF).

54. The SDDR finding are:

- The area has no illegal encroachment/occupier, hence non-title holders are not affected by the activities.
- No business or livelihood activities will be adversely affected by the construction activities.

55. As well there are no expected IR/IP impacts due to the activities and no business or livelihood activities of the surrounding communities will be adversely affected. Notwithstanding, it is anticipated that some social risks can appear during the construction phase, which may affect the surrounding communities with respect to social movement and the transportation of commodities. It is suggested that the social risks during the construction period be monitored and assessed to address social risks associated with construction works.

56. Experience shows that disruption of traffic and an increase in accidental risks are likely due to the transportation of construction material by the contractor during the construction period. These disruptions may be more elevated during the improvement of the access road and bridge.

57. To ensure the safety and well-being of the communities during the constrction period, appropriate measures are to be implemented, including the installation of warning signs, speed limit indicators, and designated pedestrian crossings. Additionally, strict traffic management protocols are to be enforced, and awareness campaigns conducted to minimize disruption and maintain a safe environment for the residents.

58. Signs are to be posted at the entrance from the Bakhrat-Balkhi Highway prohibiting large and heavy vehicles from using the narrow village roads in Urtabuz¹⁰.

59. Prolonged parking of construction vehicles on roads will be prohibited to avoid blocking the narrow village roads.

60. The schedule of construction activities will be coordinated with the local people to consider cropping and harvesting activities and school holidays.

¹⁰ The road along the URTABUZ village is very narrow in nature, and the community settlements are very close to the road's right of way. Therefore, it needs to be considered in the design to avoid any adverse impacts on the properties of the living communities.

61. The contractor will ensure that all materials and equipment are kept or dumped in designated areas provided by the Executive Agency or other approved locations. This arrangement will eliminate the need to occupy agricultural lands belonging to private owners, thereby avoiding any impact on landowners and the requirement for compensation. Strict adherence to this plan will be maintained to ensure compliance with project guidelines and minimize disruption to local communities.

A. Project Overview

1. The **Republic of Tajikistan** (Clien) has been allocated grant funds (Grant) from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) which are administered by the Asian Development Bank (Bank) and executed by the **Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CESCD)**. *Grant 0865-TAJ: National Disaster Risk Management Project (Additional Financing)*. The proposed grant will enhance the disaster preparedness of the country given the heightened exposure to climate change and the likely increased frequency of disasters triggered by natural hazards. Further investments in disaster risk resilience will ensure the project's outcome is achieved and overall project financing is optimized.
2. The Project will (i) support Government's efforts to reduce economic losses due to natural hazards and to mainstream disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning, and (ii) lays the foundation for establishing a sustainable institutional and financial mechanism enabling Tajikistan to manage natural hazards and disasters in the long term effectively.
3. The change in scope is due to the increased frequency of natural hazards, such mudslides, as well as the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and regional instability, which further exposed poor and vulnerable communities to natural hazards. The additional investments in disaster risk resilience will support persons and the hosting communities in the areas where the project facilities will be established.
4. Under the Output 1, implementation support will be provided to the 5-year business and operation plan 2021–2025 of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CESCD). Under the Output 2, the project will support the procurement of mobile and stationary additional anti-hail (Doppler) radars and equipment and capacity development required for weather and disaster forecasting and early warning systems (EWS). Output 3 of the initial project is complete. The project's scope has been expanded by introducing a new Output 4 "Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved".
5. The activities under the additional financing will further strengthen Tajikistan's resiliency to natural hazards by supporting the development of community lead disaster risk management plans and actions, the identification of key disaster risk reduction interventions at the community level, and the piloting of selected interventions to demonstrate their utility with respect to disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation. The process is expected to increase the capacity of CESCD as well as regional and district authorities in mainstreaming disaster risk management.
6. The Project's outcome is reduced economic losses for Tajikistan due to natural hazards. It has four outputs, which are mentioned in the following chapter:

B. Project Outputs¹¹

7. **Output 1:** Disaster risk management mainstreamed in government institutions (unchanged). The Project includes (i) preparation and implementation of an institutional strengthening plan for the CESCDC, (ii) preparation of new draft legislation for DRM, (iii) preparation of a 5-year business and operational plan 2021–2025, (iv) support to establishing dedicated units and/or focal points in core sectors, and (v) provision of training to staff from core sectors and the CESCDC on institutional aspects of DRM. The additional financing will provide implementation support to CESCDC's 5-year business and operational plan 2021–2025 through improved community-based DRM. The communities' risk to natural hazards will be identified through community risk assessments and analysis. This will lead to establishing hazard-specific baselines, determining risk reduction measures, and forming the basis for development and contingency plans. The output will support the development of a new curriculum in search and rescue techniques and technologies with gender-inclusive elements. CESCDC's National Search and Rescue Training Centre will provide capacity-building training and a certification program.

8. **Output 2:** Strengthening the capacity to manage natural hazards and minimize losses. This output has nine sub-outputs: (i) DRM modeling, (ii) disaster management information system established, (iii) early warning system established, (iv) DRM plans prepared, (v) community-based DRM and awareness campaign in education institutions conducted, (vi) anti-hail system upgraded, (vii) Sarez lake monitoring and early warning system upgraded, (viii) inventory of glaciers prepared, and (ix) training and capacity building of CESCDC staff on all aspects of DRM conducted.

9. **Output 3:** A road map for investments and sustainable financing mechanism developed. This output has two sub-outputs: (i) an investment plan for 2022–2030 prepared and (ii) a viable financing mechanism for disaster management recommended. Output 3 of the ongoing Project remains unchanged.

10. The additional financing will expand the scope and coverage of the ongoing project Outputs 1 and 2. Under Output 1, implementation support will be provided to CESCDC's 5-year business and operation plan 2021–2025. Under the ongoing Output 2, the Project will support the procurement of mobile and stationary additional anti-hail (Doppler) radars and equipment and capacity development required for weather and disaster forecasting and early warning systems. Output 3 of the ongoing Project remains unchanged.

11. **Output 4:** Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved (added).

12. The scope of the Project will be further expanded by introducing a new output 4 —Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved, comprising three sub-outputs:

- 4a. Sustainable and resilient settlements with basic services established.
- 4b. Improved support services to displaced persons and local communities provided.
- 4c. Disaster risk response and resilient livelihoods strengthened.

13. With the additional financing Project, CESCDC will establish resilient accommodation for approximately displaced persons of 200 households (1000 people), build capacity for

^{11 11} Project Administration Manual, ADB, Nov. 2022

increased disaster risk resilience, and improve regional disaster response infrastructure. This will be established on the existing anti-hail unit site of CESC D in the Jamolidin Balkhi district. It will respond to a critical gap by developing: (i) disaster-resilient shelters with suitable water supply, separate male and female toilet facilities and washing areas, breastfeeding room, and separate showers; (ii) septic tanks for safe waste management; (iii) climate-resilient buildings for training and administrative purposes; (iv) improved and climate-resilient internal roads/paths; and (v) reliable and safe drinking water and internal electricity supplies. The facilities will improve disaster management and provide suitable facilities for displaced persons. Infrastructure design will consider the specific needs of women, children, and people with disability. ADB's support will build on ongoing efforts undertaken by the Aga Khan Development Network, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

14. Social infrastructure for shared benefits will also be provided to the villages under the vicinity of the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CESCD) site. Interventions to build social cohesion and disaster resilience at the village level will include (i) climate-resilient (access) road, (ii) rehabilitation of an access bridge, (iii) village school sanitation and separate washing facilities for male and female students, and (iv) modernized, reliable electricity supply.¹² The additional financing will provide inclusive skills training, social integration, and livelihood enhancement activities for local communities. This will strengthen rural employability and foster community resilience. These activities will focus on women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

15. The additional financing follows an adaptive approach for its infrastructure investments. The infrastructure to be developed at the CESC D site will serve multiple purposes. In the unlikely situation of limited displaced persons requiring accommodation, the site and facilities will be used by the CESC D for staff training and learning in DRM, Building Resilience, and other relevant topics.¹³

C. Project Profile and Geographical Location

16. Tajikistan is a Central Asian country bordering Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. The population of Tajikistan in 2023 is estimated to be 10,143,543 people. Tajikistan is divided into four regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan, and Region of Republican Subordination, while the capital, Dushanbe, is administratively separate. Each region is divided into several districts which are subdivided into village-level self-governing administrative units – jamoats. There are 58 districts and 368 jamoats in Tajikistan.

17. The Project is located in the Zoli Zar jamoat under Balkh district. Zoli Zar jamoat has 25,071 inhabitants living in 14 villages and 4,266 households. Out of these, four villages are associated with the Project..

18. The project site is geographically situated between 37° 38' 59.20" and 37° 39' 35.54" north latitudes and 68° 36' 41.11" and 68° 39' 01.68" east longitudes, in Jalolidin Balkhi district in the Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Jalolidin Balkhi district is located about 135

¹² The CESC D site is already operational with existing infrastructure. Depending on the structural state, the infrastructure will either be rehabilitated or reconstructed.

¹³ There is also the opportunity to undertake residential training courses to further build the disaster preparedness and resilience of the Tajik population. This is especially key in highly exposed rural areas.

D. Project Implementation Arrangements

20. The Government has assigned CESC, as the executing agency for the ongoing Project and additional financing. The Project Implementation Group (PIG), established at CESC for the NDRMP, will engage existing staff and hire other personnel to implement the expanded project scope. The PIG, assisted by consultants, will be responsible for the overall project implementation, including management, design, procurement, construction supervision, monitoring, and reporting.

E. Project Components

In designing the planned Safe Shelter with associated infrastructures the project components are as follows:

- Resilient settlement for temporary Shelter/housing at the CESC site .
- Offsite Facilities will cover Access roads, Restoration of bridge N0.1, Power supply and Sanitation facilities for school,

21. The CESC site is located at Balkhi under the Khatlon region, and the planned area consists of 6.5 hectares of land belonging to the Government that was established in the 1970s as an anti-hail center. The Safe Shelter currently accommodates 100 households supported by UNICEF and AKDN.

22. Presently, with the additional financing of ADB, it has been decided that two-story housing would be constructed to ensure the accommodation of about 300 families, including the improvement of access roads, power supply lines, sanitation facilities, kitchens, sports areas, and training and learning facilities.¹⁴ The proposed infrastructure will be established at the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CESC) site for fulfilling multiple purposes. It is decided that if displaced people do not arrive or arrive in small numbers, the facilities will be used for training, learning, and the purpose of development. CESC will be responsible for providing orientation to its staff and teams in response to disaster management in the region. Furthermore, it is an opportunity to undertake residential training courses to build the capacity to make disaster preparedness and Resilience for the Population of Tajikistan.

23. The offsite facilities will improve social services infrastructure, covering the four surrounding villages of Jamoat Zoli Zar (Mehnatobod, Sanoat, Urtabuz, and Furmanova). These offsite facilities include access roads, bridge restoration in Mehnatobod village, power supply from Chapaeva to Sanoat villages, sanitation facilities in school-29, and procurement of essential medical support equipment such as autoclave, refrigeration unit for vaccines, standby generator, thermometers, weighing scale, and other related medical support equipment. The indicative specifications and location of these facilities are shown in Table -02:

¹⁴ Source: Draft LARP, disclosed in Nov. 2022

Table -02: Summary of the Offsite Projects Components

Offsite Component	Village Location	Specifications	Expected Impact
Access road	From Bakhrat-Balhi Highway to Sanoat village and anti-hail center.	940 meters long 6 m width	The road will be rehabilitated within the existing alignment without any enlargement, so land acquisition is unnecessary.
Rehabilitation of bridge	At Mehnatobod village	12 m long 5 m width	No private properties will be required for the rehabilitation
Power supply	Chapaeva-Sanoat	5,8 km Length of distribution line	No impact is envisaged. The electric poles are planned to be installed on the road shoulders. This is required to be reconfirmed in the final detailed engineering design.
Sanitation facilities (pit latrines) for school No.29	Latrines in Sanoat and Pravda villages and medical centre in Sanoat village	One latrine in school No.29 (Pravda village) with four cabins for girls and three for boys with separate entrances. Two separate latrines in the School (Sanoat village), one for boys and one for girls, each with seven cabins. Each latrine will have hand-wash facilities.	The land, where the school located is used as public land. No private/third-party users are found in these sites; therefore, no adverse impact will be reflected due to the rehabilitation of the latrines in the school.

F. Designed Infrastructure

The design and management consultant has been assigned for the final design phase to operationalize the following infrastructures dealing with different activities under the Project. The details name of designed structures are mentioned in Annex -13.

Table 04 : Proposed Design of Infrastructures.	
Sl. No.	Description
1.	Rehabilitation Road (between Sanoat Center and shelter area) and Bridge No.1 near Mekhnatobod Village ¹⁵
2.	Reconstruction of Public toilet of School No. 29
3.	Construction of 10 Kv Electricity transmission line from Chashma to Shelter area
4.	Construction of Shelter including School and other structures

24. The following demarcated vicinity shows the planned Safe Shelter with associated buildings at CESC:

¹⁵ IR / adverse social impacts are not found in the case of Bridge No. 01 , even through the DMS could not find any IR / adverse social impacts of the bridge.



Source: Master Plan



The final design of the Shelter with associated buildings and structures at the CESC site

G. SDDR

62. The SDDR outlines the key findings of the social impact assessment based on the draft LARP, disclosed in Nov. 2022 by the EA, in addition to other relevant documents like the Inception Report, Feasibility Study Report, IEE, etc. In compliance with the social safeguard policy, the SDDR needs to be produced instead of updating the draft LARP, disclosed by the EA in Nov. 2022, since the final design has acknowledged that no adverse social impacts due to the proposed activities will be considered for the Project under the additional finance of the ADB.

63. **Due Diligence and Review.** For projects proposed for financing, ADB will conduct safeguard reviews, including reviews of the borrower's/client's safeguard documents, as part of its due diligence. ADB's safeguard due diligence and review emphasizes environmental and social impact assessments and the planning process¹⁶. In the preparation of this SDDR, in principle, the fundamental requirements of the ADB safeguard policies are properly followed. In line with the ADB Social Safeguard Policy Statement, due diligence and review involves field visits as well as desk reviews. Through such due diligence and review, it is confirmed that:

- (i) all key potential social impacts and risks of a project are identified;
- (ii) effective measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse impacts are incorporated into the safeguard plans and project design;
- (iii) the EA/client understands ADB's safeguard policy principles and requirements;
- (iv) that consultations with affected people are conducted in accordance with ADB's requirements.

H. Scope of the Preparation of SDDR

25. The scope of preparing this SDDR includes the following:

- (i) Review all the information collected while the draft LARF was prepared
- (ii) Review the Inception Report and Feasibility Study Report
- (iii) Review of the proposed Shelter, including associated works and community infra-structures
- (iv) Review of the profile of the Project's communities mentioned in the LARP;
- (v) DMS determines all affected assets mentioned in the draft LARP;
- (vi) Information mentioned the PAM;
- (vii) Information disclosure and public consultations ;
- (viii) Review policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation;
- (ix) Review the existing grievance redress mechanism and
- (x) Review of the existing institutional framework.

¹⁶ ADB SPS, 2009, Para-56, Page-21

I. Social Safeguards Requirements

26. As per ADB Safeguard Policy 2009, three safeguard policies are involved in a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of the proposed activities throughout the project cycle. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation.

27. As per ADB social safeguards policy statement (SPS), 2009, the safeguards requirements in dealing with the lands that displaced persons in a project area could be of three types:

- (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- (iii) Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

J. Purpose of the SDDR

28. As per ADB safeguard policy principles and Requirements 2009, the proposed activities under NDRMP are designed to avoid the impact of Involuntary Resettlement (IR). Accordingly, Social Safeguard Due Diligence (SDDR) is needed to confirm the status of anticipated social impacts dealing with the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for establishing the selected Shelters, access road including bridge and Transmission Distribution Line (5.8 km) under the additional finance for NDRMP.

29. The SDDR is required to

- determine whether the Project will have any involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts;
- confirm that adverse impacts are avoided and minimized at the design stage ;
- identify any appropriate actions needed to ensure the impacts are avoided and documented properly;
- address and define mitigation measures if any adverse impacts are identified ;
- ensure the safeguards issues are addressed and documented in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and laws of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

30. This SDDR is dealt with the Output-4 of the Project. In view of capturing anticipated adverse social impacts that may result from the proposed Project activities, however, the Project will support the Government to determine "resilience and livelihoods of displaced people and local communities improved" comprising three sub-outputs: (4a) Sustainable and resilient settlements with basic services established; (4b) Improved support services to displaced persons and local communities provided; (4c) Disaster risk response and resilient livelihoods strengthened."

31. In compliance with the Social Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, the EA is required to prepare a Safeguards Due Diligence Report (SDDR). Thus, this SDDR has been finalized in compliance with the ADB safeguard policy statement. At this stage of the social impact assessment, it is confirmed that adverse social impacts are avoided during the design stage, which may have resulted from the proposed civil construction works under the Project.

32. In short, the SDDR also describes the preparation of safeguard documents (if necessary) to ensure safeguard measures are in place, avoid wherever possible, minimize, and mitigate, and the EA compensates for any adverse social impacts seen during the construction phase.

K. Source of Information Preparing The SDDR

33. In the preparation of the SDDR, Information has been gathered from the following sources:

- Findings from the draft LARP, disclosed in Nov 2022, prepared for the additional Financing of the NDRMP, which determined the adverse social impacts
- Feasibility Study Report conducted by the Eptisa
- Detailed Measurement Survey(DMS) - to measure the affected area of the lands and other assets.
- Findings from IEE, disclosed in September 2022, was prepared for the additional Financing of the NDRMP, which determined the environmental impacts.
- Consultation with the teachers & committee members of school No. 29
- Findings from the stakeholder's consultations with the local communities.

34. In addition, the following stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the draft LARP, Nov 2022 and the SDDR has been finalized based on the information from the following sources :

- Consultations with the surrounding communities of 5 villages :
- Consultations with the teachers of the respective School No. 29;
- Consultations with the school committee members/ Directors ;
- Compiling the Due Diligence Report.

L. Review the Documents For Social Impacts Assessment

35. For assessing the social impact of the project's proposed activities, it is necessary to conduct safeguard reviews, including reviews of the borrower's/client's safeguard documents, which have already been documented and disclosed in the draft LARP by the EA, as part of its overall due diligence. In addition, this SDDR further confirms the rationality of the earlier report, like the draft LARP, and emphasizes the adverse social impact assessments of the proposed activities, including infrastructure to be constructed under the Project.

36. The social impact assessment for preparing the SDDR has been done based on the technical design dealing with the engineering team, review of the earlier reports like draft LARP, IEE, Inception Report, Feasibility Report, and physical visits of the Social Safeguard Consultant to the proposed locations like shelters, approach road and bridges, school No. 29, and transmission lines.

M. Review of Findings of draft LARP Disclosed in Nov. 2022:

37. A draft Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared and disclosed in August and November 2022 respectively based on assessing the proposed Shelter's social impacts with associated structures and social infrastructures. The DMS Survey finally determined the impacts¹⁷. The findings of the draft LARP based on the DMS survey initially pointed out social impacts, identifying 02 households with 11 DPs as adversely affected due to the rehabilitation of Bridge No.1 on the approach road towards the Shelter. Thus, the socioeconomic survey of all affected households and assets was carried out in June and July 2022. However, it should be noted that the damaged bridge was reconstructed by the local Hukumat and the residents themselves. Additionally, the trees previously mentioned as affected were cut down by the owners during the cold winter, as they had frozen.

38. The DMS was conducted for the following proposed site locations, which also helped determine the Project's impacts :

- Site-1. CESC anti-hail center facility and shelter area,
- Site-2. Roads from Sanoat village center to the shelter area,
- Site-3. Bridge connecting the road 059 to Mekhnatobod Village,
- Site-4. School No.29 in Sanoat Village,
- Site-5. Medical Center in Sanoat Village,
- Site-6. The electricity line route is from Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and the shelter area site.

N. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact

39. In the final design, the proposed Bridge No.1 on the approach road of the Safe Shelter was reconstructed by the local Government and the trees were cut by the owner. Hence, no adverse social impacts are anticipated in the case of the remaining proposed infrastructure to be established under the NDRMP, and the Project is categorized as 'C' for IR impacts. Eventually, land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or economic displacements will not be required to implement the project.

40. Finally, private lands, houses, shops, or any other private properties will not be affected by the activities of the proposed civil construction works under the Project. In compliance with the safeguard policy of ADB, the IR impacts are further categorically confirmed through the following findings derived by the SDDR:

- **Impacts on the houses/ residences:** The communities are located far from the boundary/ fence of the proposed Shelter and associated structures to be established at the CESC site. Therefore, no adverse impacts are anticipated on the surrounding communities due to the construction of the proposed Shelter and the associated buildings.
- **Impact on Private Land and Properties:** The identified land at the CESC site, more than 5 hectares, for constructing the shelter, along with associated structures and buildings, belongs to the Government. So, land acquisition under private

¹⁷ The DMS identified two affected legal entities (Dekhan farms) with two households consists of eleven (11) Displace Persons (DPs) .

ownership is not required. However, a Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) is required to be collected by the Executive Agency (EA) .

- **Impact Due to Approach Road Towards Shelter and Bridge:** It is anticipated nobody in the surrounding communities will be affected by the improvement of the road within the existing alignment, which will not be expanded. So, no additional land is required beyond the existing Right of Way. Despite this, the existing approach road is very narrow in nature, and the community settlements are very close to the road's right of way in some places like URTABUZ village. Therefore, it needs to be considered in the design to avoid any adverse impacts on the properties of the living communities.
- **Impact on non-titleholders:** Non-titleholders/illegal occupiers of the land are not found living within the proposed premise/ land of the Shelter at the CESCDC site, even within the proposed Transmission Line.
- **Impact on Traders:** No traders are found to be affected by the proposed activities under the NDRMP.
- **Impact on Ethnic Minorities/ Indigenous People.** There is no Ethnic Minority community living in the regions, districts, villages, and cities, even within the Project area.
- **Impacts on the Community Movement:** It appears that, to some extent, community mobilization will be hampered during the civil construction activities of the Project.

O. Indigenous Peoples (IP) Impact

41. If the Project's screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have positive and/or negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples, the borrower/client will prepare an IPP in the context of the SIA and through meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities¹⁸. However, the Project has also been determined to be category 'C' for IP since no indigenous peoples are present in the project-impacted area/ villages according to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) definition.

P. Stakeholders Consultations and Disclose of Information

42. In line with the ADB SPS 2009, stakeholders' consultations with the surrounding communities of the Project area are required to disclose information on the planned/ proposed activities of the Project. The consultations create the opportunity for the adjacent communities to share and exchange views on the proposed Project's activities that will positively or negatively impact their livelihoods. Accordingly, with the consultation process, the objectives of the Project and the benefits of the proposed shelters, associated infrastructures, and transmission distribution lines were explained to the surrounding communities, and they were asked to share their opinions on the impacts of the Project, if any.

Findings from Consultations With Local Communities

43. During the preparation of the draft LARP, the transaction technical assistance (TRTA) Consultant, the CESCDC representative, and ADB environmental and gender specialists conducted consultations in three Project villages, which are Pravda, Sanoat, and Urtabuz, and

¹⁸ ADB SPS 2009, Para-16, Page 57

communities from two other villages, Furmanova and Mehnatobod, were also attended to these consultations.

44. The primary purpose was to inform the stakeholders about the Land Acquisition processes and compensation entitlement if any properties of the communities will be affected by the proposed activities of the Project. The assigned socioeconomic survey team discussed the establishment of the significance of GRM and its role in addressing the grievances of the communities.

45. The International Social Safeguard Specialist visited sites and reviewed and cross-checked the stakeholders' opinions during the final design stage. The local communities living in the surrounding locations were apprised that the planned activities of the Project are very significant in connection with disaster risk management.

46. Participants shared their concerns and provided suggestions on issues such as water connections, poor School and medical facilities, and central heating for the schools. The records from consultations, translated decrees on the cut-off date, the establishment of the GRM, and scanned participant signatures are presented in Annex-2.

47. In total, 122 persons (75 men and 47 women) participated in the community consultations at the village level. Participants received information about the Project, expected impacts, and expected time for the beginning of the works, as well as the Project Information Brochure detailing the entitlements, government decree on the cut-off date, CESC letter on the establishment, and the role of the GRM.

48. **The findings of the stakeholders' consultation revealed** that no adverse social impacts would occur due to the proposed shelters in the selected location. No private lands, houses, shops, or any other private properties will be affected by the planned activities under the Project. The existing shelter land belongs to the Government. Thus, Involuntary Resettlement (IR) will not be required for the surrounding communities under the Project. The discussions and the opinions of the stakeholders in detail are precisely pointed out in the Annex 02.

Information Disclosure and Cut-off Date

49. During the SES and consultations with communities, the participants received the Project Brochure, Project Entitlement Matrix, the Government Decree on the GRM, and information about the cut-off date, in addition to general information about the Project, LAR processes, and expected time for the commencement of the works. The cut-off date was set as 20 June 2022. The CESC prepared and published the announcement, informing residents of the Project villages and Project jamoats that the National Natural Hazards Management Project commenced with ADB's additional financing.

50. The letter informed residents that acquiring the land on the project sites is prohibited for constructing all infrastructures/ rehabilitation works under the Project. The information was published in the local newspaper and forwarded to Hukumats and Jamoat authorities. The information was repeated at each consultation meeting in the Project's villages and at meetings with Jamoat and Hukumat authorities (mentioned in Annexes-2). During the SES and DMS, all DPs confirmed that they were informed about the cut-off date and other LAR-related procedures.

51. The findings of the SDDR will be disclosed after the finalization and will be :
- (i) distributed copies of the SDDR in the Russian language to the local authorities' offices;
 - (ii) posted the approved SDDR in Russian on the CESC D website and
 - (iii) uploaded the approved English SDDR on the ADB and CESC D websites.

Q. Due Diligence as per ADB SPS, 2009

52. The impact assessment has been done based on the final technical design dealing with the engineering team, findings for the draft LARP, and the physical site visits of the Social Safeguards consultant. The impact assessment is to determine whether any IR / LAR impacts were seen. Through such due diligence and review, the Executive Agency needs to confirm¹⁹.

- I. that all key potential social impacts and risks of a project are assessed and identified;
- II. that effective measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse impacts are incorporated into the safeguard plans and project design;
- III. that the borrower/client understands ADB's safeguard policy principles and requirements as laid out in Safeguard Requirements, mentioned in the ADB SPS, 2009, and has the necessary commitment and capacity to manage social impacts and/or risks adequately;
- IV. that consultations with key stakeholders are conducted in accordance with ADB's requirements.

R. Due Diligence - Proposed Activities

53. The planned activities of the Project mentioned deal with anticipated adverse social impacts for which a social safeguards due diligence report is required to address the following safeguards issues:

- The land belonging to the respective agency of the Government has already been determined to establish the proposed Shelters for the displaced persons, 10 kv transmission distribution line, and other associated social infrastructures like a bridge and approach road. Thus, no steps for land acquisition are required. Despite this, it is required to get certification from the respective department to use the land and the confirmation of the land ownership under the concerned government department. The pictures presented in the Annex table- show the location of the proposed shelters.
- It is evident that the proposed project activities will not affect any private properties of the local/surrounding communities for which LARP, including the budget allocation for the compensation, is not needed in the design stage.
- The following proposed activities under the Project are specifically confirming in dealing with the social safeguard due diligence in which no adverse social impacts are observed :

¹⁹ ADB Safeguards Policy Statements 2009, para-56

Safeguards Due Diligence For the Rehabilitation of Access Road To the Shelter at CESCD and Bridge No.1

54. As per the planned design, an access road of approximately 01 km from Sanoat village towards the proposed Safe Shelter will be renovated under the Project by using the existing alignment. As a result, apart from the existing alignment, no additional space or land will be required, and no private properties will be affected by the rehabilitation work of the. access road towards the Shelter.

	
<p><i>The picture shows road from Sanoat village center to the shelter area.</i></p>	<p><i>Proposed Bridge No.1 on the access road near Mekhnatobod Village without any adverse social impacts</i></p>

55. The Project will rehabilitate the approach road between Sanoat Center and the Safe Shelter area and Bridge No.1 near Mekhnatobod Village²⁰. As per the planned design, the road will be rehabilitated on the existing alignment, for which no additional land will be required at the Right of Way of the road. Similarly, the rehabilitation works for Bridge No.1 will be done by using existing land/space for which no additional space/ land is required.

56. Thus, the proposed rehabilitation activities under the Project for the road and the existing bridge will not adversely impact any private lands and properties. LARP is not required during construction.

Safeguards Due Diligence For Reconstruction of Public Toilet and Kitchen

57. The existing School No. 29, located at Sanoat village, has been established on the Govt land which is surrounded by the boundary wall. The school authority is willing to provide the land for the Project to create suitable sanitation facilities for the students who are suffering from not having proper sanitation facilities. However, no private land will be required or affected since the land for constructing the toilet and kitchen belongs to the school.

²⁰ IR / adverse social impacts are not found in the case of Bridge No. 01, even though the DMS could not find any IR / adverse social impacts for the renovation of the proposed bridge.

Safeguards Due Diligence For The Proposed Electricity Transmission Line





58. It is planned that a new 10 kV electricity transmission line will be established from the Chapaev substation to Sanoat village and from the village to the Safe Shelter area .

59. However, based on the site meeting and discussion conducted with the district electricity authority, the power line route was determined to be established from the substation to the Shelter area, and the village center route separates into two different lines.

60. Furthermore, it is understood through the site visit that no adverse social impacts will occur due to establishing the proposed 5.8 km transmission distribution line along the existing roads covering the RoW belonging to the Government. It is evident that the proposed transmission line will be set up using the existing RoW. Hence, private landowners or communities will not be affected due to the new establishment of the transmission line.

61. The existing transmission line is maintained at a satisfactory distance from the settlements alongside the road in most areas. As such, the Project implementation is not expected to adversely affect the surrounding communities. Comprehensive assessments have confirmed that the transmission line will not pose any risks to the settlements or residents near the Right of Way. Additionally, precautionary measures will be taken to ensure that the construction and operation of the transmission line remain safe for all nearby communities. The following pictures illustrate the satisfactory distance of the transmission line from the settlements, demonstrating that no significant impacts are anticipated.

	
<p>The existing 10kV High Voltage Power Line Branch Connection Point to Sanoat Village indicates the adverse impacts on the residence.</p>	<p>Concrete Pole No.11 at the existing High Voltage Power Line Branch Connection Point</p>

62. During the Inception Phase, it is confirmed by the design that lands belonging to the Government will be used for establishing the new 10 kV electricity transmission line route from Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and CESC anti-hail center facility and Shelter area for which, apart from the existing land no privately owned land will be occupied/ used. Thus, no adverse impact will be found in the case of establishing the proposed transmission line.

63. Despite the above-mentioned fact, it will be required to monitor and to be brought to the knowledge of the EA if any adverse social impacts are observed while setting up the entire Transmission Line from Chapaev Substation to Sanoat village and shelter area. Information will have to be incorporated in the Social Safeguard Semiannual Monitoring Report(SSMR) to be submitted to ADB by the EA to disclose its web portal.

Due Diligence For Construction of Shelter & other Associate Infrastructures

64. As per the planned design for the construction of Shelter, the following associated structures will be established at the CESC site :

- Residential block, Administrative building, School block, Bathroom & storage; Kitchen block, Shop, Boiler room; Room for coals; Heating plant; Substation; Garage for 9 lorry trucks; Blind fence; Steel Gate, Checkpoint, Medical room and Observation tower. This information is collected from the Master Plan.

65. The existing land belonging to the Government will be used to establish the above-mentioned Shelter and its associated infrastructures.



The existing Shelter at the CESED site

S. Due Diligence - Additional Activities

66. It is known that apart from the final design, no additional activities could be included further in the Project scope of works during the project implementation stage. Nevertheless, if the Project requires additional activities in need of the local communities, it will be proposed by the EA for which land may or may not be required. In this case, due diligence will be required for the proposed additional activities to be identified during the project implementation stage. Consequently, the SDDR will also need to be updated through conducting the SIA.

T. Core Labor Standards - Project Design and Implementation

67. ADB committed to Core Labor Standards (CLS) as part of its Social Protection Strategy. ADB ensures that the Core Labor Standards (CLS) are appropriately considered in the design and implementation of its investment projects.

68. Measures should be taken to ensure that the design of all ADB projects conforms to CLS as required by the Social Protection Strategy and to correct situations where such measures have not been implemented. Most projects involve some aspects of labor standards but not necessarily of CLS, either because they address labor-related subjects directly or because work that involves employment and the engagement of workers is done under them. Equally, many projects will carry risks of infringing CLS²¹.

69. During the construction period, labor will be hired by the assigned contractors, in which norms of CLS should be maintained. In principle, the core labor standards are a set of four fundamental, universal and indivisible human rights:

- Freedom from forced labour
- Freedom from child labour
- Freedom from discrimination at work
- Freedom to form and join a union, and to bargain collectively.

U. Compliance with CLS

70. As per ADB CLS policy guidelines, the first thing is to consider in the project design phase whether the Project has a direct impact on CLS, either as its obvious purpose or as a side effect, for example:

- (i) there are intended employment creation aspects of the Project;
- (ii) workers contracted under the Project may be at risk of gender, race,

²¹ Core Labor Standards in the Project Design Phase, Handbook for Core Labour Standards (CLS) , ADB, page 75 .

or age discrimination;

(iii) the project location may have a high incidence of child labor or bonded labor, and the project contractors may be at risk of using them; and

(iv) the project area may be in a high-risk area for the trafficking of women and children.

In connection with the above CLS policy of the ADB , the project should follow the following issues :

(i) it is required to intend employment creation aspects of the Project;

(ii) workers assigned by the contractors under the Project should be avoided at risk of gender, race, or age discrimination;

(iii) it is to be aware of the project location that should not be a high incidence of child labor or bonded labor, and the project contractors should not be at risk of using them; and

(iv) The project area should not be in a high-risk area for trafficking of women and children.

V. Assessment of Social Risks during Construction Period



Pictures show that girls are going to schools using the roads.

71. Seemingly, it appears through the impact assessment that there will be no IR and IP impacts of the proposed project's activities, even though it is anticipated that some social risks can appear during the implementation of the construction works. In the case of the social movement of the communities, issues like the disruption of traffic and accidental risks are likely to be seen due to transportation and dumping of construction material on roads/streets. Moreover, there is no additional/ alternative road for the communities when the approach roads are rehabilitated; thus, the mobilization of the communities with necessary commodities will be hampered. Therefore, the social risks of the Project's activities during the construction period are reviewed and assessed to recommend measures for addressing social risks associated with construction works. Significant risks are highlighted categorically:

- Increase traffic disruption and accidental risks from the movement of construction machinery and equipment;
- Movement of the surrounding communities, mainly children and schoolgoing students, may be hampered during construction works of the approach road;

- Health and safety risks to the communities and contractor employees;
- Conflicts between the local community and construction workers;
- Social movements of the surrounding communities due to the construction works will be more vulnerable.

72. In dealing with the above-mentioned social risks, mitigation measures such as installation of warning signs, speed limit indicators, designated pedestrian crossings, strict traffic management protocols are significantly required before and during the civil construction works of the project, and it is the obligation of the assigned contractors which will help to minimize disruption and maintain a safe environment for the residents.

W. Mitigation Measures of Social Safeguards Impact and Entitlements

73. Eventually, it is evident from the social impact assessment and community consultation results that the proposed Project's activities/ works will not affect any properties of the communities because the construction works under the NDRMP have been designed to avoid any resettlement impacts. Nonetheless, the construction works may cause temporary and unanticipated adverse impacts during the project implementation stage. If such temporary and/or unanticipated incidental impacts occur during the project implementation period, the EA will address such impacts based on the following entitlement matrix provided:

Table 07 : Entitlement Matrix²²

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Individual land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last five years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Cooperative land-use rights holders (dehkan farms – entities)	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income for the last 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at time of relocation or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the

²² Any compensation dealing with the Entitlement Matrix will be determined and paid based on the Tajikistan Land Acquisition & Properties Laws and ADB's SPS 2009

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			remaining part of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Renters/ leaseholders (informal users, if any)	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement on alternative land plots or cash allowance for the lost income equivalent to 1 year of average crop productivity. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowances, if applicable
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25 or Provision of alternative land plots of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged in agreement with the owner.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but no less than the cost of rent for 3 (three) months or Continuation of the rental agreement on an alternative land plot.
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land. Relocation allowance if applicable.
3	State land (used by APs)	Informal users (ROW occupiers - people who extend their fences towards the road and make some improvements such as auxiliary structures, trees, and sheds)	The improvements made by APs are compensated in cash at replacement cost in accordance with the relevant category under this EM.
4	Buildings and structures	Owners of structures, including "informal" and encroaching structures	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials, and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the 'owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange. No project-affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			has fully vacated the building, collected salvaged materials, and signed the receive-delivery act with EA.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than the cost of rent for 3 (three) months or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
5	Crops	All APs, including informal and encroaching	Cash compensation is equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate at the time of revocation. No compensation for land will be paid.
6	Fruit trees	All APs, including informal and encroaching	Compensation reflects income replacement. Cash compensation for productive trees is based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus the purchase of saplings and starting materials.
	Non-fruit trees		APs can choose one of the following: Cash compensation based on wood and timber volume x market value of wood/ timber. or APs can collect wood trees and use them for their own needs (The construction company ensures free logging if needed).
7		Permanently affected Business Owner.	Cash compensation is equal to 1 year's net income (lost profits) plus the cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents. The income is calculated based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage defined by GoT. Loss of the main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as a permanent impact on business with 12 months expected stoppage of business.
No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
	Business and employment (temporary and permanent)	Temporarily Affected Business Owner	The income is calculated based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage defined by GoT. Temporary stoppage of business will be compensated as a one-time allowance that equals

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>the average monthly wages multiplied by the number of months of expected business stoppage.</p> <p>Under this LARP, cash compensation for temporary stoppage of business varies between 3 to 6 months according to expected actual stoppage defined on the basis of impact type, such as:</p> <p>Permanent loss of supplementary structures to be reinstated on the same land parcel: 6 months</p> <p>Impact to fences and other improvements and expected short-term stoppage of business operations during actual civil works along the road: 3 months</p>
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	<p>Workers indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 'months' income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 (three) months.</p> <p>Under this LARP, APs losing jobs will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages.</p>
8	Relocation	Physically displaced APs, regardless of type of impact (households who have assets/belongings to move from the affected land plot, including businesses)	<p>APs/AHs and /or affected businesses in need of transporting their movable assets, belongings, and /or equipment will receive a transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location).</p> <p>Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to the power grid, water supply , installation of latrine, etc.).</p> <p>All APs/AHs subject to physical relocation or economic displacement due to loss of structures and assets are provided with sufficient time (from 3 to 12 months, depending on their characteristics and needs) to vacate compensated assets. Before commencing civil works, the PIG will conduct a site inspection to confirm site clearance. EA will provide all necessary technical assistance to ensure all APs/AHs in need are timely and smoothly relocated (special care will be given to vulnerable and severely affected AHs).</p>
9	Severely affected households	APs losing more than 10% of agricultural land/income resources need to relocate physically due to loss of home or business.	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 (three) months.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
10	Vulnerable households	AHs below the poverty line, female-headed households with dependents; elderly households with no means of support, AHs headed by disabled persons or other AHs with disabled members; landless people; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities; and small farmers (with landholdings of 0,2 hectares or less).	Allowance equivalent to the official monthly average wage for 3 (three) months; Enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled; Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age).
11	Public / Common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at the replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service is supplied if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
12	Temporary impacts	All relevant APs	For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than those stated above, ADB SPS (2009) general principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them. The payment for rented land during the construction will be based on the market price under the negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to its original status or as per the agreement with the land rights holder.
Unanticipated impacts			
13	Other unanticipated asset loss or impact on livelihood	All APs residing in the project corridor before the cut-off date.	Compensated as per the Project-specific Entitlement Matrix.

X. Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategy

74. The scope of the Project will be further expanded by introducing a new output 4 —Resilience and livelihoods of displaced persons and local communities improved, comprising three sub-outputs: (4a) Sustainable and resilient settlements with basic services established; (4b) Improved support services to displaced persons and local communities provided; (4c) Disaster risk response and resilient livelihoods strengthened. It indicates the livelihoods of the Displaced Persons (DPs) who will be displaced during the natural disaster, for which the EA/ NDRMP may prepare a separate Livelihood Restoration Program for DPs.

75. In conducting the social impact assessment, including the household socioeconomic survey, it is evident that in NDRMP-AF, the planned activities like Shelter, building, and other

structures will not affect any surrounding communities; instead, they (communities) will benefit after establishing social infrastructure. Moreover, the proposed Safe Shelter will create additional facilities for the displaced persons during natural disasters like earthquakes and landslides to find themselves through living at the Safe Shelter. Thus, the Livelihood Restoration Program has not yet been planned for the surrounding communities at this design stage, which may be required in the future as a separate project.

Y. Socioeconomic Profile of the Population

76. Background Profile of the Project Area: Tajikistan is a Central Asian country bordering Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. The population of Tajikistan in 2023 is estimated to be 10,143,543 people. Tajikistan is divided into four regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan, and Region of Republican Subordination, while the capital, Dushanbe, is administratively separate. Each region is divided into several districts which are subdivided into village-level self-governing administrative units – jamoats. There are 58 districts (rayons) and 368 jamoats in Tajikistan. One administrative unit, Jamoats, covers the project with 05 impacted villages under the Khatlon district.

77. Socioeconomic characteristics of the Project's communities: In the preparation of the SDDR, the findings on the significant socioeconomic characteristics of the Project's communities have been considered. It is based on information from the jamoats' key informants, national data, and data collected through the Socioeconomic Survey (SES) undertaken from five villages covered in the Project impacted area. The main objectives of the SES survey are to understand the socioeconomic, environmental, and vulnerability of the people in the Project area. It is also required to use the findings of the SES with the preparation of SDDR to identify and ascertain whether the Project activities will affect any communities/groups and persons who may need additional support due to the adverse impacts of the Project. In conducting the SES, information on the type of land use, land holdings, buildings, businesses, family type, and size, demographic data of the household members, self-reported monthly income and expenditure, sources of income, vulnerability, women's status, opinion about the planned Project's activities are determined. The details of the findings of SES are mentioned in Annex 08-9.

Z. Demographic Status of the Districts and Impacted Villages

78. Among the total 14 villages of the Zoil district, 04 (four) villages are covered by the Project, and the demographic status of the District is given below:

Table 03 Population in the Project's Surrounding Locations

Population in the Project Jamoat	Population	Male	Female	No. of households	No. of villages
Zoli Zar	25,071	13,670	11,401	4,266	14
Total	25,071	13,670	11,401	4,266	14

Source: Statistics department in the region

Demographic Status Villages

79. According to Jamoat's statistics dept., in all, 1229 households comprising 6,756 population are living in 04 (four) project-impacted villages, of which 3,448 are male and 3,308 female. The average family size in the Project villages is 5.45 persons. Data shows that 49% of the population is female, and the male-female ratio is calculated as 100:104. The following table shows the status of the population in the four villages:

Table 04: Population in the Project Villages

Villages	Population	Male	Female	No. of households (HH)	Person per HH (average)
Mehnatobod	1,160	604	556	203	5.7
Sanoat	3,036	1,522	1,514	543	5.6
Furmanova	1,010	516	494	203	5.0
Urtabuz	1,550	806	744	280	5.5
Total	6,756	3,448	3,308	1,229	5.45

Source: National statistics / village passports

AA. Gender Issue and Social Dimension

80. In Tajikistan, women are disproportionately affected by disasters because of socioeconomic and cultural factors. Women face additional challenges when they are displaced (both internal and external displacement). Lower educational levels, lack of technical knowledge, and limited participation in decision-making processes weaken their adaptability. Women living in rural areas, particularly, are also most vulnerable due to changing weather conditions, natural hazards, and water shortages, as they depend on agriculture and natural resources for livelihoods and often grow food for family consumption.

81. As agreed, output-01 of the Project will support the development of a new curriculum in search and rescue techniques and technologies with gender-inclusive elements. CESC'D's National Search and Rescue Training Centre will provide capacity-building training and a certification program.

82. The Project is categorized as "effective gender mainstreaming". The key gender impacts of the Project will include: (i) institutionalizing women's participation in the institutional plan and business plan for the CESC'D as well as sectoral strategies; (ii) developing gender-inclusive disaster management information system that includes gender and other social indicators; and (iii) capacity building of female staff of the CESC'D and other sector departments and ministries/agencies on risk-informed development training. The gender action plan (GAP) of the Project is in place. The cost of implementing the GAP is incorporated in the cost allocation for each output. The PIG will monitor and report GAP implementation with the support of a gender consultant.²³

²³ Project Administration Manual, ADB, Nov. 2022

83. In the planned activities under additional financing, it is mentioned that Sub-output 4c aims to improve skills, livelihoods, and community cohesion and to enhance the Resilience of the displaced persons and the hosting communities in the settlement areas. This sub-output will also address current adverse socioeconomic impacts and improve livelihoods and local development outcomes in the medium term. A particular focus will be given to improving women's engagement, participation, and skills training, as well as addressing specific social issues, including gender-based violence and vulnerability.²⁴

84. The NDRMP - Additional Financing Project will

- (i) Integrate gender concerns when designing and building a sustainable and resilient settlement.
- (ii) Include provisions to meet the specific needs of women, children, and people with disability when designing social infrastructure in surrounding areas of the settlement site.
- (iii) Encourage women's participation in institutions dealing with disaster management in Tajikistan, in capacity building of government agencies, including women staff, and in community-based DRM training, health and hygiene training, and awareness-raising activities.

85. **Gender Action Plan (GAP):** A GAP is in place, for which a Social Development and Gender Specialist (National) has been assigned to the Project, who will continuously monitor the significant gender-related activities during the construction phase based on the planned activities and indicators incorporated in the GAP in line with DMF of ADB. Despite this, During the design phase, additional activities and indicators may be incorporated into the GAP, which will be monitored during the implementation of the Project to achieve those activities. The management consultant will support PIG in implementing a gender action plan and will produce and submit a quarterly GAP monitoring report to be prepared by the Social & Gender / Monitoring Specialist. The following GAP Monitoring Report is suggested as a sample format that may be used during the implementation, given in Annex 20 :

BB. Social Screening and Categorization

86. It is agreed to carry out project screening and categorization by following ADB SPS 2009 at the earliest stage of project preparation and design when sufficient information is available. Accordingly, screening and categorization are undertaken to

- reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that a project might present;
- identify the level of assessment and institutional resources required for the safeguard measures and determine disclosure requirements; and
- determine disclosure requirements.

87. Involuntary Resettlement (IR), as per ADB policy, a project must be assessed for its involuntary resettlement impact. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009, for a project involving involuntary resettlement, a resettlement plan that is commensurate with the extent and degree of the impacts needs to be prepared. The degree of impact shall be determined by

- (i) the scope of physical and economic displacement and the vulnerability of the affected persons; and

²⁴ Inception Report, NDRMP, November 2023

(ii) the vulnerability of the affected persons.

88. Indigenous Peoples(IP), as per ADB policy, a project must be assessed for its impacts on Indigenous Peoples. For a project with impacts on Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples plan needs to be prepared.

89. Information Disclosure, in line with ADB's Public Communications Policy, ADB is committed to working with the borrower/client to ensure that relevant information (whether positive or negative) about social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to key stakeholders, including the general public so that they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation²⁵.

90. In dealing with the above points mentioned in the ADB SPS 2009, the selection criteria of the NDRMP have been determined by following the impacts of IR and IP, social and environmental safeguards, gender, and the perspective of technical/ engineering during the designed period. Eventually, construction of the proposed Shelters has been confirmed for social screening.

91. Through the impact assessment and stakeholder consultations, it has been firmly determined by the social safeguard due diligence that the proposed Safe Shelter, including associate buildings and structures, social infrastructures like approach road, bridge and transmission distribution line under NDRMP do not require/involve any land acquisition. This is because the available lands for establishing infrastructure under the Project belong to the Government, for which only official permission/ certification is required as a proven document. Moreover, it needs to be mentioned that the Project's civil works will not restrict land use and/or access to legally designated parks and protected areas for the above reasons.

92. Finally, the Project's social screening checklist with categorization by using ADB's format for the proposed Project's activities is shown in Annex Table-04-7.

CC. Grievance Redress Mechanisms Process²⁶

93. In line with the ADB Safeguards Policy Statements, 2009²⁷, it is required that the borrower/client will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of the affected communities' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The grievance redress mechanism will be scaled to the impacts of the project. It should address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, gender-responsive, and accessible to the affected communities at no cost and without retribution.

94. In compliance with this process, the project established a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to resolve grievances and complaints promptly and satisfactorily with the involvement of the aggrieved persons.

²⁵ ADB SPS, 2009

²⁶ This GRM is summarized by following development projects in Tajikistan, so it may be modified/ finalized based on the different institutional level arrangements dealing with Govt and local government and their role and responsibility at the regions, district level and village level.

²⁷ ADB SPS, 2009, pare-22, page-58

95. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established at the Jamoats level within each district, as well as at the PIC and CESCDC levels for enhanced grievance resolution mechanisms.

Table 8: Grievance Redress Committee at the Village/Project Level

Position	Name and Surname	Phone number
Deputy chairman of Zoli Zar Jamoat	Khakimov Muradali	93-512-28-82
Chairman of Mehnatabad village	Khaidarov Vahob	558-05-54-44
Deputy head of Mehnatabad village	Bolliev Abdumumin	908-88-54-20
Active woman of Mehnatabad village	Akramova Khairiniso	900-69-23-22
Chairman of Sanoat village	Hazratkulov Sattor	903-02-13-12
Deputy head of Sanoat village	Malaev Khudoykul	908-83-50-77
Active woman of Sanoat village	Mamasaidova Bogigul	888-85-84-49
Chairman of Furmanova village	Hamidov Faiziddin	906-00-33-80
Deputy head of Furmanova village	Sharipov Talabsho	918-64-15-59
Chairman of Urtabuz village	Misokov Amirbek	93-584-42-13
Deputy head of Urtabuz village	Abdulloev Munavarsho	938-20-66-27
Active woman of Urtabuz village	Soilova Sancagul	902-44-13-31

Table 9: Grievance Redress Committee at the PIG and CESCDC Level

Rakhimova Mavluda	Kiyomuddin Tohir	Gafurzoda Ahliddin
Project Coordination Officer of NDRMP	Head of Legal Department CESCDC	Head of Financial and Economy Department CESCDC
st. Rudaki 213, Dushanbe. Tajikistan	st. Lokhuti 26, Dushanbe. Tajikistan	st. Lokhuti 26, Dushanbe. Tajikistan
Mob: + 992 884 00 71 17	Mob: +992 93 880 28 17	Mob: + 992 93 880 49 10
E-Mail: rmavluda1963@gmail.com	E-Mail: tohir-4646@mail.ru	E-mail: ahliddin_gafurov@mail.ru

96. All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the PIG, Construction Supervision Consultant, and Contractor's representatives. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions are to be invited. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental, and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Tajikistan.

97. The Grievance Redress Committee will be operating during the entire project cycle. A Focal Person (FP) was appointed at each Jamoat²⁸ and will coordinate between Affected Persons and GRC members at local and PIG levels. The PIG will be involved in all consultations with PAPs. The PIG has provided the full contact details of GRC members to Jamoats within the project influence area so that any aggrieved person can reach out to the GRC in case of project-related questions, concerns, or complaints on social/IR and environmental issues.

98. The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The PIG and the Safeguard Consultants will conduct training for members of three GRCs.

Grievance Redress Process²⁹:

99. The grievance redress process includes the following levels:

- Any grievances will be lodged with the Focal Person at Jamoat's GRC. The Safeguards Specialist can prepare a sample grievance application form in consulting with PIG. The Jamoat's Focal Person, in consultations with the PIG safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. Jamoat's Focal Point will organize a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meeting if eligible. The PIG representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

100. The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed and addressed to the raised issue, and a decision will be made on its relevance to the Project within 14 calendar days of lodgment. Suppose the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g., inspection by technical experts or a legal opinion from the state or certified private entities). In that case, the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for the extension, describing the process, and indicating the expected dates for delivering the revision results.

101. All supporting documents, such as photographs, related certificates, and legal and technical expert opinions, should be prepared, reviewed, and assessed as required. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The PIG representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.

102. All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIG and made available for review, monitoring, and evaluation purposes. A Safeguard Specialist, to be appointed by PIG, will keep in regular contact with the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project's grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

103. Regardless of the set grievance mechanism and procedures, aggrieved persons will have the right to submit their cases to a court of law at any point in time of the grievance redress process. All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the Project level through

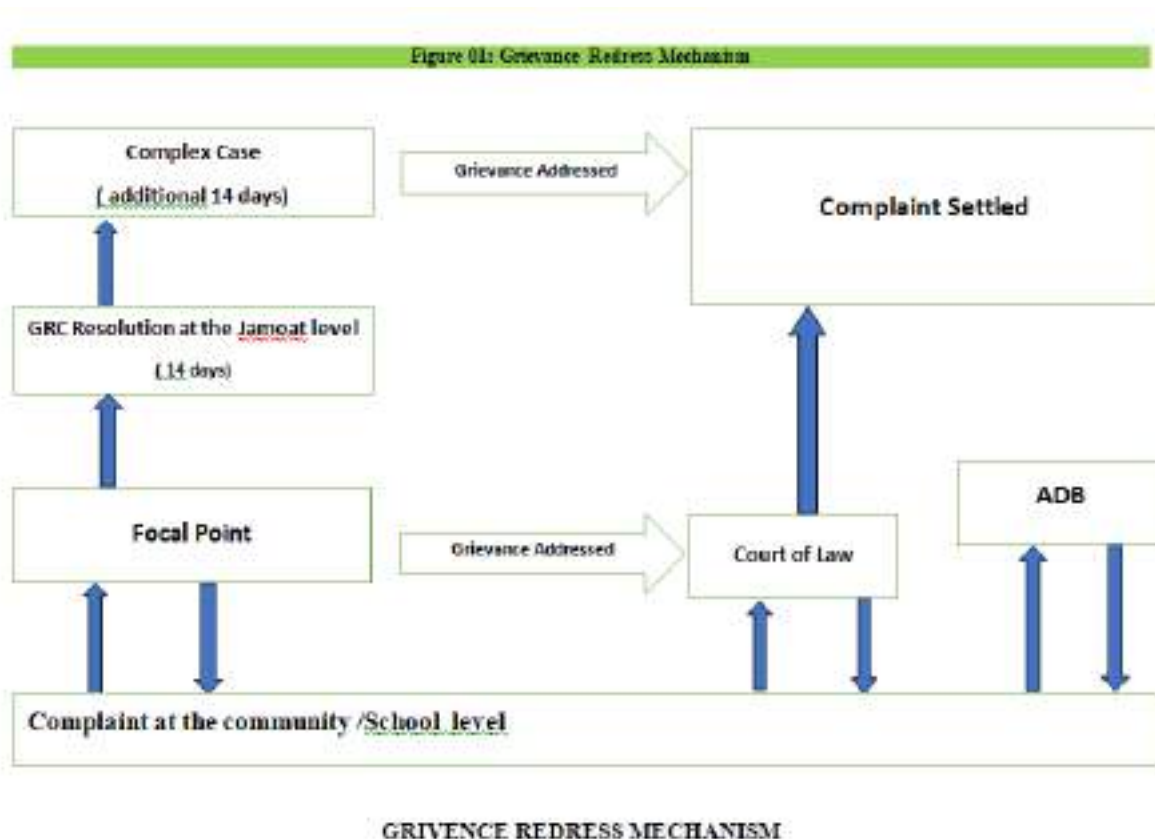
²⁸ Jamoats of Tajikistan is the third-level administrative divisions

²⁹ The similar GRM process accepted/ approved by Govt. of the Republic of Tajikistan for : Improving the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Secondary Education (STEM) Project financed by ADB, August 2023. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/54299/54299-001-sddr-en_2.pdf

community consultation with affected persons. If not possible, attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the PIG level to avoid/minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIG, and all the filed grievances will be reported in the semiannual social safeguard monitoring reports.

104. If aggrieved persons wish to register a complaint with the ADB, the Focal Person will inform the complainants that they can refer their complaints through the ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission for proper coordination with the responsible Project Officer and relevant staff. Grievance Registration Log Book: Issues and Grievances Registration Log Book: Issues And Grievances Registration Form and Summery are enclosed with Annex-17-19.

ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission (TJRM)
 45 Sovetskaya Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
 Tel: 992 372 210558/271895/271897



Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; TJRM = Tajikistan Resident Mission; DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; CESDS= Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense; PIG = Project Implementing Unit/ Project;

DD. Legal and Policy Framework

105. It is evident that with the additional financing, the planned/ designed activities will not affect the livelihoods of the surrounding communities. No additional land will be needed for the acquisition as the selected land for the Project belongs to the government. Despite the fact that the proposed transmission line is required to avoid the residential area where the existing

electric pole/ line is very close to the residence mentioned in Chapter-T of this report, if any adverse social impacts are identified or properties of the surrounding communities are affected during the civil construction stage, the EA, with the assistance of PIG and Management Consultant, will take appropriate measures to pay the compensation to the affected people in accordance with the following laws of the Government of Tajikistan and policy of ADB:

- Tajikistan Constitution, Law/Regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation
- Provisions regulated by the Land Code
- ADB SPS 2009 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards
- Comparison of the Provisions under ADB SPS 2009 and National Legislation
- Income Restoration and Relocation Strategy

EE. Obligation of EA for Social Safeguards

106. There are some obligations of the EA in addressing and giving priority to the adverse social safeguard issues in which surrounding communities may be affected by the implementation of the Project's activities as the EA is required to ;

- i ensure that any adverse social impacts on the land and other properties of the communities are avoided;
- ii ensure that the SDDR is finalized based on the final detailed engineering design of all the proposed activities under the Project ;
- iii ensure that the SDDR will be updated during the implementation phase if any private lands are needed for the Project or any adverse social impacts are observed in the case of affecting any private properties by the activities of the Project;
- iv ensure that the Project's assigned personnel/ consultants/ contractors consult with the surrounding communities throughout the entire project implementation period;
- v ensure the assigned Contractor takes appropriate measures to compensate the PAPs in the case of any unexpected impacts found during the construction period;
- vi ensure that GRM / GRC is in place and functioning to address any grievance raised by the surrounding communities and other stakeholders concerned;
- vii ensure the active participation of the communities during the implementation of which local laborers get priority to be employed as unskilled day laborers by the assigned contractors;
- viii ensure that the social safeguard monitoring report is performed by PIG and submitted to ADB for its approval and disclosure;
- ix ensure that the independent monitoring by the International Consultant with the assistance of the National Consultant is being continued throughout the project cycle in compliance with the ADB safeguard policy.
- x ensure that as per ADB policy, Core Labour Standard (CLS) issues are being maintained by the assigned contractors.

FF. Monitoring, Reporting, and Safeguard Measures

107. **Monitoring and Reporting**³⁰. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require borrowers/clients to:

- i establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans,
- ii verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- iii monitor the progress of the project and social safeguard activities;
- iv document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- v follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,
- vi retain qualified and experienced external experts³¹ to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- vii use independent advisory panels to monitor project implementation for highly complex and sensitive projects, and submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

108. During the implementation of the Project, monitoring of the social safeguard activities is required to be performed. The objectives of the monitoring are to:

- i establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of
- ii safeguard plans,
- iii monitor the progress of the project and social safeguard activities;
- iv identify social safeguards, risks, impacts, and noncompliance ;
- v monitor if there are any unanticipated impacts and/or changes in design occur and explain the result of the due diligence on them and
- vi monitor and report filed grievances, including the progress of the resolution of the cases.

109. The borrower/client will monitor and measure the progress of the implementation of the project activities, including IPP. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording information to track performance, the borrower/client should use dynamic mechanisms, such as inspections and audits, to verify compliance with requirements and progress toward achieving the desired outcomes.

110. The EA may engage external experts to advise on compliance issues, and if any significant issues are found, the EA will prepare a corrective action plan or an updated approved SDDR. The EA will implement the corrective actions and follow up on these actions to ensure their effectiveness.

111. The EA will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the progress of implementation, highlighting compliance issues and corrective actions, if any. The borrower/client will submit

³⁰ ADB SPS 2009, para-57, page-21

³¹ External experts mean experts not involved in day-to-day project implementation or supervision.

semiannual monitoring reports. The costs of monitoring requirements will be reflected in project budgets.

GG. Safeguard Measures

112. The detailed design prepared by the BETS confirms that no land acquisition is required for the proposed activities of additional financing since the proposed Shelter and Transmission Line will be established on the land belonging to the Government. Moreover, any public properties/ assets will not be affected within the Right of Way of the planned activities and that a LARP is not required. However, following ADB SPS (2009) and the laws of Tajikistan, PIG will include provisions in the contractor's contract about social safeguards and mitigation measures with which the contractor should comply, and the PIG with Project Management Consultants will monitor the compliance status during the construction period.

113. The contractor shall have a social safeguards officer(s) to monitor the process of any adverse social and resettlement issues, follow the written contract agreement during the construction works, and not block the peoples' access to residents, farming lands, markets, etc. Need to inform people about the schedule of civil works and provide an update on social safeguards issues, including grievances (keeping the GRM Logbook) in their Monthly/ Quarterly Progress Reports;

114. It is required to ensure that people are given access to temporary/alternative amenities during construction works if construction works affect any community's facilities/utilities (e.g., electricity lines/grids, irrigation, and drinking water), and the affected facilities shall be restored immediately.

115. If the Contractor needs to access private land temporarily during civil works, it shall prioritize using the state-owned lands not used by private land users. If such suitable land is unavailable, the Contractor shall agree to the rent on mutual consent with the land owners and based on compensating all revenue losses by the land users and land, if applicable, restoring or compensating for all attachments on the land. The land shall be restored to its pre-project condition and returned to the land user.

HH. Social Safeguard Semiannual Monitoring Report

116. During the construction period of the Safe Shelters and associated infrastructures, the activities will be monitored continuously to identify adverse social impacts that may affect the surrounding communities. The Project's Social Safeguard Semi-annual Monitoring Report will be submitted to ADB for its approval and disclosure on the web portal in keeping compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy 2009. In order to confirm compliance with social safeguard requirements, the monitoring and reporting will help identify and address any unanticipated adverse social impacts, addressing filed grievances.

Conclusion

117. The Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report has been prepared based on the final detailed engineering design and the outcome of stakeholders/ community consultations, the Inception Report, draft RP, IEE, Feasibility Study report, and related papers and documents

of the NDRMP have been taken into consideration. Moreover, the DB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, the PAM of August 2022, and the National Laws for land acquisition of the Republic of Tajikistan were consulted.

118. The NDRMP - Additional Financing will establish a Safe Shelter, including associated infrastructures, an access road, bridge, kitchens, and sanitation facilities within the campus of School No.29. In addition, a 10 kV electricity transmission line will be established from the Chapaev substation to Sanoat village and from the village to the Safe Shelter area covering 5.8 km on the land owned by the Govt for which no private lands are needed to be acquired. Moreover, in the final design of the project, it was confirmed that IR impacts were avoided in by the design; consequently, private properties will not be affected. It is also evident that the proposed shelter location at the CESED site is bound by the demarcation covering 6.5 hectares of land belonging to the government. Thus, the social impact assessment for this SDDR confirms that the implementation of civil works for the Project will not require any land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR). It was observed that there are not many houses located along the transmission line, and the line at a satisfactory distance from the settlements, ensuring minimal impact. The SDDR findings suggest that the proposed transmission distribution line should continue to prioritize being a safe distance from private residences to further minimize potential risks associated with high-voltage electrical lines and the Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF).

119. The SDDR finding shows:

- The Project area is entirely rid of any illegal encroachment/occupier, so non-title holders are not going to be affected by the project activities.
- No business or livelihood activities will be adversely affected by the civil construction activities under the NDRMP- additional financing project.

120. No IR/ IP impacts are observed and business or livelihood activities of the surrounding communities will not be adversely affected. Notwithstanding, it is anticipated that some social risks can appear during the construction works, which will affect the surrounding communities, especially children and women, in the case of the social movement and the transportation of commodities, which are:

- Experience shows that disruption of traffic and accidental risks are likely to be seen due to transportation and dumping of construction material on roads/streets by the assigned contractors during the entire construction period.
- This issue may be observed when improvement works of the approach/ access road will be continued; because there is no additional/ alternative road for the social communication/ movement of the surrounding communities. The road is very narrow, being only 8 meters wide. Similarly, carrying the necessary commodities of the local people will be disrupted during the construction phase.
- The ongoing civil construction works of the Project will significantly affect children, school boys and girls, women, and older people in the case of the social movement.



Pictures show girls are going to schools using the roads.

121. Therefore, it is suggested that the social risks of activities during the construction period must be monitored and assessed to address social risks associated with construction works. In highlighting the overall social impacts, the following suggestions are also categorically made based on the anticipated observations:

- The existing narrow village roads can be utilized for construction-related activities. However, to ensure the safety of the local communities and maintain a safe environment for residents while allowing the smooth progression of project activities, measures such as the installation of clear road signs and warning signals at strategic points, the imposition of strict speed limits to control vehicle movement, the designation of pedestrian crossings to prioritize community safety, and the scheduling of heavy vehicle movement during non-peak hours to minimize disruption should be implemented.
- Signs will be posted at the entrance from the Bakhrat-Balkhi Highway prohibiting large and heavy vehicles from using the narrow village roads in Urtabuz, except heavy vehicles for construction works.
- In addition, prolonged parking of construction vehicles on roads for the mobilization of villagers will be prohibited to avoid blocking the narrow village roads, as shown in the pictures below. So, the schedule of construction activities will be coordinated with the local people to consider cropping and harvesting activities and school holidays.
- The materials/equipment of the contractors may be kept/dumped by occupying the agricultural lands beyond the Right of Way belonging to the private owners, for which the assigned contractor will have to negotiate with the landowners to pay the compensation in this connection.



Sanoat



Urtabuz

Annexes: 1 to 21

Annex 01: Name of Participants of Stakeholders' Consultations

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyrag River					
Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пираг					
District / Район: <u>Бухоро</u>		District / District: <u>Бухоро ЗР</u>		Village / Деревня: <u>Уртабод</u>	
Date: <u>24.05.2022</u>					
# No	FULL NAME / ФИО	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол: M/F
18	Алишеров Саломат		905 95 37 76	[Signature]	M
19	Зарина Абдуллоева		88 70 00 92	[Signature]	M
20	Рахмонов Рахмон		919 51 52 80	[Signature]	M
21	Султоналиев Султон		89 76 4 73 36	[Signature]	M
22	Абдуллоев Н		917 04 28 78	[Signature]	M
23	Алиев Султон		901 88 84 57	[Signature]	M
24	Рахмонов Сабир		908 01 66 32	[Signature]	F
25	Умаров Султон		938 90 28 60	[Signature]	F
26	Рахмонов Рахмон			[Signature]	F
27	Рахмонов Рахмон, y.o.p. тибб		98 90 87 20	[Signature]	F
28	Рахмонов Рахмон			[Signature]	F
29	Рахмонов Р		934 04 04 83	[Signature]	F
30	Рахмонов Р		907 11 33 38	[Signature]	F
31	Рахмонов С			[Signature]	F
32	Рахмонов С			[Signature]	F
33	Рахмонов Т			[Signature]	F
34	Рахмонов П	НАЧАЛЬНИК РАЙОНА	99 90 00 574	[Signature]	F

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Pyrag River					
Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пираг					
District / Район: <u>Бухоро</u>		District / District: <u>Бухоро ЗР</u>		Village / Деревня: <u>Уртабод</u>	
Date: <u>24.05.2022</u>					
# No	FULL NAME / ФИО	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол: M/F
35	Рахмонов Рахмон		93 87 03 37	[Signature]	M
36	Рахмонов Рахмон		111 22 83 83	[Signature]	M
37	Рахмонов Рахмон		16 41 86 00	[Signature]	F



National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Fuzaj River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствия (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Пянда

District / Район Балкх

Jamot / Давлат Зот-Мир

Village / Деҳан Чуққот

Date / Ҷамъа 22.05.2023

# №	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О.	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Ҷанс M/F
1	ҶОШИЛОВ Аҳмадҷон Сулҳонҷон		953883151	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
2	Виремандилов Аҳмад ҶОШИЛОВ		914005693	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
3	Ҷамалов Ҷаҳонназ		98888005	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
4	Ҷамолов Шерифҷон Ҷа		929573813	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
5	Ҷулов Ҷамол		920997788	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
6	Ҷаҳонмуродов Ҷаҳонмурод		937004114	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
7	Ҷабборов Ҷаббор		908297739	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
8	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон		951288889	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
9	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон			<i>[Signature]</i>	M
10	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон			<i>[Signature]</i>	M
11	Ҷулов Ҷулулов		919 10 0638	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
12	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон		950 43 6759	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
13	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон		917772628	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
14	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон			<i>[Signature]</i>	M
15	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон			<i>[Signature]</i>	M
16	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон		904 88 3515	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
17	Ҷаҳонҷон Ҷаҳонҷон		93501333	<i>[Signature]</i>	M

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Fyaz River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Фаяз

Область / Район Балхан Зона / Девизион Зона Зар Уезд / Девизион Гранда (Самарканд) Дата/Дата 23.06.2022

# No	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол MF / MSK
1	Шокият Шамил	Уезд №29 Зар		[Signature]	M
2	Абдурашад Замира	Данган Зар	907-79-14-48	[Signature]	M
3	Абдуллоев Шайхон	Колхоз 211	900-09-42-58	[Signature]	M
4	Абдурашад Каримов	КО/МОЗ	905-08-80-32	[Signature]	M
5	Абдурашад Файзрахманов	Колхоз	310-09-22-55	[Signature]	M
6	Абдурашад Музафаров		98876-308-68	[Signature]	M
7	Абдурашад Музафаров		98876-91-93	[Signature]	M
8	Абдурашад А.		000500716	[Signature]	M
9	Абдурашад	ФЕРИЕР	9230025161	[Signature]	M
10	Абдурашад	Колхоз	90-218-18-08	[Signature]	M
11	Абдурашад	Колхоз		[Signature]	M
12	Абдурашад	Колхоз		[Signature]	M
13	Абдурашад	Колхоз		[Signature]	M
14	Абдурашад	Колхоз	930532302	[Signature]	M
15	Абдурашад	Колхоз	99092636	[Signature]	M
16	Абдурашад	Колхоз	901-75-14-03	[Signature]	M
17	Абдурашад	ФЕРИЕР	31188060	[Signature]	M

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Fyaz River

Национальный проект по управлению рисками бедствий (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Таджикистан: Река Фаяз

Область / Район Балхан Зона / Девизион Зона Зар Уезд / Девизион Гранда (Самарканд) Дата/Дата 23.06.2022

# No	FULL NAME / Ф.И.О	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол MF / MSK
11	Абдурашад	Колхоз	93001115	[Signature]	M
12	Абдурашад	Колхоз	931010400	[Signature]	M
13	Абдурашад	Колхоз		[Signature]	M
14	Абдурашад	Колхоз	915-176434	[Signature]	M
15	Абдурашад	Колхоз	907801277	[Signature]	M
16	Абдурашад	Колхоз	915590424	[Signature]	M
17	Абдурашад	Колхоз	901800871	[Signature]	M
18	Абдурашад	Колхоз	900176213	[Signature]	M
19	Абдурашад	Колхоз	000114718	[Signature]	M
20	Абдурашад	Колхоз	904552623	[Signature]	M
21	Абдурашад	Колхоз	93538060	[Signature]	M
22	Абдурашад	Колхоз	937884024	[Signature]	M
23	Абдурашад	Колхоз	934400808	[Signature]	M
24	Абдурашад	Колхоз	91520208	[Signature]	M
25	Абдурашад	Колхоз	919596628	[Signature]	M
26	Абдурашад	Колхоз	161-2700-104	[Signature]	F





National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Fuzh River

Ҳамоҳангӣ ба лоиҳаи таърифи ва раҳбарии баҳоти баҳони (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Тоҷикистон: Рӯи Рӯи

Область / Район: Кӯлоб / Директор/Директор: Замин В.А. Умаров / Директор/Директор / Дата: 23.05.2023

#	FULL NAME / И.И.Ф.	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол: M/F
1	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 02 06 29	[Signature]	M
2	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	577 00 25 62	[Signature]	M
3	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	855 24 77 22	[Signature]	M
4	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	000 20 30 32	[Signature]	M
5	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 02 06 29	[Signature]	M
6	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	905 666 912	[Signature]	M
7	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	905 44 62 3	[Signature]	M
8	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	708 80 35 40	[Signature]	M
9	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 02 06 29	[Signature]	M
10	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	988 71 01 18	[Signature]	M
11	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд		[Signature]	M
12	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	904 54 63 02	[Signature]	M
13	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 37 51 64	[Signature]	M
14	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 21 32 80	[Signature]	M
15	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 63 23 25	[Signature]	M
16	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 40 60 00	[Signature]	M
17	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 902 551	[Signature]	M

National Disaster Risk Management Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING) Tajikistan: Fuzh River

Ҳамоҳангӣ ба лоиҳаи таърифи ва раҳбарии баҳоти баҳони (ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ) Тоҷикистон: Рӯи Рӯи

Область / Район: Кӯлоб / Директор/Директор: Замин В.А. Умаров / Директор/Директор / Дата: 23.05.2023

#	FULL NAME / И.И.Ф.	Organization / Организация	Telephone / Телефон	Signature / Подпись	Gender / Пол: M/F
18	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	551 90 25 22	[Signature]	M
19	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 03 03 62	[Signature]	M
20	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	909 91 52 96	[Signature]	M
21	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 11 3 53	[Signature]	M
22	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	904 67 33 43	[Signature]	M
23	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	908 88 62 18	[Signature]	M
24	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	903 11 9 42	[Signature]	M
25	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	82 40 44 44 1	[Signature]	M
26	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	905 60 33 00	[Signature]	M
27	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	900 50 23 23	[Signature]	M
28	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	836 00 20 80	[Signature]	M
29	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 20 00 38	[Signature]	M
30	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 55 22 22	[Signature]	M
31	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	006 77 20 27	[Signature]	M
32	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	904 00 22 22	[Signature]	M
33	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	901 01 48 67	[Signature]	M
34	Абдуллоев Абдулло	Самарқанд	902 200 903	[Signature]	M

Annex 02: Community Consultations Summary

In general, participants were supportive of the Project during the consultations. The questions and suggestions given by the participants during the consultations focused mostly on water supply, purchasing ambulance and some other medical equipment for the local medical centre, additional classrooms for the local schools, central heating and air-conditions for the schools, fencing the schools for children's safety and repairing the bridge. The following table shows the summarizes consultations' participants' questions, concerns and suggestions.

Table: Questions and Answers at Consultations with Communities

Questions and suggestions	Answer
<p>The school is located along a road with a lot of traffic; it would be good if you consider restoring the fence around the school for the safety of the students. Or would the Project take into account the preparation of a sports ground (stadium)?</p> <p>In the village, women mainly work in agricultural fields, and there is no one to leave small children with, we do not have a kindergarten, it would be nice if they helped us build a kindergarten.</p>	<p>At the moment, these are not considered, but we will pass on your preferences.</p> <p>Unfortunately, this is not planned under the Project.</p>
<p>The school cafeteria needs renovation, it would be better to consider it too.</p>	<p>We will consider this issue.</p>
<p>The physical condition of the school is not so good, it would be great if you took into account the major renovations under your Project.</p>	<p>This Project is aimed at the emergency situation and not the education sector, and unfortunately it is not possible to plan a major renovation of the school within the framework of this Project.</p> <p>According to your suggestions such as fence around the school, repair of the school canteen, sports ground in any case, your suggestions and wishes will be taken into account, and if not within the framework of this Project, then maybe as part of planning of other projects.</p>
<p>The school was supplied with water from the well, the water quality is not good, even this supply has not been working for more than two years.</p>	<p>The restoration of the water supply system of your villages is provided by the World Bank project. In order to avoid repetition of projects, we cannot include this task in this Project.</p>

Questions and suggestions	Answer
<p>The school is heated with stoves installed in each classroom, which is both, dangerous and harmful to the health of students and teachers.</p> <p>The former central heating system of the school has, since a long time, stopped functioning, and appliances in most classrooms have been dismantled.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, within the framework of this Project, we will not be able to assist in the restoration or renovation of the school heating system, as this is a priority for the education sector.</p>
<p>Consultant's question to residents: Have there been some natural disasters? Have you ever been in a natural disaster?</p>	<p>Yes, there was a strong wind, hail, and strong winds damage the roofs of our houses.</p> <p>In addition, during heavy rains, rainwater floods roads and agricultural land due to the poor condition of drainage systems.</p>
<p>Question consultant to the residents: What kind of action do you envisage for natural disasters?</p>	<p>Previously, the drains were cleaned using the hashar method; now none is not doing this. Recently, they planned to clean up the drains through the USAID project, but this initiative has calmed down. It would be good if the Project supports the drains cleaning.</p>

Question consultant to the residents: How is the electricity supply in your villages?	Yes, there is permanent electricity supply. However, the condition of the wires and poles is not satisfactory, there are frequent shutdowns during winds and rains. For the safety of children and the well-being of the jamoats, it would be good for the Project to provide lighting along the road.
Question from the consultant to the residents: What do you propose to improve your medical center?	Medical equipment and, if possible, one ambulance.
We need to repair the bridge, when it starts to rain, there is a lot of water in the ditch and the road is blocked, because the bridge is down and slowly becoming unusable, we want to remind you that the road in the Urtabuz mahalla also needs to be repaired.	Thank you for your suggestions. Unfortunately, not all needs could be met within this Project.
In the village of Urtabuz, there is a shortage of drinking water only in winter.	Water supply is not envisaged within this Project.
There are not enough classrooms in secondary school No. 70, it would be great if they were taken into account in the Project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this Project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of the school.
It would be better if Middle School No. 70 could provide one air conditioner if possible.	This should be addressed to the Department for Education.
Comment: If in your Project you took into account the road of Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village, then it would be very good for the residents of this mahalla, because the road needs to be repaired.	Rehabilitation of roads through the villages are not planned under this Project.
It would be good if you build a sports ground within the framework of this Project in Zoli Zar jamoat, Somoniyon village for secondary school No. 28	Unfortunately, this is not planned under this Project.
There are not enough classrooms at school No. 28, it would be good if the construction of additional classrooms was taken into account in the Project.	Unfortunately, within the framework of this Project, we will not be able to assist in the construction of additional classrooms, as this is a priority for the education sector and does not apply to our Project.
What measures will be taken for the affected disabled group?	As we mentioned earlier in the social section, if a household is affected by a planned project, the survey will determine if someone is disabled, and if the family is vulnerable, the family will receive a one-time allowance calculated in the amount of 3 monthly average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan.
Is a garbage dump planned in the Project?	There is a landfill in the district, but you do not have a system for collecting and transporting household waste; you need to find a solution to the problem and create a system with representatives of the jamoat.
Consultant's question to residents; what is the state of sanitary facilities in households, how waste and gray water are disposed of?	Usually the population uses earthen cesspools, when one is filled, they dig in and change the location, gray waters merge into the opening of the drainage system. However, rich people have concreted septic tanks and use a flush toilet, waste is taken out with
Questions and suggestions	Answer
	the help of a sewage truck to the WWTP of the district once every two months. The sewage truck is owned by the Vodokanal of the district and KZhKP
Is heating planned in secondary school No. 28 under this Project?	This Project does not provide heating for the school, but we will present your proposals in our report.

Annex 03: List of Shelter and Associated Infrastructure

The proposed infrastructure is given in the following table:

Table 01 : Proposed Design of Infrastructures.	
Sl. No.	Description
1.	Rehabilitation Road (between Sanoat Center and shelter area) and Bridge No.1 near Mekhnatobod Village ³²
2.	Reconstruction of Public toilet and Kichten of School No. 29
3.	Construction of 10 Kv Electricity transmission line from Chashma to Shelter area
4.	Construction of Safe Shelter including School and other structures

Table 02 : The detailed associated infrastructures are as follows:	
1. Residential block	1. Heating plant
2. Administrative building	2. Substation
3. School block	3. Garage for 9 lorry truck
4. Bathroom & storage	4. Blind fence
5. Kitchen block	5. Steel Gate
6. Shop	6. Checkpoint
7. Boiler room	7. Medical room
8. Room for coals	8. Observation tower

³² IR / adverse social impacts are not found in the case of Bridge No. 01 , even through the DMS could not find any IR / adverse social impacts of the bridge.

Annex 04: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Selected Shelters
 Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist: Shelters

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Land acquisition is not required at all for the proposed Shelter and its associated structures and buildings, as the land already obtained belongs to the Government.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
5. Will there be a loss of Shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required at all, as the obtained land belongs to the Government.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required at all.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required. The proposed social infrastructure/shelter will be established on the land belonging to the Government.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Not at all
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		✓		Note that the land already obtained for shelter construction, including associated structures, is obtained from the respective government authority.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		Not at all
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [X] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [X] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [X] No [] Yes				

Annex 05: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Transmission and Distribution Line

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist: For 5.8 km Transmission & Distribution Line.

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Land acquisition is not required at all for the proposed Transmission Line as the obtained land belongs to the Government.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
5. Will there be loss of Shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required at all for the proposed Transmission Line as the obtained land belongs to the Government.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required at all.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		The proposed Transmission Line will be established on the land belonging to the Government.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Not at all
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Not at all
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		✓		Not at all
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		Not at all
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		The land for the Transmission Line is obtained from the respective government authority.
Information on Displaced Persons:				

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many? _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the Project as necessary.

Annex 06: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Approach Road & Bridge No. 1

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist for Approach Road & Bridge No. 1

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Land acquisition is not required at all for the proposed road and bridge no.1 . The existing road will be improved using the existing alignment / Right of Way as additional land is not required.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
5. Will there be loss of Shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required at all for the improvement of existing road and bridge.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		✓		The Project activities will not affect any designated parks and protected areas at all.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		The proposed road will be improved using the existing alignment/ Right of Way where access is not restricted at all.
Information on Displaced Persons:				

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many? _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the Project, as necessary.

Annex 07: IR Impact Screening Checklist for Public Toilet and Kitchen in School

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist for Public Toilet & Kitchen in School No.29 29 .

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		The proposed toilet and kitchen will be established on the existing land belonging to school no. 29. The school authority has obtained the land from the respective department of the government.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		Not applicable		Not applicable. No land acquisition is required.
5. Will there be loss of Shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		Not applicable		Land acquisition is not required.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		✓		The Project activities will not affect any designated parks and protected areas at all.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		

12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓	The proposed toilet and kitchen will be established using the existing land land belonging to the school where access is not restricted at all.
Information on Displaced Persons:			
<i>Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____			
<i>Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
<i>Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			

Annex 08: Socio-economic and Demographic Profile of the HHs in the Project Area

Background

23. In the preparation of the SDDR, the findings on the significant socioeconomic characteristics of the Project's communities. It is based on information from the jamoats' Key-Informants, national statistical data and data collected through the socioeconomic households surveys undertaken in the Project area. The main objectives of the SES survey is to understand the existing socioeconomic environment and vulnerability of affected people in the Project area, to use the data for the preparation of the SDDR to identify and ascertain whether the Project activities will affect any communities / groups and persons who may need additional support due to the Project's impact. The details of the socioeconomic profile is given in the Annex :

Profile of the Project Area

24. Tajikistan is a Central Asian country bordering Afghanistan, People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. The population of Tajikistan in 2023 is estimated to be 10,143,543 people. Tajikistan is divided into four regions: Sughd, Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan, and Region of Republican Subordination, while the capital Dushanbe is administratively separate. Each region is divided into several districts which are subdivided into village level self-governing administrative units – jamoats. There are 58 districts (rayons) and 368 jamoats in Tajikistan.

Population of the Project Area:

25. It is found that the Project is located at the Zoli Zar jamoat under Balkh district. Zoli Zar jamoat comprises 25,071 inhabitants who live in 14 villages along with 4,266 households. Among 14 villages, five are associated with the Project's identity. The following tables present a brief demographic and economic profile of the Project jamoat and villages located in the Project area.

Table 1: Population in the Project Jamoat

Jamoat	Population	Male	Female	No. of households	No. of villages	Number of villages associated with the Project
Zoli Zar	25,071	13,670	11,401	4,266	14	4
Total	25,071	13,670	11,401	4,266	14	4

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Economic Activities:

26. The economic activities are considered for the 4 (four) villages under the impacted area of the Project. The major economic activities in the Project district are agriculture and animal husbandry. Cotton, wheat, and orchards are the major products in the area. Cotton is cultivated on 59 ha, and wheat is cultivated on 23 ha in the Project's five villages. Fruit trees are planted on 89 ha, which is shown in **Table-02**.

27. The project area is determined to be as widespread as animal husbandry. Almost every household has some land and livestock. Animals raised in the area are mostly cattle and

sheep. The statistics for these five villages indicate that there are 1,780 sheep and 1,213 head of cattle in the Project villages. The following **Table -02** shows the economic profile of the project villages:

Table 2: Economic Profile of Project Villages

Villages	Dekhkan farm	Arable land (ha)	Irrigated (ha)	Other land, (pasture etc. (ha)	Wheat (ha)	Cotton (ha)	Orchards (ha)	Sheep/goats (No.)	Cows (No.)
Mehnatobod	9	68	68	-	4	24	40	476	252
Sanoat	10	27	27	-	5	10	12	693	402
Furmanova	13	50	50	-	7	17	32	247	230
Urtabuz	5	15	15	-	1	8	5	364	329
Total	37	160	160	-	17	59	89	1,780	1,213

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Demographic Status of the Project Impacted Villages

28. In all, 6,756 people live in 4 project-impacted villages, in which 3,448 are males and 3,308 females found in 1,229 households. The average family size in the Project villages is 5.45 persons in all Project villages. The following **Table-3** shows the status of the population in the five villages:

Table 03: Population in the Project Villages

Villages	Population	Male	Female	No. of households (HH)	Person per HH (average)
Mehnatobod	1,160	604	556	203	5.7
Sanoat	3,036	1,522	1,514	543	5.6
Furmanova	1,010	516	494	203	5.0
Urtabuz	1,550	806	744	280	5.5
Total	6,756	3,448	3,308	1,229	5.45

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Poverty Level of the Project Area

29. Data available for Project villages shows 99 (54.41% of the surveyed village population) are poor households (**Table-4**). The data for individual villages shows that Mehnatobod has the highest percentage of poor households with 75%, followed by Furmanova with 60%. The data on womenheaded households shows that 18 (19.6%) households headed by a woman are poor. Urtabuz with 38.5%. has the highest rate of poor women-headed households and it is followed by Sanoat by 19.5%.

30. A limited jamoat's data on women holding some decision-making positions was available for the jamoat. In total, there are five women in the Project jamoat's in positions such as head and deputy heads of villages, teachers, nurses and other officials etc.

Table 4 : Poverty Level in the Project Villages

Poverty in Project Villages	Total	Poor Household (HH)		The female head of HH		% of poor women head of HH
	No. of HH	No.	% of poor HH	No.	% of female heads of HH per village	
Sanoat	75	41	54.67	8	32.0%	19.5
Mehnatobod	36	27	75.00	4	16.0%	14.8
Furmanova	30	18	60.00	1	4.0%	5.6
Urtabuz	46	13	28.26	5	20.0%	38.5
Total	187	99	54.41	18		19.6

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Available Facilities in the Surveyed Villages

31. Although not always reliable, all Project villages have an electrical power supply. Wells with electric pumps are the main supply in most villages. In addition, people purchase water to meet their consumption needs. Larger villages have medical stations, primary and secondary schools, and mosques. Only two villages have a few shops, and a bazaar is only available in the Zoli Zar jamoat. The population covered by the SES stated that the Project will improve social services and amenities such as better medical equipment for medical centre, improved schools' sanitary facilities, reconstructed bridge, improved electricity supply, and a modern center for training and disaster situations accommodations. **(Table -5)**

Table 5: Key Facilities in the Project Villages

Jamoat and Villages	Electricity	Water (Well pump)	Water (purchase)	Medical station	School up to 11th grade	School up to grade 4	Mosque	Shop	Bazaar
Jamoat Zoli Zar									1
Mehnatobod	1	1							
Sanoat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Furmanova	1	1					1		
Urtabuz	1		1	1		1			

Source: Jamoats' statistics.

Codes: Yes=1.

Annex 09 : Findings from Households SE Survey of Villages

32. The SES in the Project area were conducted in July 2022. The SES interviews were conducted in each Project village. Experienced interviewers conducted the study. In total, there are four (4) villages located in the Project area. The SES was completed for 227 HHs (1,678 persons).

33. The SES included households located around the locations of the planned project activities/subprojects. During the preparation of the LARP, the census (Table-6) showed that there are 2 Dekhan farms (11 DPs) which will be adversely affected by the Project if Bridge

No. 1 is considered to be reconstructed under the Project, however, the bridge was reconstructed by the local Government, and the trees were cut by the owner. Thus, the Project decided to do only rehabilitation works for the Bridge No.1 (shown in the overview of Project's Map). So, in accordance with the final design, no households or persons will be affected by the Project's activities. The Project's Households headed by a man found 203 (80.4%), while households headed by a woman for 25 (10.6 %). There are 25 HHs who have disabled family members. Families with five or more children make 6.6% (15) of the sample (Table 3-7).

Table 6: Socioeconomic Survey Sample

Village	Jamoat	No. of House holds (HH)	No. of people	No of economically displaced people	Disproportionate sampling (HH)	% of sampled HH
Sanoat	Uzun	543	3,036	0	75	10.22
Mehnatobod	Uzun	203	1,160	0	36	18.00
Furmanova	Uzun	203	1,010		30	14.78
Urtabuz 1,2,3	Uzun	280	1,550	0	46	16.73
TOTAL:		1,229	6,756	0	187	14.93

Source: Jamoats' statistics and SES.

Table 7: Profile of the Surveyed Households

Gender	Heads of Household (HH)		Other HH members		Total males	Total females
	No.	%	No.	%		
Male	202	89.0%	648	44.7%	850	
Female	25	10.6%	803	55.3%		828
Total	227	100.0%	1,451	100.0%	850	828
Grand total persons	1,678					

Source: SES.

34. The SES questionnaire includes questions that aim to measure the main characteristics of households covered in the survey such as type of land use, land holdings, buildings, businesses, family type and size, main demographic data of the household members, self-reported monthly income and expenditure, sources of income, vulnerability, women's status, opinion about the Project, etc. Each questionnaire took around 30-40 minutes to complete. The collected data was processed using Microsoft Excel.

Socioeconomic Profile of Households in Five Project-Impacted Villages

35. In total, 227 households with 1,678 persons (850 males and 828 females) were covered by the SES study. Based on the draft design, only two households are affected households. However, the SES covered 227 households located around the locations where some Project activities are planned. All socioeconomic analyses in the LARP were based on information received from 227 HHs living in the Project area. On average, there were 7 (7.39) persons per surveyed household.

36. Surveyed HHs own 124.3 hectares of land. Dekhan farms land amounts to 22.42 ha, rented land to 23.25 ha, homestead gardens to 49.73 ha, and other land to 28.9 ha (Table 3-8). The crops cultivated the most are wheat, corn, various vegetables, and fruits. Village households keep chickens, sheep, goats, bulls, and cattle (Table 3-9).

Table 08: Landholdings of the Surveyed Households

Landholdings	No of HH	Average area (ha)	Total area (ha)
Farm land	10	2.24	22.42
Rented land/using land which belongs to other physical and legal persons	40	0.58	23.25
Homestead garden /plot	225	0.22	49.73
Other type of land	121	0.24	28.9
Total			124.3

Table 09: Livestock

No. of AHs	No. of cattle	No. of bulls	No. of sheep	No. of goats	No. of horse	No. of donkey/ mules	No. of chicken/ poultry	No. of rabbits	Other
277	317	84	247	58	9	12	533	13	7

Source: Jamoats' statistics

Table 10 : Age and Marital Status

37. The age distribution (Table 3-10) of the surveyed population for this LARP shows that the 46-55 and 56-65 age groups among the head of households are the most represented (33.0% and 29.1% respectively). The age distribution for the other family members shows that the most represented are age groups from 18-35, 0-7 and 8-17 years of age. The profile of the youth community is more pronounced among the other members of the surveyed households. The age groups from 0-35 years of age combined, accounts for more than 80% of the households members. However, the largest age group among the households' members is the 18-35 years of age which accounts for over one third of the households' members (36.7%).

Table 11: Age Distribution

Age	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
0 - 7 years	0	0.0%	356	24.5%
8 - 17 years	0	0.0%	333	22.9%
18 - 35 years	15	6.6%	533	36.7%
36 - 45 years	44	19.4%	96	6.6%
46 - 55 years	75	33.0%	69	4.8%
56 - 65 years	66	29.1%	48	3.3%
66 or more	27	11.9%	16	1.1%
Total	227	100.0%	1,451	100.0%

Source: SES.

38. Majority of surveyed persons (62.1%) live in extended families while nuclear families comprise 37.9 % of all families (Table 3-11). Married heads of households including nikokh (religious) marriage account for 87.6% of all heads of household, 9.7% are widowed, and divorced and separated heads of households account for 1.8% and 0.9%, respectively. There is no unmarried head of household nor head living in unregistered marriage. Majority (66.7%) of the households' members are married (including nikokh marriage) while 23% were never married. Separated household members make 4% which is much higher than the percentage of separated head of households. The marital status summary is shown in Table 3-12.

Table 12: Type of Families

Type of families	No of HH	%
Nuclear	86	37.9%
Extended	141	62.1%
Total	227	100.0%

Source: Village Level SES

Table 13: Marital Status

Marital status	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
Married (registered)	183	80.6%	546	66.7%
Divorced	4	1.8%	19	2.3%
Widow(er)	22	9.7%	12	1.5%
Separated	2	0.9%	3	.4%
Marriage not registered (nikokh)	16	7.0%	51	6.2%
Living with partner, unmarried (not nikokh)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Single/Never married	0	0.0%	188	23.0%
Total	227		819	

Source: Village Level SES

Table 14: Education

39. The data on education (Table 3-13) shows a high level of literacy of heads of household with 55.9% having completed secondary education. A further 20.3% and 15.4%, respectively, obtained a college or university degree. Combined secondary, technical and university education among the head of households makes 91.6% (50.5% for other households' members). There are two (0.9%) illiterate heads of households and 29 (2.0%) of other households' members in the sample. Generally, the educational profile of other family members is lower in all educational categories above primary education than among the heads of households.

Table 15: Education of Surveyed Population

Education	Head of HH		Other members	
	No	%	No	%
School age children	0	0.0%	689	47.5%
Illiterate	2	0.9%	29	2.0%
Primary school	17	7.5%	155	10.7%
Secondary education	127	55.9%	498	34.3%
Technical/other college	46	20.3%	43	3.0%
University degree	35	15.4%	37	2.5%

Total	227	1,451
--------------	------------	--------------

Source: SES.

Employment, Income Sources, and Expenses

40. Employment and income data was collected from 161 households and information is self-reported as shown in Table 3-14. The unemployment rate is significantly lower among the heads of households (7.5%) than among the other family member (22.2%). The most common type of profession among the heads of households and other family members is self-employed in agriculture and selfemployed in construction and major repair, accounting for 28.6% and 16.8%, respectively. Other type of occupation of the head of households such as the agricultural and non-agricultural wages and domestic worker, are fairly evenly distributed. Employment in government services is the lowest among both groups, 5.0% and 1.6%, respectively. Business owners account for 2.4% of the other family members while only 0.6% business owners are among the heads of household.

Table 16: Type of Employment

Type of Employment	Head of HH		Other members	
	No.	%	No.	%
Salaried (government) / Civil servant	8	5.0%	8	1.6%
Wage employed – agricultural	21	13.0%	56	11.2%
Wage employed – non-agricultural	18	11.2%	38	7.6%
Self-employed – business	1	0.6%	12	2.4%
Self-employed – agricultural	46	28.6%	102	20.4%
Self-employed – construction and major repairs	27	16.8%	99	19.8%
Self-employed – domestic worker	19	11.8%	42	8.4%
Unemployed	12	7.5%	111	22.2%
Other, specify	9	5.6%	32	6.4%
Do not know	0	0.0%	1	.2%
Total	161		501	

Source: SES.

41. The data on income is self-reported (Table 3-15). The data on average monthly income varies from less than 1,000 TJS to more than 50,000 TJS per month. Most of the households' income is concentrated in these two categories, lowest below 1,000 TJS and the highest, above 50,000TJS per year. Numbers in categories between these two are not significant.

Table 17: Self-reported Monthly Income

Self-reported monthly income	No. of persons	%
Less than 1,000	784	46.7%
1,000-2,000	57	3.4%
2,000-5,000	90	5.4%
5,000-10,000	15	0.9%
10,000-20,000	4	.2%
20,000-50,000	0	0.0%
50,000 +	728	43.4%
Total	1,678	100.0%

Source: SES.

42. The data on income sources (Table 3-16) shows that income from selling agriculture produce and from the agriculture labour is the highest. However, income from the remittance surpasses any other source of income amounting to 3,214,743 TJS per year. All other sources of income, such as salaries from non-agricultural activities and income from private businesses, are considerably lower from incomes related to the agriculture and from remittance.

Table 18: Source of Income

Source of Income	No. of HH	Average TJS	Total TJS
Income from selling own produced agriculture products	227	13,563	1,125,710
Salaries from work on other farm fields and employment in farms	227	37,733	1,169,711
Salaries from non-agricultural activities	227	10,315	216,610
Pensions, Stipend	227	4,879	278,094
Remittances from household members working abroad	227	30,328	3,214,734
Income from own private business not related to agriculture	227	22,514	157,600
Other source	227	12,367	111,300

Source: SES.

Women in Project Villages

43. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan recognizes international law as a component of the national legal system, and Tajikistan is a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and to other fundamental human rights treaties. In 2014, the parliament ratified the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, which allows individual women in Tajikistan to submit complaints to the CEDAW Committee and gives them additional remedies for violations of the convention. Important steps have also been taken to implement UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security (1325 and 2122) with the drafting of a national action plan.³³ (Tajikistan, Country Gender Assessment, ADB 2016).

44. The Constitution guarantees equal rights on the basis of sex (Article 17), and principles of nondiscrimination are enshrined in basic legislation such as: the Family Code, the Labor Code, the Land Code, the Criminal Code, the Law on Education, and the Law on Public Health. While there are no laws that directly restrict women's rights, additional guarantees that aim to "protect" women, such as the Labor Code's night work prohibition, have nonetheless kept women from being employed in maledominated industries (footnote 5).

45. According to the Country Gender Assessment, a large portion of the population works in informal employment, and the majority of such workers are men. Still, many women work informally engaging in hard physical agricultural labor for long hours, in poor working conditions, and with the lack of social protections such as maternity leave and pension payments.

46. In surveyed households women do housework and care for family members. Other activities performed by women are agriculture labour, gardening, and minding livestock.

47. The result of survey questions on the decision-making processes in households (Table 3-17) showed that women are consulted and take part in the decision-making process in all major family activities. Children's health and children's education are the areas in which most women have their say

³³ ADB. 2016. [Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment](#). Manila.

(77.1% and 42.3%, respectively). There is no significant differences in women's participation in other areas of daily life. It indicates a very high percentage of women participation in all family matters.

Table 19 : Participation of Women in Decision-making Activities

Women participation in decision-making activities	No.	%
Household finances	62	27.3%
Children's education	96	42.3%
Children's health	175	77.1%
Purchasing household items/items	81	35.7%
Daily household issues	68	30.0%
Social Duties and Responsibilities	82	36.8%
Other, identify	31	13.9%

Source: SES.

Annex 10: Geographical Locations of Infrastructure

Infrastructure Overview Map



Annex 11: Pictures of Stakeholder Community Consultations



J. Balikh District, Zohi Zar



Sarsoat viloyati, 06/23/2020, 9:00AM



J. Balikh District, Zohi Zar



Phovida viloyati, 06/23/2020, 2:00PM



J. Balikh District, Zohi Zar



Urtaboz viloyati, 06/24/2020, 6:30AM

Annex 12: Planned Design-Specific Structures at CESED Site



Source: Project Inception Report

Annex 13: Associates Buildings and Structures of the Proposed Safe Shelter

Explication of buildings and structures

No	Name	Q-ty	Num. Storeys
	<i>First Stage of construction</i>		
1	Residential Block	11	2
2	Administrative building	1	2
3	School Block	1	2
4	Warehouse and Bathroom	2	1
5	Kitchen block	1	2
6	Existing Shop	1	
7	Boiler room	1	1
8	Storage for coal	1	1
9	Smoke Pipe	1	
10	Area for ash	1	
11	Designed Reservoir	1	
12	Designed Transformer Sub	1	
13	Designed Septic	1	
14	Garage for 9 trucks	1	
15	Area for Garbage containers (Dumpster)		
16	Mini Football pitch	1	
17	Turning Area	1	
18	Temporary parking for 9 automobiles	1	
19	Children playground and resting area	1	
20	Existing Checkpoint	1	1
21	Existing Well	1	
22	Existing septic	1	
23	Medical Center		
24	Existing one-storey building	1	1
25	Existing Radar		
26	Existing tanks	2	
27	Existing yard latrines	1	
28	Warehouse	1	1
29	Observation Towers	2	
BF	Blind fencing h – 2.2m		
MG	Metal Gates	pc	

ANNEX 14: Cut-Off-Date Letter And Announcement

2. В заваҷи по поручению добавитъ:

Провести проверку соответствия ИПВ 2.2 «Получатель разработал, утвердил и опубликовал на одном из официальных веб-сайтов (www.adliya.tj или www.mtk.tj) подзаконные нормативные акты, требуемые в соответствии с новым Налоговым кодексом.».

КУМИТАИ ҲОЛАТҶОИ ФАВҚУЛОДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

Дар доираи Лоихаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ дар дастаи Хадамоти зидди жолаи Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулода ва мудофияи граждани назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Чалолитдини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон барои ҷойгир намудани зарардидагони офатҳои табиӣ, ки манзилҳояшонро аз даст додаву хисороти молӣ дидаанд, инчунин, ҷиҳати гузарондани тамринҳои марбут ба мудофияи граждани макони муваққатӣ бунёд мегардад.

Бинобар ин, аз истиқоматкунандагони Ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Чалолитдини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон хоҳиш менамоем, ки аз 20 июни соли 2022 дар ду шафати пул ва роҳ аз сохтмони тамоми намуди бинову иншоот, таъмири капиталӣ, ҷорӣ, азнавсозӣ, шинондани дарахтони мевадиҳанда ва ҷудо кардани қитъаи замин хуДДорӣ намоянд. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани корҳои номбурда ва зарари аз таъсири лоиха расида, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

ТАБИНОТИ СУДӢ

Суди шаҳри Хучанди вилояти Суғд аз шаҳрванд Ҳоҷӣ Аҳмад Раҳматулло, санаи таваллудаш 28 ноябри соли 1975, ҷойи истиқоматаш шаҳри Хучанди вилояти Суғд, маҳаллаи 34, бинои № 39, хучраи 36 хоҳиш менамоем, ки ба суди шаҳри Хучанд ҳозир шавад ё дар бораи ҷойи зисти худ хабар диҳад. Аз ҷамаи ташкилотҳо ва шаҳрвандон хоҳиш карда мешавад, ки агар дар бораи ҷойи зисти Ҳоҷӣ Аҳмад Раҳматулло маълумоте дошта бошанд, ба суди шаҳри Хучанди вилояти Суғд хабар диҳанд.

Иҷроияи Хадамоти иҷро дар шаҳри Ваҳдат истироҳатгоҳро, ки дар нишони шаҳри Ваҳдат, Ҷамоати деҳоти Чуянгарон, деҳаи Мағов, воқеъ буда аз ду ошёна, панҷ хучраи истироҳатӣ, ҳаммом, ошхона, ҳоҷатхона, толор (зал) ва дар саҳни ҳавлӣ ҳавзи оббозӣ, қаравулхона иборат мебошад, 21 июли соли 2022, соати 9:00 бо арзиши ибтидоии 12 00000 (як миллиону дусад ҳазор) сомонӣ ба музояда мегузаранд. Хоҳишмандон метавонанд бо нишони шаҳри Ваҳдат, кӯчаи Д. Баротов, бинои 12, хучраи кори 8 ба иҷроияи Хадамоти иҷро ё бо телефонҳои (83136) 2-39-49, 237-85, 901-05-57-00 муроҷиат намоянд.

ЭЪТИБОР НАДОРАНД

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-АТУ № 0885863, ки онро соли 2021 Литсейи давлатии № 1-и шаҳри Бохтар ба Якубов Эмомали Валиҷонвич додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшуда АБ № 629128 (барои хатми синфи 8), ки онро соли 1986 мактаби миёнаи № 12-и шаҳри Қўронтеппа ба Тавакалова Шахригул Худойназаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи АБ № 373750 (барои хатми синфи 8), ки онро соли 1989 мактаби миёнаи № 12-и шаҳри Қўронтеппа ба Тавакалова Фируза Худойназаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи № 779456, ки онро соли 1980 мактаби миёнаи № 46-и ноҳияи Фрузае (ҳозира ноҳияи Сино) – и шаҳри Душанбе ба Саидов Тавақал додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи А № 035153, ки онро соли 1992 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Коммунистӣ ба Мирзоева Бибисалима Музафаровна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи А № 20525, ки онро соли 1994 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Ашурова Садафмоҳ Алимардоновна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-АТА № 0967829, (барои хатми синфи 9), ки онро соли 2013 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Идиева Мадина Холибековна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи А № 566359, ки онро соли 1977 мактаби миёнаи №10-и ноҳияи Коммунистӣ ба Сафарова Асила Дильшодовна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи А-АТА №0746510, (барои хатми синфи 9), ки онро соли 2012 Муассисаи таҳсилоти миёнаи умумии №10-и ноҳияи Бохтар ба Мирзоева Гулнигор Аҳбарҷоновна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Дипломи гумшудаи А № 491281, ки онро соли 1986 Омӯзишгоҳи касбӣ – техникаи № 23 – и ноҳияи Шаҳритус ба Рӯзиёв Раҳимкул Журакулович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Шаҳодатномаи гумшудаи РЯМ 3730077909, ки онро 24 январи соли 2018 Нозироти андозии ноҳияи Панҷ ба Мараҷабов Бобочон Негматович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Шаҳодатномаи гумшудаи РЯМ 3730066872, ки онро Нозироти андозии ноҳияи Панҷ ба Нихолова Саломат додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Муҳри гумшудаи МХҶ деҳаи Ярқаб, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Рашт эътибор надорад.

• Муҳри гумшудаи ҶДММ "Наргис - 13", воқеъ дар ноҳияи Синои шаҳри Душанбе эътибор надорад.

• Шиносномаи техникаи гумшудаи № 47183, ки онро ҚФББТ-и ноҳияи Рӯдакӣ бо нишони ноҳияи Рӯдакӣ, Совети қишлоқи Гулистон, деҳаи Тезгари Поён, хонаи 300 ба Гадов Раджаб додааст, эътибор надорад.

БАРҲАМ МЕХӢРАНД

• ҶДММ "Ҳоҷӣ-Маҳмадлоқ" РЯМ 0810003279, РМА 080007145, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Рашт барҳам мехӯрад. Ҷамаи арзу шикоятҳо дар давоми як моҳ қабул карда мешавад.

• ҶДММ "Равғани шаффоф" РЯМ 6310013078, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Бобочон Гафуров барҳам мехӯрад. Ҷамаи арзу шикоятҳо дар давоми ду моҳ қабул карда мешавад.

• Дадобоев Шўҳратҷон Шавкатович, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 5130256377 соҳибкорӣ дошт, фавқолияташро қатъ менамоем.

• Валиулов Умурақ Абдулаҳатович, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 6330207996 соҳибкорӣ дошт, фавқолияташро қатъ менамоем.

• Оқилова Меҳринисо Пулотҷоновна, ки бо шаҳодатномаи РЯМ 5130165609 соҳибкорӣ дошт, фавқолияташро қатъ менамоем.

они Саъдии Шерозӣ, 16

-66;

тӯл: 238-52-02;

5, 238-53-32; иҷтимоӣ: 238-53-96;

51-50, эълонҳо: 238-54-40; (ф); номаҳо: 238-53-26;

рӯҳи Хучанд: 2-05-01; Хоруғ: 2-54-40; Бохтар: 2-20-65.

Рӯномаи «Ҷумҳурият» ба хотири гуногунондаи марказро низ ҷоп мекунанд, ки на ҳама вақт ба мустақим он мувофиқ аст. Дастхат ва суратҳо боғардонда намешаванд. Маълуми рӯномаи «Ҷумҳурият»-ро дигар востатҳои забони омма бо инсонҳои манбаъ метавонанд истифода баранд. Маълуми муаллифони барӯро дар ҳаҷми то 4 соҳифа бо хуруфи Arial ё андозаи 14 пазурфта мешавад.

Тарҳрезони компютерӣ:

Н. Раҷабов, Х. Толибов ва 3. Назарова

Навиҷадорони шумора:

Рӯнома аз 2 июни соли 2010 дар Кумитаи андозии назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба қайди давлатӣ гирифта шудааст.

Дар Вазаорати фарҳанги Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон таҳти № 0001/рз аз 4 июли соли 2011 ба қайд гирифта шудааст.

Рӯнома бо тиражи 48 150 нуса дар матбааи нашриятӣ комплекси «Шарон овоз» нашр шуд.

Unofficial translation

EMERGENCY AND CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Within the framework of the National Natural Hazards Management Project, the anti-hail service team of the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, located in the village of Zoli Zari Industrial Community of Jalaluddin Balkh District, Khatlon Region, aims to accommodate the victims of natural disasters who lost their homes and have their property damaged. Also, the center will be used for trainings related to the national defense from the emergency situations.

Therefore, we request the residents of Zoli Zari community, Chalaliddin Balkh district, Khatlon region, from June 20, 2022, to stop the construction of all types of buildings and structures, capital repairs, maintenance, renovation, planting of fruit trees, and separation of land **on both sides of the bridge and the road and keep the land clear**. In case of any above-mentioned construction works conducted after the cut-off-date and damage caused by the impact of the Project after this announcement, the damage to assets will not be compensated.

ANNEX 15: CESC Letter Requiring Establishment Of The GRC



**КУМИТАИ ХОЛАТҲОИ ФАВКУЛОДДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ
НАЗДИ ХУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН**

734013, Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ш. Душанбе к. Дохӯти 26. Тел.: 223-10-09. Факс: +(992) 221-91-19.
Почтаи электронӣ: info@kmt.tj. Вэбсайт: www.kmt.tj

№52/1-229 аз «20» июни соли 2022

Мақомоти иҷроияи маҳаллии
хокимияти давлатии
ноҳияи Ҷалололидини Балхӣ

Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулодда ва мудофияи граждани назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои ҳамкори судманд изхори миннатдорӣ намуда, иттилоъ медиҳем, ки айни замон барои Лоихаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ маблағгузорию иловагӣ аз қониби Бонки Осиегии Рушд ҷалб шуда истодааст.

Бояд қайд намуд, ки дар доираи маблағгузорию иловагӣ дар дастаи Хадамоти зидди жолаи Кумита, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалололидини Балхӣи вилояти Хатлон макони муваққатӣ барои ҷойгир намудани зарардидагони офатҳои табиӣ, ки дар натиҷа хисороти молӣ ва манзилхояшонро аз даст додаанд, инчунин барои гузаронидани тамринҳо вобаста ба мудофияи граждани бунёд мегардад.

Зикр намудан ба маврид аст, ки нақшаи номбурда дар асоси сиёсати Бонки Осиегии Рушд оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ (соли 2009) амалӣ карда мешавад. Тибқи талаботҳои Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ дар доираи Лоиха барои баррасии арзу шикоятҳо бояд Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо таъсис дода шавад.

Кумитаи мазкур ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони лоиха – Фармоишгар, Машваратчи ва Пудратчи ва ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони мақомоти маҳаллӣ низ таъсис дода мешавад.

Бинобар ин, эҳтиромона хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои таъсис додани Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо аз ҳисоби намояндагони мақомот (муовини соҳавӣ, раиси комиссия), Кумитаи идораи замин, шӯба/бахши меъморӣ, шӯба/бахши ҳифзи муҳити зисти ноҳия ва раисону мутахассис-заминсозони ҷамоатҳо, мусоидат намоед.

Эзоҳ: рӯйхати намояндагон бо қайди ному насаб, номи идора/раёсат/шӯба, вазифаи ишғолнамуда, рақами телефони дастиву қорӣ ва суроғаи электронӣ пешниҳод карда шавад.

Муовини Раис

С. Исозода

Unofficial translation

COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND CIVIL DEFENSE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

№52 / 1-829 from "20" June 2022

Local executive body
of the state authority of
Jaloliddini Balkhi district

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its gratitude for the beneficial cooperation and informs that currently additional funding is being considered by the Asian Development Bank for the National Disaster Risk Management Project.

It should be noted that within the framework of additional funding, the Hail Service of the Committee, located in the village of Sanaati, Zoli Zari rural community, Chalaluddin Balkhi district, Khatlon province, provided a temporary place to accommodate the victims of natural disasters, who lost their property and homes as a result, as well as A building will be built for conducting trainings related to civil defense.

It is worth mentioning that the mentioned plan will be implemented on the basis of the policy of the Asian Development Bank on social guarantees (year 2009). According to the requirements of ADB's Policy on Social Safeguards, within the framework of the Project, a Grievance Review Committee should be established to review grievances.

This committee will be created from representatives of the Project:

Client, Consultant and Contractor, as well as representatives from the local authorities.

Therefore, we respectfully ask for the establishment of the Grievance Review Committee to include representatives the following authorities (deputy of the department, the head of the commission), the Land Management Committee, the department/section of architecture, the department/section of environmental protection of the district and the chairmen and experts-land planners of the communities.

Note: in the list of representatives, the name, name of the office/ department/ department, position, work phone number and email address should be provided.

Deputy Chairman
Isozoda

S.

ANNEX 16: Letter of Begining of the Social Works



**КУМИТАИ ХОЛАТҲОИ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВА МУДОФИАИ ГРАЖДАНИИ
НАЗДИ ҲУКУМАТИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН**

734013, Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, ш. Душанбе к. Дохӯтӣ 26. Тел.: 223-10-09. Факс: +(992) 231-91-19
Почтаи электронӣ: hajot@rs.tj | Веб-сайт: www.khft.tj

№52/1-880 аз «ДО» июни соли 2022

Мақомоти иҷроияи маҳаллии
ҳокимияти давлатии
ноҳияи Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ

Кумитаи ҳолатҳои фавқулодда ва мудофиаи граждании назди Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои ҳамкориҳои судманд изхори миннатдорӣ намуда, иттилоъ медиҳем, ки дар доираи Лоихаи миллии идоракунии хавфҳои офатҳои табиӣ дар дастаи Хадамоти зидди жолаи Кумита, воқеъ дар деҳаи Саноати ҷамоати деҳоти Золи Зари ноҳияи Ҷалолиддини Балхӣи корҳои сотсиологӣ оғоз мегарданд.

Аз ин лиҳоз, аз Шумо хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои ҳаллу фасли корҳои шахсони мутасадди худро сафарбар намоед.

Муовини Раис

С.Исозода

Unofficial translation

COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND CIVIL DEFENSE UNDER
THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

№52 / 1-830 from "20" June 2022

Local executive body
of the state authority of
Jaloliddini Balkhi district

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its gratitude for the fruitful cooperation and informs that currently for the National Project for Disaster Risk Management in the Committee's Anti-Hail Service, located in Sanoat village of Zoli Zari jamoat of Jaloliddin Balkhi district, social work begins.

In this regard, we ask you to mobilize your staff to address this issue.

Deputy Chairman

S. Isozoda

ANNEX 17: Grievance Registration Log Book: Issues And Grievances

Project Name:

Abbreviations:

EA Executing Agency
PIU Project Implementation Unit
PMC Project Management Consultant
IR Involuntary Resettlement
ENV Environment

Types of Applications:

A Inquiry, clarification, suggestion, request
B Complaint regarding alleged breach of the SPS 2009 or Public Communication Policy 2011 **C** Allegation of fraud or corruption

N	Name of complainant (individual or institution)	Address of complainant	Location of project	Date of complaint	Complaint received in	Organization's Phone	Grievance application type	Type of grievance (A/B/C)	Grievance issue / IR	Who addressed complaint	Contact details	Was the grievance lodged before?	Description of the issues / complaints	Notes on action taken	Status of issue	Solved / Not solved	Remark
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	

ANNEX 18: Grievance Registration Form

Geographical location where the grievance was reported

Project

name.....

....

3. Background information on the aggrieved person(s)

Number of aggrieved persons:; if there is more than one aggrieved person, please use a separate sheet of paper to register their personal information (name, primary occupation, tel. no., and signature)

i) Full name: ii)
Residential address:
..... iii) Primary occupation: Tel.:
.....

4. The cause and particulars of the grievance (detailed description of the issue/ problem and or suggestion)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Redress sought by the affected person

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. List of submissions in support of the grievance (if any)

1)
.....
2)
.....
3)
.....

Note: I hereby confirm that the information provided above is truthful and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I realize that the any miss-represented, intentionally omitted, or twisted facts provided in this form may impede the impartial processing and lead to the delay in resolving the grievance. Name of the aggrieved person:

.....
.....

Signature:
.....

Date:

For official use only:

1. Name and position of the staff: (GRC member) who registered the Grievance Form in the Complaints Log of the Project:
2. Type of Application / Grievance: Type A (...); Type B (...); Type C (...); *(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)*
3. Grievance number (.....); Issue: Involuntary Resettlement (...); Environ-ment (...); *(Please tick the required type based on the content of the application)*
4. Remarks:

Received date:
.....

Signature:

(Certification of acceptance should be handed over to the aggrieved person) *(Cutting line)*

Certification of acceptance of the grievance

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (.....), dated: submitted by

..... was registered with the Jamoat: Rayon: by (name and position of the staff) a responsible GRC member

.....
.....
(Signature)

.....
.....
(Date)

The alleged grievance will be given due consideration and processed within 15 working days starting from the date when the complaint form was registered. The weekends and public holidays are not counted towards 15 days allowed to process the complaint. The response will be directed to the aggrieved person who has submitted the complaint using the contact address provided in the Grievance Form.

Updated information on the status of the grievance application No.: ()

Outcomes of the GRC meetings on resolution of the grievance (remarks / date):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

List of other documents protocols in support of the decision/resolution of GRC.

- 1)
.....
- 2)
.....

3)

4)

The aggrieved person has received a copy of the resolution of GRC on his/her grievance case and has been

..... (satisfied / not satisfied) with the decision of GRC.

GRC Chairperson:, position:
.....

.....
.....
(Signature)

(Date)

Certification of DPs satisfaction

This is to acknowledge that the grievance No. (.....), dated:
submitted by the aggrieved person
..... has been
given due consideration and resolved to the benefit of the affected person(s) the resident of
Jamoat: Rayon: DP is satisfied with
the decision of the GRC of the Project and has no further issues or comments regarding this
concrete grievance case.

.....
.....
(Signature of the DP)

(Date)

In case of disagreement with the GRC resolution or a failure of the Project specific GRM to
address the grievance, the aggrieved person may lodge his/her complaint to ADB Resident
Mission in Tajikistan, or to the local court, in person or through a nominated representative.
The response will be directed to the person who has submitted the complaint using the contact
address provided in the Grievance Form.

ANNEX 19: Project Grievance Summary

PROJECT GRIEVANCES SUMMARY (TEMPLATE)													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Additional Financing for National Disaster Risk Management Project													
Number of new complaints registered for reporting month													
Number of complaints resolved locally by GRC/PIG/Consultant /local government/etc.													
Number of complaints submitted to court/ADB AM/, by-passing project level GRM													
Total of complaints registered in all Grievance Logs:													
TOTAL													

Annex 20: Gender Action Plan (GAP)

GENDER ACTION PLAN
National Disaster Risk Management Project (RRP TAJ 52106)
Monitoring Quarterly Progress Report

Project Title: National Disaster Risk Management Project

Date of Update: **Submission Date:**

Executing Agency:

Project Timeframe:

Gender Category: Effective Gender Mainstreaming

Project Impact: The impact statement for the proposed additional financing remains the same as for the ongoing Project: Tajikistan's resilience to disasters is enhanced.³⁴ The overall Project will have the following outcome: Tajikistan's economic losses because of natural hazards and displaced persons reduced.³⁵ The ongoing Project has three outputs: (i) DRM mainstreamed in government institutions; (ii) the capacity to manage natural hazards and minimize losses strengthened; and (iii) road map for investments and sustainable financing.

Project Outcome:

Whether there is a Gender Action Plan: Yes

Is there a Gender Specialist? Yes

If not, how is gender mainstreaming supported?

Activity-based on DMF	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Progress of reporting quarter (Oct to December 2023)	Cumulative Progress (Up to December 2023)	Time Frame Remarks	
Output 1. Disaster risk management (DRM) mainstreamed in government institutions					
1.1. Incorporate gender concerns in all Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CESCD) DRM related plans	1.1.1 Approved institutional plan contains provisions to strengthen the capacity of CESCD to consider gender issues in their ex-ante and ex-post disaster risk management	<i>As an example of activities may be done:</i> <i>CESCD has made an institutional plan dealing with the capacity building training for the men and</i>			
1.2. Ensure that disaster risk					

³⁴ Government of Tajikistan. *Order of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of December 29, 2018 No. 602*; and Government of Tajikistan. 2016. *National Development Strategy and Midterm Development Plan*. Dushanbe.

³⁵ Outcome statement of ongoing project: "Tajikistan's economic losses due to natural hazards reduced."

Activity-based on DMF	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Progress of reporting quarter (Oct to December 2023)	Cumulative Progress (Up to December 2023)	Time Frame Remarks	
management sector strategies of key departments and ministries are social and gender-inclusive (Baseline 2018 = No)	<p>programs and actions</p> <p>1.1.2 CESC 5-years business/operational plan includes gender-related actions, such as those that improve women's participation in DRM</p> <p>1.2.1 At least 3 of the 7 core sector strategies (education, health, and water) with mainstreamed DRM provisions have also integrated actions that address specific needs of women, children, elderly, and people with disabilities.</p>	<p>women staff on -----.</p> <p><i>50% of the women staff has been considered for capacity building the training</i></p> <p><i>An operational plan has been done considering women staff</i></p>			
Output 2. Capacity to manage natural hazards and minimize losses strengthened					
<p>2.1. Assess the impact of specific social factors in national risk profiles and multihazard vulnerability and risk assessments</p> <p>2.2 Incorporate social and gender indicators in the</p>	<p>2.1.1 National risk profile and results of the multihazard vulnerability and risk assessments include an analysis of how the social factors of sex, age, ability, and income/poverty level exacerbate vulnerability of</p>				

Activity-based on DMF	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Progress of reporting quarter (Oct to December 2023)	Cumulative Progress (Up to December 2023)	Time Frame Remarks	
<p>national disaster management information system</p> <p>2.3 Include specific provisions to address the specific needs of women, children, and persons with disability in DRM plans.</p> <p>2.4 Ensure women's participation in community-based disaster risk management and DRM awareness seminars and trainings in high risk districts and cities.</p> <p>2.5 Ensure representation of female staff of CESCDS³⁶ and other sector departments and ministries in development training. awareness seminars and trainings in high-risk districts and cities.</p>	<p>the population at risk.</p> <p>2.2.1 National disaster management information system includes gender and other social indicators and regularly populated with data disaggregated by sex, age, ability, and poverty level</p> <p>2.3.1 National, regional, district and sectoral DRM and emergency response plans have provisions to address the specific needs of women, children and people with disabilities</p> <p>2.4.1 Of the total participants in all community-based DRM-related seminars and trainings, at least 40% are women.</p> <p>2.5.1 All women staff participate in trainings relevant to their line of work</p>				

³⁶ Currently, there are 137 female staff out of a total of 1,456 CESCDS staff (9%). No new staff will be hired by CESCDS for this project.

Activity-based on DMF	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Progress of reporting quarter (Oct to December 2023)	Cumulative Progress (Up to December 2023)	Time Frame Remarks	
Efficient and effective project management system					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage women in PIG technical positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% of PIG staff are women 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender expertise available to the Project and PIG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender & Development consultant recruited for Project, plus PIG staff member named as gender focal point 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include gender indicators in the project monitoring system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project's MIS includes gender indicators and regularly populated with sexdisaggregated data. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure reporting of gender equality results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progress reports and annual reports, as well as completion reports include progress of GAP implementation 				

Annex 21: Photos of Location Specified For Construction

Consultants at a discussion point with the local Administrator, PM, PIG and PIC during the field visit



Discussion on the outline of the Inception Report before the EA on November 13 2023. The Team Leader of the consulting team presented the findings of the Inception Report and proposed design



Pictures show the location of the proposed Transmission Line.



No shoulder/footpath on the road



Earthen Road near the Project camp Site



Earthen road around the Project Site



Local girls on the way to their homes



Kids are playing near the road.



Damaged Paved Road (left) and loose soil on the roadside (right)



Intersection of the access road to the Highway



Access road in good condition