



OSHC "Barqi Tojik"



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FINAL

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Nurek Hydropower Rehabilitation Project
Phase 2

Republic of Tajikistan

MAY 2020



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List of abbreviations and acronyms

BT	Barqi Tojik
CEP	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
EE	Environmental Expertise
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	World Bank Environmental and Social Standard
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
HPP	Hydropower plant
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
O(J)SHC	Open (Joint) Stock Holding Company
PMC	Project Management Consultant
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WBG	World Bank Group

1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts. The purpose of stakeholder engagement is to establish and maintain a constructive relationship with a variety of external stakeholders over the life of the project. Initiating the engagement process in early phases helps ensure the timely public access to all relevant information and gives the stakeholders an opportunity to input into the Project design and the assessment of impacts.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is an instrument intended to serve as a practical guidance to support public consultation and engagement activities carried out by the Nurek Hydropower Rehabilitation Project in relation to the Project development and implementation.

The SEP aims to ensure that the engagement activities are conducted effectively, fairly, and in a transparent manner, cover all relevant stakeholders, as well as employ consultation methods that promote active participation and are appropriate within the local context. It includes the following objectives:

- Inform about the project and communicate the relevant environmental and social data;
- Provide useful and clear information for people affected by the project;
- Conduct public consultations;
- Take into account the views expressed during the public consultations in the implementation of the project.

The main outcome expected as a result of the SEP application is stronger public awareness of the Project across a wide range of stakeholders, including host communities within the Project Area of Influence, authorities, non-governmental bodies, mass media and other institutions.

The project is carrying out disclosure of information and public consultations in accordance with Tajik regulation and good practices recommended by the World Bank. Dialogue is being established with all stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the Project.

The SEP will also be used as a tool for the Project staff assigned with the responsibility for implementing the engagement activities on the ground. The SEP is a living document and the present document is only the first edition. As the project is implemented, the Owner will be responsible to update it, as needed. In particular, future editions will have to specify how to handle the coming consultations and the participation process with the public.

2 Project Description

The Nurek Dam and Hydropower Project is located in western Tajikistan about 70 kilometers east of Dushanbe (see Figure 1). The dam is 300 meters high and is the highest embankment dam in the world. The power plant was commissioned in 1972 and has nine turbines and a total installed capacity of 3000 megawatts (MW). The dam controls the flows of the Vakhsh River, which joins the Pyanj River to form the Amu Darya. The Amu Darya is the largest river of Central Asia, and one of the two main tributaries of the Aral Sea. The Nurek bridge is immediately downstream of the HPP (Figure 2).

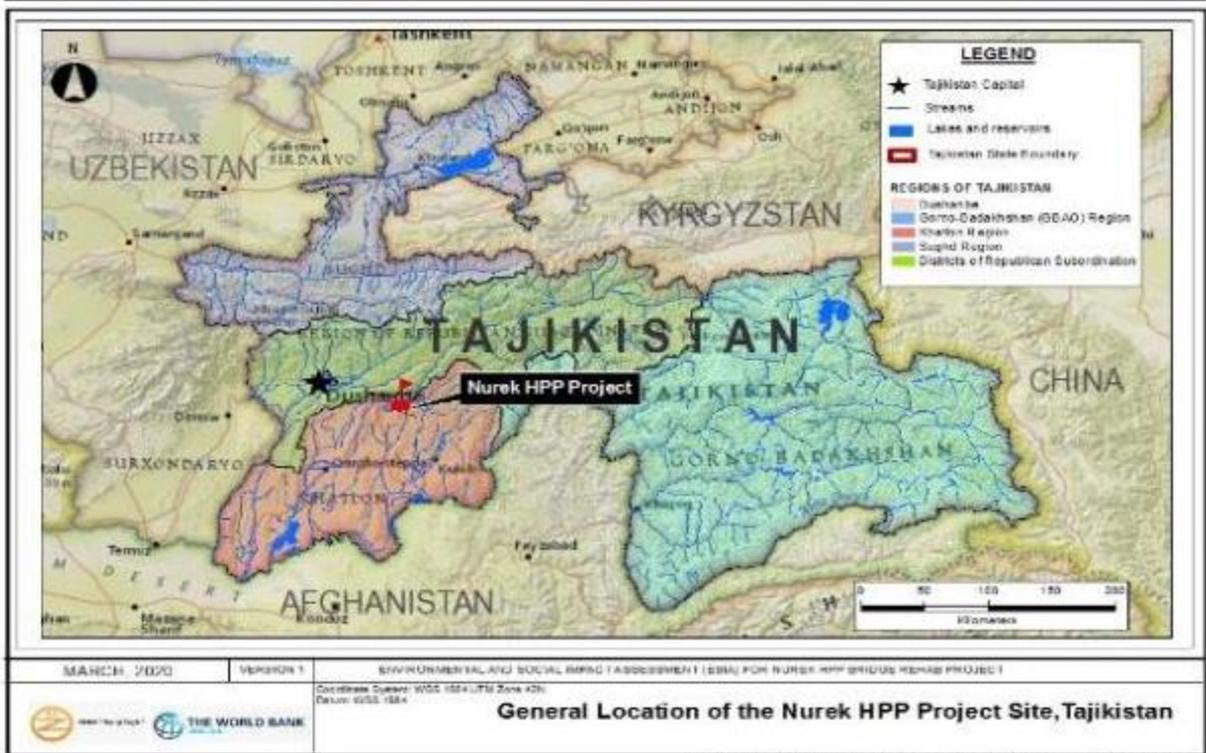


Figure 1. Location of Nurek HPP

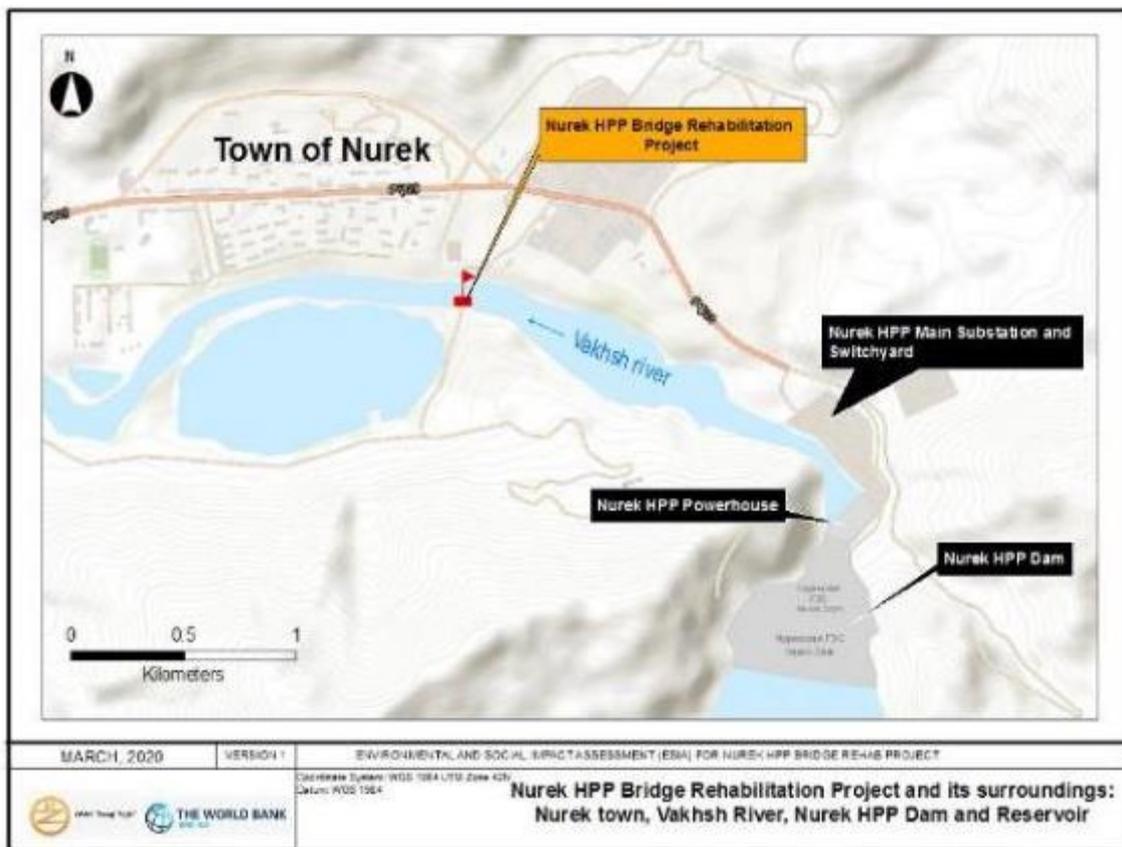


Figure 2. Location of Nurek and the bridge

The Nurek HPP supplies more than 70 percent of the electricity produced in Tajikistan, which makes it the country's most important power generation asset. In addition to electricity generation, the reservoir supplies irrigation water for about 70,000 hectares (ha) of land via a tunnel and makes possible the irrigation of tens of thousands of additional hectares downstream. In recent years, the plant has been able to operate at only about 77 percent of capacity due to vibration and metal fatigue. In addition, deterioration of the spillways now compromises the safe discharge of floodwaters, and working conditions in the powerhouse have also become unsafe. Barqi Tojik is now undertaking a project to rehabilitate the power plant and spillways in order to increase electricity generation and to improve safety.

The bridge to be rehabilitated is about 165 meters long and was heavily damaged in the civil war and can carry only a limited amount of light vehicle traffic and pedestrians (Figure 3). Repairs or replacement would benefit the community and also allow traffic bringing materials to the HPP to avoid the main part of Nurek City.



Figure 3. Damage to the Bridge

The overall rehabilitation project is being carried out in two phases. The first phase is already in progress and includes the

rehabilitation of three generating units, the replacement of six auto-transformers used to regulate voltage, and the enhancement of dam safety, with a special focus on protection against seismic hazards and floods. The remaining six units and the remaining balance of plant will be rehabilitated during the second phase of the project, including rehabilitation of intake tunnels and spillways. Both phases are being financed by the World Bank and other international Lenders and the project will last for at least 10 years.

Barqi Tojik prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the two phases of the rehabilitation project in 2017. Since the original ESIA and SEP were prepared and approved, however, the World Bank developed and adopted a new Environmental and Social Framework, which includes 10 Environmental and Social Standards that the Bank's clients are required to meet. Because Phase 2 is being financed separately, it is considered a new project and has to meet these new standards. As a result, Barqi Tojik has updated the 2017 ESIA and SEP so that they meet the requirements of the new Framework and ESSs, and has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the bridge rehabilitation. The present document is the updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Nurek HPP rehabilitation project, including the bridge rehabilitation ESMP.

All works will be undertaken at the Nurek HPP and the current bridge over the Vakhsh River. The HPP is over 150 metres from the nearest residence, while the bridge is about 100 meters from the nearest residential area. The contractors also may arrange for one or more off-site areas where vehicles and equipment may be stored and maintained, and possibly used to provide accommodations to workers. The location(s) of any such area will be selected by the contractors, but they are expected to be in former industrial or otherwise developed areas. There is not expected to be any new land disturbance.

All activities for the HPP rehabilitation will take place on the premises of the dam, hydropower plant, and other facilities on the property. Phase 1 of the rehabilitation began in 2019 and includes refurbishment of three turbines and of autotransformers, many studies of the dam and associated safety issues, and refurbishment of the powerhouse, including such things as removal of asbestos, improvement of lighting, and improving working conditions in general. It also included major studies



to determine the works needed to improve dam safety. Phase 2, as noted above, includes refurbishment of the remaining turbines, implementation of the dam safety works, implementation of the remaining infrastructure repairs and improvements, and rehabilitation of the bridge.

The current bridge is 165 meters long, and has three steel and one concrete span that are supported by abutments on each bank and three piers. The main activities on bridge rehabilitation will include the following:

- Replacing abutment 1 and constructing new one
- Replacing pier 1 and constructing new one.
- Repairing piers 2 and 3.
- Repairing 17m span and abutment 2.
- Replacing the superstructure in totality including the concrete deck.
- Repairing the embankments at left and right bank of the river.
- Taking off the totality of the steel structure.

The newly designed bridge will include a modern two-beam composite structure that meets European standards ("Eurocodes" standards) and will take into consideration the utilities that cross the river on the bridge.

The rehabilitated bridge will have a total width of 8.5m, including the widths of two pedestrian lanes (1m wide from each side) and two automobile lanes 2.35m wide each. The lower part of the bridge will have a total width of 4.7 meters. The of the bridge is designed to be about 2.3m above the river.

3 Potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures

For the physical environment, the hydrology and downstream water quality are major aspects on which the study has been focused. Indeed, downstream of Nurek, many hydroelectric run-of-river dams depend on water released by Nurek HPP, and tens of thousands of irrigated hectares benefit from the regulation effect of the Nurek HPP on the Vakhsh River. Water quality and hydrology have already been impacted by the construction of the dam. The bridge rehabilitation project will therefore not have any impact on the quality of the water, especially considering the presence of inhabited areas immediately downstream of the dam and other water uses.

In the project area, terrestrial ecological issues are moderate to low. The presence of protected areas far downstream of Nurek, upstream and downstream of the Vakhsh River and Pyanj River confluence are important, however, particularly because of the existence of Tugai, a specific kind of floodplain habitat in desert areas of Central Asia. Finally, regarding the aquatic environment, aquatic life remains a significant component sensitive to industrial water pollution.

The human environment combines various issues notably the presence of Nurek city in the immediate vicinity of the site. The localities traversed by the access road to the site will be impacted by the passage of vehicles carrying people and equipment.

The major downstream impact of rehabilitation of the HPP would occur in case of dam failure – the project is intended to make the dam much safer, and it is extremely unlikely there could be any negative impacts during the rehabilitation works.

The most important issue for both HPP and bridge rehabilitation would be the potential impacts on workers due to unsafe conditions or unsafe activities. There will be many hazards to workers, including poor lighting, uneven flooring, falling from heights, working with heavy equipment and machinery, electricity, and exposure to hazardous materials such as asbestos or chemicals. In addition, working near or over the river would present a risk of falling into the river.

Potential impacts would take place during the 62 weeks of construction. All negative impact and disturbances would take place during construction stage. The potential impacts during operation will be positive due to a significant increase in electricity generation and a significant reduction in the risk of downstream flooding due to problems with the spillways or tunnels. There will be no changes in reservoir management or the timing of discharges.

The majority of negative impacts during construction concern (i) potential pollution due to refurbishment wastes (hazardous and non-hazardous), (ii) health and safety risks that may affect workers but also local communities and (iii) regular operation of the power plant. No negative impacts have been identified regarding downstream hydrology, upstream reservoir level, and downstream water demand/use. Table 1 below summarizes the key activities, the potential impacts, and the significance of those impacts with and without the mitigation measures required in the updated ESIA and the bridge ESMP.

Table 1. Activities and Potential Impacts.

Activity	Potential adverse impacts	Significance of impact	
		Without mitigation	With mitigation
Solicitation and selection of contractor	Lack of awareness of ESHS requirements leads to unacceptable impacts on people and the environment	Major	Minor to negligible
Employment of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Worker dissatisfaction, strikes – Penalties from Government 	Major	Minor to negligible
Contractor site preparation and mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Damage to land and property – Unsafe conditions and poor work practices – Nuisance (dust, noise) and other impacts on community – Community disruption/disturbance and/or overload of services due to influx of workers 	Moderate	Minor to negligible
Establishment of accommodations (if needed), laydown and storage area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unsafe and/or unhygienic accommodations – Excessive area occupied, poorly arranged – Spills or loss of fuel and hazardous materials – Disturbance to nearby residents or businesses – Potential gender based violence (GBV) 	Moderate	Minor to negligible
Site traffic control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Accidents on bridge involving vehicles, construction, equipment, pedestrians (including workers) – Accidents due to machinery and equipment movements at HPP 	Major	Minor to negligible
Transport of materials and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vehicle damage or failure – Accidents on public roads and on site – Disturbance to communities, including vulnerable receptors (hospitals, schools) – Injury or death to drivers and pedestrians 	Major	Minor to negligible
Change in reservoir management and/or seasonal schedules of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Change in seasonal generation results in reduction in water for irrigation 	None	None
Removal of turbines from service during flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduced flows through turbines, reducing the ability of the dam to handle extreme floods 	Minor	Minor



Activity	Potential adverse impacts	Significance of impact	
		Without mitigation	With mitigation
Works on riverbanks, in river, or on bridge over water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water pollution/contamination - Damage to riverbed - Damage to riverbanks - Reduced biodiversity (no known species or habitats of conservation concern) 	Moderate	Minor to negligible
All construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsafe work practices - Injury or death from falls from bridge works or scaffolding - Injury or death from excavation collapse - Injury or death from cuts, crushing, drowning, burns, exposure to hazardous materials (paints, fuels), exposure to electricity - Water contamination - Community disruption/disturbance and/or overload of services due to influx of workers 	Major	Minor to Moderate
Leisure activities	Community disruption/disturbance and/or overload of services	Minor	Negligible
Refueling vehicles and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spills into Vakhsh River - Soil pollution 	Minor	Negligible
Operation of vehicles and machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution - Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minor - Negligible 	Negligible
Waste management	Damage to land or water (note: limited or no hazardous wastes expected except possibly lead-based paint and spent solvents/lubricants)	Minor	Negligible
Demobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion from unrestored verges of unpaved roads - Unsafe conditions at work sites, laydown/storage areas, camps, etc. 	Moderate	Negligible

Source: Nurek HPP rehabilitation ESIA and Nurek Bridge rehabilitation ESMP, 2020

It is expected the most significant potential risks would be to workers from construction activities and from traffic at the bridge, especially if light vehicles and pedestrians are allowed to use the bridge during at least part of the construction -- it is assumed that no heavy vehicles will be allowed on the bridge at any time before construction is complete. However, with the use of proper mitigation measures, all impacts will be reduced to acceptable levels, with many of them avoided altogether.

To prevent negative impacts and risks, the Contractors will develop and implement a series of management plans within an overall Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and this will be monitored by the Project Management Consultant (PMC), which has already been appointed by Barqi Tojik and is supervising contractors already on site. The key management plans that will be developed and implemented include:

- An Occupational Health and Safety Plan will evaluate the potential risks to workers and describe the measures that will be required to allow the workers to perform their duties safely.
- A Traffic Management Plan will establish rules for drivers and vehicles on public roads and at work sites



- A Materials and Waste Management Plan will identify the materials that will be handled and the wastes that will be generated, and describe how they will be managed.
- An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will identify potential emergencies (earthquake, fire, flood, injury, spills, etc.) and include measures to prevent emergencies where possible and to minimize the impacts of emergencies when it is not possible to prevent them

4 Project Timeline

The bridge rehabilitation project will begin later in 2020 and continue for about 62 weeks, while the rehabilitation of the HPP has already started and will take about 10 years. At present, there are 200 workers employed on HPP rehabilitation, and there could be another 300 as the works proceed. Up to 100 will be employed at the bridge. Contractors will be encouraged to hire local workers, and it is expected that half or more will be from Nurek and the nearby areas, with most of the remaining workers from Dushanbe and other parts of Tajikistan and perhaps 10 percent from other countries.

5 Stakeholder Engagement Standards

5.1 National Public Participation Requirements

This section describes regulatory and legal requirements for public participation in the environmentally important decision making that are stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The country's legislation on access to environmental information, public participation in environmental issues and access to justice in environmental issues makes up number of laws, one of which is the framework Law on Environment Protection. The laws provide a range of general rules, definitions and principles, but few procedural rules. Article 12 of the Environment Protection Law proclaims the right of citizens to live in a favorable environment and to be protected from negative environmental impacts. Citizens also have the right to environmental information, as well as to participate in developing, adopting, and implementing decisions related to environmental impacts (Article 13). This is assured by public discussion of drafts of environmentally important decisions and public ecological reviews. Public representative bodies are responsible for taking into consideration citizens' comments and suggestions.

On 1 November 2018, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approved Resolution No. 532 on procedure for environmental impact assessment (EIA), which takes place, for certain new projects and activities with significant environmental impacts, at the environmental decision-making stage, before the State ecological expertise.

Section IX of the aforementioned document covers public participation in the environmental impact assessment procedure. It requires developers to inform the public about new projects and activities that are deemed to be subject to ESIA, using mass media and Internet; provide public access to ESIA documentation; consider and make records of written submissions by representatives of the public; hold public hearings; and record public opinion in its minutes.

The Law on the Environmental Expertise (EE) also ensures the right of the citizens to conduct a Public Environmental Expertise (art. 7). On 17 July 2001 Tajikistan acceded to the 1998 Aarhus Convention, the provisions of which have priority over domestic law that also stipulates the rights for Public EE.

5.2 International Conventions and Guidelines for Public Consultations and Disclosure

There are two international conventions by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on the subject of the arrangement of public review and discussions:

- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998); and



- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991).

Both conventions bind the state authorities to undertake actions related to providing information to and consultations with the publics. Although the Republic of Tajikistan has not formally ratified Espoo Convention to date, the Project endorses the principles set forth therein and will aspire to follow them in its activities.

5.3 World Bank Requirements

The World Bank adopted a new Environmental and Social Framework and 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) in 2018. The ESSs establish requirements for Borrowers and grantees such as Barqi Tojik to identify, assess, and control environmental and social risks and impacts of Bank-supported projects.

The ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure includes following provisions: identification and engagement of local and other stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, disclosure of project information, grievance redress mechanism for external stakeholders.

It requires that for all projects during the Environmental Assessment process the Borrower must consult with project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's environmental and social aspects and takes their views into account. The Borrower also needs to initiate such consultations as early as possible, and continue to consult with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues that affect them."

ESS10 also calls for adequate disclosure of documents. Relevant materials must be made available to stakeholders for review and comment prior to consultations and prior to decisions being made on the project.

Key elements for stakeholder engagement and consultations include the following:

- Promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated;
- Take account of the outcome of the engagement process with affected communities in the identification of risks and impacts associated with the project;
- Maintain stakeholder engagement as a continuous process that involves stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism, and the ongoing reporting to affected communities;
- Identify the range of stakeholders that may be interested in project activities and to facilitate a dialog with all stakeholders through a process of external communications;
- Provide affected communities with access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism;
- Undertake a process of consultation in a way that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them;
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, to conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that will result in the affected communities' informed participation. This process should be documented, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on affected Communities, and will inform those affected about how their concerns have been considered;



- Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected communities' concerns and complaints about the project's environmental and social performance.

Particular attention is to be paid to vulnerable individuals and communities in designing and implementing consultations.

5.4 OSHC "Barqi Tojik" Internal Regulations and Standards

On all its projects, Barqi Tojik must comply with the national legal and regulatory framework pertinent to stakeholder engagement, and also complies with standards of international finance institution when it receives loans or grants from those institutions. Barqi Tojik has set up a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for its current operations. This GRM will be used as the basis for the GRM of the project (see section 7).

6 Identification of Project Stakeholders

6.1 Methodology

6.1.1 Principles

In order to meet best practice approaches, the following principles for stakeholder engagement form the basis of the SEP:

- Openness and life-cycle approach: public consultations should be arranged for all development initiatives during the whole life-cycle, carrying them out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- Informed participation and feedback: information should be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities should be provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns, for improving management decisions based on public feedback (where relevant), and also building long-term relations;
- Inclusiveness and sensitivity: stakeholder identification should be undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process should be inclusive, not exclusive. All stakeholders should be encouraged being involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information should be provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups.

6.1.2 Stakeholders Analysis and identification

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) includes a stakeholder identification procedure. The following criteria have been used for the identification of stakeholders:

- Liability: project implementation or on-going operations may result in legal, financial or other liabilities of the proponent to a social group;
- Influence: a social group may be able to substantially influence project implementation or on-going operations;
- Partnership: there are opportunities for building partnership relations between the Company and a given social group in the framework of the project implementation or on-going operations;
- Dependency: project implementation may significantly affect a given social group, in particular, it may affect vital interests of its representatives if they are dependent on the project on-going operations in economic or financial terms;

- Representation: a social group may have a right to represent interests with regard to a project or on-going operations, and this right is legitimated through legislation, custom and and/or cultural specifics;
- Expressed interest: social groups and/or individuals may express interest to a project or on-going operations, and this group is not necessarily directly affected by the planned or current activities

Key stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels are identified in Annex 1.

6.2 Stakeholder Categorization

The principles set out above were applied by the consultant on behalf of Barqi Tajik, when it was charged with conducting consultations. In general, stakeholders can be categorized as shown in Table 2. See more detail in Annex 2 "Stakeholder identification".

Table 2. Categories of Stakeholders.

<i>Project-Affected Stakeholders</i>	
1	Nurek HPP administration and workers
2	Communities of Nurek (the City and two neighboring jamoats: Jamoat Dukoni and Jamoat Puli Sangin), leaders and citizens, including vulnerable groups such as very poor, headed households or elderly.
<i>Stakeholders with Authority</i>	
3	National authorities with regulatory authority
4	Relevant local authorities (local/city level SES, CES, CEP (Environmentalists), economic department, tourism department, women and family department, department on labor, migration and employment traffic police and City Municipality)
5	Four housing operational administrations of the Nurek city (communal-housing agency sub-divisions)
<i>Other Stakeholders</i>	
6	Other interested organizations and citizens

7 Consultations

7.1 Scoping meetings/consultations

Scoping consultations were undertaken by Barqi Tojik in 2016 on the draft ESIA and SEP prepared at that time for the Nurek HPP rehabilitation. Meetings are shown in Annex 3. Comments and recommendations were addressed in the 2017 final ESIA and SEP. Meetings have also been held every year since that time.

For the updated Nurek HPP ESIA and bridge ESMP, Barqi Tajik and its consultants arranged a series of meetings in Nurek in March and April 2020. Meetings were attended by representatives of Nurek City, leaders of nearby communities, Nurek HPP, and citizens. At the meetings, the projects were described and attendees were asked to express their opinions and recommendations. The key issues include the recommendations related to the following:

- Project traffic in the city
- Pedestrians who use the bridge



- The drinking water supply line that is carried on the bridge
- Waste management
- Job opportunities.

Each of these issues has been addressed in the final updated Nurek ESIA and/or bridge ESMP, and if at all possible.

7.2 Feedback Consultations – May 2020

After the updated draft Nurek HPP ESIA and the bridge ESMP were disclosed for public review in early May 2020, a second round of consultations – feedback consultations – was carried out during the following two weeks. The intend was to:

- Describe the status of the project and the associated administrative procedures
- Provide response to unanswered questions or unresolved issues raised during the scoping consultations in March and April
- Announce availability of the documents and provide copies of the Executive Summary and other documents if requested
- Receive comments and recommendations
- Describe how the final ESIA, ESMP, and SEP will be made available, and how future consultations will be held.

It was not possible to hold consultation meetings due to the pandemic, so the following methods were used by Barqi Tojik and its consultant to accomplish these goals:

- Call or email those who attended scoping meetings to inform them that paper copies of the documents were available at Barqi Tojik offices in Dushanbe and at the Municipality of Nurek city hall
- Send an Executive Summary and Grievance Redress Mechanism to those who had requested it
- Print Russian- and Tajik-language versions of the drafts of the updated HPP ESIA, the bridge rehabilitation ESMP, the Executive Summary of the ESIA and ESMP, and the SEP.
- Meet with representatives of identified key representatives of stakeholders (with appropriate use of preventive measures in regards to COVID-19 risks) and provide them paper copies of disclosed documents for further distribution/dissemination among their groups and placement of copies at signboards in their offices to ensure their availability. Key representatives will send also lists of at least of some of the people who received paper copies directly.
- Tell them how to submit comments (on the telephone, by email, or by mail), which needed to be received by 14 May
- Provide information during three days via local radio channel “Sadoi Nurek” on content (summary) of disclosed documents and locations where paper copies of the documents are available
- Receive any comments and recommendations that anyone may wish to make on the telephone
- Tell them where and approximately when the final documents will be available.

Following preparation and disclosure of the final documents, each stakeholder who made comments and recommendations will be called again to advise them if and how their comment was addressed, and the reason why it was not addressed if it did not lead to changes. Summary of consultations conducted is provided in Annex 6 below.

7.3 Consultations – Implementation Phase

Since the 2017 SEP, consultations have been held every year. As the project enters Phase 2 and continues, additional consultations will be organized at least once a year through the life of the project. Each consultation, as needed, will include a feedback consultation or communication to respond to issues that were not resolved in the consultations. Feedback consultations should occur no later than six months after the initial consultations. An indicative timeline for initial consultations is as follows, assuming the Phase 2 works, including the bridge rehabilitation, begin by summer of 2020:

Year 1 Consultations – Autumn 2020

Year 2 Consultations – Spring 2021

There will be additional communication with the local population in Nurek and Dukoni *jamoat* and Puli Sangin *jamoat* when critical work and activities are planned. Also, there will be the possibility of exceptional meetings in case of a particular event or on a specific subject. Other forms of communication will also be used outside of consultations, as needed, using channels such as local Barqi Tojik offices and officers, local authorities, pamphlets and/or brochures, etc.

Future consultations will use the stakeholder mapping prepared in 2017 to identify relevant stakeholders and appropriately target the form and content of the consultations. As needed, the mapping will be updated to take into account changes in stakeholder numbers, interests, and influence. The consultations will be organized based on the principles described above. As appropriate, the consultations will be conducted in Russian and/or Tajik. The timing of community consultations will be agreed upon with local authorities. Local Barqi Tojik offices should also be involved in the preparation process. Sufficient information on the consultations and their content (such as time, location, and presentation material) will be shared with local communities and other stakeholders in advance and no less than two weeks before the consultations. In planning all consultations, particular attention will be paid to ensure the inclusion and active participation of all segments of the population including those vulnerable to exclusion such as women, the disabled, and the youth for whom differentiated measures to ensure their ease of participation in consultation processes, such as focus group discussions with representatives of such groups only, will be conducted.

Considering the evolving situation of current COVID-19 outbreak, the project will select methods for stakeholder engagement that are appropriate to the situation, in view of the currently imposed regulations and restrictions on public gatherings and face-to-face interaction affecting everyday life as well as business operations. They will include use of social media, phone based communication, snail mails, etc. Once the government's social distancing policy is lifted and face to face meetings become possible, key stakeholders will be engaged directly including through face-to-face meetings. Overall, the project will follow the World Bank's Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (March 20, 2020).¹

All consultations will be documented in reports. Topics that will be covered in the consultation reports will include:

- Methodology used to organize consultations, including identification of participants, information shared with stakeholders, formats of consultations, accommodation for participation of vulnerable individuals.

¹

<https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/wbunits/opcs/Knowledge%20Base/Public%20Consultations%20in%20WB%20Operations.pdf>

- Participants of consultations, including demographic information of participants, relevant affiliations such as local authorities, community-based organizations, and local associations, and location of consultations.
- Issues/questions raised at the consultations, including responses provided and issues/questions not answered or resolved.
- Summary of issues that need to be considered and responses provided to stakeholders and plan for providing feedback.
- Recommendations for project activities and for SEP.

Throughout this process, the SEP will be updated according to the evolution of the project, the measures taken, the intervention of new stakeholders, any potential new issues that may arise, etc. These are the operational documents of the project.

7.4 Disclosure

Following the consultations, the updated HPP rehabilitation ESIA, the bridge rehabilitation, the Executive Summary that covers both projects, and this SEP are being made available to stakeholders. The disclosure includes, but may not be limited to:

- Posting the final documents and any further updates on Barqi Tojik's website in accessible languages, including Russian and Tajik.
- Making a physical copy of the documents in relevant languages (Russian, Tajik) in areas that are accessible to the public at no cost in Dushanbe (PRG office, 64 Ismoili Somoni Avenue, 734026) and Municipality of Nurek city (735300, 18, A.Rudaki street).

As noted above, the drafts of these documents were disclosed in May 2020. They were available online on the Barqi Tojik website and copies were also available as specified above. In addition, as also noted above, Barqi Tojik will continue to consult with stakeholders at least annually for the life of the project.

The outline presented Table 3 summarizes the main stakeholders of the Project, types of information to be shared with stakeholder groups, as well as specific means of communication and methods of notification.

Considering the evolving situation of current COVID-19 outbreak, the project will follow the World Bank's Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (March 20, 2020)² in disclosure of all project documents including this SEP.

Table 3. Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods.

<i>Stakeholder Group</i>	<i>Project Information Shared</i>	<i>Means of communication/ disclosure</i>
Local population in the Project Area of Influence	– International ESIA package (ESIA, ESMP, Executive Summary), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public notices. – Electronic publications and press releases on the Project web-site. – Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations. – Press releases in the local media. – Consultation meetings. – Information leaflets and brochures.

²<https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/wbunits/opcs/Knowledge%20Base/Public%20Consultations%20in%20WB%20Operations.pdf>

<i>Stakeholder Group</i>	<i>Project Information Shared</i>	<i>Means of communication/ disclosure</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Grievance Procedure³ - Regular updates on Project development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate focus group meetings with vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Non-governmental and community-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESIA, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Public Grievance Procedure - Regular updates on Project development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public notices. - Electronic publications and press releases on the Project web-site. - Dissemination of hard copies at designated public locations. - Press releases in the local media. - Consultation meetings. - Information leaflets and brochures.
Government authorities and agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESIA (ESMP), Executive Summary, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Regular updates on Project development - Additional types of Project's information if required for the purposes of regulation and permitting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of hard copies of the ESIA package, and SEP at municipal administrations. - Project status reports. - Meetings and round tables.
Related businesses and enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Public Grievance Procedure - Updates on Project development and tender/procurement announcements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic publications and press releases on the Project web-site. - Information leaflets and brochures. - Procurement notifications.
Project Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employee Grievance Procedure - Updates on Project development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff handbook. - Email updates covering the Project staff and personnel. - Regular meetings with the staff. - Posts on information boards in the offices and on site. - Reports, leaflets.

8 Resources and Responsibilities

In the current state of progress of the project, the main parties involved in the implementation of the SEP are:

- **Barqi Tojik as the project owner** is responsible for implementation and monitoring of all project activities to ensure those are consistent with the requirements of the updated HPP ESIA and the bridge ESMP. Barqi Tojik will provide all the resources necessary to ensure that the requirements, including this SEP, are met
- **Project Management Consultant's** role is to prepare bidding documents for the rehabilitation works, conduct technical supervision of the project works implemented by

³ See Section ___ for the description of the Project's Public Grievance Procedure.

contractors, support Barqi Tojik with procurement, contract administration, and ensuring compliance with ESMP. The Consultant has been selected and appointed (Stucky Ltd.). The Consultant will supervise environmental and social performance of the contractors and will submit monthly reports to Barqi Tojik on compliance, including issues identified, measures proposed to rectify them, and status of implementation of previous recommendations. The PMC will also ensure that appropriate safeguards provisions are included into the bidding documents for rehabilitation works.

- **NGO/consultant to support with SEP:** Barqi Tojik will appoint an NGO/consultant to assist in implementing the SEP as described in the next section.

8.1 Implementation of SEP

Barqi Tojik will appoint an NGO or independent consultant to support with implementation of the SEP during project implementation. The main responsibilities will include:

- Manage implementation of the SEP, including the preparation of consultation materials, the implementation of the consultations, the review of findings from the consultations, and the integration of relevant findings into project implementation.
- Keep abreast of attitudes, expectations and problems occurring within the communities and workers.
- Carry out an internal and external communication system
- Periodically updating the SEP, as needed.
- Providing feedback to Barqi Tojik on implementation of the SEP, including submitting inputs to regular reporting of the Barqi Tojik to the World Bank, which will be at least quarterly.

If needed, the NGO/consultant will receive technical assistance under the project. This assistance will for example need to ensure support for organizational, planning and finance management. Implementation of the SEP is included in project funds and will be provided by Barqi Tojik. It is expected that it will cost approximately US\$30,000 per year.

9 Public Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.1 Introduction

A **grievance** is a complaint or concern raised by an individual or organization who judges that they have been adversely affected by the Project during any stage of its development. Grievances may take the form of specific complaints for actual damages or injury, general concerns about project activities, incidents and impacts, or perceived impacts.

Complaints should be addressed promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is readily acceptable to all segments of affected stakeholders. The mechanism should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project and beneficial for both the Project Owner and stakeholders. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provides a formal avenue for stakeholders to register concerns and for these to be addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process. Grievances are monitored to provide signals of any escalating conflicts or disputes.

This section details the proposed Grievance Mechanism that will be implemented in this project.

The Grievance Mechanism should:

- Be transparent and fair
- Be accessible and culturally appropriate
- Be open and provide for regular communication



- Keep written records
- Promote dialogue
- Allow anonymous grievances
- Resolve all grievances as quickly as possible.

9.2 Project GRM implementation

Barqi Tojik already has an established Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Grievance Mechanism has a legal basis (including the Law of Republic of Tajikistan "On citizens appeal"), clear procedures, timing, responsible parties, the Grievance Form and contacts.

The main objective is to receive and facilitate resolution of customers' concerns and complaints about the energy supply and associated services.

Receiving and recording grievances

Grievances may be lodged by a variety of different means, including direct reporting to Barqi Tojik, to the Project Management Consultant, and to local authorities.

Grievances submitted to Barqi Tojik

Grievances can be submitted directly to Barqi Tojik in writing, or by email at the following addresses and telephone numbers:

Ubaidullo Habibov – Head of PRG , OSHC Barqi Tojik

Address: 64, Ismoili Somoni Ave., 734026 Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Tel: +992 37 2295578

e-mail: nhpp.elrpbt@gmail.com

Online submissions can be made on Barqi Tojik's website. A Grievance Form is located at <http://barqitojik.tj/en/feedback/new.php> under the section of "Treatment of Citizens" Complainants can fill out a correspondence form.

Grievances submitted to local Barqi Tojik offices

Grievances can also be submitted to local Barqi Tojik offices. Local Barqi Tojik offices will ensure the link between local communities and Barqi Tojik headquarters.

Grievances submitted to local authorities

Given that local people may struggle to get in touch with the leading specialist at Barqi Tojik, which will be responsible for GRM and whose contact details are provided above, the heads of local communities and the offices of local administrations will also be used to collect complaints regarding the project during its implementation.

Local administration bodies in the project areas will assign specific staff member who will accept and register complaints/questions from local community members and pass those to the central office of Barqi Tojik. The contact details of those particular local administration office personnel will be made available to the general population in the project area by posting the printed copies on the walls of the local administrative building and during the feedback consultations, which are planned in Spring of 2020.

Grievances submitted to Project Management Consultant (PMC)

The local affected population may also submit the grievances to the PMC, which will communicate those to Barqi Tojik. The contact details of the relevant specialist at PMC will also be provided for affected people communicate their grievances. The PMC has already been hired by Barqi Tojik and its responsibilities also include (in addition to main responsibility of technical supervision of the project) supervision over implementation of ESMP by the Contractor.

Acknowledgement and Registration

Grievances that are forwarded to or made to the ESU shall be recorded grievance on a standard grievance form. The ESU shall ensure that the name of the localities, the date recorded, the name of the complainant and the name of the person that received the grievance are noted. If the grievance is received directly by the ESU, it shall be recorded directly into the Grievance Form.

Once the grievance is recorded, the stakeholder shall be provided with a copy of the Grievance Form signed by the complainant and by the staff member responsible. This copy serves as an acknowledgment that the grievance has been received.

Grievances made to Barqi Tojik will include the details of grievance, the problem, to whom the raised matter has occurred, when, where and how many times, as relevant.

Site Inspection, Investigation and Resolution

As necessary, the ESU shall organize a site inspection to check the validity and severity of the grievance. The inspection shall be undertaken within seven days of receiving the grievance. The assigned individual shall then work with other relevant members of the project team to investigate the problem and identify measures to resolve the grievance as appropriate. This could involve provision of information to clarify the situation, undertaking measures to remedy actual problems or compensate for any damage that has been caused.

In addition, specific problems to the project could be then dealt with during the advancement meetings at Barqi Tojik, for example on a weekly or at least monthly basis, according to the nature of the complaint.

Where a grievance is found not to be a real problem, a clear explanation shall be provided to the complainant.

Response

A formal response detailing how the grievance has been resolved shall be provided to each complainant within 30 days. Where resolution is delayed, the complainant shall be provided with regular updates on progress. Following-up with the complainant will be necessary to ensure that the matter is resolved and the complainant is satisfied.

Awareness raising of GRM

The details of the GRM will be publicized as part of the feedback consultations. In addition, relevant materials will be shared with the relevant communities.

Reporting on the GRM

PMC shall prepare monthly reports on the implementation of GRM for the project. In addition, periodic reports on the GRM implementation will be included in the periodic reporting from the Barqi Tojik to the World Bank.

The reports should provide an overview of grievances, directly or indirectly related to the project implementation. Additional information should include:

- Nature of the grievances.
- Available information on the complainants (including demographic – student, parent, gender, etc.)
- Information on where the grievances were received and in what format.
- Information on the status of the grievances (resolved, under review, etc.).
- Information on how grievances were resolved.
- Information on unresolved grievances and why they are not yet resolved.



The reports may also include recommendations for improving the GRM or project design. These recommendations should be based on the monitoring of the GRM, specifically its functionality GRM and the types of grievances that have emerged.

10 Contact Details for the Public

Pending the establishment of a specific contact during the project implementation, the contact will be the same as for the current Barqi Tojik GRM, namely:

Ubaidullo Habibov – Head of PRG, OSHC Barqi Tojik

Address: 64, Ismoili Somoni Ave., 734026 Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Tel: +992 37 2295578

e-mail: nhpp.elrpbt@gmail.com



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Annex 1: Identification of stakeholders

The tables below summarize the current state of knowledge on stakeholders. Table 4 identifies national stakeholders, Table 5 identifies regional stakeholders, and Table 6 identifies local stakeholders.

Table 4. Stakeholders at National Level.

National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
Ministry of Energy and Water resources (MEWR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Regulates legal norms in the field of fuel power production, natural resources, including renewable energy sources in the industry, technical and technological field, construction industry, in the food and food processing industry * Coordination, management and supervisory over relevant state services, State energy sector control service, and other organizations and enterprises under the Ministry. 	Regulatory and coordinating role	High power	High interest in the project and its impacts
OJSHC Barqi Tojik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Production transportation, transmission, distribution and sale of electrical and heat power energy mainly on the local market of the country * Deals with issues of country's power stations and grids operation, generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electrical and heat power energy mainly on the local market of the country * OJSHC "Barqi Tojik" is, as entrusted by the Government of the RT, the major shareholder of the joint-stock companies in the energy sector, has the right to own, use and disposal of property of the enterprises and entities under its management * Includes 24 joint-stock energy objects, including, Nurek HPP. Employs over 12,000 persons. 	Owns Nurek HPP and the Project	High power and influence	High interest in the project
Nurek HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Produces country's 70% electrical energy * Is an Open Joint stock Company managed by Barqi Tojik 	Key beneficiary of the Project	High power and influence	High interest in improving its operation
Committee for Environment Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Supervision over environment protection and environmental planning and compliance * Drafting and implementation of scientific and technical policies in the area of environment protection * State control over protecting lands, surface and ground water, air, flora and fauna, fishery resources. 	CEP performs an independent function, mainly through monitoring, supervision, approval and authorization of actions within the	High in providing clearance of ESIA	High interest in environmental impacts of the Project



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
		subdivisions Clearing the ESIA/EIA		
State Investment and State Property Management Committee	<p>Has the following responsibilities in the area of investment and foreign aid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Develop and implement measures aimed at improving the country's investment climate setting up legal and other provisions promoting investments * Take part in developing and implementing investment programs * Promote foreign investments for implementation of State programs and priority social projects, including international loans and grants * General coordination of aid mobilization, management and monitoring process, ensures implementation of plans and activities provided in the programs and strategies for mobilization, management and monitoring of foreign aid * Participates in drafting and concluding international agreements on investments in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies * Collaborates with interested agencies on accounting and records related to mobilization and management of investment and all types of external aid * Facilitates and manages appraisals of contracts and other documents related to investment projects * Ensures that all authorizations and permissions necessary for project implementation are in place * Monitors and controls implementation of investment projects and provisions of the contracts * Takes steps to ensure transparency, fairness and effectiveness of procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects 	Conducts bids and tender openings for goods, works and services monitors procurement participates during loan negotiations etc.	Power low/influence might be high due to risk of delayed tendering/bid opening procedures and/or procurement	High interest in the project due to its strategic priority



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organizes bid opening procedures for tenders on procurement of goods, works and services in the context of State Investment Projects * Monitors procurement activities in project coordination units (PIUs/PMUs) 			
Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MHSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Is key executive government body, responsible for drafting and implementing state policy and regulating legal norms of the activity in the field of healthcare and social protection of the population * Endorses the order for managing statistical reporting in the health and social protection sector * Caries out sanitary and epidemiological surveillance * Carries out activities on ecological and radiation safety, environment protection and sanitary protection of the country * Develops proposals for improving the order of social support, particularly targeted social assistance and payment of benefits and compensation to the poor households 	Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SES) will be monitoring and controlling infectious diseases trend, including water borne diseases, coordinating/ cooperating on EMP implementation and compliance Regulating and implementing the targeted social assistance for vulnerable HHs.	High power and influence	Interest in Project and its impact high (with regards EMP implementation and compliance). Particularly, in case of foreign workers/construction camps if any
Ministry of Labor, migration and employment of the	* Develops draft normative acts and laws in the field of labor, migration, employment, livelihood level of the population, basic	* Migration Service under the MLME is in charge for issuing work permits for	High power / low influence	High interest in the project and its outcomes, particularly in terms



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
<p>Republic of Tajikistan (MLME)</p>	<p>vocational education as well as plan of action and forecast indicators of the Ministry's activity and submits them to the Government of the RT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In collaboration with other relevant line ministries and agencies, develops proposals on priority directions of the state policy in the area of labor and population's livelihood level * Studies, analyzes and evaluates the living conditions of the population * Develops measures to stabilize and increase the level of population's livelihood based on forming of the income policy * In conjunction with relevant ministries and agencies prepares proposals on minimum salaries, allowances and stipends * Submits to the Government of RT proposals on improvement of the system of allowances and compensations, as well as on protecting population's income from inflation * In cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies, prepares proposals to improve the system of social partnership, carries out methodical guidance of the work on concluding regional agreements, sectorial (inter-sectorial), collective agreements, facilitates settlements of collective labor disputes, on issues pertinent to the Ministry's competence * Participates in preparing the draft General Agreement between the Government of the RT and Employers' Union of the RT as well as representatives of the employees, submits proposals on action plan for implementation of this Agreement * Develops proposals on improvement of the workers' salary payment system in the frames of the tariff agreements and collective agreements * Carries out tariff setting for works, professions and positions, develops normative basis for regulating salaries * Endorses labor norms (standards), single tariff and qualification reference for works and professions, qualification reference book for 	<p>foreign workers, as well as for regular inspection of such permissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It also issues licenses for companies engaged in recruitment/employment of foreign workers in Tajikistan 		<p>of employment/additional work places, compliance with the labor standards</p>



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
	<p>positions, instructions, clarifications, recommendations on set up, regulation and payment of salary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Develops and submits to the Government of the RT a list of productions, works and professions with hazardous working conditions, entitled for additional leave, reduced workday, free medical and preventive food * Carries management of occupational safety and coordinates the work of ministries and agencies in this regard, develops inter-sectorial rules, organizational and methodical documents on occupational safety * Develops the list of hazardous professions where women and child labor is restricted and submits it for review to the Government of the RT, develops state statistics forms for reporting workplace accidents and incidents and professional diseases, the procedure for investigating accidents/incidents and professional diseases, norms of issuing work and foot-wear and other personal protection equipment (PPE) * Endorses the rules and norms on occupational safety, organizational, methodical and general technical requirements to implementation of occupational safety * Carries out the work related to analyzing, implementing, evaluating professional/vocational education, including adult education. 			
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Participates in developing of the state policy in all the socio-economic fields of the country * Develops short, medium- and long-term strategies, indicative plans and forecasts of socio-economic development and in conjunction with those, state programs on internal and external investments * Coordinates sectorial and regional development programs * Coordinates and controls (executive state bodies' and economic entities') implementation of commitments arising from international legal acts, acknowledged by the Republic of Tajikistan and international agreements 	Participates in negotiating loan agreements, regulating tariffs etc.	Low power and influence	Interest in the Project high in view of increased income and improved energy generation potential of the country



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Drafts proposal on concluding intergovernmental and international acts of the RT in the field of international economic relations, trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation * Regulates prices (tariffs) subjects of natural monopolies, economic entities, having monopolistic market position on certain goods in the country. 			
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Develops and implements agricultural sector policy, facilitates international economic relations for enterprises and organizations, facilitates development of agri-industry in the country, facilitates improvement of technique, technology and processing of agricultural crops	Seen as none at this stage, may evolve depending on the Project progress	Low power and influence	Interest low, despite the impact of flooding caused by water discharge on farming areas, affecting crop production etc. May represent farmers in this regard.
Committee on Emergency Situations (CES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Central executive government body in charge for implementing state policy, legal and regulatory framework, providing state services in the area of disaster management and civil defense * Implements unified state policy in the field of preparedness and protection of the population, economic objects and country's territory from the emergency consequences * Coordinates an array of state legal and defense and other activities aimed at protecting population and economic objects and the country's territory from the emergency consequences both natural and man-made 	Seen as critical in coordinating the water discharge schedules and raising awareness/ preparedness when relevant among the downstream communities Critical for coordinating the Emergency Management Plan with Nurek HPP (during the project implementation/ operation phases)	Low power and influence	Interest in the Project impact (emergency management plan) is high, which became evident based on the public consultations. Close cooperation is important, probably through establishing a coordinating body for the Project (CES), MoA, MEWR, BT/Nurek HPP, CEP
Committee on tourism, sport and youth	The Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism under the Government of Tajikistan is the central executive agency in the sector of youth policy,	Seen as none at this stage, may evolve	High power / low influence	High interest in the project and its



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
	<p>sports and tourism and is responsible for the formulation of a coherent national policy and legal framework for the youth sector, sports and tourism.</p> <p>The Committee coordinates and supports the activities of institutes, educational institutions, corporations and other organizations working in its area of responsibility.</p> <p>The Committee works within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, various constitutional laws, among them the "Law on Tourism of the Republic of Tajikistan" and parliamentary and presidential resolutions related to its area of responsibility.</p> <p>The Committee performs its functions in collaboration with other central executive agencies, state authorities and public organizations.</p>	<p>depending on the Project progress</p>		<p>outcomes, particularly in terms of better access to recreation zones</p>
<p>Bilateral and multilateral agencies/ donors (ADB, BRD, IDB etc.)</p>	<p>ADB is one of the largest donor agencies, funding infrastructure rehabilitation, including energy sector in Tajikistan. It financed rehabilitation works on Nurek HPP (switchyard), Golovnaya HPP etc.</p> <p>EBRD's portfolio accounts for 42% in energy sector in the country, including rehabilitation of Qayroqqum HHP and energy loss reduction, but mainly in the Northern Tajikistan.</p>	<p>Interest in the project and its outcome, including its contribution to the energy loss reduction interest is also from a perspective of the joint country partnership work.</p>	<p>High power and influence</p>	<p>Interest high</p>
<p>TajCnet</p>	<p>Network of NGOs active in the field of climate change, environment protection.</p>	<p>Interested in public monitoring of the project and its impact on social and environmental issues</p>	<p>Low power and influence</p>	<p>Interest high, particularly in the project outcome, including impact on climate change, downstream effect on natural reserves etc.</p>
<p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Private sector functions range from providing consulting services for various projects, including infrastructure/energy, design, implementation support to supply of goods and services.</p>	<p>Participating in the project in association with the International</p>	<p>Low power</p>	<p>Have high interest in the project and in general positive</p>



National Stakeholders/ sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
		consulting companies and/or outsourced the public consultations and other activities, bidding for supply of goods and services, local business would benefit from increased number of foreign and local personnel during the project implementation, intensified traffic etc.		perception of the project

Table 5. Stakeholders at Regional Level.

Regional Stakeholders/ subgroups	Relevant functions	Link with the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
Tigrovaya Balka Natural Reserve	Unique wildlife reserve protecting rare species of tugay, or riparian forest, ecosystems (flora and wild animals).	The reserve suffers from lack of water in Vakhsh river, which affects the water levels in the numerous lakes of the reserve, which are habitat for unique and protected flora and fauna. The consultation in Dusti district suggests that the reserve also is adversely affected by the (seasonal) water discharge from Nurek and Baipaza HPP endangering the unique species	Low power and influence	Interest high, need to be included as part of the coordinating mechanism to regulate the water discharge schedule and/or ensure awareness raising/proper notification on the schedule, develop mitigation measures for minimizing flooding risk
Community based natural resource management organizations, WUAs, farmers	Farmers and users of water resources located downstream Vakhsh river, who are potentially impacted by the flooding risk and water discharge/modification of water flows	Have high interest in the project impact in view of its water discharge impact causing floods. This impacts their livelihoods, which relies on agriculture mainly	Low power and influence	High interest in project and its impacts on the downstream water resource/impact management patterns. Need to be closely consulted and informed throughout the project implementation.

Table 6. Stakeholders at the Local Level.

Local Stakeholder / sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
Communities of Nurek (the City and two neighboring jamoats)	Local residents, including women, children, elderly, disabled, living adjacent to the only road connecting Nurek to the capital city and which will be using for transporting goods and materials during the project implementation	While the communities are also dependent on the electricity generated by the Nurek HPP, the HPP creates employment for the population communities have range of concerns related to the project impacts, despite having a very positive attitude and perception about the project.	Low power and influence	Interest is high, for various reason, including better access to recreation zone, positive socio-economic impacts of the Project. However, need to be intensively consulted throughout the Project lifecycle and beyond. Topic for next consultations should include topics such as traffic management plan, health and safety measures, job announcements/employment procedures, GRM etc.



Local Stakeholder / sub-group	Relevant functions	Role in the project	Power / influence	Perception of process / impacts
Nurek Vodocanal (state enterprise for drinking water supply managed by Nurek municipality)	<p>Drinking water supply.</p> <p>These state enterprises are economically separate, legally and economically independent relevant state property and are directly subordinate their founders - local executive bodies of state power.</p>	<p>Monitor the proper relocation of drinking water supply pipeline adjacent to the bridge</p>	<p>High power and influence</p>	<p>Interest in ensuring the access to fresh water and prevention of water supply disruption</p>
All relevant local authorities	<p>This includes local/city level CEP, MLME, SES, CES, Committee of youth, sport and tourism, housing operational administrations (N1, N2, N3, N4), Environmentalists, traffic police and City Municipality</p>	<p>Implementation level activities will be mainly dealt with the local level government stakeholders. It is important to involve them at the early stages of the Project to ensure efficiency and avoid possible delays</p>	<p>High power and influence</p>	<p>Interest is high in the Project and its impacts both positive and negative</p>



Annex 2: Stakeholders' classification

Power/Interest Matrix of Stakeholders			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEEP SATISFIED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MANAGE CLOSELY MEWR Barqi Tojik Nurek HPP CEP MHSPP/SES MLME All relevant local authorities Bilateral and multilateral agencies/donors (ADB, EBRD, IDB etc.) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MONITOR (MINIMUM EFFORT) MoA Committee on youth, sport and tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High

Annex 3: Participation of stakeholders in consultations on 2016-2017 ESIA
Consultations on 2016-2017 ESIA and SEP

	<i>Level (location)</i>	<i>Number of meetings</i>	<i>Actual number of participants</i>		<i>Date</i>
			Total	Including women	
Ministries, Agencies, State Committees etc. and national-level CSOs and NGOs, including environment-focused and forestry	National (Dushanbe)	1	16	8	08.07.2016
Khatlon Region Authorities, representatives, including women groups, farmers associations, WUAs, NGO/CSOs	Regional (Kurgan-Tyube City municipality hall)	1	38	14	21.06.2016
Jilikul, including administration of the natural reserve "Tigrovaya Balka", etc.	Regional (District community hall)	1	34	16	22.06.2016
Nurek City and Dukoni jamoat	Local (Nurek city library hall)	1	54	39	23.06.2016
Puli Sangin jamoat	Local (Community hall)	1	33	8	23.06.2016
Total		5	175	85	-

**Annex 4: Participation of stakeholders in consultations on 2020 updated ESIA/ESMP/SEP****Consultations on 2020 updated ESIA, ESMP, SEP**

<i>Key representatives of stakeholder groups</i>	<i>Level (location)</i>	<i>Number of meetings</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Date</i>
Nurek municipality	Nurek	2	3	6.05.2020
Nurek city municipality (Social department)	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Nurek city municipality Economic department	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Nurek division of Committee on women affairs	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Nurek housing operational administration N1, 2, 3, 4	Nurek	2	4	6.05.2020
Nurek Environmental department	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Dukoni jamoat	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Puli Sangin jamoat	Nurek	2	1	6.05.2020
Nurek HPP	Nurek	Via e-mails		6.05.2020
Radio channel: Sadoi Nurek »	Nurek	1	1	3 days
Total				

Annex 5: Public Grievance Form (example)

Public Grievance Form			
Grievance Reference Number [to be filled in by responsible person]:			
Contact Details	Name:		
	Address:		
	Tel:		
	e-mail:		
How would you prefer to be contacted? Please tick a box	By post <input type="checkbox"/>	By phone <input type="checkbox"/>	By e-mail <input type="checkbox"/>
Name and the identification information (from identity card). <i>[this field is not mandatory]</i>			
Details of your grievance. Please describe the problems, who it happened to, when, where and how many times, as relevant			
What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have one			
How have you submitted this form to the project (please tick a box)	By web site: <input type="checkbox"/>		
	By hand: please give this form to Community Liaison Specialist : <input type="checkbox"/>		
	By phone (filled by Project/PIU team specialist):: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Signature		Date	
Grievance resolution	Short description of resolution	Accepted/ Not accepted (Y/N)	Acknowledgement of Receipt of Grievance signature (if Not accepted) or "Close-out" signature (if Accepted)
1 st solution			
2 nd solution			
3d solution			

Annex 6: Summary of Consultations

I. SCOPING CONSULTATIONS

1. The consultant team had a general meeting with the Barqi Tojik Project Realization group (PRG "Energy Loss Reduction") at the start of the assessment to identify all possible project stakeholders and make/reconfirm preliminary evaluation of their importance for the project.
2. Meeting with the social department of the local authority of Nurek city municipality was arranged in beginning of April 2020 and following issues were discussed.
 - The purpose of consultations on bridge rehabilitation sub-project, updating of SEP
 - Potential groups of stakeholders to be consulted;
 - Approaches on familiarization of stakeholders with the project activities, their impacts and preparation of SEP;
 - Transferring to all stakeholder groups a direct contact for communication and feedback, including in case of a failure of the interaction mechanism.
 - Fixing the advice and recommendations of stakeholders on how best to implement the project.
3. Persons or groups who are directly and/or indirectly affected by the bridge reconstruction activities or have interests in the project or have the potential to influence project outcomes are classified as the project stakeholders.
4. Identified stakeholders groups of Nurek city involved to consultation process and meetings (for scoping and second rounds after updating of ESIA, ESMP, SEP and their disclosure) are given in Table 1.

Annex 6: Table 1. Identified key stakeholder groups.

#	Organizations and communities
1	Nurek local authorities/division of the government organizations (local/city level SES, CES, CEP (Environmentalists), economic department, tourism department, women and family department, department on labor, migration and employment, traffic police and City Municipality
2	Four housing operational administrations of the Nurek city (communal-housing agency sub-divisions)
3	Communities of Nurek (the City and two neighboring jamoats :Jamoat Dukoni and Jamoat Puli Sangin)
4	Nurek HPP administration

5. In light of existing COVID-19 situation following actions were done for the scoping consultations:
 - ✓ Preparation and printing of scoping leaflet on bridge rehabilitation in Russian and Tajik. Leaflet is attached (Annex 1);
 - ✓ Meetings with appointed responsible representatives of the key stakeholders groups were conducted. The scoping leaflet was presented and comments were gathered.
 - ✓ Stakeholders were told how they can send comments – via provided phone numbers or via email and mail address.
 - ✓ Participants of the meeting then distributed the given paper copies of leaflets to their staff and residents and put on signboards in the office buildings
 - ✓ Opinions of key stakeholders were solicit within 10 days in April,

- ✓ Based on telephone and written comments, draft SEP was developed for further consultations.

II. SECOND ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS

6. After the updated draft Nurek HPP ESIA and the bridge ESMP were disclosed for public review in May 2020, a second round of consultations – feedback consultations - was carried out in the following two weeks. The purpose was:
 - To describe the status of the project and of the associated administrative procedures
 - Provide response to unanswered questions or unresolved issues raised during the scoping consultation
 - Announce availability of the documents and to provide copies of the Executive Summary and other documents if requested
 - Receive comments and recommendations
 - Describe how the final ESIA, ESMP, and SEP will be made available, and how future consultations will be held.
7. It was not possible to hold full scale consultation meetings, so the following methods were used by Barqi Tojik and its consultant to accomplish these goals:
 - Call or email those who attended scoping meetings to inform them that paper copies of the documents are available at the Barqi Tojik offices in Dushanbe and at the Municipality of Nurek city hall
 - Send an Executive Summary and Grievance Redress Mechanism to those who request it
 - Printing of drafts of ESIA, ESMP, Executive Summary of ESIA, SEP (Russian and Tajik version), meetings with the 12 representatives of identified key representatives of stakeholders with use of preventive measures in regards to COVID-19 risks and provide them paper copies of disclosed documents for further distribution/dissemination among their groups, installation of copies at signboards in their offices to ensure their availability. The list of stakeholders with the photographs are provided in Annex 4 and Annex 5.
 - Tell them how to submit comments (on the telephone, by email, or by mail), which will need to be received by 14 May
 - Provide information during 3 days via local radio channel “Sadoi Nurek” on content (summary) of disclosed documents and locations where paper copies of the documents are available. Dissemination of information by radio channel was done on 6, 7, 8 May 2020.
 - Receive any comments and recommendations they may wish to make on the telephone
 - Tell them where and approximately when the final documents will be available.
8. Also, updated ESIA, ESMP, SEP, Executive summaries were disseminated via environmental network (tajcnet@googlegroups.com) on 5 May 2020.
9. Following preparation and disclosure of the final documents, each stakeholder who made comments and recommendations were called again to advise them if and how their comment was addressed, and the reason why it was not addressed if it did not lead to changes.

III. FEEDBACK FROM STAKEHOLDERS

10. The below matrix (*Table 2*) summarizes the key issues, suggestions and comments made by various stakeholders during all consultations in April-May 2020.

Annex 6: Table 2: Summary of issues/recommendations raised by the stakeholders.

Stakeholder group	Key issues raised and suggestions made by participants (written/via meetings, phone)	Comments, including proposed actions, measures
Nurek HPP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary to create a schedule for the duration of work 2. It is necessary to previously notify pedestrians about the closure of the bridge passage 3. It is necessary to take into account the drinking water supply line to the left bank 	Noted. These comments should be incorporated to ESMP
Department on labor, migration and employment	Expressed support. More benefits for people as possibilities for employment. Also there is benefit for tourism, as bridge led to the lake and recreation facility. There are about 400 trained workers of suitable specialties for the construction activities in Nurek area. They can be involved to the sub-project. It would be nice to have information on announced vacant positions when the sub-project will be commenced.	Noted. PIG of BT should inform local department on labor, migration and employment on available positions for the implementation of sub-project activities
Department of environmental protection of Nurek city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper attention should be paid to the waste management, installation of proper warning signage. - No water pollution by any construction waste should be allowed - Rehabilitation of bridge will increase the community safety because the road via the bridge will allow to avoid traffic and transportation of construction materials via the center of Nurek city - The copy of the Positive conclusion of the State Ecological expertise of CEP (clearance) should be provided to Department before the commencement of bridge construction works 	Noted. This comment can be incorporated in ESMP
Social department of Nurek Municipality	<p>The sub-project will promote to the increasing of community safety.</p> <p>The bridge is also important for the tourism activities.</p>	Noted
Housing operation administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Special protection measures should be applied during the transportation of construction materials to protect people from accidents 2) The project should consider following additional activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carrying drinking water - Building of a sports arena - Construction of a school for primary school students 	<p>Noted. This comment can be incorporated in ESMP</p> <p>The recommendations are subject for other potential projects and government support</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of medical clinic - Construction of a library with a reading room - Asphaltting of roads - Construction of children's playgrounds near residential buildings in housing operational administration #3 	
Communities of Jamoat Dukoni and Jamoat Puli Sangin	<p>Rehabilitation of bridge was recommended by people during the consultations in 2017. It is very good that Project took into account this issue and included mentioned sub-project to the project activities.</p> <p>Local people should be involved as workers to the construction if there will be any possibility</p>	Noted. Relevant provision will be given in ESMP
Sanitary-epidemiological service (Ministry of health) of Nurek city	Assure the presence of a medical specialist on site	Noted. Relevant provision will be given in ESMP
NGO "BARSc consulting"	<p>Environmental and Social Management Plan for Nurek Bridge Rehabilitation is very well written, exactly formulated and comprehensive document. However few minor technical errors were found, such as:</p> <p>Page 4.</p> <p>The dam controls the Vakhsh River which is one of the major tributaries of the Pyanj River, which becomes the Amu Darya after its confluence with the Vakhsh and Kotarnihon rivers.</p> <p>Amu Darya river is formed by the junction of the Vakhsh and Pyanj rivers. And Kofarnihon (not Kotarnihon) river further flows into the Amu (but not forms it).</p> <p>Page 6.</p> <p>Tajikistan Committee on Environmental Protection</p> <p>Usually we should write "Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan"</p> <p>Page 13.</p> <p>Khoukumats - We should write Hukumats or Houkumats</p> <p>Page 13.</p> <p>The Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of the Population (2003, last amended 2011). This law</p>	

	<p>was replaced by the Health Care Code (the Law No. №1413) as of May 30, 2017. See Article 222.</p> <p>Page 14.</p> <p>Same as above.</p>	
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11. All participants expressed support to the bridge rehabilitation works and concluded that the implementation of the ESIA/ESMP/SEP provisions and effective monitoring of proposed mitigation measures will have a good positive impact on their safety, may bring benefit for their livelihoods, ensure safe and better access to the recreation zone of Nurek.

Tajikistan: Nurek Bridge Rehabilitation Sub-Project – Feasibility Study:
Environmental and Social Analysis:
Scoping Leaflet

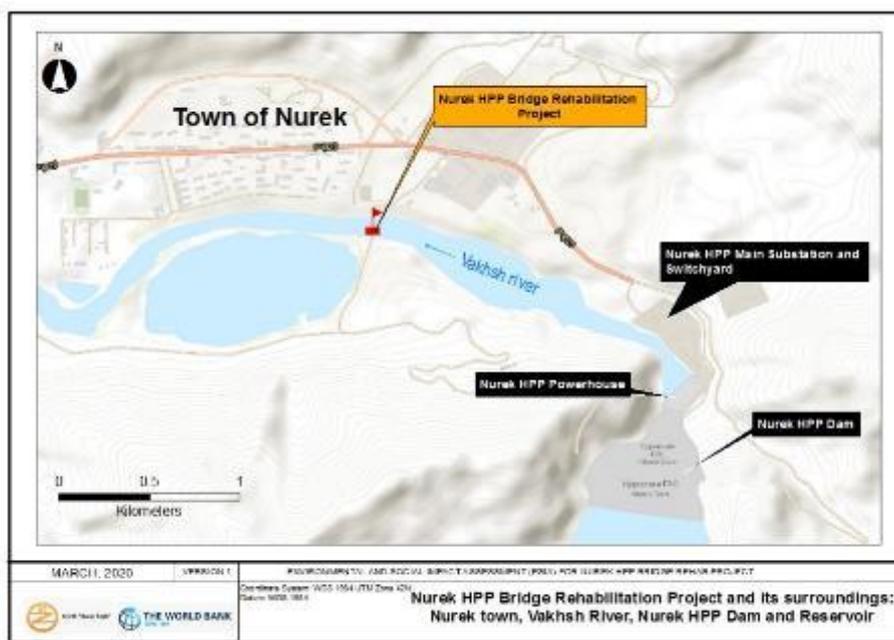
Project Background

The World Bank is implementing Nurek HPP rehabilitation and dam safety project through refurbishment of the generating units and the balance of the plant. Bridge rehabilitation will be the part of the Project activities. The location of the bridge rehabilitation project is shown on Figure 1 and Figure

The bridge rehabilitation presently considers two key options:

Option A:

- Replacing abutment 1 and constructing new one.
- Replacing pier 1 and constructing new one.
- Repairing piers 2 and 3.
- Repairing 17 m span and abutment 2.
- Replacing the superstructure in totality including the concrete deck
- Repairing the embankments at left and right bank of the river.
- Taking off first span (L=40 m) in totality between abutment 1 and pier 1. The whole



2.

A Feasibility Study for the Project was undertaken by the international engineering consultant Stucky, Technical Support and Construction Supervision consultant within the framework of the Nurek Hydropower Rehabilitation Project.

Feasibility study included Collection and review of all available data from (i) existing bridge to properly assess the structure condition, load requirements and hydraulic constraints and from (ii) the existing geological site conditions to assess the soil bearing capacity.

Barqi Tojik appointed international consultant to update the 2017 ESIA and SEP for phase 2 of the HPP rehabilitation, and to prepare a separate Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the rehabilitation of the bridge near the HPP. Both the updates and the new documents must meet the requirements of the World Bank's 2018 Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

steel structure (girders, pins, transversal beams, bracing, etc.) and the complete concrete substructure should be removed and replaced.

- Taking off second span over 40 m between pier 1 and pier 2. The whole steel structure (girders, pins, transversal beams, bracing, etc.) and the complete concrete substructure should be removed for this length of 40m and replaced
- Replacing the pins at pier 3.
- Reconstruct the removed part of the bridge with the same type of structure.
- Construct the new superstructure including the concrete deck.

Option B:

- Replacing abutment 1 and constructing new one.
- Replacing pier 1 and constructing new one.
- Repairing piers 2 and 3.
- Repairing 17 m span and abutment 2.
- Replacing the superstructure in



totality including the concrete deck.

- Repairing the embankments at left and right bank of the river.
- Taking off the totality of the steel structure.
- Construct a new modern two beams composite structure as per Eurocodes taking into consideration utilities required.

The rehabilitated bridge will have a total width of 8.5m, including the widths of two pedestrian lanes (1m wide from each side) and two automobile lanes 2.35m wide each. The lower part of the bridge will have the total width of 4.7 meters. The overall height of the bridge is designed to be about 2.3 m above the river.

In terms of work schedule, the alternative B is to some extent shorter (53 weeks) if compared to alternative A (59 weeks). Alternative B is cheaper and recommended for implementation.

Potential environmental impacts:

- Risk of accidents, spills, incidents
- Risk of soil and groundwater contamination (spills of oil materials, improper storage of materials etc);
- Impact on local flora and fauna – short-term (construction) and long-term (impact of waste collection points, dumpsite, composting etc, on environment, positive and negative impacts);
- Vibration, noise and air quality (dust emissions,) impacts during construction;
- Increase in traffic to and from the site impacting noise and air quality;
- Increased traffic accidents in the vicinity;
- Risk of receiving unacceptable waste, which should not be disposed of at the engineered landfill (eg mercury lamps, medical wastes, construction wastes and etc);
- Risk of unforeseen exceeding of landfill capacity due to additional points of wastes collection, improved system of wastes transporting etc.

Potential social impacts:

- Improved access to recreation zone;
- Creation of few new jobs for local population, possibly training;
- Increase of traffic and community safety due to use of bridge for the Nurek HPP needs;
- Temporary public nuisance due to construction traffic;
- Temporary adverse construction-related impacts on Nurek, Pulisangin and Dukoni population (emissions, public health and safety risks, etc);
- Impact to occupational health and safety;

Your views – what else to consider?

Your views – what else to consider?

Stakeholder Participation

According to WB's requirements, a dedicated public consultation process will be organized for the Project. To facilitate it, the draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed in January 2017. The SEP envisions a series of meetings with the population and public organizations, a public hearing as part of the national EIA, disclosure of Project-related information, establishing a grievance mechanism, and monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process.

According to the Tajikistan legislation, a public hearing will be organized for the Project upon the completion of the updated national draft Environmental Impact Assessment report, which will be disclosed to stakeholders for 14 days.

This will enable stakeholders to understand the environmental and social implications of the sub-project and express their opinions at a more advanced design stage of the Project. The consultation dates and meeting venue will be disseminated via the Barki Tojik, and submitted to jamoats, and announced through the media (local newspaper "Nuri Nurek") or radio at a later date.

Comments or enquiries relating to the Project activities should be directed to:

Ubaidullo Habibov – Head of PRG , OSHC Barqi Tojik

Address: 64, Ismoili Somoni Ave., 734026 Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Tel: +992 37 2295578

e-mail: nhpp.elrpbt@gmail.com

1) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet to stakeholders in Nurek city

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		Head of housing operational administration #2	Nurek City
2		Head of housing operational administration #3	Nurek City
3		Head of housing operational administration #1	Karimzoda str.28-44
4		Head of housing operational administration #4	Nurek City
5		Chairman of the Jamoat Dukoni	Nurek City
6		Social Department of Nurek city municipality	Nurek City
7		Leading specialist working with women and family	Nurek City
8		Environmental department	Nurek City
9		Chairman of the Jamoat Puli Sangin	Nurek City
10		Economic department	Nurek City
11		First Deputy Chairman of the city	Nurek City
12			

*** to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents**

2) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet in Dukoni jamoat

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		Chairman of the Jamoat Dukoni	Village Vishkova
2		Electrician	Village Dahana 4
3		Worker of Jamoat Dukoni	Village Tugmazor 42
4		Pensioner	Village Tugmazor 17
5		Pensioner	Village Tugmazor 7
6		Workerat HPP Rogun	Village Tugmazor 24
7		Worker	Village Tugmazor 26
8		Department of Agriculture	Gofilobod
9		Worker HPP Nurek	Mavlak
10		Farmer	Sangi Juvozin
11		Chief of mahala	Olijgon
12		Chief of mahala	Village Sabur
13		Worker of Jamoat Dukoni	Dukoni
14		Unemployed	Village Tugmazor
15		Chief of staff	Sariguzar
16		Chief of mahalla	Chashma
17		Businessman	Village Tugmazor

* to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents

3) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet in Puli Sangin jamoat

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
2		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
3		School worker	Jamoat Puli sangin
4		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
5		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
6		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
7		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
8		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
9		Housewife	Jamoat Puli sangin
10		Housewife	Jamoat Puli sangin
11		Businessman	Jamoat Puli sangin
12		Jamoat worker	Jamoat Puli sangin
13		Jamoat worker	Tutkavul
14		Secretary	Jamoat Puli sangin
15		Jamoat worker	Jamoat Puli sangin
16		Jamoat worker	Jamoat Puli sangin
17		Nurse	Jamoat Puli sangin
18		Nurse	Sino, Navobod
19		Nurse	Jomi, 50 solagi
20		Nurse	Rudaki, Lohuti
21		Nurse	Chashma
22		Nurse	Bahor, Nasosniy

* to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents

4) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet housing operational administration #1

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		HPP Rogun worker	Sh. Yusuf 16-54
2		Unemployed	Sh. Yusuf 16-45
3		Woman center	Sh. Yusuf 15-4
4		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 15-8
5		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 15-22
6		Unemployed	Sh. Yusuf 6-4
7		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 6-27
8		Unemployed	Sh. Yusuf 5-47
9		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/2-2
10		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/2-4
11		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/2-9
12		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/2-6
13		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/3-1
14		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/5-2
15		Unemployed	Kharkovek 4/3-2
16		Housewife	Kharkovek 4/2-10
17		HHP Rogun worker	Kharkovek 4/1-5
18		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 5-37
19		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 5-38
20		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 5-18
21		Community Service Worker	Sh. Yusuf 8-1

* to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents

5) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet housing operational administration #3

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		Community Service Worker	Sh. Yusuf 16-54
2		Unemployed	Sh. Yusuf 16-45
3		Pensioner	Sh. Yusuf 15-4
4		Unemployed	Sh. Yusuf 15-8
5		Pensioner	Sh. Yusuf 15-22
6		Community Service Worker	Sh. Yusuf 6-4
7		Pensioner	Sh. Yusuf 6-27
8		School #5	Sh. Yusuf 5-47
9		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/2-2
10		HPP Nurek worker	Kharkovek 4/2-4
11		Businessman	Kharkovek 4/2-9
12		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/2-6
13		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/3-1
14		Guard	Kharkovek 4/5-2
15		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/3-2
16		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/2-10
17		Pensioner	Kharkovek 4/1-5
18		Teacher	Sh. Yusuf 5-37
19		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf 5-38
20		Chief of mahala	Sh. Yusuf 5-18
21		Community Service Worker	Sh. Yusuf 8-1
22		Housewife	Sh. Yusuf

*** to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents**

6) List of distribution of the Scoping leaflet housing operational administration #3

#	Name *	Position	Address
1		HHP Nurek worker	T. Kurbonov -81
2		Pensioner	Ayni 2-37
3		Community Service Worker	Ayni 1-58
4		HHP Nurek worker	Bahor - 56
5		HHP Nurek worker	Somoni 1-41
6		HHP Nurek worker	Ayni 2-12
7		Community Service Worker	Ayni 1
8		Businessman	Somoni 1-31
9		Cultural department worker	Bratsk -18-8
10		Businessman	Bratsk – 13-2
11		Unemployed	Bratsk -25-4
12		HHP Nurek worker	Bratsk -20-4
13		Unemployed	Bratsk -20-5
14		Guard	Sverd 1-47
15		Pensioner	Sverd 1-45
16		Unemployed	Sverd 1-31
17		Nurse	Sverd 1-1
18		Driver	Sverd 2-4
19		Pensioner	T. Kurbonov -17
20		Handyman	Khobgoh 2-58

*** to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents**

Photos of scoping meetings

Photo 1. Meeting with representatives of housing operational administration and Dukoni jamoat. Presentation and distribution of scoping leaflet.



Photo 2. Scoping leaflet placed on the information board in Jamoat Dukoni



Photo 3. Meeting with chairman of Jamoat Puli Sangin and presentation of scoping leaflet



Photo 4. Scoping leaflet placed on the information board in jamoat Puli Sangin building



Photo 5. Meeting with social department of Nurek municipality and presentation of scoping leaflet



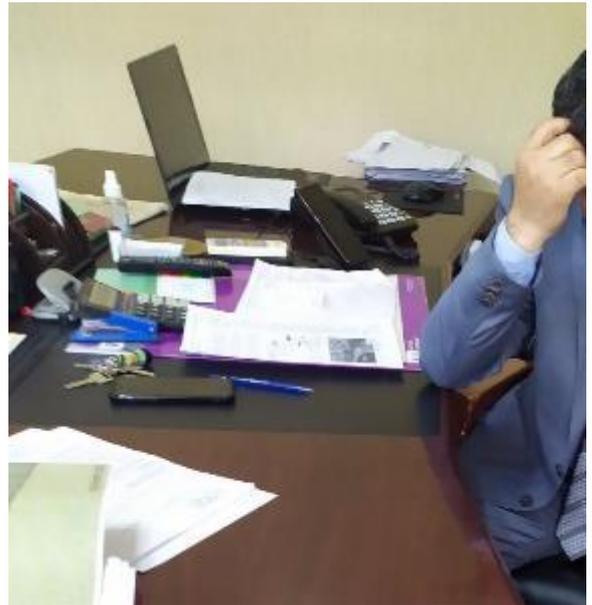
Photo 6. Meeting with environmental department and presentation of scoping leaflet



Photo 7. Meeting with economic department and presentation of scoping leaflet



Photo 8. Meeting with the First Deputy Chairman of the city and presentation of scoping leaflet



(Nurek executive summary, SEP and ESIA)

#	Name *	Job	Phone
1		Secretary of the first deputy chairman of the City	939074763
2		Leading specialist working with women and family	937066663
3		Social department specialist	938118782
4		Economic department specialist	931568512
5		Chairman of the Jamoat Puli Sangin	939088485
6		Radio leading	935861413
7		Environmental department	934150101
8		Chairman of the Jamoat Dukoni	938598797
9		Chief of housing operational administration #1	937385514
10		Chief of housing operational administration #2	937037760
11		Chief of housing operational administration #3	937257238
12		Chief of housing operational administration #4	933031361

*** to maintain privacy, individual names and sign in sheets have been removed for publicly disclosed documents**

Photolog of the second round of feedback consultations after disclosure of ESIA/ESMP, Executive summaries, SEP and GRM at BT web-site

Jamoat Dukoni



Jamoat Dukoni



Distribution of paper copies of the documents



Setting of documents at Information board of Jamoat Dukoni



Jamoat Puli Sangin

Jamoat Puli Sangin



Distribution handouts in jamoat Puli Sangin





Setting of documents at Information board in office of Jamoat Puli Sangin

Dissemination of documents to stakeholders in Nurek city

Economic department specialist



Specialist working with women and family

Social department specialist



Chiefs of housing operational administration



Provision of the paper copies of documents to Secretary of the first deputy chairman of the City



Head of Environmental department of Nurek city also received paper copies of the documents



Meeting with Head of local radio channel "Sadoi Nurek" Mr. Mirzoev Husein

