Initial Environmental Examination

November 2022

Tajikistan: Skills and Employability Enhancement Project

Job and Migration Service Center – Dushanbe City

Prepared by the Project Administration Group for the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic for the Asian Development Bank. This is a revised version of a part of the draft originally posted in March 2020 on https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/taj-51011-003-iee

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

Гурӯҳи идоракунии Лоиҳаи
"Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ"

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« 9 » 11 2022, № 299

To: Ms. Rie Hiraoka,
Director, Social Sector Division,
Central and West Asia Department,
Asian Development Bank

Subject: G0714-TAJ/G9207-TAJ – Skills and Employability Enhancement Project (SEEP) – Initial Environmental Examination Report (IEER) for Dushanbe project site (Firdausi district, International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan)

Dear Ms. Hiraoka,

I would like to extend my sincere appreciations to the Asian Development Bank for continued support in the implementation of the SEEP Project.

Hereby, I am pleased to submit to you the Draft of the Initial Environmental Examination Report (IEER) for the Dushanbe City site which is a replacement of the previous one for the Jobs and Migration Services Center for your review and comments.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my highest consideration to you and Asian Development Bank.

Sincerely,

PAG Manager Safarov D.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 24 October 2022)

Currency unit
Tajikistan Somoni TJS1.00 = $ 0.0990
$1.00 = TJS10.10

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACM	–	asbestos-containing materials
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AIP	–	Access to Information Policy
ALC	–	adult learning center
AP	–	affected person
BOQ	–	bill of quantities
CBD	–	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEP	–	Committee for Environmental Protection
CESCD	–	Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
CIS	–	Commonwealth of Independent States
CITES	–	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CLMG	–	Committee on Land Management and Geodesy
CO_2	–	carbon dioxide
CO	–	carbon monoxide
dB	–	Decibels
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DEP	–	Departments of Environmental Protection
DSC	–	Design and Supervision Consultant
EA	–	Executing Agency
EASC	–	Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification
EBRD	–	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	–	environmental impact assessment
EHS	–	environment, health, and safety
EMP	–	environmental management plan
EPL	–	Environmental Protection Law
ERP	–	Emergency Response Procedure
ESS	–	Environmental Safeguards Specialist
FA	–	Forestry Agency
GBAO	–	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GOST	–	(государственный стандарт) State Standard [of Tajikistan]
GOT	–	Government of Tajikistan
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
ICT	–	information and communication technology
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
IFC	–	International Finance Corporation

ILO	–	International Labor Organization
IUCN	–	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUTET	–	University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship
ICT	–	information and communication technology
IT	–	information technology
JC	–	Job Center
KAF	–	Kafarnigan
LGRC	–	Local Grievance Redress Committee
masl	–	meters above sea level
MEWR	–	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MIA	–	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOA	–	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	–	Ministry of Education
MOH	–	Ministry of Health
MOHSPP	–	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan
MOLME	–	Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Employment
MPE	–	maximum permissible emission
MSC	–	Migration Service Center
MSDS	–	material safety data sheet
NAP	–	Napornaya
NES	–	National Environment Specialist
NGDC	–	National Geophysical Data Center
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
NGRC	–	National Grievance Redress Committee
NOx	–	nitrogen oxides
PAG	–	Project Administration Group
PAP	–	project affected people
PM	–	particulate matter
POP	–	persistent organic pollutants
PPE	–	personnel protective equipment
PSC	–	Project Steering Committee
QPR	–	Quarterly Progress Report
REA	–	rapid environmental assessment
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SAM	–	Samatechnaya
SanPiN	–	(санитарных правил и норм) sanitary rules and norms
SCE	–	State Committee for Environment
SDCES	–	Sustainable Development and Environmental Safeguards SEA
SEE	–	state ecological expertise
SEEP	–	Skills and Employability Enhancement Project
SNiP	–	(Строительные нормы и правила) Construction Norms and Regulations
SUEDVK	–	State Unitary Enterprise Dushanbe Vodokanal
SUEMHU	–	State Unitary Enterprise on Municipal Housing and Utilities
SFPA	–	State Fire Prevention Agency
SPS	–	Safeguards Policy Statement
SSEMP	–	Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan
TAS	–	Tajikistan Academy of Sciences

TVET	–	technical and vocational education and training
TRTA	–	transaction technical assistance
TPP	–	thermal power plant
UNCCD	–	UN Convention on Combating Desertification
UZ	–	Ugo-Zapodnaya
VER	–	valued environmental receptor
VOC	–	volatile organic compounds
WB	–	World Bank

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	hectare
m	meter
km	kilometer
l/s	liters per second
masl	meters above sea level
mm	millimeter
^{o}C	degree Centigrade
dBA	decibel
mg/l	milligram per liter

NOTE

In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is now underway in implementing the Skills and Employability Enhancement Project (SEEP), which will support youth and women who seek job opportunities in the domestic labor market and Tajik people who seek job opportunities in overseas labor markets. The project aims at improving the skills and employability of youth and women for both the domestic and overseas labor markets.

2. The proposed investment project under will target the tourism, agriculture, and energy sectors. These sectors were selected based on an analysis of which sectors in Tajikistan had the greatest potential for increased productivity (agriculture) or the greatest potential for growth (tourism and energy). **The project will construct three Job Centers (JCs) in Dushanbe (tourism), Dangara (agriculture), and Rogun (energy),** as well as **three (3) new Migration Service Centers (MSCs) in Khujand, Bokhtar, and Vose, with a fourth center within the proposed Dushanbe Job Center.**

3. Following the results of the rapid environmental assessment (REA) using a checklist, the SEEP was classified as **Category B for Environment**. Thus, an **initial environmental examination (IEE) of the proposed physical facilities** for the original six (6) sites was prepared according ADB's guidelines and Tajikistan's legal requirements.

4. In the course of time changes were introduced for the Dushanbe City site consisting of: (i) change location from Korvon Market to the campus of International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship (IUTET); and (ii) building physical design necessitating the drafting of an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report. This IEE report for the Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center subproject (CW04). Changes have been decided by the Implementing Agency (IA), the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the relevant government offices. For the Dushanbe City subproject, the Main Educational/Training Building will be eight (8) floors with basement, while the Dormitory Building will be five (5) floors with basement.

5. A large portion of the general information for Tajikistan and Dushanbe City were obtained from the previous IEE report. Some relevant information were researched for Firdavsi District as well as the specific site. The site information were first-hand primary information gathered from several site visits and inspections. The environmental assessment was done following SPS 2009 as well as ADB's Environment Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook (2012).

6. For the new and current project site, the Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklist was applied. The result also confirmed that the site is a Category B project with respect to the environment. The EMP was made consistent with the introduced changes taking into consideration the safety requirements for the academic community in IUTET as well as worker's safety guidelines for medium to high rise buildings.

7. The public consultation for this site and physical works was conducted on 24 October 2022 at the at the meeting room in the IUTET's Administration Building and attended by officials from the Firdavsi District/ Hukumat, academe and some private individuals. The result of the public consultation indicated high preference for the project and no adverse negative reaction from the attendees.

8. The subproject shall be controlled and managed by Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) and Project Administration Group (PAG) of the Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Employment (MOLME) in accordance with environmental management plan (EMP) as part of contract document for compliance of the selected contractor.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

9. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is now underway in implementing the Skills and Employability Enhancement Project (SEEP), which will support youth and women who seek job opportunities in the domestic labor market and Tajik people who seek job opportunities in overseas labor markets. The project aims at improving the skills and employability of youth and women for both the domestic and overseas labor markets.

10. The proposed investment project under will target the tourism, agriculture, and energy sectors. These sectors were selected based on an analysis of which sectors in Tajikistan had the greatest potential for increased productivity (agriculture) or the greatest potential for growth (tourism and energy). **The project will construct three Job Centers (JCs) in Dushanbe (tourism), Dangara (agriculture), and Rogun (energy).** These sites were selected based on a careful analysis of economic growth potential and the need for job creation. The areas chosen have a focus on the selected sectors, which will facilitate close liaison with labor market demand and take advantage of possible participation by industry. **The project will also construct three new Migration Service Centers (MSCs) in Khujand, Bokhtar, and Vose, with a fourth center within the proposed Dushanbe Job Center.** These were selected based on areas with the greatest number of workers seeking overseas employment and their higher poverty incidence. In 2018, a total of 56,114 migrant laborers went abroad from these four areas.

11. Following the results of the rapid environmental assessment (REA) using a checklist, the SEEP was classified as **Category B for Environment**. Thus, an **initial environmental examination (IEE) of the proposed physical facilities** was prepared according to: (i) ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS*, 2009) and *Access to Information Policy* (*AIP*, 2018); (ii) International Finance Corporation (IFC)-World Bank (WB) *Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines*; (iii) the Tajik Government's *Environmental Protection Law (EPL) No. 208* of 2011 and other applicable GOT environment laws, rules, and regulations. The potential impacts of the project were analyzed, and mitigation measures identified following site visits to the locations of the subproject component facilities and impact area in September 2019. The IEE confirmed that the project is Category B for Environment. The initial environmental examination (IEE) will be updated during the detailed engineering design (DED) phase to consider the updated design and configuration of the project.

1.2. Purpose of the Report

12. This is an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report for the Dushanbe City Job and Migration Center subproject due to changes that were applied to this CW04 subproject, and which were decided by the Implementing Agency (IA), the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the relevant government offices. The change consisted of shift of location from a site located near Korvon Market (as the initial site), along the main road at the southern part of Dushanbe City to an area within the campus of the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan (IUTET), referred to now as the "current site". This decision was based on the Decree of the Mayor of Dushanbe dated 20 June 2022 (Annex 1)

13. In addition, to better serve the objectives of the Job Center, the Main Educational/Training Building has been heightened from four (4) floors to eight (8) floors with basement. While the Dormitory Building has also been heightened from four (4) floors to five (5) floors with basement.

14. As a consequence of these major changes, this IEE has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and ADB's Environment Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook (2012). The general environmental approach is consistent with the previous procedures in the SEEP's IEE preparation with due emphasis on providing supplementary measures on safety in view on other potential risks as consequences of the changes in the Dushanbe site.

15. As shown below, the initial and current site are both within Dushanbe City's Firdavsi District with a distance of around 3km between them. The main advantage of the current site is that it is in a government owned land and there is no need for any land acquisition. The university administration has agreed on the usage of the property and has cleared the area of derelict structures in order to free the space for the purposes and functions of the Job and Migration Center.

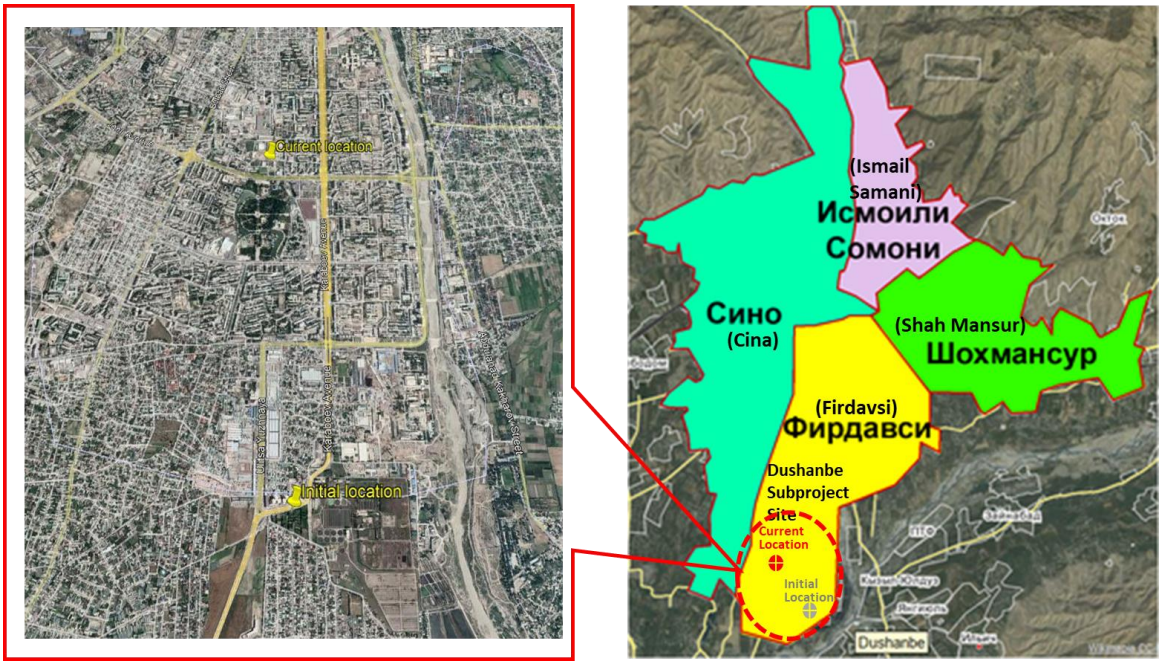


Figure 1: Initial and current location of the Job and Migration service centers in Dushanbe

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Rationale and Description of the SEEP

16. Tajikistan is a small, landlocked mountainous country located in Central Asia and once the southernmost extension of the Soviet empire. Only around 6.1% of the land is available for agricultural production,[1] about 75% of which is in the Fergana Valley. The remainder is in the mountain valleys, the western plains around Dushanbe, and the irrigated areas near the major rivers. Forests are found mostly in the mountains. The population reached 8.7 million in 2016, of whom 74% live in rural areas.[2] Tajikistan has large cohorts of children, adolescents, and young adults, reflecting previously high fertility rates. The average age is under 25 years, with 33% of the population <14 years old, young people aged 14-30 years comprise 35% of the total population, and those aged 15-59 years comprise 60% of the entire population, with just 5% >60 years old. Population projections indicate that, in the next two decades, the number of children, particularly in the 5 to 14-year age group, will continue to increase by as much as 10%. Such trends create a demographic setting where young age dependency ratio is relatively high and old age dependency ratio is low, with many young workers entering the labor force. This 'youth bulge' will require specific policies and actions on the part of government to ensure that educational and employment opportunities exist, so that a 'demographic dividend' may be experienced. This will expand the demand for public services as well as a need for human capital investments.

17. The quality and relevance of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Tajikistan are high on the government's education and training agenda. Much of the government's focus is on modernizing the TVET sector and improving the skills and labor market outcomes of youth in Tajikistan. In recent years, Tajikistan's TVET system has been benefiting from support from international development partners (DPs). Many of the DPs have been seeking to concentrate on past constraints, including: (i) insufficient involvement of local authorities; (ii) weak capacity and experience of TVET staff; (iii) limited resources to modernize facilities and teaching materials; and (iv) weak mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the TVET strategy.

18. To address the above constraints, the Skills and Employability Enhancement Project (SEEP) has been conceptualized by ADB and the Government of Tajikistan that aims to improve youth and women's skills and employability for both the domestic and overseas labor markets. It is aligned with the following impact: productive employment expanded in line with the *National Development Strategy 2030*. The project will have three outputs: (i) Output 1: More inclusive and targeted migration support provided; (ii) Output 2: Access to and relevance of public employment services enhanced; and (iii) Output 3: Planning and management of migration and employment services strengthened. The key activities under each of these outputs are listed below.

19. **Output 1: More inclusive and targeted migration support provided.** To reduce the risks of migration for youth and help them find better jobs, the project will establish and equip three new MSCs that will provide (i) a new pre-departure orientation program; (ii) a new pre- employment program; (iii) a new ICT literacy program; (iv) a pilot for behavioral change initiatives for migrants and migrant families; and (v) job counselling services for returning migrant workers. The new MSCs will be constructed in Dushanbe, Khujand, Bokhtar and Vose, where a large number of youths migrate to find employment, but where no pre-departure service centers are available. The MSCs will offer one-stop service centers to departing and returning migrants. Migrants will be registered in the database of the centers. The migration orientation program, short language training, and entry-level skills training will help migrants find better jobs and safer living conditions in the destination

[1] TajStat, 2015: Tajikistan in Figures. Dushanbe.

[2] TajStat, 2016: The population of the Republic of Tajikistan 2015. Dushanbe

countries. The centers will also provide financial literacy training for safe remittance transmission and information and communication technology (ICT) training for easier access to social welfare information. The project will train migration counsellors who will provide pilot family counselling for improved financial planning and reintegration. Returning migrants will also be assisted in finding employment and information on entrepreneurship and available micro-financing in case they wish to start micro and small businesses using their remittance savings.

20. **Output 2: Access to and relevance of public employment services enhanced.** To provide better service to youth and female jobs seekers, the project will establish and equip three new model Job Centers that will provide (i) enhanced comprehensive employment services, including skills training; (ii) childcare centers and a pilot stipend program for female job seekers; (iii) a pilot program of new and more focused soft skills training; (iv) job counselling services to match interests and skills to potential jobs; and (v) ICT skills training programs for selected sectors. Job Centers with dormitories will be built and equipped in Dushanbe for tourism, in Rogun for energy, and in Dangara for agriculture. The sites for the Job Centers were selected based on an assessment of the potential for local labor market needs. Job Centers will provide skills training for selected occupations in the three above-mentioned targeted sectors identified through consultations with line ministries and industrial associations. The new training programs will be designed for a shorter period than conventional training for disadvantaged groups who cannot afford the cost or time for full-time TVET programs. Training programs will be developed based on the competency-based training approach and training materials that were piloted under the TVET project where private sector will participate in the training verification process. To encourage women to participate in training, free childcare services and stipends will be provided to female trainees. The project will pilot a new soft skills training targeting conscientiousness and agreeableness. Job counselling will be provided using updated ICT equipment and new aptitude testing software.

21. **Output 3: Planning and management of migration and employment services strengthened.** To provide better service to youth and female job seekers and migrant youth workers the project will (i) develop the new NCO based on ISCO-08 and help apply the NCO to the training certifications and labor market surveys; (ii) pilot a skills and employment survey for the tourism sector; (iii) expand the labor market portal under MOLME and undertake client job center tracking surveys; (iv) provide training for MOLME and migration and employment agency staff, based on the international best practices for employment and migration services; (v) promote awareness of migration and employment services; and (vi) strengthen the adult learning centers (ALCs) capacity to certify training programs. The NCO based on ISCO-08 will help improve the recognition of skills qualifications of Tajik job seekers in the regional labor market. The tourism survey will estimate the employment size for occupations, needs for further development of skills, and areas of employment growth in the sector. Experience during this pilot will enable MOLME to undertake similar surveys for other sectors. The project will improve the coverage and data accuracy of the existing labor market portal. A large-scale tracer study of the beneficiaries of Job Centers will assess the project impact. An awareness campaign will be organized to promote MOLME's migration and employment services. Since training participants will be certified by the State Institute ALC in Dushanbe, the project will provide training to selected ALCs to strengthen the certification capacity.

2.2. Subproject Description in Dushanbe City

22. For Dushanbe City site, it is proposed to construct a Job and Migration Service Center (CW04) to fulfill the objectives of the Project and attain the stated developmental goals. The facility will be complemented by a Dormitory Building that can house potential service participants while training is on-going so as to alleviate any personal and financial difficulty

that they may encounter.

23. **The new Job Centers** will provide a full range of services for job seekers including (i) job guidance and provision of information about the local labor market; (ii) technical training in basic skills like general workplace health and safety, use of hand tools, and preparation and cleaning of workplace; (iii) practical technical training for specific skills in the selected priority occupations of targeted industry sectors including industry based support such as on-the-job training; (iv) development of soft skills and skills aimed at finding a job (e.g., writing a CV, searching for a job, conducting a job interview); and (vi) basic ICT training.

24. **The Migration Service Center** will provide pre-departure services to migrants to include, but not limited to, the following: (i) establish and equip new "Migration Service Centers" for job seekers in overseas labor market and migrant returnees; (ii) provide more comprehensive "pre-departure orientation program" to enhance the living conditions of migrants; (iii) develop new "pre-employment t program" to help the migrants find better jobs; (iv) provide financial literary and basic IT communication skills training for safe remittance transmission and better access to social welfare information; (v) pilot behavior change initiatives for migrants and migrant families; and (vi) provide new job counselling services for returning migrants and banned migrations.

25. The proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center will consist of an eight (8) storey Educational Building with one basement. The Dormitory Building will be a five (5) storey structure with a basement. To harmonize with the overall campus building plan, a layout plan was produced in which considers overall aesthetics and functional coordination. Symmetry of building placements as well as heights were considered along with landscaping designs that will later be introduced.

26. **Educational Building**. Based on the current designs the following are provided:

- On the first floor there are: Hall, vestibule, technical rooms, administration room, archive, multi-functional hall, guard room, room reception of citizens, office room, baby care room, men's and women's toilets and buffet;
- On the second floor there are: hall, corridor, special classroom, meeting room, library, study room, seminar exhibition room, reception, consultation room, waiting room, deputy's room, director's room, men's and women's toilets, cafeteria;
- On the third to eight floor there are: hall, corridor, special classroom, men's and women's toilets; and
- In the basement, workshops, warehouses (storage), and technical rooms

27. **Dormitory Building**. The current design provides the following:

- On the first floor there are: Hall, hallway, dining room, room for 5 people, room for 3 people, room for 2 people, guard's room, and supervisor. There are technical rooms, w/c, hot shop;
- On the second to fifth floors there are: a hall, a corridor, a room for 2 people, a room for 3 people, a bathroom, a buffet, an ironing room; and
- In the basement, technical rooms, storage/warehouse, ironing place, laundry room, exercise hall, dressing room and toilets.

28. The breakdown of the floor areas of the two buildings is shown in the Table below.

Table 1: Breakdown of the Floor Areas in the Educational Building

No.	Item	No.	Unit
1	Construction area	1147.1	m2
2	Total area	8430.7	m2
3	Useful area	7142.3	m2
4	Area of calculation	5132.1	m2
5	Total size of construction	3030.6	m3
6	The volume of construction (Above +0.000)	29669.7	m3
7	The volume of construction (Below +0.000)	3525.1	m3

No.	Item	Basement		1st Floor		2nd Floor		3rd Floor		4th Floor		5th Floor		6th Floor		7th Floor		8th Floor		Total. m2
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1	Hall			1	118.5	1	206							1	80					404.5
2	Buffet			1	40.2									1	21.7					61.9
3	Baby care room			1	74.9															74.9
4	Reception room of citizens			1	81.2									1	41.1					122.3
5	Work room			1	41.1	1	41.5	3	123.3	2	59.8	2	59.8			2	59.8	2	59.8	445.1
6	Registration room			1	41.1									1	41.1					82.2
7	Storage			1	206															206
8	Consultation room					3	50.3							2	25.8					76.1
9	Reception					1	61.5	1	21.2					1	11.5					94.2
10	Meeting room					1	41.5													41.5
11	Archives					1	41.5													41.5
12	Medical room					1	41.5													41.5
13	Administration					1	41.5							1	41.1					82.6
14	Exhibition room of the seminar					1	81.5							1	80					161.5
15	Director's room							1	58.2					1	41.1					99.3
16	Teacher's room							1	41.1											41.1
17	Hotel manager's classroom							1	81.1											81.1
18	Hotel service classroom							1	81.1											81.1
19	Service station							1	21.7					1	21.7					43.4
20	Foreign language classroom							1	79.2											79.2
21	Computer classroom							1	583											583

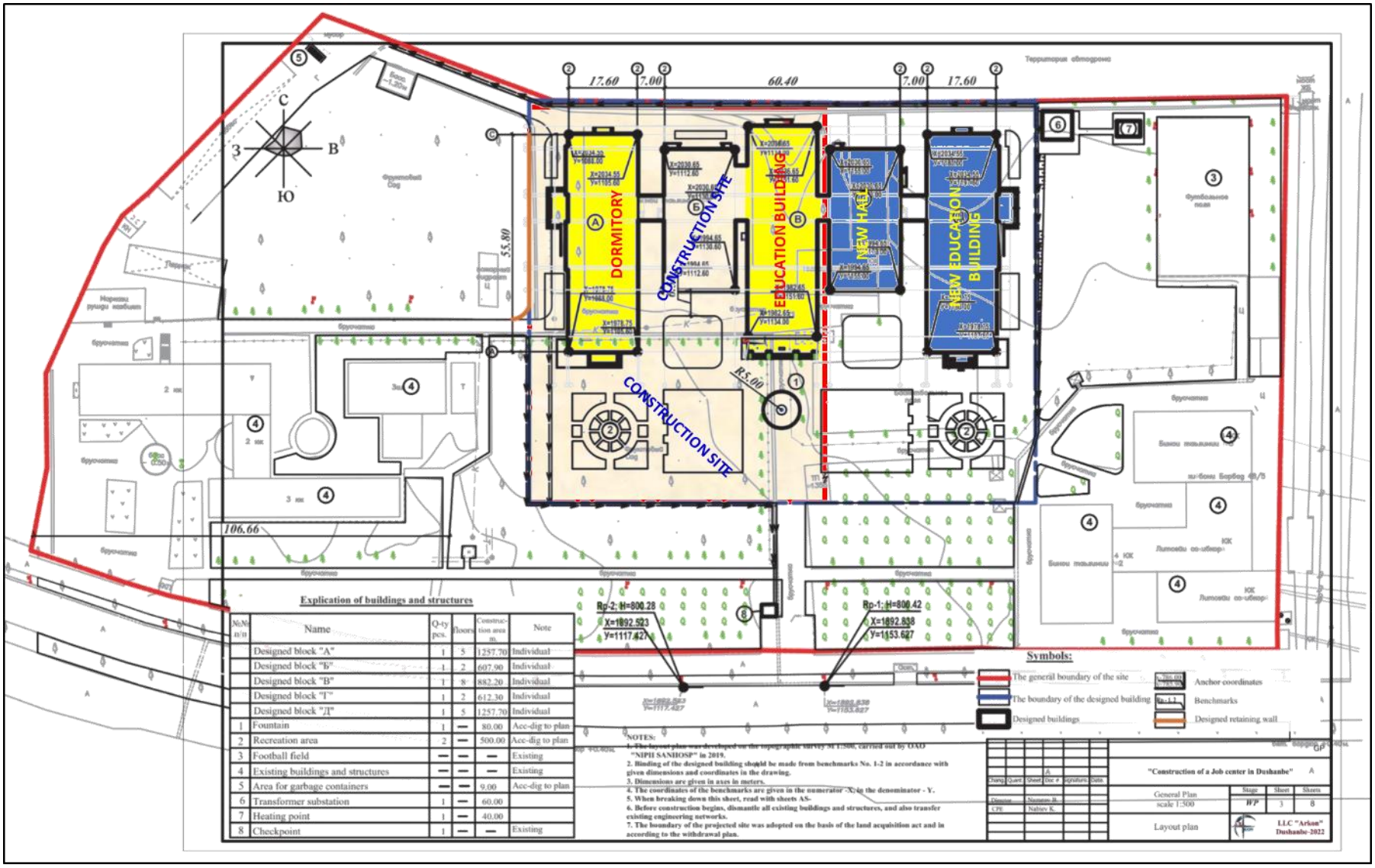
No.	Item	Basement		1st Floor		2nd Floor		3rd Floor		4th Floor		5th Floor		6th Floor		7th Floor		8th Floor		Total. m2
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
22	Classroom									12	544.3	10	503.2	2	116.6	10	503.2	10	503.2	2170.5
23	Waiting room													1	30					30
24	Workshop teachers' room	1	37.8																	37.8
25	Warehouse	3	113.4																	113.4
26	Blacksmith's workshop	1	77.4																	77.4
27	Technical room	3	95.6																	95.6
28	Payment workshop	1	78.4																	78.4
29	Electrical workshop	1	78.4																	78.4
30	Plumbing workshop	1	76.9																	76.9
31	Elevator workshop	1	76.9																	76.9
	Total:		**634.8**		**603**		**606.8**		**1089.9**		**604.1**		**563**		**551.7**		**563**		**563**	**5779.3**

Table 2: Breakdown of the Floor Areas in the Dormitory Building

No.	Item	No.	Unit
1	Construction area	1265.2	m2
2	Total area	5990.6	m2
3	Local	5654.1	m2
4	Area of calculation	3908.1	m2
5	Total size of construction	23651.3	m3
6	The volume of construction (Above +0.000)	20777.4	m3
7	The volume of construction (Below +0.000)	2873.9	m3

No.	Item	Basement		1st Floor		2nd Floor		3rd Floor		4th Floor		5th Floor		Total m2
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1	Meeting hall			1	81.2									81.2
2	Buffet			1	20.4	1	20.4	1	20.4	1	20.4	1	20.4	102
3	Dressing room			1	17.9	1	17.9	1	17.9	1	17.9	1	17.9	89.5
4	Bedroom			14	306.2	19	408.3	19	408.3	19	408.3	19	408.3	1939.4
5	The guard's room			1	16.2									16.2
6	Commandant's room			1	21.1									21.1
7	Storage			1	98.5									98.5

No.	Item	Basement		1st Floor		2nd Floor		3rd Floor		4th Floor		5th Floor		Total m2
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
8	Ironing room			1	17.4									17.4
9	recreation hall					1	98.5	1	98.5	1	98.5	1	98.5	394
10	Medical room			1	17.9									17.9
11	Storage of accessories	1	81.2											81.2
12	Storage of furniture and tables and chairs	1	74.2											74.2
13	Storage for storing bed sheets	1	72.2											72.2
14	Tea for ironing clothes	1	25.6											25.6
15	Warehouse	1	41.1											41.1
16	Laundry room	1	53.7											53.7
17	Technical room	3	102											102
18	Training hall	1	233.1											233.1
	Total:		**683.1**		**596.8**		**545.1**		**545.1**		**545.1**		**545.1**	**3460.3**



№№ п/п	Name	Q-ty pcs.	Floors	Construction area m.	Note
	Designed block "A"	1	5	1257.70	Individual
	Designed block "Б"	1	2	607.90	Individual
	Designed block "B"	1	8	882.20	Individual
	Designed block "Г"	1	2	612.30	Individual
	Designed block "Д"	1	5	1257.70	Individual
1	Fountain	1	—	80.00	Acc-dig to plan
2	Recreation area	2	—	500.00	Acc-dig to plan
3	Football field	—	—	—	Existing
4	Existing buildings and structures	—	—	—	Existing
5	Area for garbage containers	—	—	9.00	Acc-dig to plan
6	Transformer substation	1	—	60.00	
7	Heating point	1	—	40.00	
8	Checkpoint	1	—	—	Existing

Figure 2: Development Plan for the Proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center

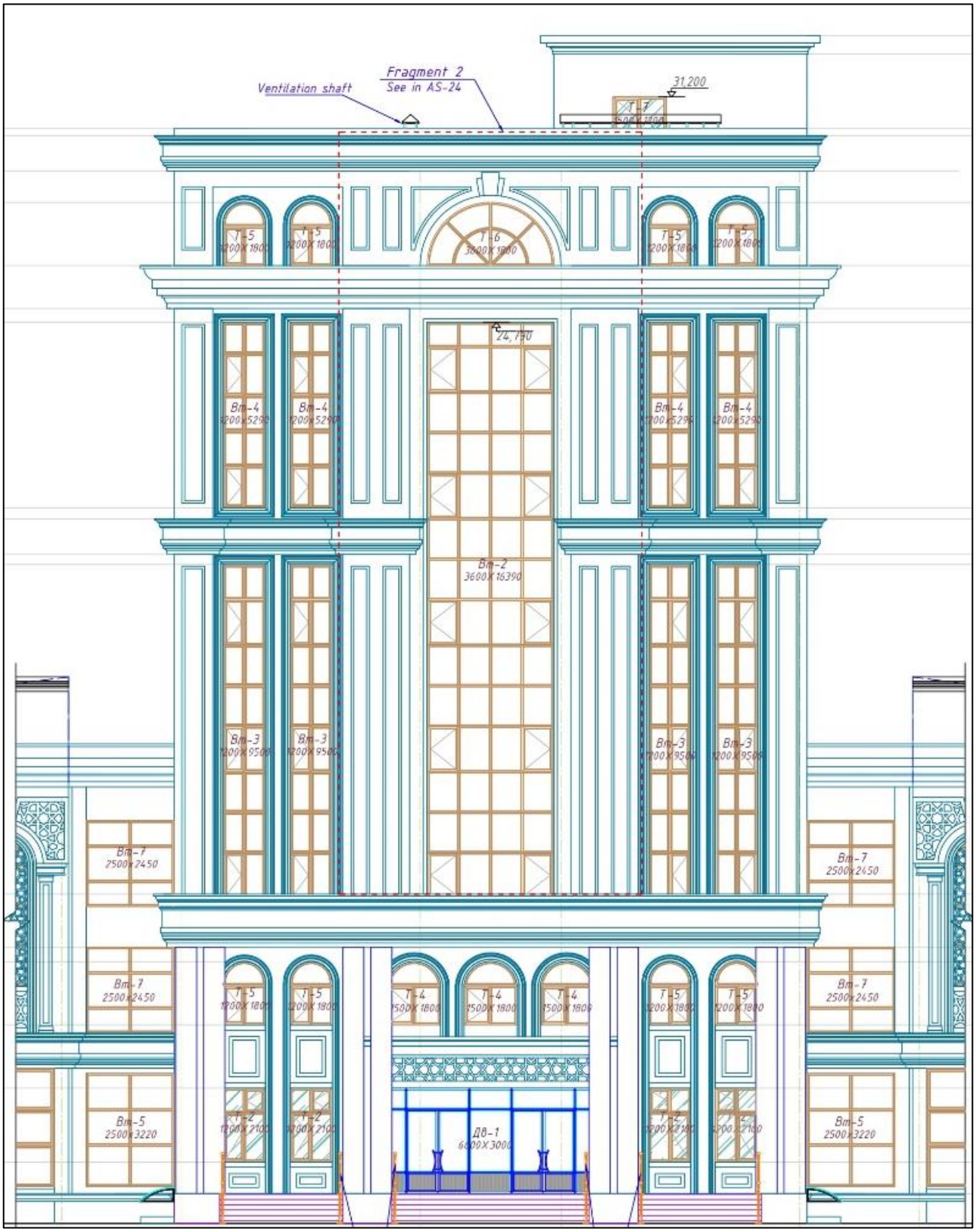


Figure 3: Front View of the Educational Building

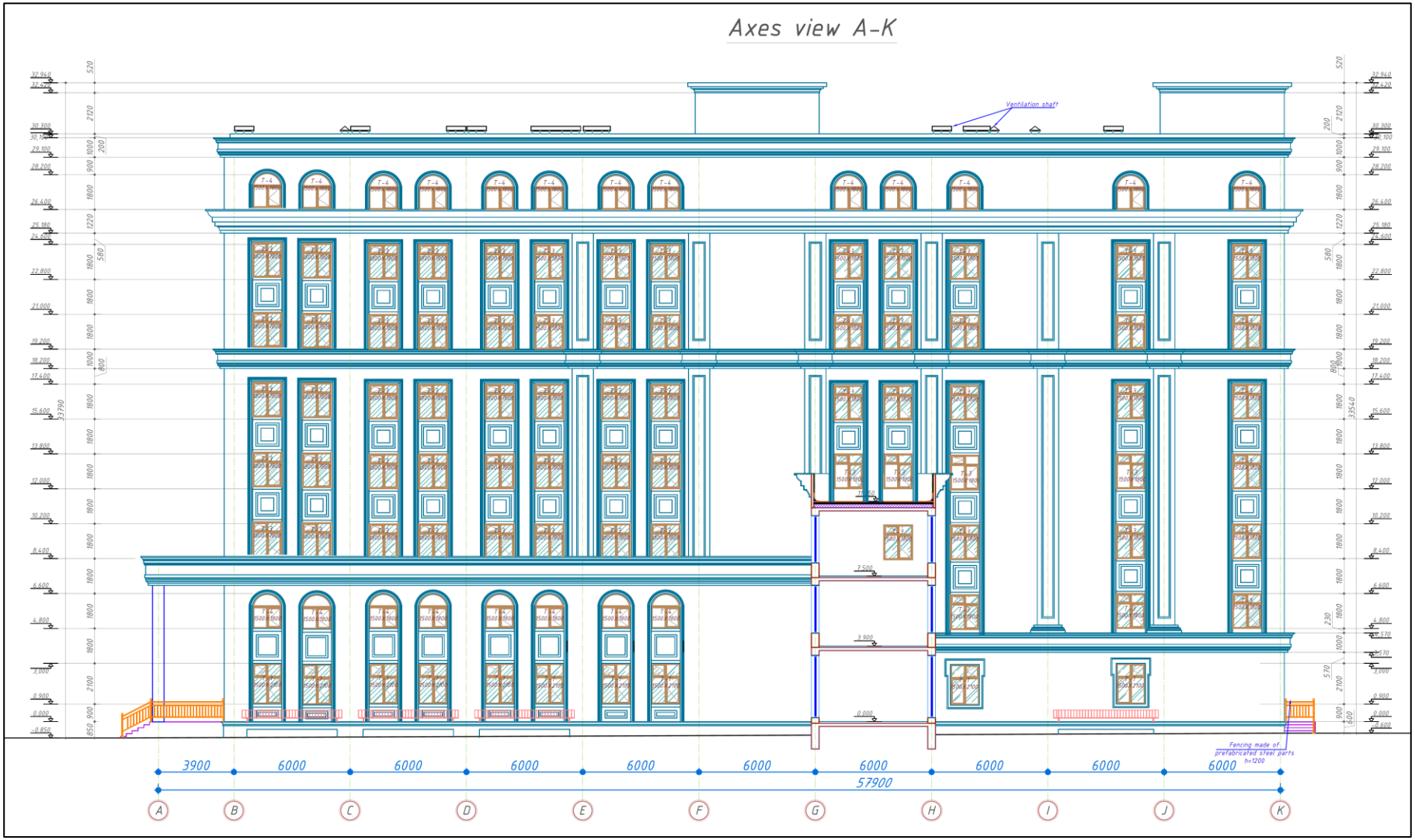


Figure 4: Side View of the Educational Building

Figure 5: Sectional (with Basement) View of the Educational Building

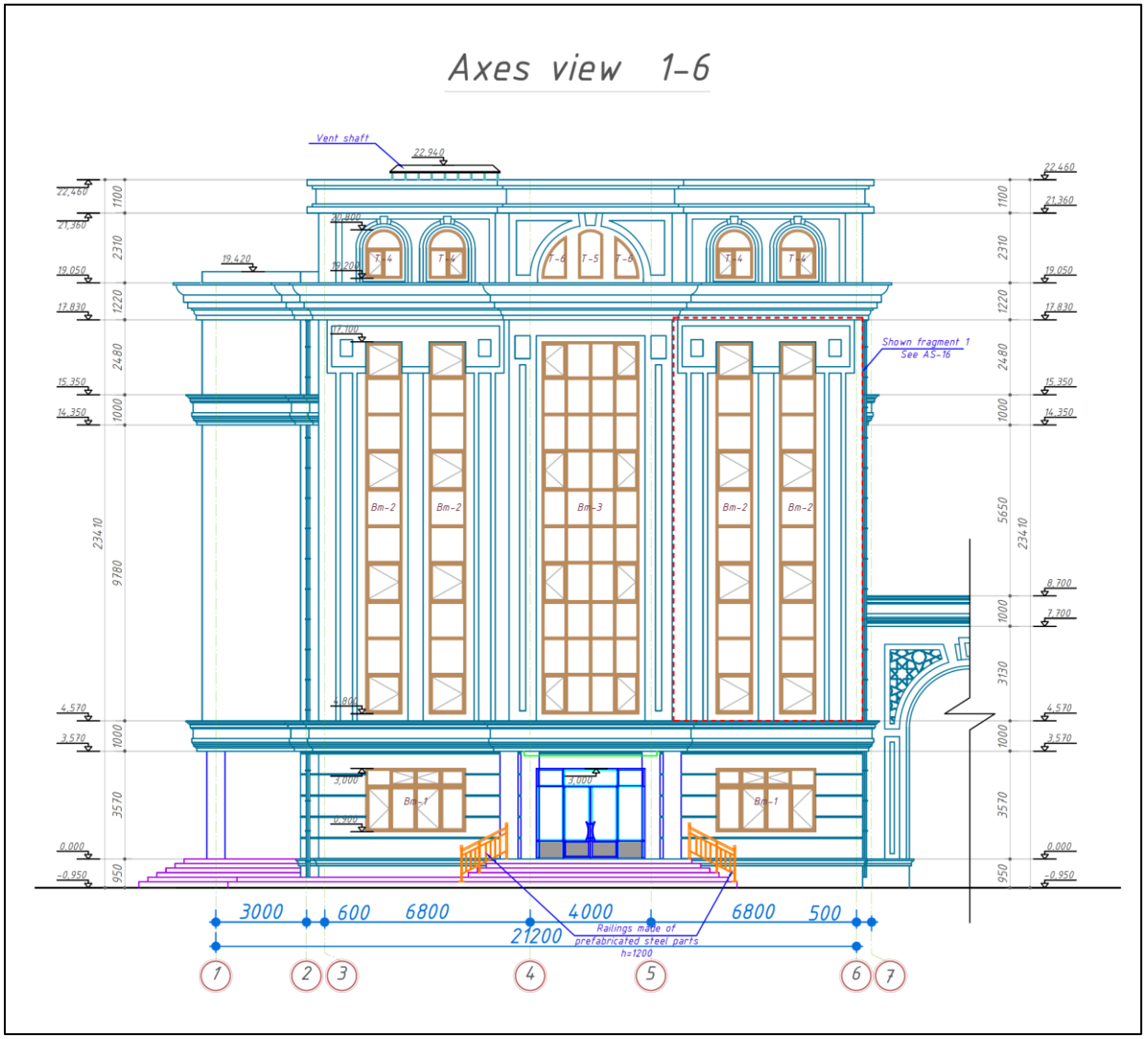


Figure 6: Front View of the Dormitory Building

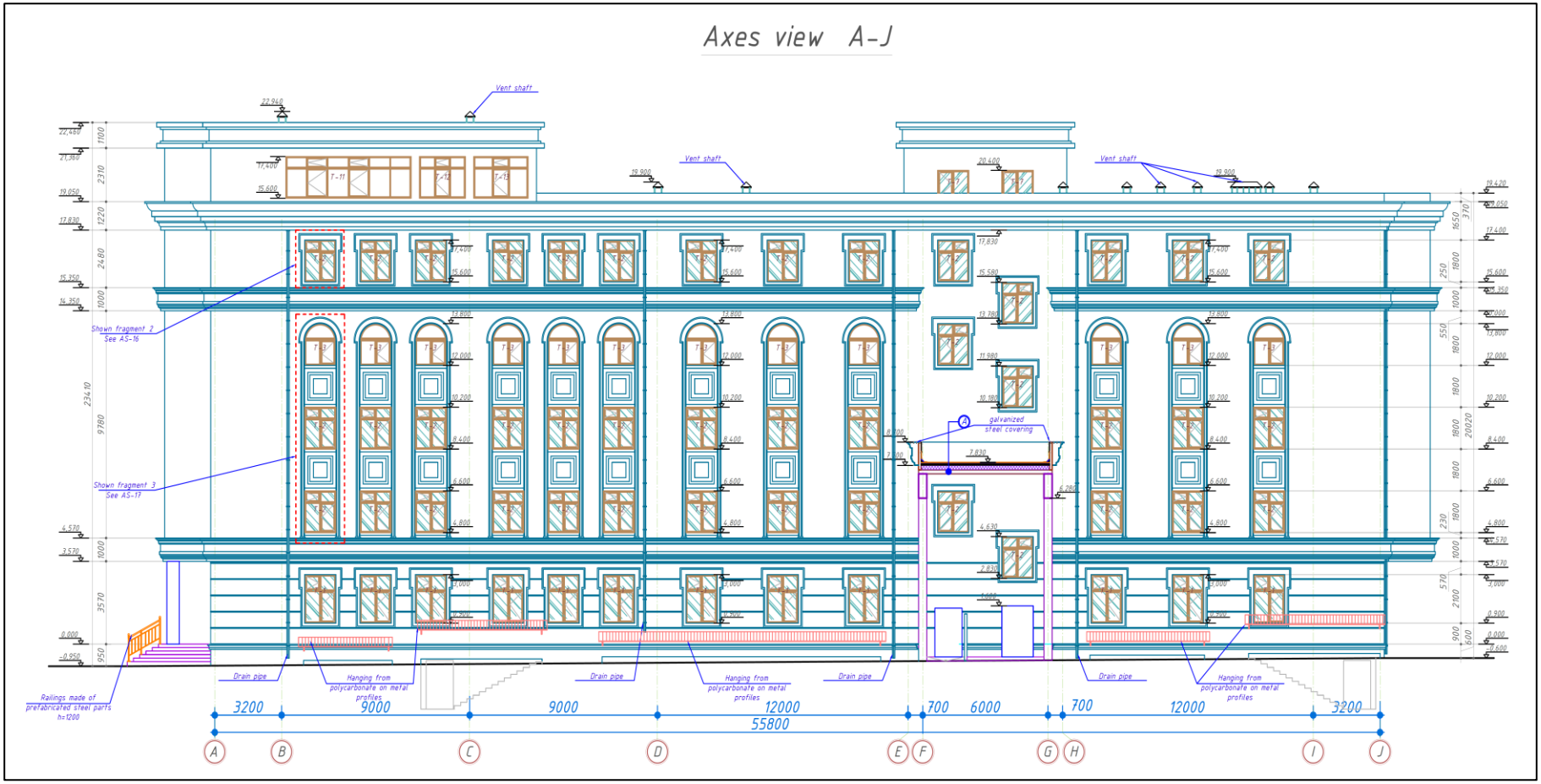


Figure 7: Side View of the Dormitory Building

Figure 8: Sectional (with Basement) View of the Dormitory Building

Figure 9: Architectural Rendering of the Buildings

2.3. Location of Objects and Access

29. The current project site is situated in flat land in the south of Dushanbe within Firdavsi District. This plot of land is situated within the Campus of IUTET on the northern side. The university campus itself is bounded on the south by a 4-lane bi-directional Jomi Avenue and on the east by a 2-lane feeder local road. The other major roads are the 6-lane bi-directional Karaboev Road with that a green strip in the middle and 6-lane bi-directional Bordat Street with painted marking as a divide. Both Karaboev Road and Bordat Street form intersections with Jomi Avenue, and which are controlled by traffic lights.

30. In terms of land use, the IUTET campus is surrounded by institutional, residential, commercial uses. Right adjacent to it, on the west side is the Professional Lyceum of Garment Industry and next to that is also another school. At some distance on the northwest side is the Mining College. Right behind the campus is a future residential building adjacent to an operating Avtodrom for land transport licensing function. Further behind it is the campus of the University of Tajikistan. Residential and mixed residential-cum-commercial buildings are primarily found on the east of the campus and also on the southwest direction across Jomi Avenue

31. One notable land use feature in front of the university across Jomi Avenue is the Firdavsi Park, established in honor the poet Abulqasima Ferdowsi (circa 10th century). This park is well landscaped with numerous ornamental plans, tress and grasses. It hosts a number of recreational facilities like children's playground, areas for rides, canals and lake for boating, sports courts and amphitheater.

32. The above-mentioned land use tracks are shown in the map below.

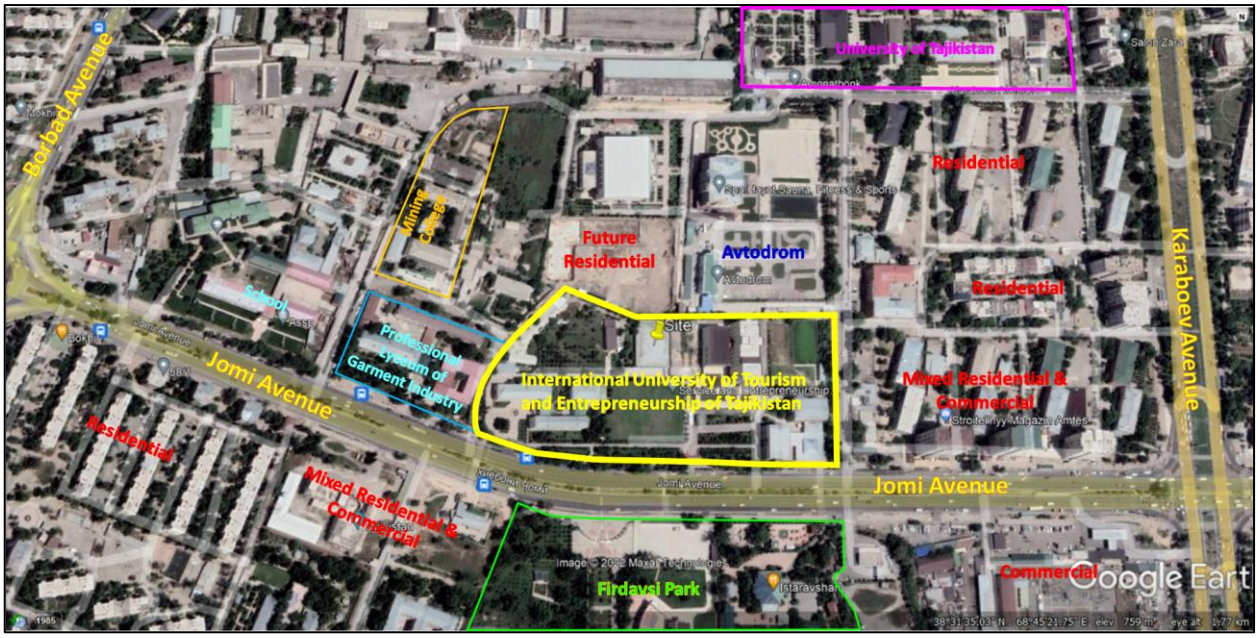


Figure 10: Prevailing Landuse surrounding the Current Subproject site

33. The IUTET campus is within a fenced property and have five (5) gate accesses: four (4) are along Jomi Avenue; while one service gate is found at the western wall of the campus. The Main Gate (MG/G4) has stationed guard personnel controlling the entry and exit of academic personnel and students. Gate G2 serve as a primary entry to the Administrative and Educational Buildings. Gate G3 is not being used at the moment and a shed had been constructed

at its alleyway.

34. The Campus consist of a number of buildings and halls for academic and learning purposes, administration and other operations. Adjacent to the current construction site in the east are newly constructed hall and educational building. A football court is situated at the northeast corner of the campus. The front of the specific plot is an open green-grass space for outdoor activities. A small size of it will be affected along with some line of ornamental pine trees which were to be fully inventoried. Walkways for general mobility are also provided along with some driveways and trails. A site layout of the IUTET campus is shown below.

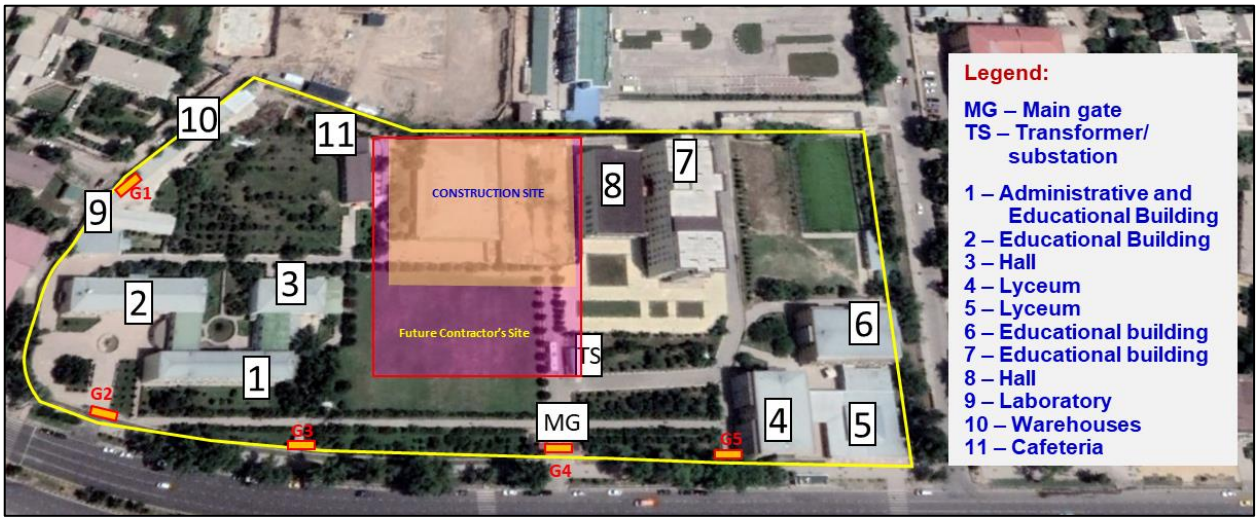


Figure 11: Structures within the IUTET's Current Subproject Site

2.3.1. The University - IUTET

35. The International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan (formerly the Tajik State University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship) was established by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Tajik SSR on July 22, 1991 under No. 212 (clause 1) as a technical and economic college. By Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated March 10, 1995, No. 192, the Institute was renamed the Institute of Entrepreneurship and Services of the State Company of Consumer Goods and Services of Tajikistan. According to the license issued on March 28, 1998 under No. 16 by the State Attestation Service of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan (the former Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan), the institute had the right to provide higher education. Also, on the basis of the above-mentioned license of the Office of State Attestation of the Ministry dated July 13, 2000 No. 0043 in the structure of the Institute of Tourism, Entrepreneurship and Service as an integral part of the lyceum, which has the right to teach students from grades 1 to 11.

36. By the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 27, 2022 No. 17, the State Educational Institution "Institute of Tourism, Entrepreneurship and Service" was given the status of an international one and renamed the State Institution "International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan. The activities of the IUTET is in accordance with the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Education", "On Higher Education and Postgraduate Education", "Model Regulations on Higher Educational Institutions of the Republic of Tajikistan" ") Established, Currently, in accordance with the Annex to the License for the implementation of educational activities, issued by the Agency for Supervision in Education and Science under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan dated June 30, 2021 No. 362, IUTET was awarded a bachelor's degree in 54 specialties, a

master's degree in 15 specialties and a doctor of science. IUTET (former RUTs) has a License for the right to conduct educational activities (series T-IF No. 0001265 dated June 30, 2021) and a Certificate of State Accreditation (series T-AD No. 0000001 dated June 28, 2021) 09.2020) and is a member of the International Academy of Higher about education, the Central Asian Educational Network - "Ednet", the International Association of Universities - "TARENA".

37. Over the 30 years of its existence, the University has made a significant contribution to the training of highly qualified specialists to meet the needs of the labor market. Currently, the IUTET has two (2) branches in the Sughd and Khatlon regions, 6 faculties and 16 educational departments, where a high staff of experienced teachers and scientists, such as doctors, professors and candidates of sciences, associate professors, works. The IUTET specializes in various areas of tourism, hospitality, entrepreneurship, industry, services, public administration, information technology in the economy, customs, banking, taxation, finance and credit, accounting, analysis and audit, digital economy. and became one of the leading multidisciplinary institutions of higher education. In particular, in recent years the University has achieved significant success in the field of educational, scientific and innovative, educational activities, strengthening international relations and creativity.

2.3.2. The Academic Community

38. The academic community in IUTET University is headed by a rector, currently Mr. Asrorzoda Ubaydullo Sattor, and supported by several vice-rectors. This academic community consists of the students, teaching personnel comprising of the teachers and professors, non-teaching personnel like the administrative, maintenance staff. A large percentage are made up of students, which is 87.61%, with the Bachelor's level topping the fraction at 71.05%. The personnel comprise around 12.39%, topped by the teachers totaling two hundred and fifty-eight (258). Based on this current tally, it is important to note that large percentage of impacts will be on the students due to their sheer number. Hence, the communication for general safeguard issues should be catering more on students.

Table 3: The Academic Community in IUTET

Category	Levels	No. of Students	IUTET Personnel			
			Teachers	Administration	Maintenance	Auxiliary
Lyceum	All Levels		38	6	64	115
	Level 1	94				
	Level 2	71				
	Level 3	69				
	Level 4	59				
	Level 5	89				
	Level 6	59				
	Level 7	48				
	Level 8	46				
	Level 9	47				
	Level 10	33				
	Level 11	22				
Subtotal		637				
Percentage with IUTET		14.92%				
Bachelor's	All Levels		220	86		

Category	Levels	No. of Students	IUTET Personnel			
			Teachers	Administration	Maintenance	Auxiliary
Degree	Level 1	1237				
	Level 2	704				
	Level 3	659				
	Level 4	434				
	Level 5					
Subtotal		3,034				
Percentage with IUTET		71.05%				
Post Graduate	Masters	56				
	Doctorate	14				
Subtotal		70				
Percentage with IUTET		1.64%				
TOTAL		3,741	258	92	64	115
			529			
		4,270				
Percentage with IUTET		87.61%	12.39%			

III. LEGAL, POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1. ADB's Environmental Safeguards Policies

40. The environmental safeguards requirements of ADB are presented in the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS (2009)) and *Access to Information Policy (AIP)* (2018). The SPS (2009) governs the environmental and social safeguards of ADB's operations. When a project has been identified for ADB financing, it is screened and categorized to determine the following:

- Significance of potential impacts of the project on the environment;
- Level of assessment and institutional resources required to address identified safeguard issues; and
- Information disclosure and consultation requirements.

41. The SPS outlines the environmental safeguards requirements that borrowers/clients have to comply with. These requirements include assessing impacts, planning and managing impact mitigation, preparing environmental assessment reports, disclosing information and undertaking stakeholder consultations, establishing a grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and monitoring and reporting. It also includes specific environmental safeguard requirements pertaining to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, pollution prevention and abatement, occupational and community health and safety, and conservation of physical cultural resources. Consideration of associated facilities, which are not funded as part of the project and whose viability and existence in the project, is also required. ADB requires meaningful consultations with APs and concerned stakeholders and public information disclosure for Category A and B projects. For Category B projects, the draft IEE report should be disclosed before project appraisal.

3.2. Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental Management, Health, and Safety in Tajikistan

3.2.1. Tajikistan Policy, Legislative, and Administrative Framework

42. **Central level.** Various central government organizations have environmental and social responsibilities, namely:

- **MOLME:** developing and implementing policies relating to employment, labor issues, and migration practices;
- **Ministry of Health (MOH):** development and implementation of policy, regulations, and norms related to public health;
- **Committee of Women and Family Affairs:** gender issues and realization of family orientated policies;
- **Architecture and Construction Committee:** provision of technical advice on water supply and sewage systems, including construction and design standards, contract standards and rules, and regulation of project and construction activities;
- **Tajik GOST Standards:** drinking water quality standards;
- **State Statistical Committee:** collecting, filing, and delivering data on drinking water

supply and sanitation;

- **CEP (Committee on Environmental Protection):** environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources including water.

43. **Local governments** have environmental responsibilities and are organized at two levels:

- ***Hukumat,*** or municipality/local state administration, headed by a chairperson appointed as a local representative of the President in the implementation of national policy and administration of State services and regulations; and
- ***Jamoat* or** local self-government. A *jamoat* covers a smaller administrative area than a *hukumat*. It is responsible for organizing community-based delivery of some basic public services. It has no budgeting authority and has a very limited independent role.

3.2.2. Tajikistan Environmental Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines

44. Tajikistan has a well-developed environmental legal and regulatory framework. Current environmental legislation in Tajikistan includes statutory acts and laws on the following:

- Protection of the environment;
- Ecological audit and monitoring;
- Protection of flora and fauna;
- Environmental information and education;
- Soil, water, and air quality;
- Biological safety;
- Human health and safety; and
- Waste and chemicals management.

45. These laws, along with the regulations approved by the Government, create a favorable legal framework for environmental protection and for the use and protection of the country's natural resources. They also enforce the rights of citizens to environmental safety, organic products, eco-friendly environment, access to environmental information, and the possibility of investing (moral, material, and financial) to improve the ecological situation in the country.

46. Environmental legislation in the Tajik Republic includes the Constitution and codes and laws on air quality, noise, mineral resources, land management, forests, health and safety, and waste and chemicals management. The *Tajikistan Framework Environment Law* was adopted in 1993, enacted in 1994, and amended in 1996, 1997, 2002, 2004, and 2007, and replaced by a new law in 2011. The *Water Code w*as enacted in 2000 and amended in 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012. The *Land Code* was enacted in 1996 and amended in 1999, 2001, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, and 2012. The *Forest Code* was enacted in 1993 and amended in 1997 and 2008.

47. Other important environmental legal acts, laws and regulations relevant to the project are listed in the Table below.

Table 4: Relevant Environment, Health, and Safety Laws in Tajikistan

Law	Enacted and Amended	Responsible Agency	Brief Description
Law on Environmental Protection	No.760 enacted on August 2011 last amended in 2022	CEP and its subdivisions at the district level	The Law defines the state principles of environmental protection and sustainable social and economic development, guarantees of human rights for healthy and friendly environment, law enforcement strengthening, prevention of negative impact of business and other operations on the environment, management of rational use of nature resource and securing environmental safety. Chapter 6 requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and Chapter 7 specifies requirements for the location, design, construction, reconstruction and commissioning of enterprises, buildings, and other facilities.
Law on Environmental Impact Assessment	No.1448 enacted on 18 July 2017	CEP and its subdivisions at the district level	The Law establishes the legal and organizational framework for assessing environmental impacts, relationship with state environmental expertise, and the procedures for registering and classifying environmental impacts on the environment.
Law on Environmental Monitoring	No. 707 enacted on 25 March 2011 last amended in 2014	CEP and its subdivisions at the district level	The Law defines the organizational, legal, economic and social bases for ensuring environmental monitoring in the Republic of Tajikistan and regulates relations between state authorities, self-government bodies of settlements and villages, public associations and citizens in this area.
Law on Environmental Information	No. 705 enacted on 25 March 2011	CEP and its subdivisions at the district level	The Law defines the legal, organizational, economic and social basis for providing environmental information in the Republic of Tajikistan, promotes the right of legal entities to receive complete, reliable and timely environmental information, and regulates relations in this area.
Law on Environmental Expertise	No. 818 enacted on 16 April 2012	CEP and its subdivisions at the district level	This Law defines the principles and procedure for conducting environmental expertise and is aimed at preventing the harmful impact of planned economic and other activities on the environment and related social, economic and other consequences of the implementation of the object of environmental expertise.
Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	No 326 enacted in 1996, last amended in 2022	Committee on Land Management and Geodesy (CLMG) and its subdivisions at the district level	Land legislation governs the relations of land use and protection, land use and property relations, which arise from getting (acquisition) or conveying land use rights.

Law	Enacted and Amended	Responsible Agency	Brief Description
Law on Special Protected Areas	Enacted on 788 December 2011, last amended in 2014	State Institution on Specially Protected Natural Areas of Forestry Agency and its subdivisions in the districts	The Law defines the legal, organizational, and economic principles of specially protected natural areas and establishes the assignments, activity operations, and zoning.
Law on Plant Quarantine and Protection	No. 1567 enacted on 2 January 2019	CEP and its subdivisions at the districts; Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); Forestry Agency (FA); Tajikistan Academy of Sciences (TAS)	The Law defines the legal, organizational, and economic basis for plant quarantine and protection, conducting quarantine phytosanitary measures, handling plant protection products, and is aimed at preserving agricultural products, protecting the health of people, animals, and the environment
Law on Protection and Use of Flora	No 31 enacted on 17 May 2004, last amended in 2008	CEP and its subdivisions at the districts; MOA; and TAS	The Law establishes the state policy on the protection and efficient use of plants; defines legal, economic, and social principles governing the preservation and reproduction of plants.
Forestry Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	No 761 enacted on 2 August 2011	FA; CEP and its subdivisions at the districts; MOA	The Law regulates the protection, possession, sustainable use, and reproduction of forests in Tajikistan. It defines prohibited activities in protected forest zones and their regimes and conditions when undertaking allowed activities in the utilization zone of forests and their regimes.
Law on Conservation and Usage of Historical and Cultural Heritage	No 178 enacted on 3 March 2006, last amended in 2017	Ministry of Culture; TAS; CEP; FA	The Law provides the legal framework for conservation and use of historical and cultural heritage objects in Tajikistan as being national property of the Tajik people.
Law on Subsoils	No 983, enacted on 20 July 1994, last amended in 2013	Geology Head Office; CEP	The Law regulates the use and protection of subsoils for the interest of present and future generations.
Law on Soil Conservation	No 555, enacted on 16 October 2009	CEP; CLMG; MOA	The law defines main principles of state policy, legal framework of public authorities, individual and legal entities for the efficient and safe use of soils, preservation of quality, fertility and soil protection from negative impacts and regulates the variety of relationship related to soil protection.

Law	Enacted and Amended	Responsible Agency	Brief Description
Water Code	No 1688 enacted on 02 April 2000	CEP, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), MOA; Geology Head Office; MOH	The aims of the Water Code are: (i) protection of state water fund and state water fund lands for the improvement of the population's social condition and environment; (ii) water pollution control, impurity, depletion, prevention, and control of water adverse effects; (iii) enhancement and protection of water objects; (iv) strengthening legality and rights protection of individuals and legal entities in the water management field.
Law on Protection of Atmospheric Air	No 915 enacted on 28 December 2012	CEP; MOH; Hydrometeorology Agency	The Law regulates the relations of individuals and legal entities, irrespective of ownership form, with the aim of conservation, rehabilitation of atmospheric air, and securing environmental safety
Public Health Code	No 1413 enacted on 30 May 2017, last amended in 2021	MOH	The Code regulates public health relations and aims to implement constitutional rights and health protection of citizens. Chapter 17 of the Code secures sanitary and epidemiological safety.
Law on Production and Consumption Waste	No. 44 enacted on 10 May 2002, last amended in 2011	CEP; MOH; State Unitary Enterprise on Municipal Housing and Utilities (SUEMHU)	The Law regulates the relations arising from the process of waste generation, collection, storage, utilization, transport, and deactivation and landfilling of wastes and state management, supervision and control of waste management. It aims to prevent the negative impact of production and consumption wastes on the environment and human health, and when handling these, their involvement in economic and production turnover as an additional stock source.
Law on Inspection of Economic Entities	No. 1269 enacted on 25 December 2015, last amended in 2020	State Inspection of Technical Supervision, CEP, MOLME	The Law establishes the legal basis for conducting inspections, the procedures or conducting them, the rights and obligations of business entities, officials of inspection bodies, and is aimed at protecting the health, legal rights, and interests of citizens, the environment, national security, and protection of the activities of the audited business entities, regardless of ownership forms.
Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Emergencies	No 53, enacted on 15 July-2004	Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence (CESCD) and its structural subdivisions	The Law defines the organizational and legal framework for the protection of the population and persons without citizenship in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as the lands, interiors, water, airspace, animals and plants, and other natural resources of Tajikistan; objects of industrial and social purpose; and environment from natural and man-

Law	Enacted and Amended	Responsible Agency	Brief Description
			made emergencies. It regulates public relations on prevention, occurrence and development of emergencies, reduction of damages and losses, elimination of emergency situations and timely notification of populations in danger zones during natural and man-made emergencies.
Law on Wildlife	No 354, enacted on 5 January 2008	CEP; MOA; Academy of Sciences; FA	The Law regulates public relations in the protection, restoration, and reasonable use of wildlife; and establishes the legal, economic, and social framework for the protection and restoration of wildlife resources
Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	No 1329 enacted on 23 July 2016, last amended in 2022	MOLME; MOHSPP	The Code regulates labor and other relations and is directly aimed at the protection of the rights and freedoms of the parties in labor relations, securing minimal guarantees of labor rights and freedoms.
Law on Fire Safety	No 363, enacted on 20 March 2008, last amended in 2010	Main Department of the State Fire Prevention Agency (SFPA) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	The Law defines the general legal, economic, social, and organizational principles of fire prevention in Tajikistan; regulates the relations between state authorities, local authorities, organizations, other legal entities irrespective of organizational and legal forms as well as between public entities, officials, and citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreign citizens, and persons without citizenship.

3.2.3. Tajikistan Environment, Health, and Safety Standards

48. **Occupational health and safety standards.** Relevant national laws include the following:

- Labor Code, 12 May 1997;
- Law on Protection of Labor No. 517, 19 May 2009/1 August 2012;
- Law on Industrial Safety at Hazardous Facilities No. 14, 28 February 2004/2008;
- Law on Occupational Safety, 24 December 1991 and amended 1998 and 2007;
- Law on Public Sanitation and Epidemiology Welfare, No. 1010, 22 July 2013;
- Law on Health Protection of the Population, No. 420, 15 May 1997/22 July 2013.

49. Worker health and safety standards are agreed among trade unions and employers' associations who are responsible for implementing the measures and the MOHSPP, which is responsible for supervision and enforcement.

50. **Asbestos.** The only regulation of Tajikistan on asbestos, the regional multi-state agreement, *Interstate Standard GOST 12871-93* signed by Tajikistan, regulates interstate trade and transport of chrysotile asbestos. Asbestos-containing products are legally available. Pipes

and corrugated roofing materials are being imported from Russia and China and the Dushanbe cement factory resumed production of corrugated asbestos-cement sheets in September 2013.

51. The Resolution of the ILO Conference in Geneva (31 May-16 June 2006) declared that the elimination of the future use of asbestos and the identification and proper management of asbestos currently in place are the most effective means to protect workers from asbestos exposure and to prevent future asbestos-related diseases and deaths. In Tajikistan, the Ministry of Education passed a special resolution prohibiting the use of asbestos and asbestos nets in chemical and physical labs of secondary schools, vocational-technical schools, and higher educational institutions 20 years ago.

52. **Waste management.** Environmental permits are issued and monitored by the CEP or the *hukumat* regulatory authority (depending on level of impact). The state regulatory authority is responsible for high-impact enterprises and the appropriate department at the *hukumat* level is responsible for middle- and low-impact enterprises. Regardless of ownership form, all companies that generate, store, and process waste in their territory have to obtain a license. Moreover, the enterprises have to agree on the volume of waste generation with state authorities and obtain the waste limit. Depending on the volume of waste generation, the limit is issued by the local environment protection authority if it is <20 tons (t) or by the CEP if >20 t. In accordance with the country's *Law on Industrial and Household Wastes*, household wastes are considered as hazardous, and following the *Law on Licensing of Activities Related to Hazardous Waste Management,* companies engaged in hazardous waste management activities are required to obtain a license.

53. Companies or organizations which generate waste, including municipalities, have to apply for permits: permits involving 20 cu m or more are obtained from relevant authorities. After submission of the application, the appropriate authority coordinates with the relevant Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate and the Fire Prevention Agency and checks all relevant aspects of the application. Within one month of submission, an approval is issued, and the applicant is provided with a license; the technical requirements are listed in an annex to the license. The license fee goes directly to the state budget.

54. Municipal departments for environmental protection are authorized to levy certain environmental fees based on pollution emissions to air and water and solid waste generation. Income from the fees is used, in part, to fund local and central government administration and also for environmental protection.

3.2.4. Environmental Quality Standards

55. Environmental quality standards in Tajikistan are based on GOST, SNiP and SanPiN. GOST refers to a set of technical standards maintained by the Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (EASC), a regional standards organization operating under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Tables 5-7 present the Ambient Air Quality Water Quality and Noise Standards for Tajikistan. Table 8 gives an overview of the National Standards and regulations that are applicable to the Project.

Table 5: Ambient Air Quality Standards

PARAMETER	STANDARD (MG/M^3)
Particulate Matter	0.150
Nitrogen Oxide (NO)	0.060
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	0.040

Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.050
Carbon Dioxide	3.000
Ammonium	0.200

Source: Asian Development Bank. Environmental Profile of Tajikistan. 2000

Table 6: Water Quality Standards

PARAMETER	LIMIT VALUE (MG/LITER)
Oxygen	Winter – 4.0/Summer – 6.0
Salt Ammonium	0.5 Mg/Liter
Bod	3.0
Oil and Petrochemicals	0.05
Iron	0.05
Copper	0.001
Zink	0.01
Phenols	0,001
Chlorides	300
Sulphates	100
Calcium	180
Potassium	50
Suspended Matter	1000

Source: State Committee for Statistics. Environmental Protection in Tajikistan: Statistical Summary, 1990- 2000. 2002 edition (in Russian)

Table 7: Noise Standards

PARAMETER	DAYTIME LIMITS* (DBA)	NIGHT TIME LIMITS** (DBA)
Residential Area	55	45
Commercial Area	60	50
Industrial Area***	70	70
Hospitals	35	25
Schools/Library	45	45
Hotels, etc.	60	50

* Tajik standards with daytime defined as 07:00 – 22:00 in line with IFC EHS General Guidelines. Exception: Areas adjoining hotels and dorms where IFC standard is more stringent 55 dB (A).

** Tajik standards apply with night time defined as 22:00 – 07:00 in line with IFC EHS General Guidelines.
Exception 1: IFC standard will prevail from 22.00 to 07.00. Exception 2: Areas adjoining hotels and dorms where IFC standard is more stringent 45 dB (A)

*** Limit as per IFC standard.

Table 8: National Standards Applicable to the Project

No.	National Standards – GOST
1.	31431—2011. Protection of nature. Air. Set of Maximum Permissible Emissions (MPE). 29 November 2011
2.	31434—2011 Protection of nature. Air. Determination of parameters of efficiency of dust collection systems. 29 November 2011
3.	GOST 17.0.0.01-76 (ST SEV 1364-78) (in edition of 1987) System of standards for environmental protection and improvement of natural resources usage. General provisions
4.	GOST 17.0.0.04-80 (1998) Protection of nature. Environmental passport (Certificate) of industrial facility. General provisions

No.	National Standards – GOST
5.	GOST R ISO14001-98 Environmental management systems. Requirements and guidelines.
6.	GOST 17.0.0.02-79 (1980) Protection of nature. Provision of metrological control of air, surface water and soils pollution.
7.	GOST 17.1.1.01-77 (ST SEV 3544-82) Usage and protection of water. General terms and definitions.
8.	GOST 17.2.1.01- 76 Classification of emissions (content).
9.	GOST 12.1.014-84 (1996) SSBT. Air at workplace. Methodology of measuring of pollutants concentration using indication tubes.
10.	GOST 12.1.005-88 (1991) SSBT. General sanitary and hygiene requirements to air at workplace.
11.	GOST 17.2.2.05-97 Norms and methods of emissions measuring containing spent diesel gases, tractors and self-propelled agricultural machines.
12.	GOST 21393-75 Diesel motorcars. Exhaust gas opacity. Norms and methods of measurement.
13.	GOST 17.2.2.03-77 Concentration of carbon monoxide at exhaust gases of motorcars with gasoline engines. Norms and measurements methodology.
14.	GOST 17.2.2.03-87 Norms and methods of measurements of carbon monoxide at exhaust gases of motorcars with gasoline engines.
15.	GOST 17.4.2.01-81 Nomenclature of sanitary condition parameters
16.	GOST 17.4.1.02-83 Classification of chemical substances for monitoring of contamination.
17.	GOST 12.1.003-83 (1991) SSBT. Noise. General safety requirements
18.	GOST 12.1.023-80 (1996) SSBT. Noise. Methods of threshold noise levels for stationary machinery.
19.	GOST 12.1.029-80 (1996) SSBT. Means and methods of noise protection. Classification.
20.	GOST 12.1.036-81 (1996) SSBT. Noise. Allowable levels of noise within residential and public buildings.
22.	GOST 12.1.007-76 (1999) SSBT. Harmful substances. Classification and general safety requirements
22.	GOST 12.4.119-82 SSBT. Means of respiratory PPE. Methods of protective features assessment for aerosols.
23.	GOST 12.4.125-83 (1985) SSBT. Means of collective protective equipment from mechanical factors. Classification.
Sanitary Norms and Regulations (SANPINs)	
24.	SanPiN 2.1.4.559-96 Drinking water. Hygienic requirements to the quality of water from centralized systems of drinking water supply. Quality control
25.	CH 2.2.4/2.1.8.562-96 Noise at working places, indoors of residential and public buildings, and the territories of residential areas

3.2.5. Environmental Assessment Framework

56. **Framework Environment Law.** The Law on Environment Protection (No. 208, 2011) states that national environmental policy should prioritize environmental actions based on scientifically proven principles and integrates nature preservation and sustainable resource use with economic development. The Law defines applicable legal principles, protected objects, and the competencies and roles of Government, local authorities, public organizations, and individuals. The Law also stipulates measures to secure public and individual rights to a safe and healthy environment and requires a combined system of ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment to reach a decision on any activity with potential adverse environmental impacts.

57. The Law defines environmental emergencies and ecological disasters, and prescribes the order of actions in such situations, defines the obligations of officials and enterprises to prevent occurrences and eliminate consequences, and the liabilities of the persons or organizations that damage the environment or otherwise violate the Law. The Law establishes several types of environmental enforcement: State control, ministerial control, enterprise control and public control. State control is affected by the Committee for Environment Protection, the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health, the Inspectorate for Industrial Safety, and the Mining Inspectorate. Public control is carried out by public organizations or trade unions and

can be exercised with respect to any governmental body, enterprise, entity or individual.

58. **State Ecological Expertise.** The Law on Environment Protection (No. 208, 2011), the Law on State Ecological Expertise (2011) and the Procedure on Organization and Performance of Environmental Assessment (2014) stipulate that all types of economic and other activities shall be implemented in accordance with environmental standards and norms and shall have sufficient environmental protection and mitigation measures to prevent and avoid pollution and enhance environmental quality. They define a state ecological expertise (SEE) process that examines the compliance of proposed activities and projects with the requirements of environmental legislation and standards and the ecological security of the society. SEE is a mandatory cross-sectoral process that must be scientifically justified, comprehensive, and objective. It precedes decision-making about activities that may have a negative impact on the environment.

59. Financing of programs and projects and decisions on siting, construction, or reconstruction are allowed only after a positive SEE finding has been issued. If these requirements are violated, the Committee for Environmental Protection and/or other duly authorized control bodies may terminate construction until necessary improvements are made. SEE for investment projects is the responsibility of the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) and its regional offices.

60. **Environmental Assessment Administrative Framework**. The Law on Environmental Protection states that SEE is to be conducted by the State Committee for Environment. A unit in the ministry is entrusted with guiding and managing both EIA and SEE.

61. **EIA Studies**. Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is a responsibility of the project proponent. EIAs are to analyze the short- and long-term environmental, genetic, economic, and demographic impacts and consequences of projects, and must meet the standards of other sectors and environmental media line agencies (sanitary-epidemiological, geological, water, etc.).

62. **Environmental Clearance**. The Committee of Environment Protection is the authority responsible for state review of EAs and environmental clearance of civil works.

3.2.6. Environmental Assessment Requirements of Tajikistan

63. Tajikistan does not specify environmental assessment categorization criteria. There are two laws in the country that stipulate all aspects of the environmental assessment: (i) Law on Environment Protection; and (ii) Law on Ecological Expertise. The Chapter V, Articles 35-39 of the Law on Environment Protection (2011), introduces the concept of state ecological review (literally, state ecological expertise – [SEE]) that seeks to examine the compliance of proposed activities and projects with the requirements of environmental legislation and standards and ecological security of the society. The mentioned laws stipulate the mandatory cross-sectoral nature of SEE, which shall be scientifically justified, comprehensive, and objective and which shall lead to conclusions in accordance with the law. SEE precedes decision-making about activities that may have a negative impact on the environment. Financing of programs and projects is allowed only after a positive SEE finding, or conclusion, has been issued.

64. The following activities and projects are subject to state ecological review:

- Draft state programs, pre-planning, pre-project, and design documentation for

Economic development;

- Regional and sectoral development programs;
- Spatial and urban planning, development, and design;
- Environmental programs and projects;
- Construction and reconstruction of various types of facilities irrespective of their ownership;
- Draft environmental quality standards and other normative, technology, and methodological documentation that regulates economic activities; and
- Existing enterprises and economic entities.

65. The laws stipulate that all types of economic and other activities shall be implemented in accordance with existing environmental standards and norms and shall have sufficient environmental protection and mitigation measures to prevent and avoid pollution and enhance environmental quality. The environmental assessment studies analyzing the short- and long-term environmental, genetic, economic, and demographic impacts and consequences shall be evaluated prior to making decisions on the allocation, construction, or reconstruction of facilities, irrespective of their ownership. If these requirements are violated, construction will be terminated until necessary improvements are made, as prescribed by the Government of Tajikistan and/or other duly authorized control bodies, such as sanitary, geological, and public safety agencies.

66. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a component of the SEE, as set out in the 2011 Environmental Protection Law and in the 2012 Law on State Ecological Expertise, which comprises both the department within the Committee for Environmental and the process as well. Conducting the EIA is the responsibility of the project proponent. The State Ecological Review which comprises the process component only - for all investment projects is the responsibility of the Government of Tajikistan Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) and its regional offices. Furthermore, according to the 2012 Law on State Ecological Expertise, all civil works, including rehabilitation ones, should be assessed for their environmental impacts and the proposed mitigation measures should be reviewed and monitored by the CEP.

67. According to the 2012 Law on Ecological Expertise, ecological expertise is intended to prevent negative impacts on the environment as a result of a proposed activity, forecast impacts from activities that are not considered as necessarily damaging to the environment and create databases on the state of the environment and knowledge about human impact on the environment.

68. This Law on Ecological Expertise and the Law on Environment Protection envisage two types of ecological expertise – State ecological expertise and public ecological expertise, which are not given equal importance. While State ecological expertise is a prerequisite for beginning any activity that may have an adverse environmental impact, public ecological expertise becomes binding only after its results have been approved by a State ecological expertise body.

69. The State Ecological Expertise is authorized to invite leading scientists and qualified outside specialists to participate in the review. Approval should be issued within 30 days, unless the project developer agrees to an extension, and remains valid for two years, if the decision is positive. For very complicated projects the term of consideration and approval can be extended till 60 days.

70. According to the Law on SEE the public ecological expertise of economic activities or other activities implementation of which can negatively impact the environment of population which live in relevant area can be carried out by any public organization and citizen. They have right to send the proposals to the responsible government bodies concerning environmental issues of implementation planned activities; to receive information on results of conducted state ecological expertise from relevant responsible bodies. The materials reflecting the public expertise delivered to the experts' commission should be taken into consideration under preparation of conclusion of state ecological expertise and decision making on realization of expertise object. The public ecological expertise is carried out under the state registration of application of public organization. The registration can be done by local executive authorities (during seven days) in place where the expertise activities are planned. The public organizations which are organizing this expertise, should inform the population of initiation of expertise and then on its results.

71. The legal and regulatory system for the EIAs also includes:

- Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessment (adopted by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 509 as of 1 August 2014).
- Procedure to implement State Ecological Expertise (approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 697 as of 3 December 2012).
- Guidelines on the composition and order of development of content and structure of the documentation to be submitted for review (SEE), as well as coordination and approval of all projected budget or investment estimations, design drawings or documentation that must be developed in coordination with the SEE, buildings and structures and EIA chapters, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and feasibility documents; and
- List of objects and types of activity for which preparation of documentation on Environment Impact Assessment is mandatory (adopted by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 253 as of 3 June 2013).

72. The elaborated existing normative legal base is intended for determination of legal basis for implementation of projects and their compliance with state requirements for environmental protection and mitigation of environmental impact.

73. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the organizations with most responsibility for environmental monitoring and management currently are the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health, the Inspectorate for Industrial Safety and the Mining Inspectorate. An environmental licensing system exists in relation to handling hazardous waste and mineral extraction. An environmental permitting system regulates the use of natural resources.

74. The Environmental Protection Law states that a SEE should be conducted by the CEP, which is designated as a duly authorized state environmental protection body. The CEP has a comprehensive mandate that includes policy formulation and inspection duties. The CEP has divisions at oblast (region), city and rayon (district) level, in the form of Departments of Environmental Protection (DEPs), within the Hukumat (local administration) at each city or rayon.

3.2.7. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure

75. Governing laws and activities subject to state ecological (or environmental) expertise (SEE) that may involve an environmental impact assessment (EIA), activities subject to SEE may

involve conduct of the EIA.

76. The following impact types are considered in environmental impact assessment:

- Direct impact immediately influenced by the main and subsidiary types of planned activities within territory of site location;
- Indirect impact influenced by mediate (secondary) factors emerging as a result of project implementation; and
- Cumulative impact has cumulative specific nature and emerges within whole project implementation period.

77. Environmental impact assessment documents are reviewed by state environment expertise in conformity with assessment objects classification up to 60 days.

78. The decision on determining appropriate procedure for state environmental expertise of environment impact documents is taken by authorized agency within a period of not more than 10 days after submission of the documents for registration. The decision of state environmental expertise related to environment impact assessment documents is obligatory for implementation by the Client of planned economic or other activities.

79. Development planning of all facilities subjected to SEE and EIA activities that may have an impact on the environment under four categories of environmental impact: I – high risk; II – medium risk; III – low risk; and IV –local impact. Requirements and terms of SEE and EIA differ according to the category of a facility.

3.2.8. Public Participation

80. 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 (Article 13), as well as to participate in developing, adopting, and implementing decisions related to environmental impacts (Article 13). The latter is assured by public discussion of drafts of environmentally important decisions and public ecological reviews. Public representative bodies have an obligation to take into consideration citizens' comments and suggestions.

3.2.9. International Agreements

81. Under the Republic of Tajikistan unified (monist) legal system, international agreements and treaties once ratified or acceded to by the Government, have the same force as national legislation.

82. Tajikistan is a party of international environmental conventions and protocols. It has passed state laws that implement the terms of these international conventions, with provision that: "If an international treaty to which Tajikistan is a party is inconsistent with this law then the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail".

83. **International Environmental Conventions.** Tajikistan is a party to the following international environmental conventions. In recognition of its global responsibilities, Tajikistan has acceded to a number of international environmental conventions and the key ones are shown

in the Table below.

Table 9: Relevant International Environmental Conventions

International Convention	Year of Accession
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1997. Related updates to the CBD are: *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,* 2004; *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity*, signed in 2011 and ratified in 2013.	1997
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998; A related update is the *Kyoto Protocol* accessed on 29 December 2008 and entered into force on 29 March 2009.	1998
UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)	1997
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1996 and updated by the *Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal)*, 1998; *London Amendments to Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances*, 1998; *Copenhagen Amendments to Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances,* 2009; *Montreal Amendments to Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances,* 2009; *Beijing Amendments to Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances,* 2009.	1996
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES)	2016

84. Relevant international agreements ratified by Tajikistan are:

- Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
- Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977

85. The Project is required to meet the ADB SPS guidelines as well as international standards of the IFC, which is part of the World Bank Group. The international environmental and social safeguard policies of these organizations are outlined below:

- IFC World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, 2007
- IFC (2007) guidelines for asbestos-containing materials (ACM):23
- Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Waste Management Facilities
- Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Water and Sanitation
- Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Health Care Facilities
- ILO Core Labor Standards

IV. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

4.1. Alternatives

86. In the previous IEE processing, the selection of the sites for the new Job Centers and the renovation/improvement of MOLME facilities in Migration Service Centers involved a process of screening and prioritization based on a set of criteria aimed primarily at ensuring alignment with government priorities, maximizing impact in terms of number of people to be served, and maximizing the contribution to economic development and poverty alleviation.

87. As stated in that previous IEE Report by way of a background, in 2014, MOLME was mandated to establish 10 pre-departure service centers for migrants in different parts of Tajikistan. So far, four of these centers have been established and are currently operational. The center in Dushanbe is operational, with a staff of 14 and one classroom with six computers for online Russian language testing. However, predeparture services for potential migrants are limited to 30- to 40-minute talks and the provision of some printed materials. The three other centers are operational but are poorly staffed and lack basic equipment and facilities.

88. In some subproject sites, alternative locations were presented by the provincial MOLME authorities, but the final selection of the subproject site was arrived at after discussions between the TRTA Team and the concerned authorities. In the previous IEE preparation, for the subproject in Dushanbe City, three potential sites were suggested for the construction of the Job Center. These are: (i) **Option 1 -** This target site is located near Korvon Market, along the main road at the southern part of Dushanbe City; (ii) **Option 2 -** Approximately 1 km from the Option No. 1 site, the second candidate area is located near the highway within the existing settlement area; and (iii) **Option 3 -** Located close to Dushanbe's southern gate, the third candidate project site is approximately 200 m from the highway and is surrounded by existing agriculture lands. After discussions with the TRTA Team, the Head of MOLME's Construction Department said that he would recommend **Option 1** to the Minister, H.E. Tahoizoda Sumangul, as the suitable site for the construction of the Job Center in view of its accessibility and the existence of basic support infrastructure facilities. In recent development, this option was subsequently changed.

89. Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Dushanbe dated 20 June 2022 (Annex 1), it was decided with finality that the site for Dushanbe City Job and Migration Center subproject CW04, to an area within the campus of the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan (IUTET), referred now as the "current site". In addition, to better serve the objectives of the Job Center, the Main Educational/Training Building has been heightened from four (4) floors to eight (8) floors with basement. While the Dormitory Building has also been heightened from four (4) floors to five (5) floors with basement. The decision was with the concurrence of Implementing Agency (IA), the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan in consultation with the relevant government offices.

4.2. "No Project" Alternative

90. The "no project" alternative would mean, *inter alia*, that the project outcomes, including the provision of required services to the target beneficiaries (viz., people planning to work overseas and returning overseas workers), in line with government's goals and priorities, would not be realized. With the desire to improve the opportunities of job-seekers in local and overseas market, it was decided to proceed with the SEEP in order to improve the skills and employability of the labour force, including the youth and women for both the domestic and overseas markets.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1. Existing Condition at the Country Level

5.1.1. Topography and Geology

91. Mountains occupy around 93% of Tajikistan. The main elements of Tajik geography are the following: the Kuramin Mountain Range and the Mogoltau Mountains, Fergana Depression, Hissar-Alai Mountains (the South Tian Shan), the depressed area in southwestern Tajikistan (Tajik depression), and Pamir. Altitudes range from 300-7,495 meters above sea level (masl). The modern relief of Tajikistan is the result of activities of alpine tectonic movements of the earth surface and the denudation process. The majority plain territories of the country are the broad areas of river valleys or the vast depressions between the mountains. Most of the country's population is concentrated in these particular areas along with the main fields of industrial production and agricultural potential of the county. Dushanbe is located in the central west of Tajikistan in Hissar Valley where the Varzob and Kofarnihon rivers meet. The total land area of the city is 124.6 sq. km.

92. The project area is situated in flat in the south of Dushanbe (at a height of 841 m) within the city. Geologically, the project area belongs to the Tajik depression. Prevailing sediments are of late Mesozoic and early Cenozoic age. The prevailing sediments are soft and mostly unconsolidated. This can make slopes susceptible to landslides. Alluvial sediments of the modern age are developed in the floodplains of rivers and are represented by pebbles, sands and sandy loams. The sediment thickness is 10-25 meters. Alluvial-proluvial sediments of the Upper Quaternary age are developed on the floodplain terrace of the Dushanbinka and Kofarnihon Rivers. These deposits occupy a large part of the Firdavsi region and are represented by pebbles, boulders, sandy loams and loess loams. The sediment thickness is 1-4 meters, rarely up to 10-25 meters. In the northern part of the Firdavsi region, there are deposits of buried and submerged valleys, represented by boulders and pebbles with sand and gravel, cemented, less often loam with crushed stone and gravel. Their total capacity can reach 150 meters. Indigenous deposits are represented mainly by Neogene rocks — rocky and semi-rocky with clayey, of different composition and genesis. These are sandstones, conglomerates, siltstones, clays. They are developed outside the city in the valleys of the Kofarnihon and Dushanbinka Rivers.

93. It should be noted that with a very complex geological structure, wide development of silty, mainly subsiding loam in the region, there are various and intensive man-made impacts on the geological environment (filtration from canals, leaks from water-carrying networks, undercutting and slope loading, change in surface runoff, uncontrolled irrigation of land) led to significant changes, caused the formation of technogenic waters horizons of, and then subsidence, suffusion, landslides both in the city, and surrounding area, which is increasingly being developed. Many of these changes continue to develop in an unfavorable direction and, if protective measures are not taken, this can lead to even more negative changes in the geological environment.

94. Soils in the area of Dushanbe are light-brown and carbonate, which are typical of plains formed on loess deposits, are characterized by low organic matter content and fine texture, and are suitable for agriculture.

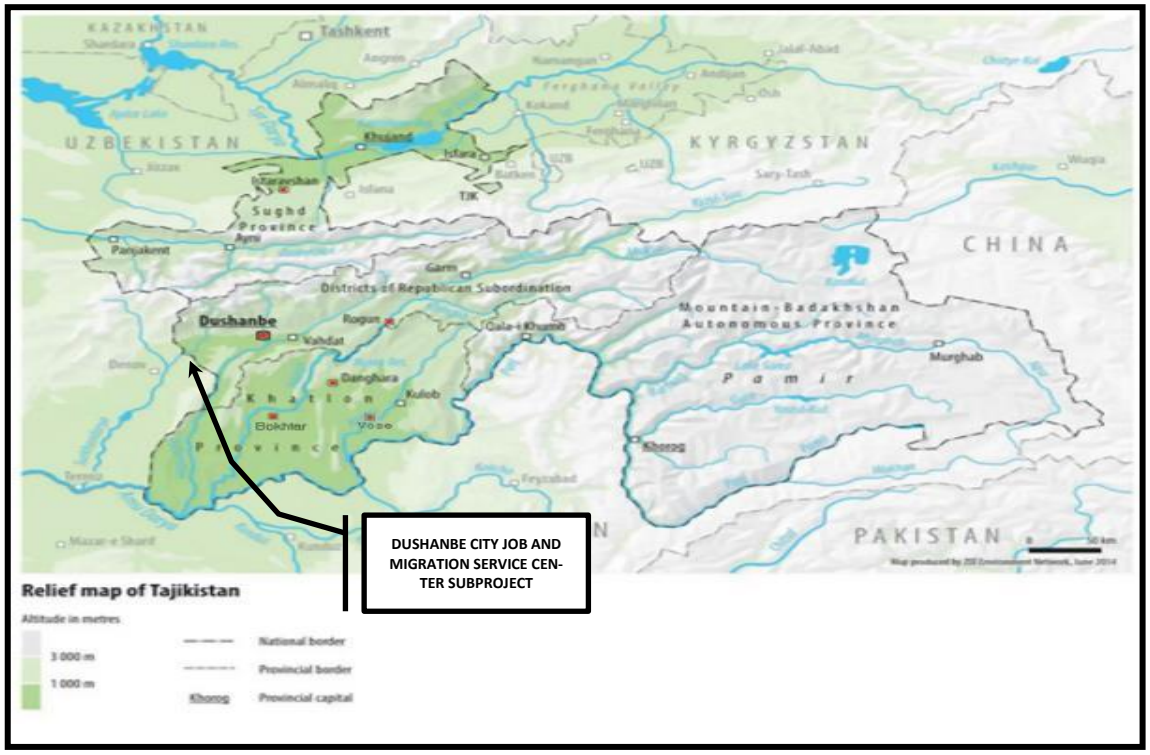


Figure 12: Elevation Map of the Subproject, Dushanbe City

5.1.2. Seismicity

95. Tajikistan is a country of intense tectonic movements and high seismicity. Earthquakes are dependent on many factors: geotechnical conditions, nature of the soil, presence of groundwater, landforms, etc. Major seismic zones in Tajikistan are with 7, 8, and 9-degree seismic intensity on the MSK-64 scale.[3] In each of these zones, earthquakes at the mentioned levels are possible. Most southern districts are in seismic Zones 7 or 8. Northern districts are in Zone 8, except for Mastchoh District, which is in Zone 7. Dushanbe, the districts of Republican Subordination, and GBAO are in Zone 9. As is the case throughout Tajikistan, Dushanbe City is situated on a seismically active belt (Figure. 10).

[3] This normative map of seismic zoning was compiled in 1978 by A.M. Babayev, T.A. Kinyapina, K.M. Mirzoev, R.S. Mikhailova and G.V. Koshlakov under the guidance of S.Kh. Negmatullaev

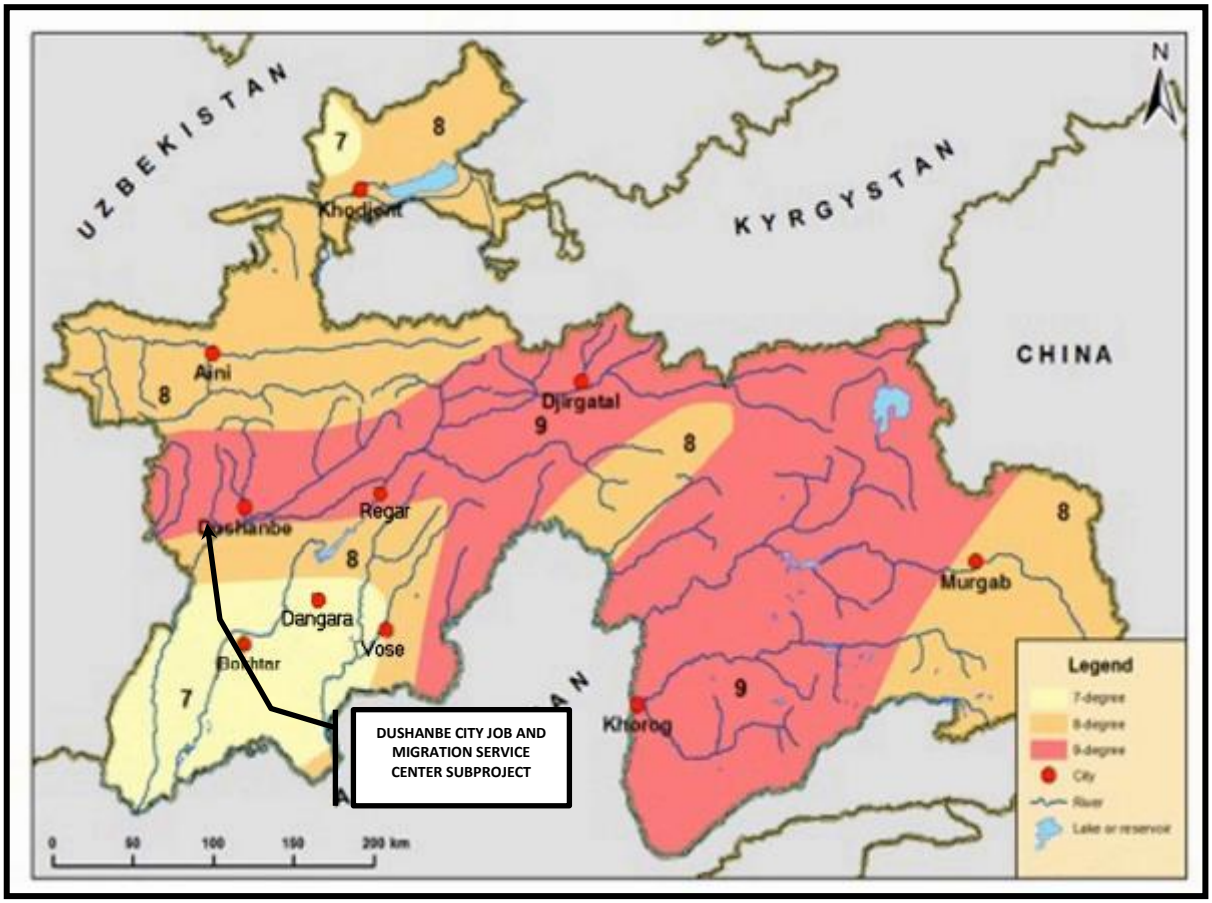


Figure 13: Seismic Map of Tajikistan

5.1.3. Soil

96. As a typical alpine country, Tajikistan has vertical variability of soil cover. Three major vertical belts of soil distribution can be found in the country: (i) grey soils of valleys and idle fields; (ii) brown soils of middle belts of mountains; and (iii) soils of highlands.

97. There is a distinguished gradient from the more humid northern part of the study area to the very dry southern part. The soils of the study area are highly productive, with much of the area used for agriculture. In the dry southern part of the subproject area, agricultural use is, however, only possible when soils are irrigated. Soil erosion is a major environmental concern throughout the country due to seismic activity, steep slopes, the fragility of soils, and human activities such as inappropriate livestock management, the removal of protective vegetative cover, and poor water management practices. Soils in the area of Dushanbe City are light brown and carbonate, which are typical of plains formed on loess deposits, are characterized by low organic matter content and fine texture, and suitable for agriculture (Figure below).

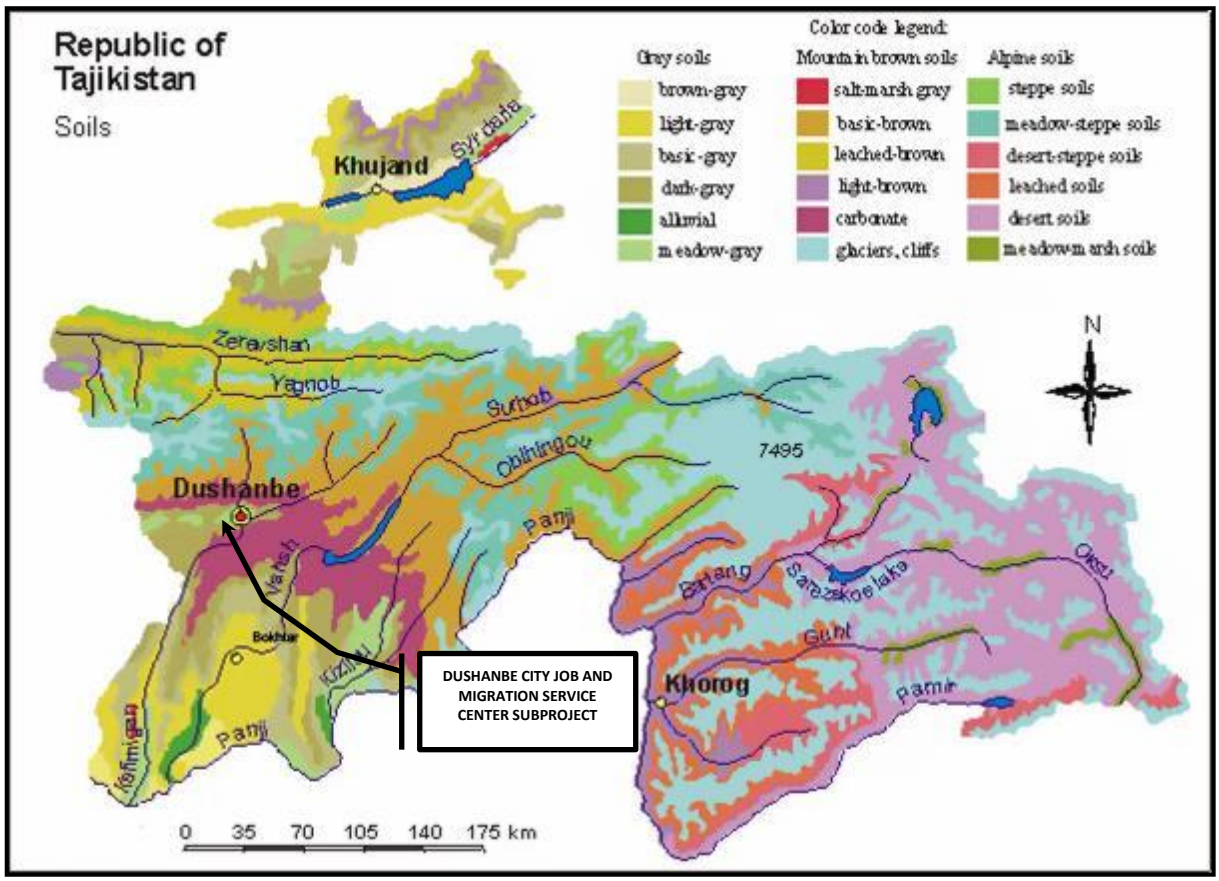


Figure 14: Soil Map of Tajikistan

5.1.4. Air Quality

98. The problem of air quality is one of the basic ecological issues of industrial and urbanized areas in Tajikistan. The main stationary sources of air pollution in Tajikistan are mining, metallurgy, chemical industries, buildings, mechanical processing, light industries, heat and power generation, and agriculture. However, in general, no industrial stationary sources of atmospheric air pollution are located within the subproject cities.

99. In 2005, the share of motor transport emissions was 170,300 tons (t) or 83 % of the total amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere. Motor transport is the main source of substances accumulating in the atmospheric surface layer. Products of fuel combustion are released to the atmosphere and generate smog. Old vehicles with increased toxic gas emissions comprise 30-40% of the total number of vehicles for road transportation. The exhaust emissions include about 200 chemical components and dangerous substances such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbons, lead, etc.

100. Typically, a vehicle with an internal combustion engine using 1,000 liters (l) of fuel emits about 200 kilograms (kg) of carbon monoxide, 20 kg of nitrous oxides, 1 kg of ash and solid particles, and 200-400 g of lead components. In urban conditions, emissions from road transport potentially rise because of frequent changes in operation mode and traffic jams. Illegal burning of leafage, street litter, and household wastes contributes to the pollution of urban atmospheric air. It is dangerous as leaves absorb harmful elements and heavy metals, such as lead, while household wastes contain rubber, plastic, and other organic substances that emit 40 harmful and toxic components when burning. The emission of harmful substances into the atmosphere potentially affects many natural and societal objects not depending on the

pollution source and distance. As a result of air pollution, cultural values, vulnerable ecosystems, agricultural lands, and population might be damaged.

101. The main stationary sources of air pollution in Dushanbe City are the Dushanbe cement plant, Dushanbe heat (thermal) power plant, Dushanbe refrigerator plant, and the Dushanbe reinforcing steel factory. There are no regular instrumental air quality data available for Dushanbe City. The other sources of emissions are: (i) vehicle engine emissions; and (ii) dust, including that generated from the movement of vehicles. The main emissions from the combustion of fuel in vehicle engines include nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and particulate matter (PM). At present rates, these emissions levels are relatively low when compared to those in the region.

5.1.5. Climate

102. Tajikistan has three major climate zones: continental, subtropical, and semi-arid, with some desert areas. The climate changes drastically according to elevation, however. The location of the country in the middle of Eurasia, its remoteness from oceans and seas, and proximity to deserts predefine its climate, which can be characterized as continental, with considerable seasonal and daily fluctuations in temperature and humidity. The climate in the central and southwest regions of Tajikistan is characterized by rather hot summers and mild winters. The cold period lasts for 90-120 days, and the warm period, 235-275 days. Of the annual precipitation, 75-85% occurs from December to May. The country's very complicated relief structure, with huge variations in elevation, creates unique local climates with great temperature differences (Figs. 12-14).

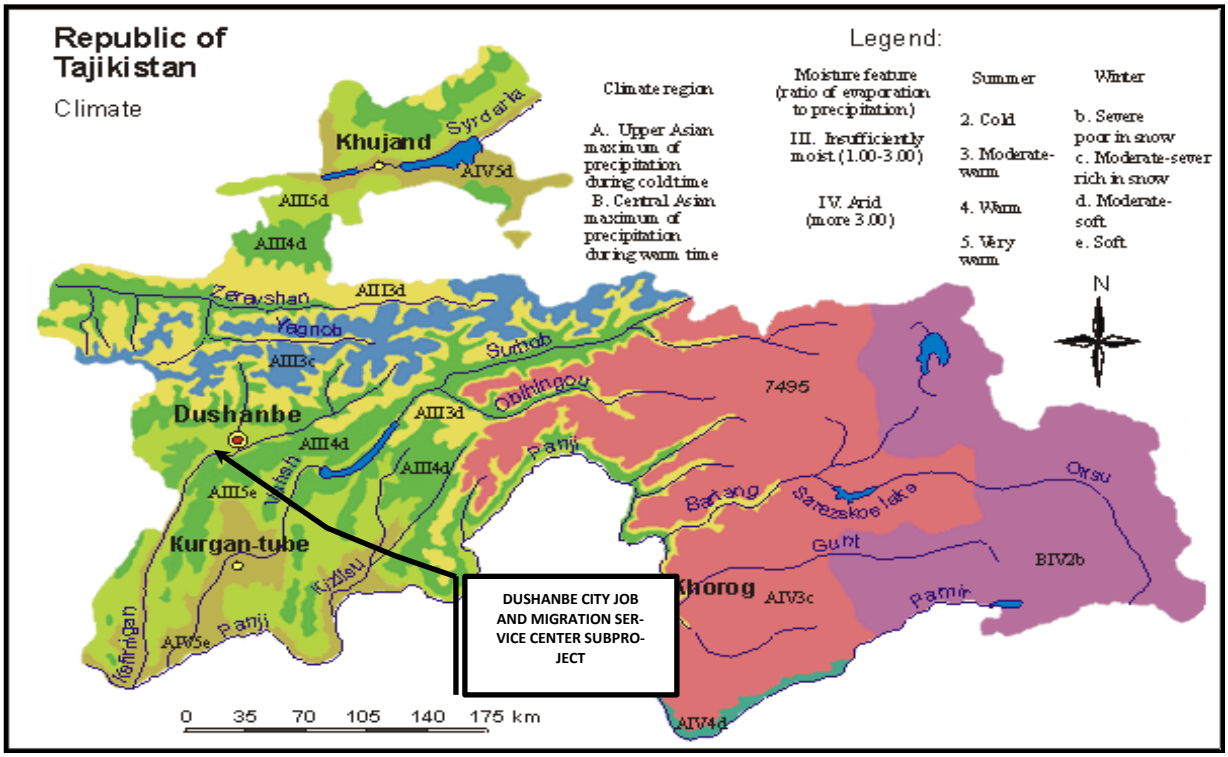


Figure 15: Climatological Map of Tajikistan

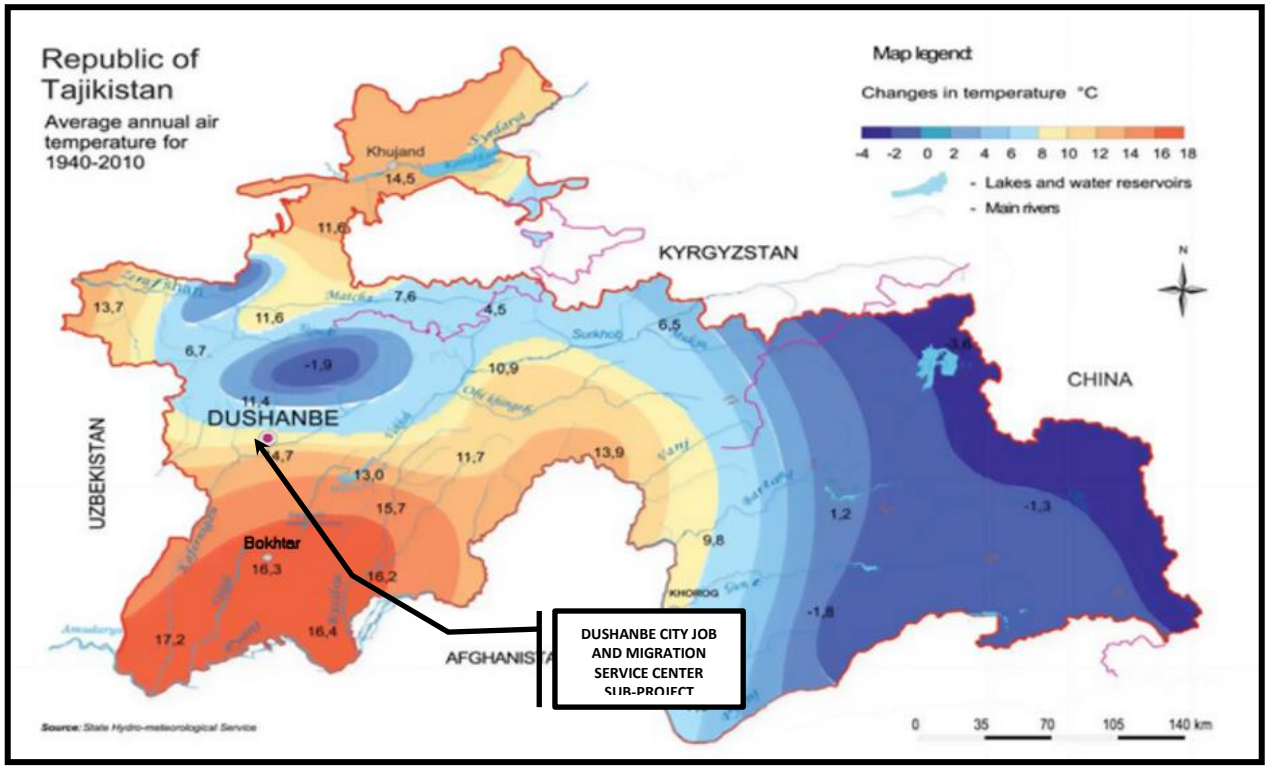


Figure 16: Average Annual Temperature Map of Tajikistan

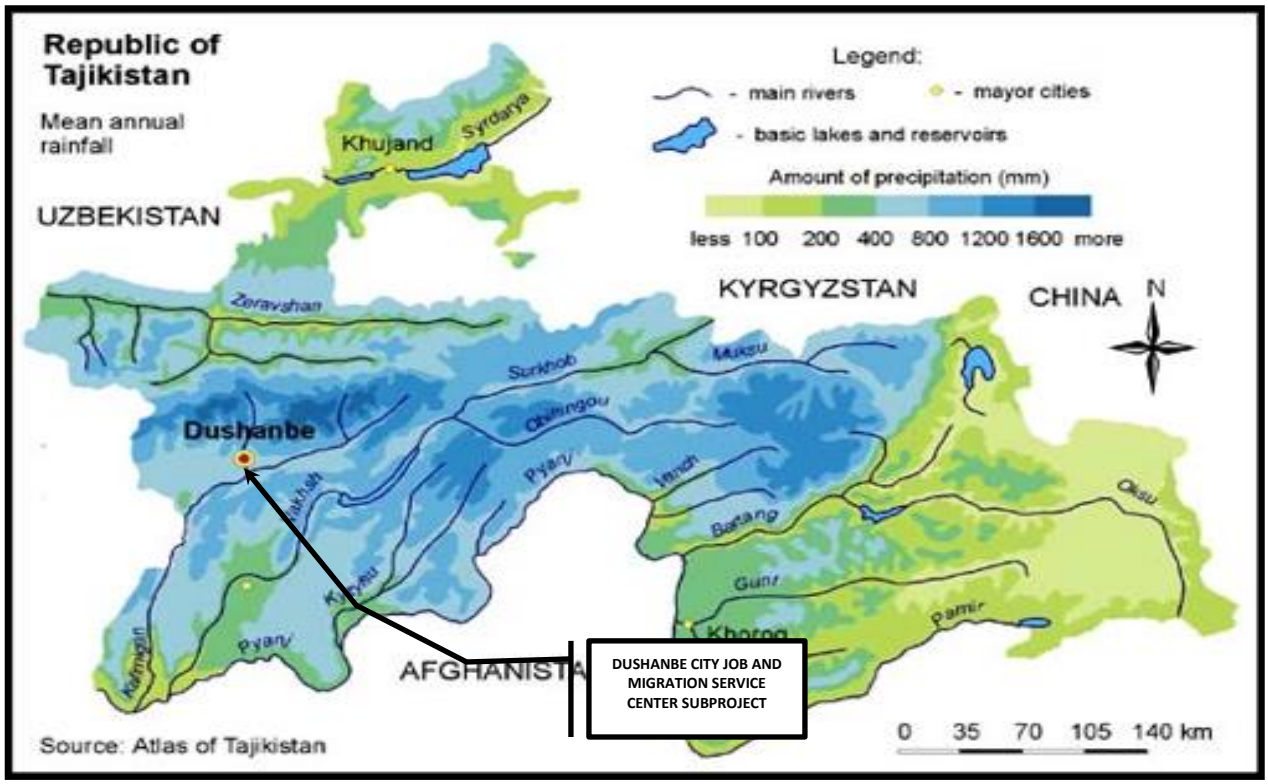


Figure 17: Mean Annual Precipitation in Tajikistan

103. The subproject area of Dushanbe City is of Climate Type A-III 5e characterized by insufficient moisture and very warm. The average annual temperature in the subproject area is 14.5°C,

with an average maximum temperature of 7.90°C in January and 35.80°C in July. The average minimum temperature in is -2.4°C in January and 17.9°C in July. A normal average annual rainfall is 568 millimeters[4].

5.1.6. Climate Change

104. Climate change has already had concrete consequences in Tajikistan and neighboring areas. The region's climate has become noticeably warmer. Average annual temperature has risen by 0.10-0.3°C every 10 years (higher than the global trend of 0.06°C). In Tajikistan, the greatest increase has been for the winter period (based on analyzed data from the period, 1940-2005) (State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan, 2009). The variability of precipitation, both among years and seasons, has increased. Intense rainfall events (15-20 mm or more per 24 hours) have become more frequent and irregular. This is particularly true for the mountain areas. A decline in precipitation is expected during the summer season. Individual precipitation events are projected to become more intense.

105. Tajikistan ranks first among the countries in Europe and Central Asia with an index of climate change vulnerability of 25, compared to 22 for Kyrgyzstan, 21 for Armenia, and 19 for Uzbekistan. This figure is exacerbated by the low capacity of Tajikistan for climate adaptation. Climate warming and the increase in mean annual air temperature in Tajikistan began in the 1980s. Since the magnitude of global warming in the 1980s was 1.2°C, recent warming is due to anthropogenic causes. Since the late 1970s, the deforestation of vast areas has created favorable conditions for the development of semi-arid areas.

106. An analysis of the situation in recent years has shown that in the north, on the western Pamir, several factors have combined to produce desertification. These are the lack of rainfall, wind erosion, salinization, and soil dehumidification. In the central part of the country and in the Western Pamir, there are ongoing processes of physical weathering, water erosion, uncontrolled deforestation, and degradation of trees and shrubs.

107. By the year 2030, it is expected that average temperature in most areas of Tajikistan will increase by 0.2-0.4°C from that in the period, 1961-1990. This trend coincides with the trends prevailing in the country during the last 15-20 years. The predicted future rainfall will show large shifts in the terms of their change, intensity, and geographical distribution. Winter seasons are expected to be wetter and drier, which can lead to flooding and more prolonged droughts. CO_2 emissions in Tajikistan in 2010 amounted to 0.4 thousand tons per capita, accounting for 0.03% of global CO_2 emissions.

108. Between 1940 and 2012 the highest increase of temperature was observed in Dangara town and Dushanbe city, (0.5-0.8 ^{0}C).

[4] The Third National Communication of the Republic of Tajikistan under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, www.meteo.tj

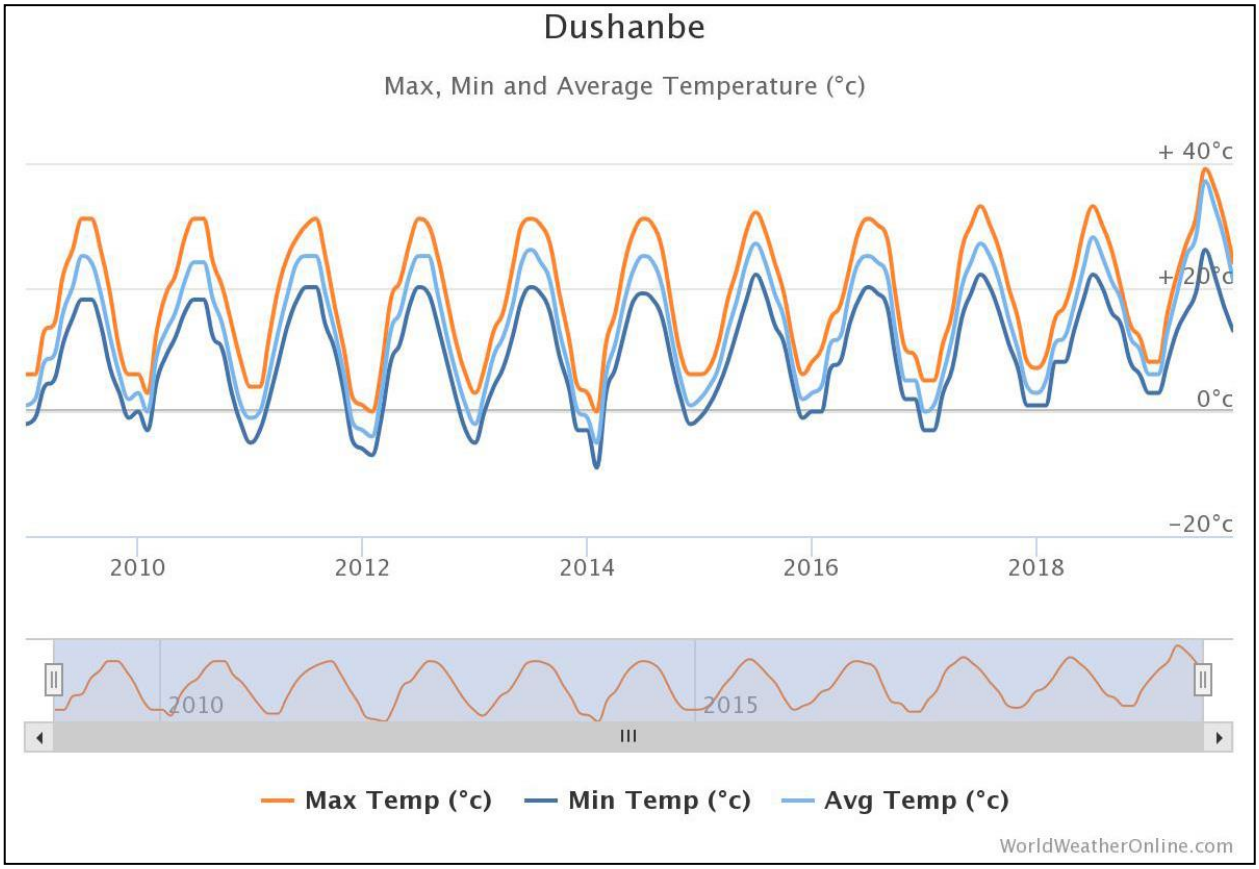


Figure 18: Effects of Climate Change to Temperature in Dushanbe City

5.1.7. Hydrology

109. The rivers of Tajikistan are important sources of fresh water for the Aral Sea. The glaciers and permanent snow feed the rivers of the Aral Sea basin with over 13 cu km of water a year. The major rivers are: (i) Syr Darya with a total length of 2,400 km, which flows for 195 km across the Fergana Valley in the north; (ii) Zaravshan, which runs through central Tajikistan; and (iii) Kafirnigan, Vakhsh, and Panj rivers, all of which together drain more than 75% of Tajikistan's territory. Groundwater reserves are extensive in the Gissar valley. Aquifers are located at depths of 5-40m, generally deeper around the project area (Figs. 19-20).

110. Dushanbe is situated at the confluence of two rivers, Varzob and Kofarnihon. Situated in the largest agricultural oasis of the country, Dushanbe occupies the area along both banks of the Varzob River (called the Dushanbinka within the city), taking its waters from the snowfields and glaciers of the Hissar range, which are a part of the giant Pamir-Alai mountain system. In the Upper Varzob river-basin there are around 120 glaciers of various sizes, which create a favourable microclimate in the mountainous valley near Dushanbe. The Varzob River generously provides drinking water, irrigation for adjacent gardens and fields, and electricity for city residents.

111. **The project area is located within the Kafirnigan River Basin**. The Kafirnigan river has a length of 387 km. Its left source, the Sorbo river, originates in the glaciers and snowfields of the Karategin range, and its right source, the Sardai-miena river, is in the Hissar range. Below Shahrituz settlement, in the South of Tajikistan, Kofarnihon flows into the Amu Darya. The food of the rivers Sorbo and Sardai-miena is mixed – glacial and snow. The greatest flow in them falls on May-July. Riverbeds having a width of 40-60 m, with the same width of the water

flow, are heavily cluttered with boulder and pebble deposits.

112. **River water quality.** The water quality of the Kafernigan River is measured on a monthly basis by the Committee for Environmental Protection. The results show that there are high levels of manganese in both the Kafarnigan and Varzob rivers. Manganese deposits can be found in Tajikistan, but it is not known if the elevated levels of manganese are linked to mining activities upstream, or if they are naturally occurring. The level of dissolved salts in the water of the Kafirnigan river decreases from the upstream to the downstream. So, if in the upper reaches of the mineralization of water ranges from 0.2 to 0.4 g/ dm3, in the lower reaches (lower Panj) - from 0.3 to 0.8 g/dm3. Its maximum values are observed in the period September-April.

5.1.8. Ground waters

113. By chemical composition, the ground waters of the Kofarnihon river valley are hydrocarbonate-sulphate calcium-magnesium with mineralization of 0.2-0.7 g/l. The total hardness is 6-8.85 mg-Eq, carbonate - 5-7.3 mg-Eq. In relation to concrete structures, groundwater is predominantly non-aggressive. Groundwater alluvial deposits have a mixed type of feeding. Sources of groundwater recharge are infiltrated waters from river beds, irrigation canals and precipitation infiltration. Inflow from the mountain framing is negligible. The Dushanbinka and Luchob rivers, after leaving the mountain frame, constantly only feed the aquifer.

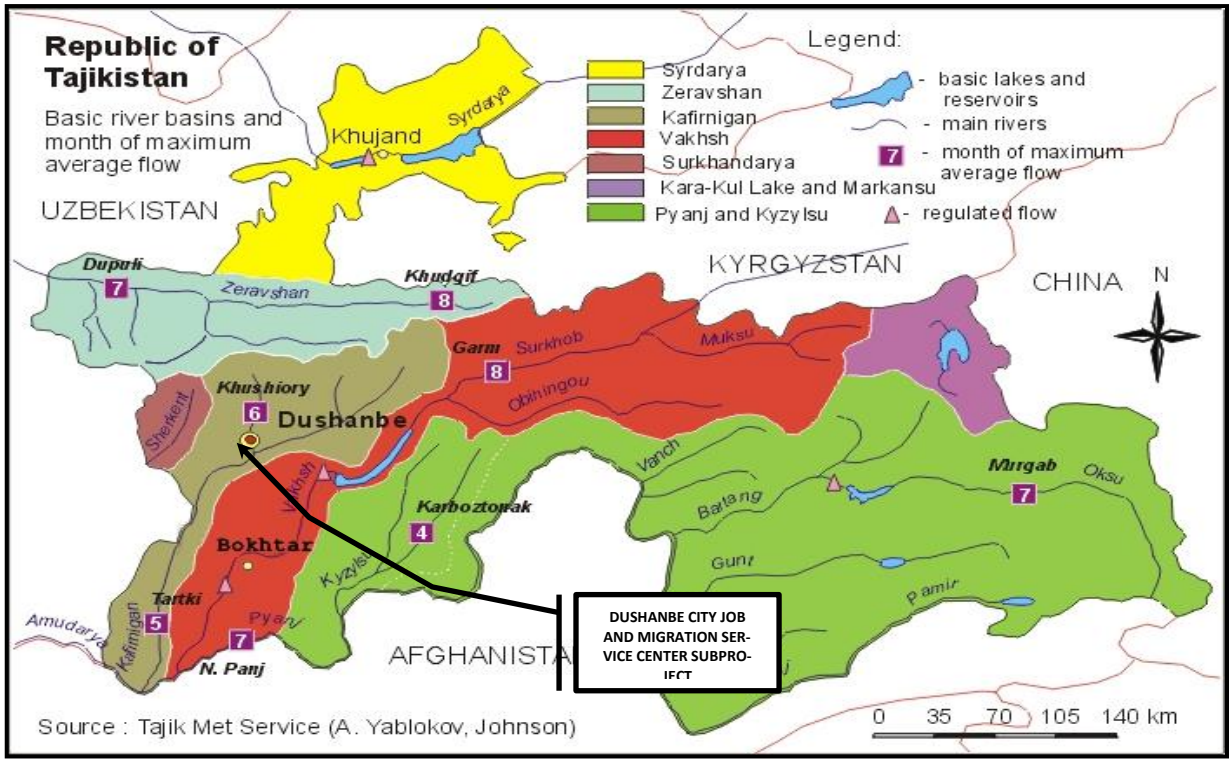


Figure 19: River Basins in Tajikistan

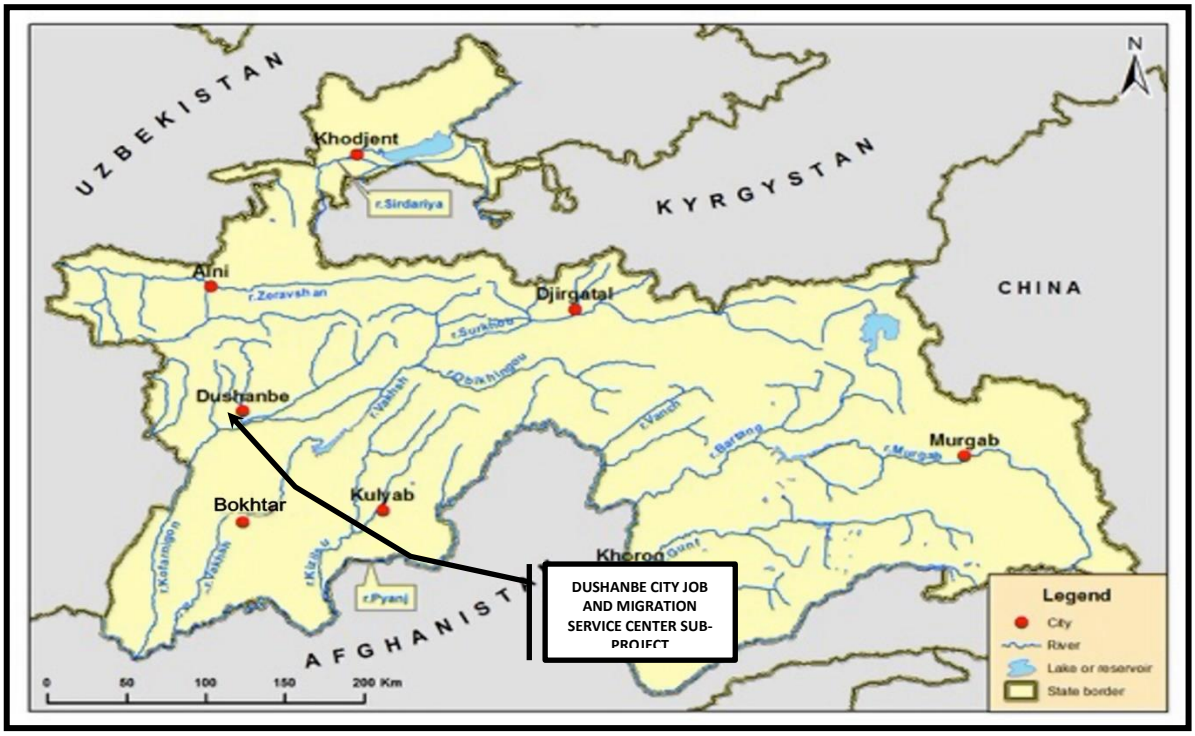


Figure 20: River Network in Tajikistan

5.1.9. Floral Communities

114. The Hissar Valley is characterized by rich vegetative cover. The Dushanbe City subproject area lies within the belt of herbaceous plants, mostly bluegrasses and sedges, the habitat of Caucasian skeleton, pistachio, almond, and hawthorn. Over the past 50-60 years, these habitats have been severely degraded and heavily modified by humans.

115. The vegetation of the Vakhsh Valley can be attributed to the desert and steppe (300-800 masl) belt and the low-mountain (800-1,300 masl) belt, as well as the river valley belt. The Vakhsh River with its tributaries from three floodplain terraces. The surrounding hills and mountains are of relatively low elevation, ranging from 1,000-1,500 masl, on average. The highest peak is Mundy-Tau at 2,227 masl. The natural vegetation consists mainly of short meadow grass and sedges as well as other herbaceous vegetation. Some are planted to almonds and pistachios. Natural vegetation has been severely destroyed or altered by the influence of anthropogenic factors. Vakhsh Valley is the most important region of Tajikistan for agricultural cultivation, with cotton as the predominant crop.

116. Based on the literature review, the most common species of the former natural vegetation within the study areas are the following: bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*), sedge (*Carex pachystilis*), *astragalus* (*Astrogalus*), wormwood (*Artemisia scotina*), *calligonum* (*Calligonum griseum*), circassian (*Salsola richteri*), medusa head (*Thaeniatherum asperum*), maple (*Acer lactum*), walnut (*Inglana regia*), wild almonds (*Amygdalus bucharica*), apple (*Pirus malus*), cherry (*Prunus divaricata*), plum (*Mahaleb*), and willow (*Salix*). Poplar and juniper (*Juniperus polycarpos*) are also found on the slopes.

117. Dushanbe is very green city with many trees including fruit trees, sycamores, maples, chestnuts as well as mulberry- trees, oaks, and walnuts besides vines and flower gardens.

118. Within the urban areas of the Project zone, there are also areas (gardens, kitchen-garden)

that are located at personal sites. These are mainly on the end lines of Janubi, Gulbutta and Mashal the entire private sector. In these gardens, number of fruits and vegetables are grown by residents and used for their own consumption.

119. No protected areas or parks occur in the vicinity of the project area that maybe affected by Project works. The nearest protected area is the Almasy species management area, which is located at the distance about 75 km north-east from the project area, and the Shirkent Historical Nature Park – at the distance about 65 km north-west from the project area.

120. The literature review and the survey conducted by the TRTA team showed that there are no important, rare, endangered, or protected species of flora found within or in the vicinity of the subproject area. The Figure below on the forest distribution in Tajikistan shows that no forest area is traversed by the project.

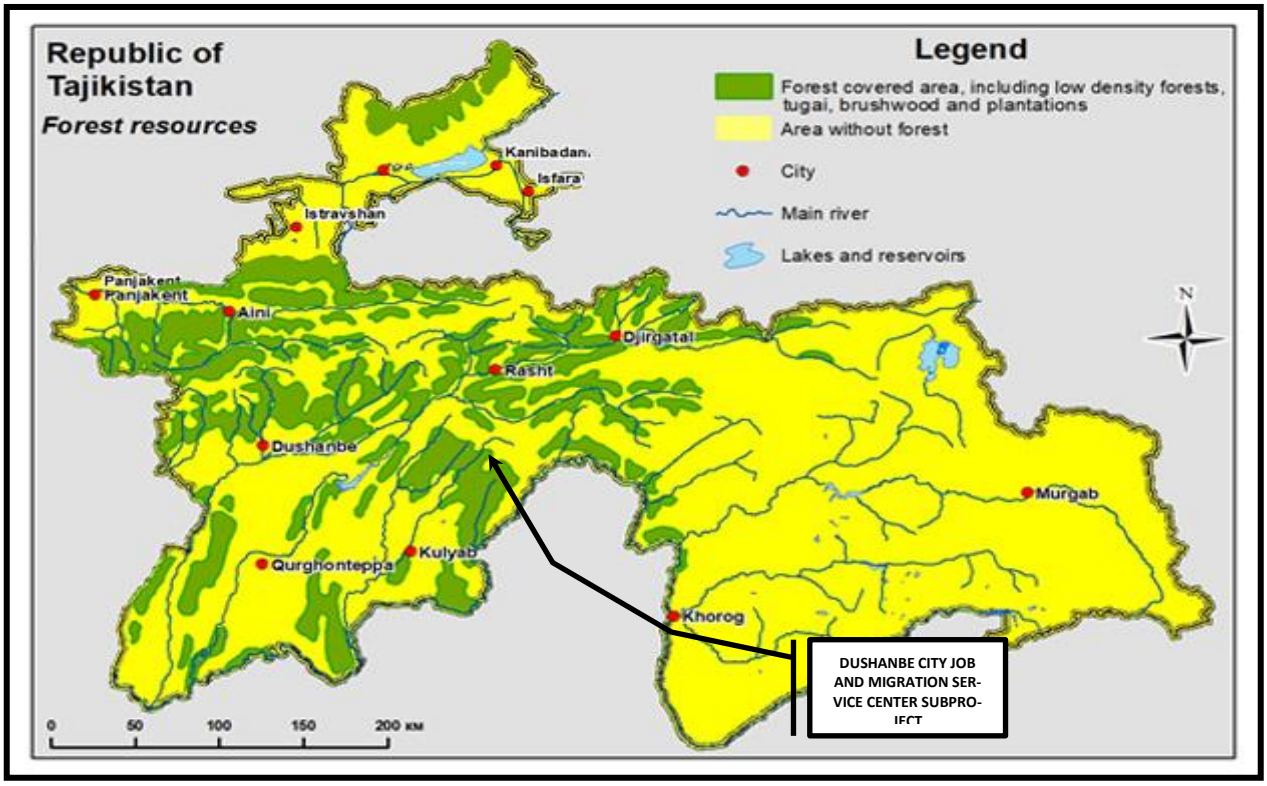


Figure 21: Map of Forest Reservations in Tajikistan

5.1.10. Fauna

121. The fauna of Tajikistan is characterized by the great genetic diversity. Mountain fauna is richer than that in the plains and contains a substantial number of European-Siberian and East Asian elements. The fauna of the hot, lowland deserts contains plenty of Indo-Himalaya, Ethiopian, and Mediterranean species. In terms of zoogeographic zoning, the entire project falls under the Tajik zoogeographical site characterized by an abundance of representatives of all classes of vertebrates. This area is home to two species of amphibians, 40 species of reptiles, 186 species of birds, and 45 species of mammals.

122. The Project area is urban and as such little terrestrial fauna can be found within the Project area and no Tajik Red-book or International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red-list species have been identified.

123. In the Kofarnihon and Dushanbinka River the following fish species have been recorded:

- The Amu Darya Trout (Salmo Trutta Oxianus)
- Samarkand Khramulya (Varicorhinus capoeta heratensis)
- Ordinary Marinka (Schizotorax intermedius)
- Turkestan catfish (Glyptosternon reticulatum)
- Striped Bystranka (Alburnoides taeniatus)
- Tajik char (Nemashilius pardalis)

124. **Project Area**. There are no fisheries in the Kofarnihon and Dushanbinka river and its tributaries and they have no fishery significance.

125. There are no critical habitats for these species within or in the vicinity of the subproject area. There are no important, rare, endangered, or protected species or habitats found within the subproject area. The Figure below shows the distribution of rare mammals in Tajikistan.

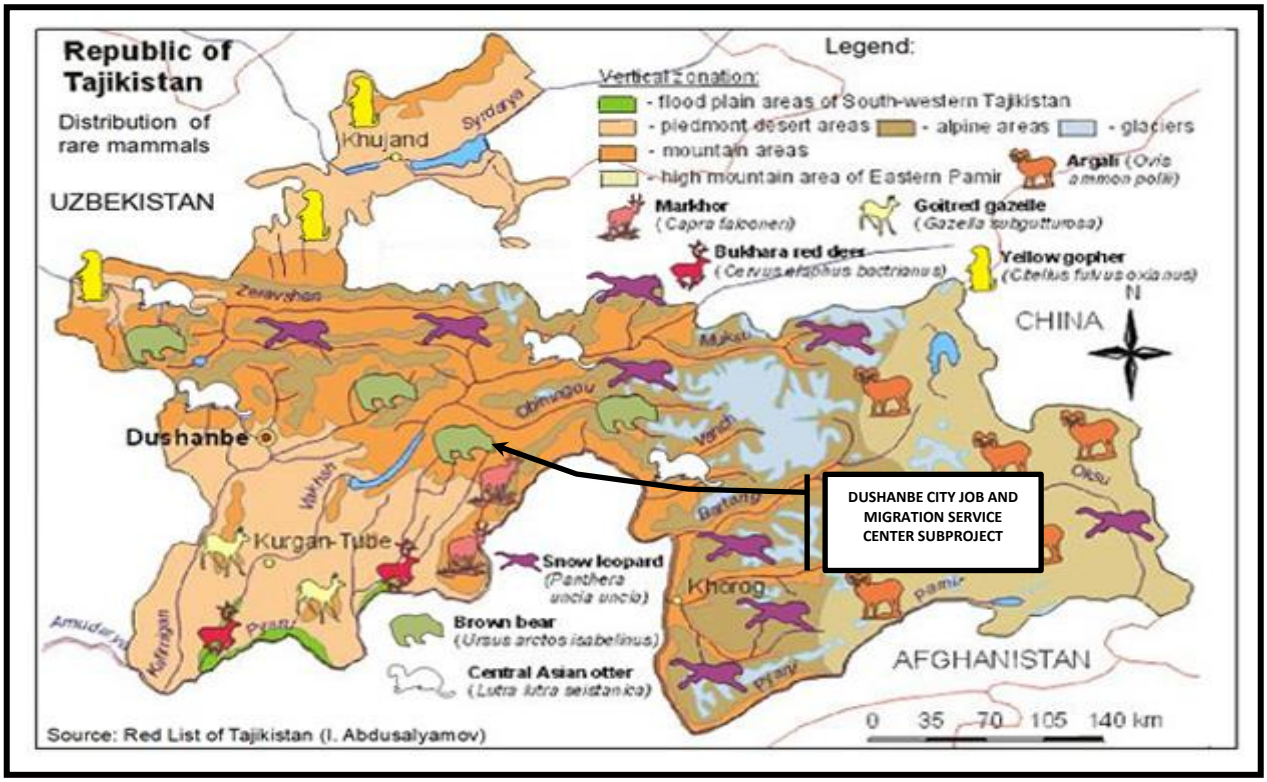


Figure 22: Map Showing the Distribution of Rare Mammals in Tajikistan

5.1.11. Demography

126. In 2019, Tajikistan's population is estimated at 9.12 million people, with a large population of young people up to the early 30s, as shown in the age pyramid in the Figure below. The population growth rate is 2.19% per year. The average density is 64.5 people per sq. km, but the population is concentrated heavily in the western, southwestern, and northwestern regions. The level of poverty is quite high in the rural areas. In 2009, the poverty headcount

ratio living on US$1.25 per day was 6.6%, as determined by the World Bank's atlas method.[5]

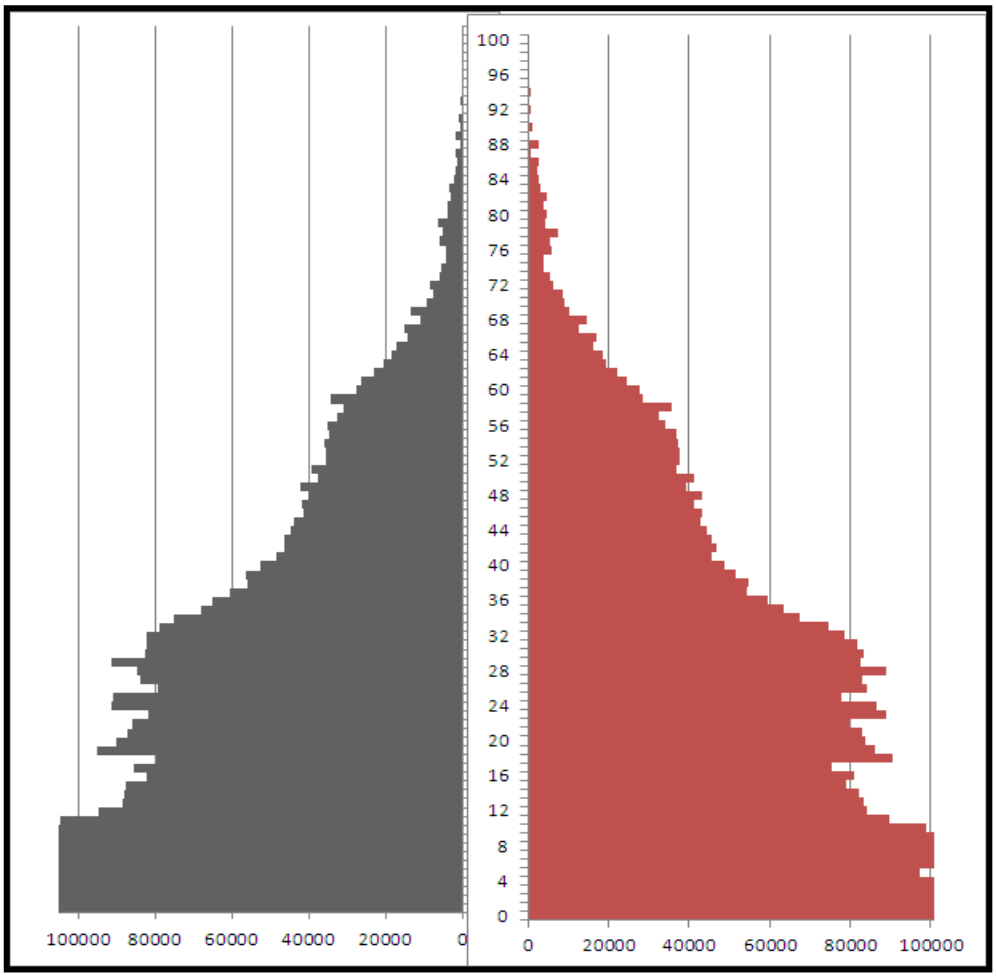


Figure 23: Age Pyramid of Tajikistan

127. Dushanbe is the capital city of Tajikistan with the population number of 846 thousand people officially residing on its territory; while the actual population (including migrants) is estiamted to be around one million people.

128. The population density is 6,581 people/km². More than 10% of the country's population lives in Dushanbe. Population of Dushanbe is relatively young with the growth rate of 1.8% and labor force accounting for 62%. In addition to its current population, a rapidly growing construction sector in Dushanbe makes it attractive to returning skilled migrants.

129. The City's territory of 127 thousand square kilometers is administratively divided into four districts: Shohmansur, Firdavsi, Ismoili Somoni and Sino, with the latter covering the largest territory and population.

[5] World Bank. 2013. *World Development Indicators, 2013.* Washington, D.C., USA. http://data.worldbank.org.

Table 10: Demographic data on Dushanbe City of Tajikistan

No.	District of Dushanbe	Territory (km^2)	Population	Density of population (people/km^2)
1	Shohmansur	27.9	162,707	5,831.8
2	Firdavsi	29.1	209,043	7,183.6
3	I.Somoni	37,94	148,675[2]	3,918.1
4	Sino	39.08	326,000	8,341.9
	Total for Dushanbe:	126.6	846,425[3]	

130. The growth rate was 2.19% per year. The average density was 51.3 people per square kilometer, but the population was concentrated heavily in the western, southwestern, and northwestern regions. The level of poverty is quite high in the rural areas: in 2009, the poverty headcount ratio living on US$1.25 per day was 6.6% as determined by the World Bank's atlas method; for the same year, the UNDP Human Development report reported 22%. Poverty is multidimensional as it touches the three sectors of education, health, and living standards, implying that there is severe deprivation in these three dimensions.

131. With regard to gender, females with secondary education are at least at 93.2 % compared to males at 85.8%, at the national level for those 25 years and older. The population of Dushanbe city made up of ethnic Tajiks, Uzbeks, Russians and others (2.4%).

132. Men proportion in population of Dushanbe is higher than that women (52.2% to 47.8%), and compared with the national average (50.6% to 49.4%), this may be due to the fact that men they work in the capital and leave families in rural areas, where living conditions are often more favorable for families, as there is a farm, a garden and livestock. In Dushanbe, young people under the age of 30 make up 63% in the republic: 64%. The number of working age (15-64 years) in Dushanbe is 69% (by country: 62%), while the labor force is less than 50% of this age group. The working-age population currently stands at about 2.5 million people. In 2018, only 55 thousand citizens received official unemployment status. The official unemployment rate in Tajikistan is 2.1% at the end of 2017 and, therefore, very low. This is mainly due to the fact that the majority of the unemployed are not registered (about 1 million). The working population is outside the country for work. On this basis, the actual unemployment rate may be much higher.

133. The City Master Plan (up to 2040) envisaged further expansion of the city mainly to the south to add 18,000 ha by 2025 and 25,000 ha by 2040; expansion will include territories of Hissar, Rudaki and Varzob districts adjacent to the City. Infrastructure development plans supporting ambitious Master Plan are yet to be developed.

5.1.12. Economy

134. The Tajik economy is developing rather slow compared to its neighboring Central Asian countries. The economy is dominated by minerals extraction, metals processing, agriculture, and strongly relies on remittances from citizens working abroad, which accounts for almost 50% of the GDP. In recent years the service sector developed at the expense of the industrial sector, whereas the agricultural sector has asserted its position.

135. The poor business climate still prevents attracting foreign investment in Tajikistan and Dushanbe respectively. Despite the moderate development of Dushanbe's service sector there is still a lack of attractive job opportunities. Thus, the qualified work force often prefers working abroad, slowing down the economic development even more. Unless the business climate

improves, de-urbanization may not be completely disregarded in the mid- and long- term perspective and future investment planning.

136. **Infrastructure.** The project area is located in Firdavsi District of Dushanbe and has a developed infrastructure. There are 21 secondary schools, 23 kindergartens, 1 center for children and adolescents, a maternity hospital, 5 city polyclinics, the Republican Hospital Istiqlol, Diagnostic Center, more than five private clinics and hospitals. In the western and southern part of the district there is an industrial zone in which manufacturing enterprises are located, as well as transport and service enterprises and institutions. Dushanbe-Bokhtar road passes through the Project area. Population serves a large network of trade and service centers, there is a bath and saunas, small markets.

5.1.13. Health Facilities

137. Indicators such as infant and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the former Soviet republics. In the post-Soviet era, life expectancy decreased as a result of poor nutrition, polluted water supplies, and increased incidence of cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, and typhoid. The leading causes of death are cardiovascular diseases, respiratory disorders, and infectious and parasitic diseases. The health care system has deteriorated badly and receives insufficient funding and sanitation, and water supply systems are in decline, resulting in a high risk of epidemics.

138. Health facilities in the selected regions include the following indicators: number of doctors, nursing staff, and units of hospital, which are important to obtain information on the health conditions of the population. The Table below provides data on health facilities in the Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center subproject area.

Table 11: Health Facilities and Personnel, Dushanbe City

Location	Health Personnel	Health Facilities
Dushanbe City	Doctors: 6,580 Nursing staff: 7,654	Hospitals: 44

5.1.14. Education

139. School attendance is mandatory between the ages of 7 and 17, but many children fail to attend because of economic needs and, in some regions, security concerns. Tajikistan's education system suffers from poor infrastructure and an acute shortage of teachers at all levels. This will become more acute because of the relatively high birth rate. The official literacy rate is 98%, but the poor quality of education since 1991 has reduced skills in the younger generations. The Table below provides data on education facilities in the subproject districts and cities.

Table 12: Education Facilities and Personnel, Dushanbe City

Location	Education Personnel	Education Facilities
Dushanbe City	Teachers: 8,300 Students: 109,900 Schoolchildren: 185,400	Universities: 23 Schools: 140

5.1.15. Historical and Archeological Areas of Significance

140. Historic and cultural resources include monuments, structures, works of art, sites of outstanding universal value from historical, aesthetic, scientific ethnological and/or anthropological points of view, including graveyards and burial sites. The responsibility for the preservation, maintenance, and assessment of historical and cultural monuments in Tajikistan rests with the Ministry of Culture.

141. There are no historical and archaeological areas of significance within the area of the proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center. However, the project regions have a rich cultural heritage. Archaeologists have found evidence of settlements in the region dating more than 2,000 years old. As such, the protocol defined in SPS, 2019 will be triggered when there are chance finds/discoveries of items of archaeological and historical significance.

5.2. Existing Environmental Conditions in Dushanbe Site

5.2.1. Dushanbe City's General Environment

142. Dushanbe is located in the central west Tajikistan, at an altitude of 800 masl, in the Hissar Valley, where the Varzob and Kofarnihon rivers meet. The total land area of the city is 124.6 sq. km.

143. Soils in the area of Dushanbe City are light brown and carbonate, which are typical of plains formed on loess deposits, are characterized by low organic matter content and fine texture, and suitable for agriculture.

144. The climate is continental, where winters are quite cold with an average temperature of 3°C in January, and summers are hot and sunny in July and August, with high temperatures around 35°C and peaking up to 40°C. In winter, the temperature often drops below 0°C at night, but remains quite mild during the day. Cold waves may occur here as well, although not as intense as in the rest of the country because the city area is protected by mountains in the north. It virtually never rains in Dushanbe. It receives about 600 mm of rain or snow per year, mostly between November and May, with a maximum of about 110 mm per month in March and April and in summer, from July to September (Table 22).

Table 13: Average Temperature and Precipitation in Dushanbe

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temperature (°C)	2.7	4.4	9.2	15.4	19.6	24.5	26.9	25.5	20.8	15	9.2	4.9
Min. temperature (°C)	-1.6	-0.2	4.3	9.6	13.1	16.9	18.8	17	12.1	7.6	3.5	0.7
Max. temperature (°C)	7.1	9	14.2	21.2	26.1	32.3	35.1	34	29.5	22.5	15	9.2
Precipitation (mm)	73	83	129	101	81	6	2	0	3	37	43	66

Source: Climate-data.org, past 30 years average (2018).

145. The main stationary sources of air pollution in Tajikistan are mining, metallurgy, chemical industries, buildings, mechanical processing, light industries, heat and power generation, and agriculture.

146. In Dushanbe, an internet article[6] pointed out the sources of main emission of chemical

[6] Central Asian Bureau for Analytical Reporting. (19 June 2020). *How to Improve Air Quality in the Capital of Tajikistan?*

pollutants into the atmosphere of Dushanbe at the beginning of 2019 are the (thermal power plant) TPP-2, Dushanbe cement plant, other industrial enterprises of the city, boiler houses, as well as small workshops that process and burn various types of waste. It added that many metropolitan enterprises use coal as raw materials for energy production. It cited as an example that there are twenty-four (24) enterprises in the city that generate heat by burning coal fuel, with the largest being the Dushanbe TPP 2, which is managed by the state energy company Open Joint-Stock Holding Company "Barki Tojik". Furthermore, coal is used by 434 manufacturing enterprises.

147. Dushanbe is situated at the confluence of two rivers, Varzob and Kofarnihon. Situated in the largest agricultural oasis of the country, Dushanbe occupies the area along both banks of the Varzob River (called the Dushanbinka within the city), taking its waters from the snowfields and glaciers of the Hissar range, which is a part of the giant Pamir-Alai mountain system. In the Upper Varzob river basin, there are around 120 glaciers of various sizes, which create a favorable microclimate in the mountainous valley near Dushanbe. The Varzob River generously provides drinking water, irrigation for adjacent gardens and fields, and electricity for city residents.

148. There are no protected, conservation, or biodiversity areas within or close to Dushanbe City. There are also no sites that are considered as historically or archaeologically significant within or in the vicinity of the subproject area.

149. The poor business climate still prevents attracting foreign investment in Tajikistan and Dushanbe respectively. Despite the moderate development of Dushanbe's service sector there is still a lack of attractive job opportunities. Thus, the qualified work force often prefers working abroad, slowing down the economic development even more. Unless the business climate improves, de-urbanization may not be completely disregarded in the mid- and long- term perspective and future investment planning.

5.2.2. The Firdavsi Rayon

150. Firdavsi District is one of the four (4) city district of Dushanbe. The other three (3) districts are Ibn Sina, Ismail Somoni and Shomansur. Firdavsi is situated on the southeast of Dushanbe. The Varzob River, runs through its eastern territory, making some of the district land on the east bank of the river. The major highways running from north to south are Bardat Street, Kharaboev Road and the Dehoti road along Varsob River. There are two (2) major bridges that crosses the Varzob River, the Soltani Kabir Bridge along Abay Street and Jomi Bridge along Jomi Avenue.

cabar.asia/en/how-to-improve-air-quality-in-the-capital-of-tajikistan

Figure 24: Districts in Dushanbe City

151. The district land use is mainly mixed residential, commercial and institutional. A good number of educational institutions are found within Firdavsi. The largest green area in the district is the Firdavsi Park, which is over 30 hectares. Though initial established in the 70's and originally named as Park of "Friendship of Peoples", on September 5, 2018 the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, has renamed the park into Firdavsi Park in honor of Hakim Abulqosimi Firdavsi, renowned Tajik-Persian poet of the 10th Century.

152. Aside from the lush trees and ornamental vegetation, the winding lake it as a number of new recreational facilities. The newly constructed sports facility covers an area of more than two hectares with a mini football pitch for 220 seats, a tennis court, a table tennis court, an open center for bodybuilding exercises with state-of-the-art equipment and children's entertainment centers. also inaugurated during the president's visit is the "Simurgh" entertainment complex in the park consisting of sports and recreational areas for roller, skateboarding and a skating rink. It has also an amphitheater with 1,500.

5.2.3. Subproject Site Condition

153. The specific location for the construction site was visited a number of times within October 2022 to note the actual conditions as well as any possible constraints that needed to be considered for the implantation. During the site visit, it was apparent that the area has been cleared of any derelict structures and with steel reinforcement, concrete blocks, pavers, etc. put aside for haulage away from the site. Some construction sheet barriers still stand which were erected as protection as part of the newly constructed educational hall and educational building.

154. The Environmental Safeguard Specialist (ESS) noted on the potential trees that would be affected, disruption of the academic people's mobility and access, safety and potential nuisance due to noise and dust generation. While clearing was and would be in progress until

the mobilization of the next contractor, the ESS recommended installing safety ribbons or tapes to demarcate safe walkways for students and academic personnel, provide signs for safety as well as barricading risky areas.

155. Some of the site photos are shown below.

Figure 25: Photos of the Current Dushanbe Subproject Site

5.2.4. Verification of the Scoping and Screening

156. The screening of the SEEP was carried out during the preparation of the IEEs for the six subprojects using the ADB rapid environmental assessment (REA) checklist. The SEEP was classified as Environment Category B, requiring the preparation of IEEs and EMPs. This IEE report for the new Dushanbe City site also using the REA (Annex 2) confirmed the project classification as B for Environment. The potential adverse environmental impacts are site-specific, reversible, and can be readily mitigated through the implementation of an EMP.

VI. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

157. Potential environmental impacts were evaluated in the areas of influence of the subproject component site at the IUTET campus in Dushanbe City. It is apparent in the site assessments that temporary disruption and nuisance impacts may be experienced, mainly during the construction period. The site may experience direct impacts associated with temporary disturbance from construction activities as well as traffic of materials and construction equipment. The potential environmental impacts were identified based on the project activities that may be undertaken and evaluation of the environmental and social baseline situation at the specified site. The identification of environmental impacts was mainly based on the technical information related to project component design and operation, field visits, and information from stakeholders.

6.1. Anticipated Benefits from the Project

158. The primary purpose of the project is to bring about the beneficial outcomes for the target beneficiaries, mainly the migrant workers along with their families. It will be expected that beneficial impacts on skills and technical capabilities and well-being of the target beneficiaries will be realized as a result of the implementation of the proposed Job and Migration Service Center in Dushanbe City. The principal benefits would be derived as a result of the improved accessibility to services that will equip the youth and women with the requisite skills and knowledge when they work overseas. The goal of pre-departure services is to maximize the benefits that migrants will obtain from working overseas. These good results will be derived by assisting the migrants in all phases of the migration cycle, namely:

- Making a knowledge-based decision to migrate;
- Equipping the migrant with the skills required by employers in the host country;
- Leaving the home country, settling in the host country, and integrating into the new social environment;
- Settling in the workplace; and
- Returning and reintegrating into the labor market and society of the home country.

159. The main potential benefits of the services are:

- A decision to migrate that is knowledge-based will avoid the costs associated with suffering the consequences of a wrong decision.
- The combination of technical training, including on-the-job training (OJT), life skills training, and job guidance, will generate the benefit of obtaining faster and better paying jobs in the host country.
- Awareness of opportunities and risks will generate for the departing migrants a maximized benefit of overseas work and avoidance of costs associated with preventable negative incidents during the entire migration process.
- Assistance after returning from overseas will produce the benefit of speedy reintegration of the migrants in society and in the labor market with earnings that will be made soon after return.

6.2. Environmental Impacts Related to Project Location

6.2.1. Impact on Land Acquisition and Community Assets

160. There will be no land acquisition required for the development of the Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center as the site is on state-owned land within the IUTET campus. Likewise, it is anticipated that there will be minimal acquisition required for temporary use of land or loss or damage to assets during construction, especially land for materials stockpile, spoils disposal areas, and site office and workers' camp as the said area can accommodate the related facilities. With the limited area within the campus, the Contractor shall then be required to produce plans on safe and efficient handling/trafficking of construction materials, excess excavated soils, and other implements of the building construction. Such plan should be fully coordinated with the Design and Supervision Consultant as well as IUTET's designated controlling personnel.

6.2.2. Impact on Natural Resources and Protected Areas

161. The location of the proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center and its components will have no impact on any protected or biodiversity areas as there are none within the vicinity of the proposed development. To further emphasize, the plot of land is within the IUTET's campus, within practically an institutional and residential cum commercial area in the middle of urbanized Firdavsi District of Dushanbe City.

162. The water supply in Dushanbe is provided by the State Unitary Enterprise Dushanbe Vodokanal (SUEDVK). Most of the city have complete water supply coverage aside from some low-density development areas in the southeastern part of the city. DVK has four (4) major water production sources consisting of two (2) surface water intakes Samatechnaya (SAM) and Napornaya (NAP) which are located in the North of the city. There are two (2) groundwater production sources, Kafarnigan (KAF-I and KAF-II) and Ugo-Zapodnaya (UZ), which are in the south of the city. The construction activities in the Dushanbe City site will neither affect the water supply nor the water quality in the vicinity.

6.2.3. Impact on Historical and Archaeological Sites

163. The subproject will not affect nor impact any historical, archaeological, or culturally important sites. The site had derelict structures that were cleared away for the purpose of the constructing the buildings. At the back of the IUTET's campus, several buildings with more floor levels and with deeper foundation excavations were being undertaken with no "chance discoveries/finds" discovered in the area. Nevertheless, should there be any "chance discoveries/finds", the Consulting Engineers, university personnel and PAG shall be notified for proper coordination with the government agency.

6.3. Environmental Impacts During Construction

164. Construction activities that may be undertaken for the proposed subproject will include land clearing, excavation and grading, filling and compaction, disposal of excess excavated soil, road access construction/ rehabilitation, and movement of construction vehicles, operation of heavy or construction equipment, and operation of workers' camps. The works for the proposed subproject are expected to generate the following adverse impacts:

- Loss of vegetation as a result of clearing and grubbing –
- Generation of excavated material and runoff of silt.
- Temporary loss of access to school and dormitory.
- Occurrence of acute increase in ambient noise.
- Acute increase in generation of dust.
- Generation of wastes (i.e., domestic wastewater, solid and hazardous wastes).
- Hazard of falling objects or debris during the construction of buildings
- Hazards as a result of open excavations.
- Hazards to occupational health and safety.

165. The mitigation measures to address the adverse environmental impacts during the construction phase of the subproject implementation are presented in the following sections. The subproject will conform to the IFC-WB Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines of 30 April 2007.

6.3.1. Temporary Disruption of Community Roads, Pathways, and Access to Properties

166. During excavation works, there will be temporary loss of access to the existing educational facilities adjacent to the proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center. Regardless, temporary access to establishments affected by the works will be provided as a mitigation measure for this impact. Safe access to the academic population shall be provided, preferably at safe distance from the construction area. This temporary ingresses and egresses shall be coordinated with IUTET's administration for usage of other existing gates or opening up new passages. Particular attention will be given to ensuring safety along paths normally traversed by pedestrians. The contractor will restore and reinstate any damaged sections immediately.

6.3.2. Air Pollution

167. The potential sources of air pollution during the construction stage include: (i) dust from earthworks concentrated within a 50-m radius of the work site; (ii) emissions from the operation of construction equipment and machineries; (iii) fugitive emissions from vehicles plying the area; (iii) fugitive emissions during the transport of construction materials; and (iv) localized increased traffic congestion in work areas. Most of the emissions will be in the form of coarse particulate matter and will settle down in close vicinity of the work sites. The impacts will be minor, local, short-term, direct, and reversible. The following are the identified projected impacts on the air quality of the receiving environment:

- Acute increase in levels of total suspended particulate matter, SOx, NOx and CO;
- Increase in incidences of upper respiratory diseases due to elevated levels of pollutants in the works areas and nearby settlement areas;
- Increased incidences of accidents due to low visibility during dusty conditions in the work areas;
- Nuisance to residents near haul roads due to increased traffic in the area.

168. The following mitigating measures are to be established by the contractor during the implementation of the works:

- Prior to start of any civil works, the Contractor should obtain measurements of air quality of the site to serve as baseline air parameters.
- Water sprinkling, water fogging, broom sweeping will be carried out in dust prone locations, unpaved haulage roads, earthworks, and stockpiles;
- Prohibiting open burning of solid wastes (plastic, paper, organic matters).
- Use of dust control methods (such as covers, water suppression paved or unpaved road surfaces, or increase moisture content for open materials storage piles) will be practiced.
- Implementation of regular vehicle maintenance and repair program.
- Provision of masks and personal protective equipment (PPE) construction workers to minimize inhalation of respirable suspended particulate matters.
- Usage of LPG or kerosene as fuel source in construction camps instead of wood. Tree cutting for fuel wood will be restricted.
- Installation of exhaust chimneys with adequate stack height for diesel generating sets.
- Usage of diesel with low Sulphur for generator sets as well as other machineries.
- Performance of periodic air quality monitoring during construction stage, and when complaints regarding air nuisance will be communicated. Should the monitored parameters be above the prescribed limit, suitable control measures will be applied.

6.3.3. Ambient Noise and Vibration

169. Construction activities may cause noise and vibration impacts for a short duration. The operation of equipment may cause a nuisance to adjacent residential units and the adjacent school and dormitory. Among the impacts identified are the following:

- During the works, the operation of heavy equipment and various construction machineries are primary noise generators. It is projected that noise levels could reach from 65 to 80 dB (A) at peak times.
- Poor maintenance of equipment may cause very high noise levels. Faulty or damaged mufflers, loose engine parts, rattling screws, bolts, or metal plates all contribute to increasing the noise level of a machine as well as careless or improper handling and operation of equipment.
- Poor loading, unloading, excavation and hauling techniques may lead to increased noise levels.

170. The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that noise and vibration does not affect the surrounding communities. Since the works will be considerably close to other educational halls and buildings, the Contractor must be prepared to curtail work to daylight hours should the nearby communities find that any night time operations become a nuisance. Suggested measures to achieve this objective will also include:

- Prior to start of any civil works, the Contractor should obtain measurements of noise levels of the site to serve as baseline parameters.
- Ambient noise levels should not exceed 45dBA at the boundaries of the residential

areas.

- Temporary construction facilities such as labor camps, vehicle maintenance workshop and earth moving equipment will be located from settlements and other sensitive areas as far as possible.
- Silencers will be installed in construction equipment and machinery and maintained properly at all times.
- Equipment and machinery with lower sound levels will be selected for the use.
- Protection devices such as ear plugs/ or ear muffs will be provided to the workers during period of operating high noise generating machines.
- Noise levels will be regularly measured to ensure the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- Construction activities will be carried out between 0600H to 1800H only to avoid disturbance to nearby communities at night. Only in extreme instances will work beyond these hours be allowed.
- Noise barriers such as earth mounds or walls of wood, metal that form a solid obstacle between the construction site and adjacent building will be used.
- Proper information and notification of the concerned IUTET's personnel, local government unit will be conducted to prevent disturbance and nuisance to the university campus and other nearby areas.

6.3.4. Clearing of Vegetation

171. The construction of the proposed Job and Migration Service Center and contractor camps and facilities will require the clearing and grubbing of the sites. The impact of the clearing and grubbing works will be minimal because the existing vegetative cover at the sites consists only of minor and unlisted trees, bushes and shrubs. It is projected that the implementation of the subproject activity will result to certain minor negative impacts. These are listed below:

- The clearing and grubbing activities will result to loss of vegetative cover.
- Increased levels of particulate matter, especially during the dry periods, as a result of the removal of the vegetative cover.
- The removal of the vegetation will generate organic material for composting which could be utilized to fertilize the garden plots in the area.

172. Particular to this aspect is the impact on existing trees in the construction plot. The line of pine trees along the south edge of the construction spot with trees totaling around fifteen (15) will be affected (either be cut or disturbed during the construction), Also around five (5) to six (6) pine trees along the entrance alley may also be cut. At the back of the proposed Educational Building, one (1) non-fruit bearing apricot and two mulberry trees may be affected. On the west side of the area, the trees that may be cut are two (2) pine trees, two (2) apricot trees, and one (1) apple tree will be cut. The front green grass area will also be affected with some turf cover would have to be scrapped away or be covered by excavated or piled up materials.

173. To minimize the adverse impact of this activity, the contractor is to arrange and is responsible for the activities listed below:

- Wherever possible limit area to be cleared and avoid excessive machine disturbance of the topsoil as this is required to be removed and stored.
- Only areas with affected vegetation by the project should be touched.
- The area to be cleared is defined by a clearly established boundary.
- Machinery operators must be shown the boundaries of areas to be cleared.
- Cleared material is to be pushed into manageable stockpiles according to disposal or re-use requirements.
- If the material is an impediment to workers it may need to be cleared from the area.
- The requisite roads and paths to the proposed Job and Migration Service Center will be constructed with a limited width, enough only to accommodate vehicles and equipment for construction and operation.
- Upon completion of the works, the exposed surfaces will be planted with the appropriate vegetation to prevent soil erosion.
- Landscaping and planting of trees/vegetation at the site will have to be undertaken in coordination with the university personnel.

6.3.5. Location of camps and employment of local labor

174. A construction such as this may employ around 100 persons, some of whom may need to be located on-site. For this particular site, although considered to be low, the impacts of this concern are listed below:

- There is a potential for conflict to develop with local communities should they be marginalized by the introduction of outside workers who then enjoy an enhanced economic status in comparison to the local communities.
- The risk of contracting and spreading of HIV and STI's is also a projected impact of the proposed development.
- As mitigation for the identified impacts, the contractor is to establish the following measures listed below.
- Workers from the local communities will be offered preferential employment as unskilled labor.
- Workers will also be required to undergo regular check-up to minimize the risk of contracting and spreading of HIV and STI's.
- If ever, camps will be sited a good distance away from nearby settlement areas to avoid social conflicts. Since the area is highly urbanized with good land transport, most of the workers may just be coming to the worksite daily.

6.3.6. Provision of Adequate Living Conditions within Campsite

175. Should temporary camps be provided, the impacts that may accrue as a result of this activity are the following:

- Poor health of workers.
- Loss of worker productivity may result from the absence of appropriate living conditions within the project area.

176. As mitigation for the abovementioned impacts, the contractor will establish the following measures:

- Workers will be provided with adequate housing, sanitation and recreational facilities.
- The contractor will provide acceptable camp facilities with potable water, sanitation and washing facilities, kitchen and adequate cooking facilities, nutritionally adequate food rations and recreational facilities to either meet requirements of the Employment regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan or an acceptable international standard whichever is the higher.

6.3.7. Camp Water Heating and Cooking - Use of Fuel Wood

177. To avoid sudden and unsustainable loss of any ecological resources to the detriment of the surrounding communities, the contractor will be required to implement the following:

- Provision of gas and kerosene for water heating and cooking.
- Locate camp away from significant forest areas, and limit collection and use of fuelwood.
- Contractor will impose sanctions on any workers collecting timber or non-timber resources.

6.3.8. Chance Discovery of Archaeological and Cultural Sites

178. Archaeological and cultural sites are protected under the relevant legislations of the Republic of Tajikistan. While there are no known archaeological or cultural sites within the project boundaries, during works, it is possible that “chance discoveries” may be made. The contractor will be responsible for these finds and is to immediately stop work where the discovery has been made and advise the PAG and implement the “chance discoveries” measures included in the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP). The PAG will arrange to have the site evaluated. Depending on the evaluation of the discovery, the contractor will be advised whether it is possible to resume work on the site. This will be the responsibility of the contractor.

6.3.9. Use of Hazardous Materials

179. The use of hazardous substances can cause significant impacts if uncontrolled or if waste is not disposed correctly. Care will need to be taken should any hazardous chemical (HAZCHEM) materials be required during construction. Hazardous wastes, such as containers of paint and solvents and spent batteries, are projected to be generated during the works. Although the volume is anticipated to be small, this type of waste is highly detrimental to the environment and public health. It is recommended that the contractor use the HAZCHEM system, which is based on the UN classification system. The contractor will be required to prepare a list of all materials that are proposed to be brought to site together with their HAZCHEM rating. The PAG is to verify the HAZCHEM rating and approve the use of any HAZCHEM rated chemicals. Among the impacts identified for this activity are the following:

- Contamination of the soil and nearby watercourses may result from the utilization of hazardous materials.
- Improper handling, storage or utilization of hazardous materials poses a significant

health risk to the workers and residents of nearby settlement areas.

- Damage to vegetation and crops may occur as a result of contamination from the hazardous materials.

180. As mitigating measures, the contractor is to establish the following:

- Ensure that safe storage of fuel, other hazardous substances.
- Hydrocarbon, toxic material and explosives (if required) will be stored in adequately protected sites consistent with national and local regulations to prevent soil and water contamination.
- Equipment/vehicle maintenance and re-fueling areas will be confined to areas in construction sites designed to contain spilled lubricants and fuels. Such areas shall be provided with drainage leading to an oil-water separator that will be regularly skimmed of oil and maintained to ensure efficiency.
- Fuel and other hazardous substances shall be stored in areas provided with roof, impervious flooring and bund/containment wall to protect these from the elements and to readily contain spilled fuel/lubricant.
- Segregate hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) and ensure that storage, transport and disposal shall not cause pollution and shall be undertaken consistent with national and local regulations.
- Ensure all storage containers are in good condition with proper labeling.
- Regularly check containers for leakage and undertake necessary repair or replacement.
- Store hazardous materials above flood level.
- Discharge of oil contaminated water shall be prohibited.
- Used oil and other residual toxic and hazardous materials shall not be poured on the ground.
- Used oil and other residual toxic and hazardous materials shall be disposed of in an authorized facility off-site.
- Adequate precautions will be taken to prevent oil/lubricant/hydrocarbon contamination of river channels.
- Ensure availability of spill clean-up materials (e.g., absorbent pads, etc.) specifically designed for petroleum products and other hazardous substances where such materials are being stored.
- Spillage, if any, will be immediately cleared with utmost caution to leave no traces.
- Spillage waste will be disposed at approved disposal sites.
- All areas intended for storage of hazardous materials will be quarantined and provided with adequate facilities to combat emergency situations complying with all the applicable statutory stipulation.
- The contractor will be required to display safety information in all work areas and to train workers in the safe use of these materials, including the provision of protective equipment for handling these substances.
- The contractors shall identify named personnel in-charge of storage sites for hazardous materials and ensure they are properly trained to control access to these areas and

entry will be allowed only under authorization.

6.3.10. Generation of Construction Wastes

181. **Excavated Soil**. The construction of the proposed Job and Migration Service Center will require excavation and leveling works. Any surplus material will be properly disposed and given for free to interested people as backfill materials in coordination with the local authority. There is no anticipated need for spoil disposal sites and the Contractor shall be responsible in hauling and disposing the soil other places that will not harm the environment.

182. **Solid Waste.** Solid waste will be generated at the work sites and the workers' camps. Wastes may include domestic solid waste, inert construction waste, and hazardous waste. Domestic waste is not anticipated to be of significant volume as only small temporary camps will be established at the site. It is projected that the temporary camps will generate an estimated 0.4-0.5 kg/person/ day and would consist mainly of plastic and glass bottles, paper, cardboard, food wastes, and packaging wastes. This will be collected and properly disposed in the approved disposal facility of the district or city.

183. **Inert Construction Waste.** The inert waste that will be generated during the works will consist mainly of scrap wood and metal, cement bags, aggregates, and concrete debris. These wastes are generally disposed of and/or used as landfill in appropriate sites and represent no direct danger to health. Scrap metal and wood can be collected for recycling.

6.3.11. Impact on Community Health and Safety

184. During the works, the community, particularly the academic community in the IUTET, may be exposed to the health and safety risks from increased vehicular movements in the area, open excavation, hazards of falling objects from heights, erection of buildings and operation of heavy equipment. As mitigation and to prevent accidents and hazards to students and faculty and other staff in the area of the work sites, construction nets, barricades and wood/steel plate covers will be provided in open excavations during non-working time. The work sites will be properly secured with fences and access to the area restricted. Adequate safety signages and directional safe access billboards shall be provided. The contractor will ensure that all vehicles and transport equipment and materials that may be required to pass through residential and commercial areas are operated safely without endangering these communities. All loads will be secured, and all loads with fugitive materials (e.g., excavated soil and sand) will be covered with tarpaulins. The contractor will immediately remove any drivers who ignore any of the community safety requirements. The required warning signages will be installed in all the worksites. The Contractor is to ensure that:

- construction safety nets are securely installed to catch any falling materials or debris;
- any excavations at the site should be secured properly to avoid impacts to adjacent buildings as well prevent any collapse due to soil instability;
- trucks and other vehicles are maintained in a safe operating condition;
- all drivers and machinery operators act responsibly; and
- all loads are to be secured and all loads with fugitive materials (e.g. excavated soil and sand) are to be covered with tarpaulins.

6.3.12. Occupational Health and Safety

185. During the construction phase, the implementation of the works may result in hazards to the safety of workers, such as tripping, falling from height, slippery surfaces, carrying heavy loads, and during operation of machines and equipment. The main workplace health and safety concerns are the following:

- Hazards from operating and using machinery. Direct hazards to the machine operators and to workers working in the vicinity of the machine;
- Hazards to workers exposed from heavy materials being lifted by cranes;
- Refueling hazards;
- Exposure to HAZCHEM materials;
- Traffic accident hazards.

186. Before commencing works, the contractor will be required to prepare a brief work statement that identifies hazards that apply at a particular site. An outline of the approved work procedure and details of protective safety equipment to be used by any person entering the specified work area and an Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) as part of the SSEMP to address serious accidents and nominate a person who is to be immediately contacted should an accident occur should also be included in the SSEMP. A copy of the SSEMP and the person to contact in case of an emergency is to be posted at the site where it is visible to all workers. Before commencing work, the contractor is required to discuss the ERP requirements with the workers. As part of the SSEMP, the ERP is to be submitted to the PAG/MOLME for approval at least one week prior to work commencing on the site. The contractor will be required to keep a Record of Accidents and Incidents (including time lost from accidents and incidents). The contractor will be required to, as mitigation, to undertake the following:

- Prepare a site safety plan and designate a safety supervisor who will ensure that safety measures during construction are implemented. These safety measures include the use of personnel protective equipment (PPE) and clothing, placing of hazard warning signs, and excavation covers and barriers. Arrangements for prompt medical attention in the event of accidents will also be made;
- Erect warning signs and barriers around work areas;
- No drugs or alcohol allowed on-site;
- Noise and dust to be controlled;
- All workers provided with safety equipment appropriate for the task in which they are employed;
- Potable water, chemical toilet, changing place with clothes storage, and washing and showering facilities;
- Work statements prepared for each activity;
- Prior to entering site for first time workers to be inducted to site and site hazards explained together with explanation of work site safety procedures; and
- Medical and first aid facilities provided together with a person qualified in first aid.

6.3.13. Traffic Management at the Work Sites

187. Presence of vehicles and equipment in villages, use of people's land for access to construction site, traffic and safety issues may occur during the implementation of the proposed development. This impact is projected to be short-term in duration and not significant in scale and can readily be mitigated. The Contractor is to undertake the following:

- The contractor will prepare, and submit to the Construction Engineer and PAG, a traffic management plan detailing diversions and management measures to be established during the duration of the woks.
- Signs and other appropriate safety features will be used to indicate construction works are being undertaken.
- Contract clause specifying that care must be taken during the construction period to ensure that disruptions to access and traffic are minimized and that access to villages along the subproject road is maintained at all times.
- Provincial works and village officials will be consulted in the event that access to a village has to be disrupted for any time and temporary access arrangements made.
- Construction vehicles will use local access roads, or negotiate access with land owners, rather than drive across vegetation or agricultural land, to obtain access to material extraction sites. Where local roads are used, they will be reinstated to their original condition after the completion of work.
- Provision of adequate protection to the general public in the vicinity of the work site, including advance notice of commencement of works, installing safety barriers if required by villagers, and signage or marking of the work areas.
- Provision of safe access across the works site to people whose villages and access are temporarily affected during project implementation.

6.3.14. Preparation of Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan

188. The appointed contractor, within one month of awarding of the contract, shall prepare the requisite Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) based, among others, on the approved IEE, construction methodology he will utilize, schedule of works, and site conditions in his awarded area. The SSEMP should include but not be limited to the following:

- Excavated soil disposal plan
- Drainage diversion structures
- Dust control
- Noise control
- Spill management
- Solid waste and wastewater management
- Traffic management
- Occupational and community health and safety plan
- Emergency response plan

189. The SSEMP would also include the detailed operational plan for the implementation with the requisite targets/indicators over a specific timeline that would be monitored for milestone

highlights.

6.3.15. Clearance and Rehabilitation of Construction Sites and Removal of Contractor's Facilities

190. During the implementation of the works temporary facilities such as camps, offices and facilities will have been constructed. The impacts of this activity include the following:

- Reduction of the aesthetics of the receiving environment.
- Soil contamination from residual and excess materials stockpiled in the area.
- Elevated levels of pollutants in the nearby water courses and aquifer.
- Creation of habitat for mosquitoes, pests, vermin and stray animals as a result of the stockpiling of solid waste.

191. After all the works are completed, it is the contractor's responsibility to address site cleanup and restoration. The mitigating measures to address this concern are the following:

- It shall be endeavored that all waste materials, machinery and any contaminated soil are removed from the site and properly disposed inn approved disposal areas.
- All construction sites and work areas are to be rehabilitated and restored so that these can be returned as close as possible to their previous use.
- Stabilization and landscaping of all of the construction sites to re-establish site drainage are to be undertaken as soon as works are completed.
- Any contaminated soil must be removed from fuel and oil storage areas and the site re-vegetated.
- No waste is to remain behind after work is completed that will not naturally and safely decompose.
- Should waste not be removed, PAG/MOLME is entitled to withhold payment and arrange the clean-up and deduct the cost of the clean-up from the final payment amount less an additional 10% for arranging the task.

6.4. Relating COVID-19 Health and safety issues

192. As COVID 19 infection might affect the project implementation, while preparing and conducting project civil works, it is necessary to undertake actions to ensure that the project (i) has adequate precautions in place to prevent or minimize an outbreak of COVID-19, and (ii) identify and develop a plan what to do in the event of an outbreak. These would include the following:

- undertaking measures to minimize the chances and contain the spread of the virus as a result of the movement of workers;
- ensure their sites are prepared for an outbreak;
- develop and practice contingency plans so that personnel know what to do if an outbreak occurs and how treatment will be provided;
- appointing COVID-19 issues focal point;
- requiring the Contractor to communicate with the focal point or project health and safety

specialist and medical staff (and where appropriate the local healthcare providers), and coordinating designing and implementing the contingency plans; and

- encouraging to use the existing project grievance mechanism to report concerns relating to COVID-19, preparations being made by the project to address COVID-19 related issues, how procedures are being implemented, and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff.

6.5. Determination of Significance of Impact on the VER

193. Valued Environmental Receptors (VERs) are those aspects of the receiving environment, including social systems, within the project area of influence which are considered to be valued by society. They may include human receptors (e.g., residential areas), biodiversity, water quality, etc. For the proposed subprojects, they are likely to include locations where people are living, working, or public places. Other potential receptors include the local road network and road users.

194. Impacts are permanent or temporary changes in environmental condition (e.g., an increase in noise due to construction activities) and may include impacts from land take of the project, i.e., the project footprint, construction/demolition activities, operational activities, and decommissioning, where relevant. Potential Impacts for the current subprojects include, inter alia the following:

- increases in dust emissions from construction;
- changes in local noise profile;
- sleep disturbances in local residential areas due to operational noise;
- loss or restriction of access to commercial properties.

195. Having established potential impacts, the severity of the impact was determined. Severity is related to a number of factors, including the magnitude of the impact. There are other factors that affect the level of severity, which should be considered, such as: (i) duration of impact; (ii) nature of impact: reversible or permanent; (iii) the area over which the impact occurs; and (iv) frequency of impact occurrence.

196. Following the process in the original SEEP IEE preparation, the VERs for the Dushanbe City site were also ascertained as follows:

- Residential and residents
- Institutional - school and academe
- Commercial buildings
- Local Road Network and Users

197. After the VERs were identified and valued and impacts identified and evaluated for severity, these were combined. The matrix shown in Table below combines the value of the VERs, on a spatial scale or its sensitivity to change, with the severity of the impact. By using this matrix, the significance of impact can be determined. The results of the impact assessment for the project are presented in the subsequent Tables below. The tables present the predicted impacts and their significance without specific mitigation measures implemented and then the committed mitigation is listed, and finally, an assessment of the significance of the identified impacts or risk of impacts with mitigation measures in place is provided.

Table 14: The matrix of the value of the VERs

z	International/ Extreme	National/ High	Regional/ Moderate	Local/Low
Major	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Moderate	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW
Minor	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	NS
Negligible	NS	NS	NS	NS

Table 15: Results of Impact Assessment

VER	Value Sensitivity	Comments
Residential and residents	Local/Low	Housing areas
Institutional - school and academe	Local/Low	
Commercial buildings	Local/Low	Light commercial activities
Local Road Network and Users	Local/Low	

Impact ID	Impact Description	Impact Severity	VER Description	VER Value/ Sensitivity	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
CONSTRUCTION							
	Impact from cutting/clearing of trees and other vegetation	Low	Trees and vegetation at the site	Local/Low	Medium	Cutting of trees will be undertaken as per approved design and only upon approval. The cutting of trees will be avoided as much as possible and damage to vegetation minimized. As per the national regulation, two (2) trees need to be planted for every tree cut, and it should be cared for three (3) years. Seventy percent (70%) of trees must be broad-leaved tree species	**NS**
	Impact on historical and archaeological sites such as damage to relics and artefacts during the conduct of the works	Low	Archaeological artefacts and cultural heritage sites	Regional/ Medium	Low	Contractor will ensure that the workforce is briefed that in the event of accidental finds of relics, they should immediately cease any works in the area and promptly report the find to their supervisor.	**NS**
	Temporary disruption of existing community roads, pathways, and access	Low	The academic community's normal access will be disrupted Residents and owners of commercial/ businesses in the surrounding areas	Local/Low	NS	Walking access will be maintained to the affected properties and access routes within the IUTET's campus. Particular attention will be given to ensuring safety along roads and paths used by the academic community and/or locals. The contractor will be required to immediately rehabilitate the excavated areas and any damaged road and path sections.	**NS**

Impact ID	Impact Description	Impact Severity	VER Description	VER Value/ Sensitivity	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
	Air pollution from dust (PM10 and less) and air emissions from earthworks and movement of vehicles posing nuisance and health risk to nearby communities.	Low	The academic community's normal ambient air will be affected Residents and owners of commercial/ businesses in the surrounding areas	National/High	Medium	The contractor will be required to regular watering of surrounding exposed soil. The contractor will be required to cover temporary soil stockpiles, materials with tarpaulin or other suitable materials while in transit to avoid spillage of materials. Earthen roads, particularly roads near residences, commercial and agricultural business areas will be moistened during dry and dusty conditions. Speed limits will be imposed on construction vehicles. Construction equipment and vehicles will be regularly maintained to control air emissions during vehicle operation	**NS**
	Noise and Vibration from operation of construction equipment causing excessive noise, resulting in nuisance to the communities.	Low	The academic community's ambient noise level will be affected. Workers and residents and owners of commercial/ businesses in the surrounding areas	National/High	Medium	Noise barriers, noise absorbing facades shall be erected around the buildings to be constructed. Construction activities, particularly operation of noise generating equipment, will be limited to daytime. Noise suppression devices will be installed in noise generating equipment. Drivers will be required to minimize blowing of horns and to comply with speed limits.	**NS**
	Potential for conflict to develop with some residents in local communities should they be marginalized by the introduction of outside workers who enjoy an enhanced economic status in comparison to the local residents.	Low	Within the project site and nearby community residents	Regional/Medium	Low	Workers from the local communities will be preferentially offered employment as unskilled labor. Workers will also be required to undergo regular check-up to minimize the risk of contracting and spreading of HIV and STI's. Workers will be housed on-site to avoid social conflicts. Workers to be provided with cultural awareness training if they are from outside region.	**NS**
	Provision of inadequate living conditions within project site. Loss of worker productivity may result from the absence of appropriate living conditions within the project site.	Low	Construction workers	Local/Low	Low	Workers will be provided with adequate living sanitation and recreational facilities. The contractor will provide potable water, sanitation and washing facilities, kitchen and adequate cooking facilities, nutritionally adequate food rations to either meet requirements of the relevant labor regulations of RT or an acceptable international standard whichever is the higher.	**NS**

Impact ID	Impact Description	Impact Severity	VER Description	VER Value/ Sensitivity	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
	Loss of cultural values due to digging of foundations, trenches etc.	Low	Project region	National/High	Medium	Chance discoveries are to be notified to the DSC/PAG who will advise the relevant RT agency. Ground workers to be advised on low risk of presence of below ground artefacts and instructed on procedures to follow if any artefacts/remains are found.	**NS**
	Contamination of the soil and nearby water courses may result from the utilization of hazardous materials. Improper handling, storage or utilization of hazardous materials poses a significant health risk to the workers and residents of nearby settlement areas;	Low	Workers and nearby residential areas, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	Regional/ Medium	Medium	Encourage contractor not to store fuel within the premises of the university grounds. Ensure that safe storage of fuel, other hazardous substances consistent with national and local regulations to prevent soil and water contamination. Fuel storage tanks to be on impervious surface with bund to catch spills, bund shall have holding capacity of 110% of tank capacity. Fuel tanks etc., shall not be located within 50 m of a water course. Ensure all storage containers are in good condition with proper labeling; Used oil and other residual toxic and hazardous materials shall be disposed of in an authorized facility off-site; Ensure availability of spill cleanup materials (e.g., absorbent pads, etc.) specifically designed for petroleum products and other hazardous substances where such materials are being stored; Spillage, if any, will be immediately cleared with utmost caution to leave no traces, Spillage waste will be disposed at approved disposal sites.	**NS**
	Generation of construction waste such as excavated soil	Low	Project site land	Low	NS	Encourage contractor not to store waste materials within the premises of the university grounds. Contractor to develop and implement Waste Management Plan Surplus excavated material/cut soil from construction will be used as backfill material for low-lying portions per site development plan	**NS**

Impact ID	Impact Description	Impact Severity	VER Description	VER Value/ Sensitivity	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
	Generation of construction wastes such as solid wastes, inert construction wastes, during construction will result in the pollution of land and receiving water bodies.	Low	Land and any nearby receiving body of water (drainage channels) Exceedance of local capacity to treat or dispose of such waste	Low	NS	Appropriate segregation bins or areas for construction wastes will be provided. The storage of all hazardous materials including fuels will be secure and controlled. Recyclable construction wastes, such as wood, steel, and scaffoldings, will be reused or sold to junk shops. Solid waste will be collected and disposed in the approved disposal site in the city.	**NS**
	Impacts on community health and safety such as from accidents risks to surrounding communities from vehicles transiting territory adjacent to the residential buildings near the site.	Medium	The academic community's health and safety will be at elevated risk. Local residents	National/High	Medium	Contractor to develop an Access and Circulation Management Plan for the academic community. Contractor to resolve issues as per GRM and through LGRC. Complaint drop box for the academic community should be provided. Contractor should install construction nets around the building being constructed. Contractor to develop a Traffic Management Plan. Signage and appropriate speed limits Requiring suppliers that delivery vehicles transporting construction materials are maintained in a safe operating condition, loads are to be secured and all loads with fugitive materials (e.g. excavated soil and sand) are to be covered with tarpaulins. All drivers and machinery operators act responsibly.	**NS**
	Occupational health and safety hazards from operating and using heavy machinery, refueling hazards, traffic accident hazards	Medium	Construction workers, contractors, suppliers	National/High	Medium	The contractor will be required to implement the construction health and safety plan in accordance with the World Bank *EHS Guidelines* (http://www.ifc. org/ehsguidelines) as a minimum standard. Contractor will appoint an EHS officer to ensure implementation of the plan. Workers will be provided with a safe working environment including conduct of safety induction, safety equipment appropriate for the task in which they are employed, medical and first aid facilities provided together with a person qualified in first aid.	**NS**

Impact ID	Impact Description	Impact Severity	VER Description	VER Value/ Sensitivity	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
	Covid19 virus outbreak	Major	Construction workers, contractors, suppliers	National/High	Medium	- Check the health certification of worker before joining the site and hold briefing at the beginning to discuss on Covid-19 virus. - Assign focal point to implement and monitor prevention measures (appoint medical staff) - Restrict entry to all visitors during the epidemic - If a worker or any other individua feels ill, they must stay home. - Take the temperature of all personnel and ensure they wash their hands before entering the construction site. At the construction site, all people must: o Avoid handshakes, hugs and nay other forms of close contact o Maintain a minimum distance of 2 meters at all times o Avoid touching face without washing hands - The contractor must provide in sufficient quality liquid soap, alcohol-based gel, dry hand-wash agent, disposable towels and tissues; located stations for hand washing at various point of the site; closed containers or bags for disposable towels and tissues; masks, disposable gloves and protective glasses; remote or tape thermometers.	**NS**
OPERATION							
	Impact on the academic community health and safety from access and intrusion of unauthorized personnel.	Low	Local people	National/High	Medium	Watchmen/security personnel will be hired to secure the facilities on a 24-hour basis. This will minimize the safety risks to the community.	**NS**

EHS = environmental health and safety; NS = not significant; PAG = Project Administration Group; ROW = right of way; RT = Republic of Tajikistan; VER = valued environmental receptor

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

198. Consistent with what have already been established in SEEP, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall serve to address project complaints and grievances at each of the five sites in accordance with SPS (2009) requirements. The local grievance redress committees (LGRCs) in each site will report and refer any complaints to the National GRC (NGRC) based at MOLME/PAG.

199. The GRM will address potentially affected person's concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable, communicated, and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all community members at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

200. To ensure that the grievance process is understood, the civil works contractor and the DCS Consultant will conduct information sessions with the community on how the process works. This will ensure a good understanding of the process so that community members will not be intimidated in raising complaints or suggestions for improvement.

201. In the event that the established GRM is unable to resolve the problem, the affected person can directly contact the ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission.

202. Based on the above, a Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be established for the Dushanbe City site to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. In conformity with the ADB SPS (2009) requirements, a simple and acceptable, transparent and effective GRM has been proposed by framing a Local Grievance Redress Committee (LGRC) for the Dushanbe site. At national level, there is a National Grievance Redress Committee (NGRC).

6.1 Composition of LGRC

203. The LGRC for the Dushanbe City site is proposed to be a seven (7)-member body. On 05 August 2022, the MOLME sent a letter to the executive authority of the Firdavsi District about the establishment of LGRC for the Dushanbe City, as shown in **Annex 3**. In response on 19 September 2022, the Firdavsi District authority proposed 6 members to include in the composition of the LGRC for the Dushanbe City. In the meantime, through a letter on 20 August 2022, the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan nominated a reprehensive of the University to include in the composition of the LGRC for the Dushanbe City site. All related correspondences on formulation of the LGRC for the Dushanbe City site are given in **Annex 4**, and its composition is presented in the Table below.

Table 16: Composition of GRC for Dushanbe City Site

№	LGRC Membership	Name and Reference	Phone Number
1.	Chairperson	Mr. Alovidinzoda Shodimurod Uroq First Deputy of Firdavsi District	900240440
2.	Member	Mr. Nabiev Davlatali Sangihmadovich Head of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of Firdavsi District	958551751
3.	Member	Mr. Alimzoda Zafar Mahmadullo Head of the Housing Fund Management and	555557459

№	LGRC Membership	Name and Reference	Phone Number
		Service Inspection	
4.	Member	Mr. Mahmadulozoda Nasrullo Head of Department Ecology of Firdavsi District	907363838
5.	Member	Mr. Hamidov Qurbonali Sadulloevich Head of the Housing Fund Management and Service Inspection №8	985151100
6.	Member	Mr. Khurshedi Saidjafar Chief Specialist of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of Firdavsi District	906454444
7.	Member	Mr. Firuzi Talbak Head of the Department of Legal Protection International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan	985774611

6.2 Proposed Steps of Grievance Redress Process

204. The LGRC would be the tool to ensure proper presentation of grievances, impartial hearings and transparent decisions on any social and environmental issues. The LGRC will report and refer any complaints to the NGRC based at MOLME/PAG. As part of the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) and civil works contractors' requirements, they will meet regularly the relevant officials of the University to discuss on any encountered issues that can be resolved at the local level. Minutes of these meetings will be passed to the NGRC for inclusion in the GRC database. If any issues cannot be resolved at the local level, the grievance redress mechanism, shown in Figure below, is put into place until the issue is finally resolved.

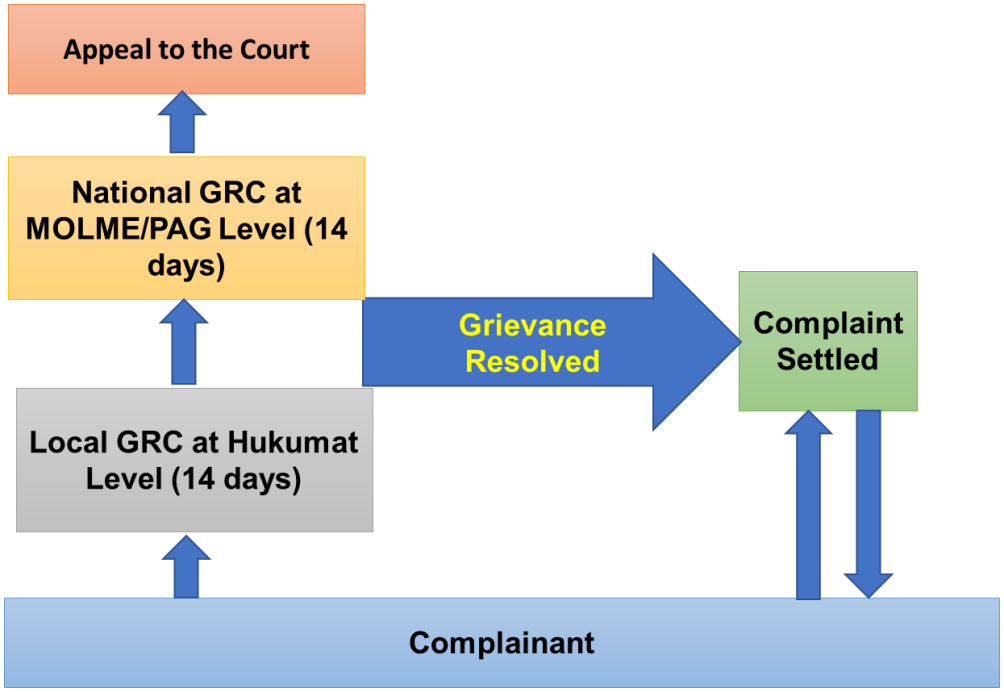


Figure 26: GRM Process

205. GRM proceedings may need one or more meetings for each complaint and may require field

investigations by specific technical experts, if any unexpected impacts or damages are caused. Grievance cases shared by more than one complainant may be held together as a single case. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

206. Consultations and regular meetings will continue throughout the construction phase as per the project's communication plan. Records, including reports on social and environmental complaints and grievances will be kept in a GRC database to ensure immediate follow-up and resolutions.

207. To ensure that the grievance process is understood, the civil works contractor and the DCS Consultant will conduct information sessions with the relevant stakeholders to ensure a good understanding of the process. In the event that the established GRM is unable to resolve the problem, the affected person can directly contact the ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission. The Contractor shall provide a dropbox where written complaints be placed for regular checking by the GRM focal person.

208. If the aggrieved person wants to register a complaint with the ADB, the focal person (to be designated by the LGRC) from the Local GRM will provide the person making the complaint with the following contact information:

ADB Tajikistan Resident Mission

Resident Mission of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the Republic of Tajikistan
45 Sovetskaya Street
Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Rel: +992 372 210558

209. If the grievance is still not settled within the timeframe, the aggrieved persons can then submit their case to the appropriate court of law in Tajikistan for resolution under the judicial system.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

210. For the Subproject in Dushanbe City (CW04), the matrix of Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan in the Table below presents all the required measures and monitoring activities and responsibilities corresponding to the impacts as assessed, which are considered necessary through the environmental assessment process. The mitigation measures required cover all stages of the contract and are separated into pre-construction, construction, and operation phases. This EMP is based on the type, extent, and duration of the environmental impacts identified at the design stage. In the event that unexpected impacts occur during implementation, the EMP will be amended to consider the unexpected impacts, and the mitigation measures will be amended as necessary.

Table 17: Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
I. PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
Impact on land acquisition and community assets Loss of community assets due to land acquisition and damage to properties.	The center will be constructed on State-owned land. The access roads will be designed to the minimum necessary width within the right of way (ROW) when feasible.	N/A	c/o PAG operations cost	PAG/DSC
Impact on natural resources and protected areas Impact on natural resources and protected areas from cutting/clearing of trees and other vegetation.	Cutting of trees will be undertaken as per approved design and only upon approval by concerned authorities. The cutting of trees will be avoided as much as possible and damage to native vegetation minimized.	N/A	N/A	PAG/DSC
Impact on historical and archaeological sites Damage to relics and artefacts during the conduct of the works.	The contractor will ensure that the workforce is briefed that in the event of accidental finds of relics, they should immediately cease any works in the area and promptly report the find to their supervisor.	Accidental finds	c/o PAG operations cost	PAG/DSC
II. CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
Temporary disruption of existing community or academic roads, pathways, and access Community access to areas in the vicinity of schools, village offices, market places and meeting halls will be affected during construction	Walking earth access in the IUTET's campus to the affected properties and access routes will be maintained and will be temporarily lined with sturdy materials for safety (e.g. pavers). Particular attention will be given to ensuring safety along roads and paths used by	Periodic monitoring and reporting by Design and Supervision Consultant and PAG. Report any complaint received from the community to PAG and document in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	pedestrians, students, faculty and staff of the school. Side street parking of construction vehicles on prolonged basis will not be allowed. The contractor will be required to immediately rehabilitate the excavated areas and any damaged road and path sections.			
Air pollution Dust and air emissions from earthworks and movement of vehicles can pose nuisance to nearby communities.	Prior to start of any civil works, the Contractor should obtain measurements of air quality of the site to serve as baseline air parameters. The contractor will be required to cover materials with tarpaulin or other suitable materials while in transit to avoid spillage of materials. Earthen roads, particularly roads near residences and through the urban area, will be moistened during dry and dusty conditions. Speed limits will be imposed on construction vehicles. Contractor shall regularly spray water on exposed soil areas in the construction site. Construction equipment and vehicles will be regularly maintained to control air emissions during vehicle operation.	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) and PAG. Complaints received from the University or community will be reported to PAG and documented in the safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Noise and Vibration Operation of construction equipment will cause excessive noise, resulting in nuisance to the school and communities.	Prior to start of any civil works, the Contractor should obtain measurements of nose level of the site to serve as baseline parameters. Construction activities, particularly operation of noise generating equipment, will be limited to the daytime.	The EMP will be included in bid documents and contract. Complaints received from the university or community will be reported to PAG and documented in the safeguard	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	Stationary equipment producing high noise levels, such as diesel generators, will be positioned as far as practical from sensitive receptors. Temporary barriers with sound absorbing materials will be erected around construction sites especially near IUTET's buildings. Noise suppression devices will be installed in noise generating equipment. Drivers will be required to minimize blowing of horns and to comply with speed limits. The academic community will be provided with information on the schedule of construction activities through billboards/signs.	monitoring reports.		
Clearing of vegetation Poor planning and execution of tree clearing/ vegetation removal at project facilities can result in loss of vegetation and general landscape.	Cutting of trees will be undertaken as per approved design and only upon approval of relevant authorities. The cutting of trees will be avoided as much as possible and damage to native vegetation minimized. Whenever possible, trees will be balled and transplanted and supported until they survive. Trees that have to be cut down will have to be replaced by at least two (2) saplings. Landscaping and planting of trees/vegetation will be implemented at the sites of the proposed facilities.	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Complaints received from the community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Location of camps and employment of local labor There is a potential for conflict to develop with local communities should	Workers from the local communities will be preferentially offered employment as unskilled labor.	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Complaints received from the	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
they be marginalized by the introduction of outside workers who then enjoy an enhanced economic status in comparison to the local communities. The risk of contracting and spreading of HIV and STI's is also a projected impact of the proposed development.	Seminars/ lectures on HIV/AIDS shall be provided to workers and some people in the vicinity by medical practitioners. Workers will also be required to undergo regular check-up to minimize the risk of contracting and spreading of HIV and STI's. Camps will be sited a good distance away from nearby settlement areas to avoid social conflicts.	university or community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.		
Provision of adequate living conditions within campsite Poor health of workers; Loss of worker productivity may result from the absence of appropriate living conditions within the project area.	Workers will be provided with adequate housing, sanitation and recreational facilities. The contractor will provide acceptable camp facilities with potable water, sanitation and washing facilities, kitchen and adequate cooking facilities, nutritionally adequate food rations and recreational facilities to either meet requirements of the relevant labor regulations of Republic of Tajikistan or an acceptable international standard whichever is the higher.	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Complaints received from the university or community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Camp water heating and cooking. Use of wood for fuel. Unsustainable removal of forest resources to detriment of surrounding communities. Disturbance to forests, wildlife, and biodiversity	The contractor will provide gas and kerosene for water heating and cooking. Locate camp away from significant forest areas, and: limit collection and use of fuel wood. Sanctions imposed on workers not complying	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Complaints received from the community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Chance discovery of archaeological and cultural sites Loss of cultural values	No known sites. Chance discoveries are to be notified to the PAG who will advise	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	the relevant Republic of Tajikistan agency.	Complaints received from the university or community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.		
Use of Hazardous Materials Contamination of the soil and nearby water courses may result from the utilization of hazardous materials. Improper handling, storage or utilization of hazardous materials poses a significant health risk to the workers and residents of nearby settlement areas; Damage to vegetation may occur as a result of contamination from the hazardous materials.	Ensure that safe storage of fuel, other hazardous substances. Hydrocarbon, toxic material and explosives (if required) will be stored in adequately protected sites consistent with national and local regulations to prevent soil and water contamination. Equipment/vehicle maintenance and refuelling areas will be confined to areas in construction sites designed to contain spilled lubricants and fuels. Such areas shall be provided with drainage leading to an oil-water separator that will be regularly skimmed of oil and maintained to ensure efficiency; Fuel and other hazardous substances shall be stored in areas provided with roof, impervious flooring and bund/containment wall to protect these from the elements and to readily contain spilled fuel/lubricant; Segregate hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) and ensure that storage, transport and disposal shall not cause pollution and shall be	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Any complaint received from the university or community will be reported to PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	undertaken consistent with national and local regulations; Ensure all storage containers are in good condition with proper labelling; Regularly check containers for leakage and undertake necessary repair or replacement; Store hazardous materials above flood level; Discharge of oil contaminated water shall be prohibited; Used oil and other residual toxic and hazardous materials shall not be poured on the ground; Used oil and other residual toxic and hazardous materials shall be disposed of in an authorized facility off-site Adequate precautions will be taken to prevent oil/lubricant/hydrocarbon contamination of river channels; Ensure availability of spill clean-up materials (e.g., absorbent pads, etc.) specifically designed for petroleum products and other hazardous substances where such materials are being stored; Spillage, if any, will be immediately cleared with utmost caution to leave no traces; Spillage waste will be disposed at approved disposal sites; All areas intended for			

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	storage of hazardous materials will be quarantined and provided with adequate facilities to combat emergency situations complying with all the applicable statutory stipulation; The contractor will be required to display Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) in all work areas and to train workers in the safe use of these materials, including the provision of protective equipment for handling these substances. The contractor shall designate properly trained staff in-charge of storage sites for hazardous materials. Entry will be allowed only under authorization.			
Generation of construction waste - Generation of excavated soil	Surplus excavated material/cut soil from construction will be used as backfill material for low-lying areas that have been identified by the local authorities.	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Complaints received from the university or community will be reported to the PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Generation of construction wastes – solid and inert Solid wastes, inert construction wastes, during construction will result in the pollution of land and receiving water bodies.	Appropriate segregation bins or areas for construction wastes will be provided. The storage of all hazardous materials including fuels will be secure and controlled. Recyclable construction wastes, such as wood, steel, and scaffoldings, will be reused or sold to junk shops. Solid waste will be collected and disposed in	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Any complaint received from the university or community will be reported to PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	the approved disposal site in the district.			
Community health and safety Accidents to university or surrounding communities from vehicles transiting villages. Risk of collapse of excavations that may affect nearby buildings or safety of academe personnel Risk of falling objects from heights	That trucks and other vehicles are maintained in a safe operating condition, All drivers and machinery operators act responsibly; All loads are to be secured and all loads with fugitive materials (e.g. excavated soil and sand) are to be covered with tarpaulins; Any excavations at the site should be secured properly to avoid impacts to adjacent buildings as well prevent any collapse due to soil instability; Construction safety nets are to ve securely installed to catch any falling materials or debris	Periodic monitoring and reporting by the DSC and PAG. Any complaint received from the university or community will be reported to PAG and documented in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC
Occupational health and safety Hazards from operating and using machinery. Direct hazards to the machine operators and to workers working in the vicinity of the machine; Hazards to workers exposed from heavy materials being lifted by cranes; Refuelling hazards; Exposure to HAZCHEM materials; Traffic accident hazards.	The contractor will be required to implement the construction health and safety plan in accordance with the World Bank *EHS Guidelines* (http://www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines) as a minimum standard. The contractor will appoint an environment, health, and safety officer to ensure implementation of the plan. The plan will include the following at a minimum: Provision of first-aid facilities readily accessible by workers; Provision of PPEs such as hard hats, gloves, rubber boots, etc.; Mandatory wearing of PPEs while working	Periodic monitoring and reporting by Design and Supervision Consultant and PAG. Report any complaint received from the academic community to PAG and document in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
	onsite g of safety signs/reminders in strategic areas within the construction area; Installation of sufficient lighting at night; Ensuring that vehicle and equipment operators are properly licensed and trained; Providing staff with training on communicable disease and HIV/AIDS prevention. Workers to be provided with safe working environment including: Erect warning signs and barriers around work areas No drugs or alcohol allowed on-site Noise and dust to be controlled. All workers provided with safety equipment appropriate for the task in which they are employed. To be supplied on-site for workers: Potable water, sanitized toilet, changing place with clothes storage, and washing and showering facilities. Work Statements prepared for each activity Prior to entering site for first time workers to be inducted to site and site hazards explained together with explanation of work site safety procedures. Medical and first aid facilities provided together with a person qualified in first aid.			

Environmental & Social Impact	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring	Budget	Responsible Office
Complaints from academic community and workers	Contractor to resolve issues as per GRM and through LGRC. Complaint drop box for the academic community should be provided	Periodic monitoring and reporting by Design and Supervision Consultant and PAG. Report any complaint received from the academic community to PAG and document in safeguard monitoring reports.	Included in civil works cost	Contractor/ PAG/DSC

DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant, EHS = environmental, health, and safety, EMP = Environmental Management Plan, PAG = Project Administration Group, PPE = personnel protective clothing and equipment, ROW = right of way

8.1. Reporting

211. **Pre-construction phase.** EMP monitoring during the pre-construction phase of the subproject will be undertaken by the DSC. Semi-annual integrated safeguards monitoring reports will be prepared by the PAG with support of the DSC and submitted to ADB for review and disclosed on the ADB project website.

212. **Construction phase.** The appointed Contractor, within one month of awarding of the Contract, shall prepare the requisite Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) based, among others, on the approved IEE, construction methodology he will utilize, schedule of works, and site conditions in his awarded area. The SSEMP should include but not be limited to the following: (i) Excavated Soil Disposal Plan; (ii) Dust Control; (iv) Noise Control; (v) Spill Management; (vi) Solid Waste and Wastewater Management; (vii) Traffic Management; (viii) Occupational and Community Health and Safety Plan; and (ix) Emergency and Contingency Response Plan. The SSEMP would also include the detailed operational plan for the implementation with the requisite targets/indicators over a specific timeline that would be monitored for milestone highlights. Throughout the construction period, the contractor will submit monthly environmental compliance progress reports to the DSC with copy furnished to the PAG. The contractor should be able to highlight the summary of the progress of construction activities undertaken within the reporting period to implement the measures outlined in the EMP and record any community complaint received and how the complaint was resolved.

213. The PAG will consolidate the results of the monthly environmental monitoring through a quarterly progress report (QPR) that will be submitted to MOLME. The QPR will summarize the significant findings and measures undertaken to address any adverse environmental impacts during construction and also present any unforeseen environmental impacts and suggested remedial actions for the next monitoring period. Copies of the QPR prepared by the PAG will be given to the District Governor. PAG will consolidate information from the QPRs and compile and submit semi-annual integrated safeguards monitoring reports to ADB.

214. Once the reports are received by the PAG, these will be reviewed relative to subproject compliance with the indicators defined in the EMP. The PAG will submit QPRs to MOLME and ADB. The PAG will also prepare the QPRs, including the main points of environmental monitoring, and semi-annual integrated safeguards monitoring reports in English for submission to ADB.

8.2. Environmental Monitoring

215. Table 13 presents the environmental monitoring plan and performance indicators during the construction and operational phases of the subproject based on the EMP.

Table 18: Environmental Monitoring Plan

Parameters	Location	Environmental Performance Indicator	Frequency	Means of Monitoring
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASES				
Adherence to provisions in the EMP to mitigate construction impacts	Subproject site	Compliance with EMP	Daily	Compliance monitoring by contractor and PAG/DSC
Direct effects on communities from impacts such as damage to properties, dust generation, noise, and safety	Subproject site	Views and opinions of communities and complaints received via GRM	Weekly	Through community feedback and GRM
Monitoring of EMP during construction/ excavation, including compliance with traffic management requirements	All roads/accesses	Compliance with EMP	Daily	Compliance monitoring by contractor and PAG/DSC

DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; EMP = Environmental Management Plan, GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism, PAG = Project Administration Group

8.3. Environmental Management and Monitoring Costs

216. The cost of the environmental safeguard activities during subproject construction (i.e., environmental management, review, and monitoring) will be included in the civil works cost. The total budget for the implementation of the EMP is estimated at US$275,500.00 as shown in Table 18. The estimated cost for the establishment of the mitigating measures (US$183,900.00) is presented in Table 19 while the estimated cost for the conduct of the environmental monitoring activities (US$21,600.00) is shown in Table 20. Costs were calculated based on prevailing prices and will be incorporated in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) for the subproject. As part of construction, the contractor will be responsible for provision of a number of mitigation measures as shown in the SSEMP the purchase of the requisite environmental monitoring equipment and the laboratory analysis of the samples where required.

Table 19: Total Budget for the Implementation of the EMP

ITEM	ESTIMATED COST (US$)
Information Dissemination for EMP[7]	15,000.00
Establishment of requisite Mitigating Measures[8]	183,900.00
Revision and updating of EMP[9]	30,000.00

[7] Activities to provide awareness on EMP to relevant stakeholders and public communities in surrounding areas of construction sites as well as informing them of the roles and responsibilities of various parties involved. Costs may include development of promotional materials, advertising etc.

[8] Mitigating Measures to be established as contained in the EMP.

[9] The EMP would need to be reviewed and updated if there is a major change in project configuration or scope.

ITEM	ESTIMATED COST (US$)
Conduct of the Environmental Monitoring[10]	21,600.00
Conduct of Public Consultations	15,000.00
Training and Orientation Seminars	25,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	**275,500.00**

Table 20: Estimated Costs for the Establishment of the Mitigating Measures

ITEM	UNIT	QTY	UNIT COST (US$)	TOTAL (US$)
Preparation of SSEMP	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000.00
Provision of requisite personal protective equipment and related health and safety requirements	Lumpsum	1	24,000	24,000.00
Re-vegetation and landscaping	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000.00
Clearing of Work Sites	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000.00
Minor Earthworks (Removal and Storage of Topsoil)	Lumpsum	1	10,000	15,000.00
Protection of Ecological Resources (Land, Water and Biological)	Lumpsum	1	10,000	15,000.00
Management of Worker's Camps (Solid Waste, Domestic Liquid Waste, Sanitation Facilities)	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000.00
Regular Dust Suppression Activities	Trip	3x/day	10.00	21,900.00
Contractor's Environment, Health and Safety Officer	Month	24	2,000.00	48,000.00
Restoration of Work and Storage Sites	Lumpsum	1	10,000	15,000.00
GRAND TOTAL				183,900.00

Table 21: Estimated Cost for the Conduct of the Regular Environmental Monitoring

ITEM	STATIONS	FREQUENCY		COST (US$)	
Regular Monitoring/ Field Sampling		**PRE-CONSTRUCTION**	**CONSTRUCTION**	**UNIT COST**	**TOTAL COST**
Air Quality	4.00	1.00	8.00	200.00	7,200.00
Noise	4.00	1.00	8.00	100.00	3,600.00
Sub Total A					**10,800.00**
Laboratory Analysis of Samples		**PRE-CONSTRUCTION**	**CONSTRUCTION**	**UNIT COST**	**TOTAL COST**
Air Quality	4.00	1.00	8.00	300.00	10,800.00
Noise	4.00	1.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total B					**10,800.00**
GRAND TOTAL					**21,600.00**

[10] As stipulated in the EMP, regular environmental monitoring for Air, Noise and Water would need to be undertaken to ensure compliance to environmental standards of the Republic of Tajikistan. The cost includes the conduct of the monitoring and the cost of the laboratory analysis of the samples gathered.

IX. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

9.1. Consultations and Information Disclosure During Subproject Design

217. Consultations with the academe, local government officials and some stakeholders were conducted by the Environmental Consultants on 24 October 2022, 2:00PM at the meeting room in the IUTET's Administration and Educational Building, 2nd Floor, Artificial Intelligence Room. This event was organized by the PAG in coordination with IUTET's personnel and attended by officials from the Firdavsi District Hukumat, academe and some private individuals.

218. During this consultation, the local authorities and community members articulated their suggestions, opinions, and concerns regarding the subproject. In general, the feedback from the stakeholders was positive and no dissent was registered. There were a few questions related to environment, which will be considered during the final design of the new Job and Migration Service Center in Dushanbe City. More consultations will be undertaken during the preparation of the detailed engineering design of the subproject.

9.2. Outputs of the Public Consultation

219. In the Public Consultation, the Consultant prepared PowerPoint slides describing the SEEP, with its objectives, benefits as well as environmental and social impacts along with mitigation measures. The vice rector for international affairs, Mr. Fattuloh Jabborov, welcomed the participants and provided short introduction to the consultant. After the presentation, the participants were asked to voiced out their questions, concerns and comments for the consultant to respond.

220. There was question asked by the participant – "When will construction works star and how long?". To this the consultant responded – "It is projected that the construction can start in one month's time and will take around eighteen (18) months." Small sheets of papers were distributed for the participants to write in their comments which were as follows:

- The project is very good and we support it.
- We understand all information about the project and we have no other comments

221. The above comments indicate strong agreement with the project as well as positive viewpoints. The participants showed confidence that any environmental and social impacts can be dealt with accordingly.

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

222. An IEE of the six proposed subprojects (Rogun City Job Center, Dangara District Job Center, Dushanbe Job and Migration Service Center, Bokhtar City Migration Service Center, Vose District Migration Service Center, and Khujand Migration Service Center) was completed in March 2020.Due change in project location and finalization of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) for the buildings for the Dushanbe City site (CW04), a new Initial Environmental Examination process and its corresponding report needed to be drafted to cover these changes.

223. The environmental and social assessment as per ADB's SPS 2009 and ADB's Environment

Safeguards: A Good Practice Sourcebook (2012) was undertaken to determine the environmental issues and concerns associated with the proposed development. The assessment confirmed the SEEP's classification as Category B for Environment based on ADB's SPS (2009) and applying the Rapid Environmental Assessment checklist.

224. The environmental and social assessment in this IEE pointed out the expected beneficial impacts on the target beneficiaries in the form of their improved skills, technical capabilities, and well-being, which will result from the construction and establishment of the proposed Job and Migration Service Centers. Quantifiable benefits will be generated from: (i) increased remittances made by migrant workers from abroad; and (ii) increased future income-generating capacity of employed job center graduates in domestic jobs, resulting from the enhanced quality and relevance of technical education and training.

225. Majority of the identified environmental and social impacts are expected to occur during the construction phase. These impacts are determined to not cause irreversible and significant adverse environmental damage to environmental and social environment. They are rather short-term impacts, easily controllable and managed by appropriate and conventional mitigation measures. Based on the assessment of environmental impacts, the anticipated adverse impacts during project implementation are related to nuisances to the academic community, which may occur during the construction of the building. This consist of temporary alienation of access, temporary disruption of community facilities, noise, generation of dust, and engine gas emissions. Safety of the academic community along with the workers emerged as the primary concerns. Recommendations formulated in the EMP, its inclusion in the civil works contracts, and an effective inspection of construction sites will reduce these risks to an acceptable level.

226. Environmental mitigation measures have been updated in this CW04 IEE from that of the previous IEE and accompanying the EMP. This is to address any adverse impacts during the various phases of project implementation for this subproject. The EMP in this CW04 IEE also presents the institutional responsibilities for implementing the mitigation measures which serve as guideline during the actual implementation. The Dushanbe City subproject activities will be managed, as provided in the CW04 EMP. The DSC and PAG shall monitor the contractor's compliance during the construction phase.

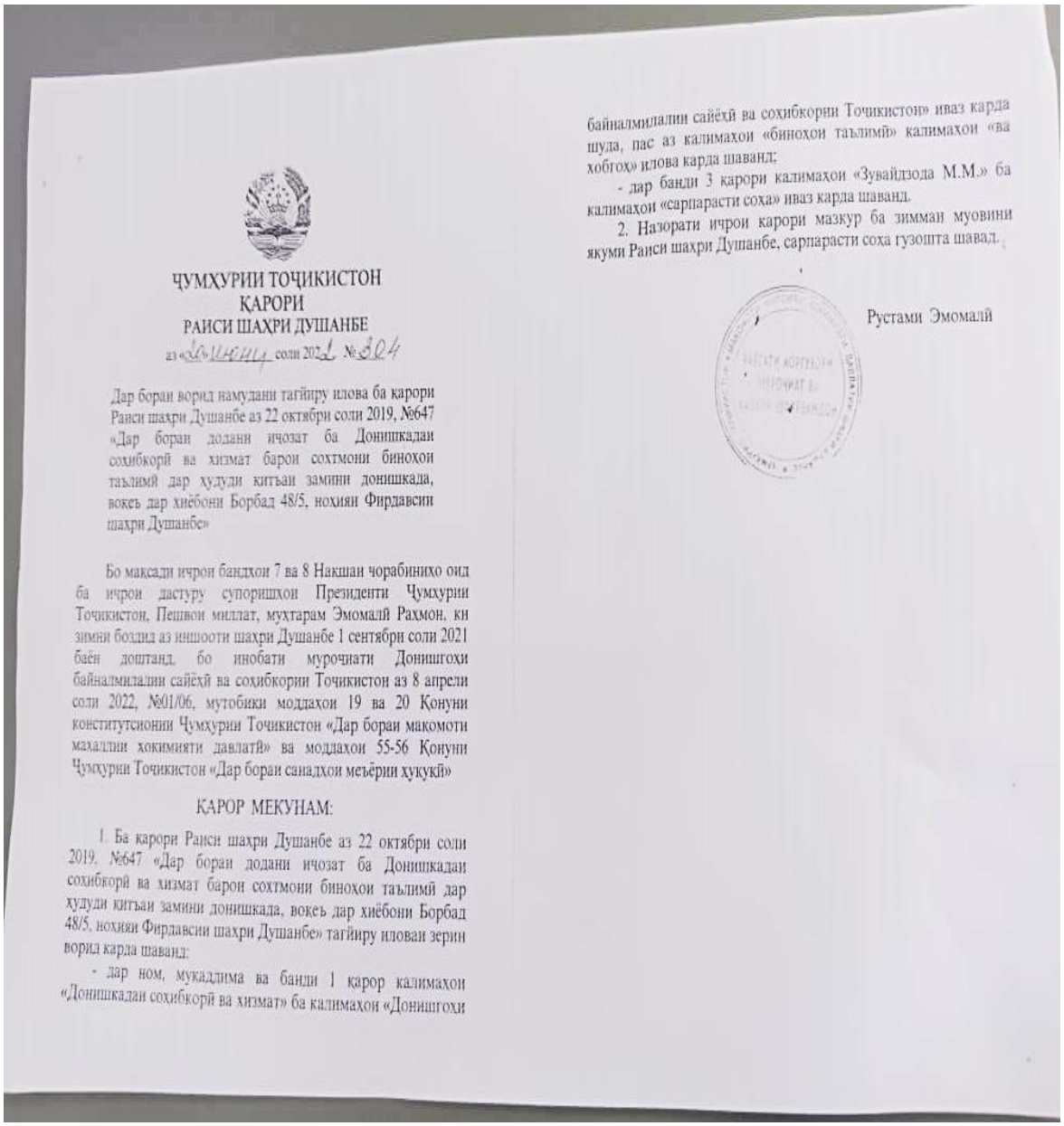
XI. ANNEXES:

1. Decree of the Mayor of Dushanbe City for the Change of Site

Decree of the Mayor of Dushanbe City
Date: 20 June, 2022

Summary of the Decision of the Mayor of Dushanbe City in English

Decree of the Mayor of Dushanbe City showing the decision, dated 20 June 2022, to use the allocated land within the campus of the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan for construction of Job Center and Migration Service Center.



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ҚАРОРИ
РАИСИ ШАҲРИ ДУШАНБЕ
аз «20» июня соли 2022 №304

Дар бораи ворид намудани тағйиру илова ба қарори Раиси шаҳри Душанбе аз 22 октябри соли 2019, №647 «Дар бораи додани иҷозат ба Донишкадаи сохибкорӣ ва хизмат барои сохтмони биноҳои таълимӣ дар ҳудуди ҷитъаи замини донишкада, воқеъ дар хиёбони Борбад 48/5, ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе»

Бо мақсади иҷрои бандҳои 7 ва 8 Нақшаи чорабиниҳо оид ба иҷрои дастуру супоришҳои Президенти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон, Пешвои миллат, муҳтарам Эмомалӣ Раҳмон, ки зимни боздид аз иншооти шаҳри Душанбе 1 сентябри соли 2021 баён доштанд, бо инобати мурочиати Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва сохибкории Тоҷикистон аз 8 апрели соли 2022, №01/06, мутобиқи моддаҳои 19 ва 20 Қонуни конститутсионии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон «Дар бораи мақомоти маҳаллии ҳокимияти давлатӣ» ва моддаҳои 55-56 Қонуни Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон «Дар бораи санадҳои меъёрии ҳуқуқӣ»

ҚАРОР МЕКУНАМ:

1. Ба қарори Раиси шаҳри Душанбе аз 22 октябри соли 2019, №647 «Дар бораи додани иҷозат ба Донишкадаи сохибкорӣ ва хизмат барои сохтмони биноҳои таълимӣ дар ҳудуди ҷитъаи замини донишкада, воқеъ дар хиёбони Борбад 48/5, ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе» тағйиру иловаи зерин ворид карда шаванд:

- дар ном, мукаддима ва банди 1 қарор калимаҳои «Донишкадаи сохибкорӣ ва хизмат» ба калимаҳои «Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва сохибкории Тоҷикистон» иваз карда шуда, пас аз калимаҳои «биноҳои таълимӣ» калимаҳои «ва хобгоҳ» илова карда шаванд;

- дар банди 3 қарори калимаҳои «Зувайдзода М.М.» ба калимаҳои «сарпарасти соҳа» иваз карда шаванд.

2. Назорати иҷрои қарори мазкур ба зимман муовини якуми Раиси шаҳри Душанбе, сарпарасти соҳа гузошта шавад.

Рустами Эмомалӣ

2. Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA)

INSTRUCTIONS:

(i) The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Sustainable Development and Environmental Safeguards (SDES) for endorsement by the Director, SDCC and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer.

(ii) This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB's (a) checklists on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples; (b) poverty reduction handbook; (c) staff guide to consultation and participation; and (d) gender checklists.

(iii) Answer the questions assuming the "without mitigation" case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the "remarks" section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

Country/Project Title: Republic of Tajikistan: TA 9639-TAJ: Skills and Employability Enhancement Project (**Dushanbe City Job and Migration Service Center Subproject**)

Sector Division: CWSS

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	REMARKS
Project Site Is the project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage site		X	
Protected area		X	
Wetland		X	
Mangrove		X	
Estuarine		X	
Buffer zone of protected area		X	
Special area for protecting biodiversity		X	
Underground utilities		X	
Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause …			
Encroachment on historical / cultural area; disfiguration of landscape by construction?		X	There will be no encroachment on historical or cultural areas. The construction of the new Migration Service Center will not result in a change in the landscape of the area.
Encroachment on precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		X	The proposed development will not encroach on precious ecology or environmentally sensitive areas.
Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		X	Not applicable (no waterways in project area impact area)

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	REMARKS
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker- based camps and chemicals used in construction?		X	Not applicable
SCREENING QUESTIONS	**YES**	**NO**	**REMARKS**
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling works, and chemicals from construction site?		X	The proposed development will not utilize crushers. There may be cut and fill works but this would be minimal and may cause minimal localized air pollution concerns.
Requirements for disposal of fill, excavation, and/or spoil materials?		X	The proposed site is located on a flat terrain and would require minimal cutting and is not projected to generate surplus materials.
Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works??		X	The project will not involve blasting. The noise from other civil works may cause acute, short-term, and temporal elevated levels.
Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?	X		The EMP prescribes measures to mitigate, or if at all possible, eliminate the risks from accidental and natural hazards.
Other social concerns relating to inconveniences in living conditions in the project areas that may trigger cases of upper respiratory problems and stress?		X	Temporary in nature.
Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations?		X	Appropriate waste management will be ensured.
Creation of temporary breeding habitats for mosquito vectors of disease?		X	Appropriate arrangements will be provided.
Dislocation and compulsory resettlement of people living in right of way?		X	The project will not displace or dislocate any person. The proposed site is state-owned land and has been provided by the City authorities for use by the Project for the Proposed Dushanbe City Job and Migration Center.
Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous People or other vulnerable groups?		X	There are no disproportionate impacts on poor, women and children, indigenous peoples, or other vulnerable groups.
Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic, leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and loss of life?		X	It is not projected that such risks will be present during the implementation of the proposed development.
Increased noise and air pollution resulting from traffic volume?		X	The operation of heavy equipment and service vehicles during the project implementation may cause acute, short-term and temporal elevated levels of ambient noise and suspended particulates.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	REMARKS
Risks to community safety caused by fire, electric shock, or failure of the building's safety features during operation?		X	It is not projected that such risks will be present during the implementation of the proposed development.

Note: Review is based on secondary information sources and the same was verified through field visits on 25 July 2019 and 26-27 September 2019.

3. Letter on the Formation of GRC

Letter from the MOLME to the executive authority of the Firdavsi District about establishment of GRC for Dushanbe City

Date: August 05, 2022.

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

734026, ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Алишер Навоӣ 5/2, тел/факс 017 (37) 236-11-59, E-mail: info@mehnat.tj

Аз «05» 08 соли 2022, № 11/1330

Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ

Нусха: Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон

Мавзӯъ: оид ба таъсиси Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон бо арзи эҳтиром иттилоъ медиҳад, ки дар доираи татбиқи Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" оғози корҳои сохтмонии Маркази рушди малакаҳо дар шаҳри Душанбе дар охири нимсолаи дуюми соли 2022 дар нақша мебошад. Ҳамзамон Вазорат ба маълумот мерасонад, ки дар доираи лоиҳаи мазкур татбиқи Нақшаи ҷудо намудани замин ва кӯчонидани аҳолӣ низ оғоз гардидааст.

Мавриди зикр аст, ки нақшаи болозикр дар асоси Сиёсати Бонки Осиёии Рушд (БОР) оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ (соли 2009) амалӣ карда мешавад. Тибқи талаботҳои Сиёсати БОР оид ба кафолатҳои иҷтимоӣ дар доираи Нақшаи ҷудо намудани замин ва кӯчонидани аҳолӣ ягон таъсир дар мавзеи сохташаванда ба назар намерасад, аммо бо мақсади баррасии арзу шикоятҳои аҳолии ҳамшафати иншооти сохташаванда, Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо дар доираи Лоиҳа таъсис дода мешавад. Кумитаи мазкур ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони Лоиҳа - фармоишгар ва ҳам аз ҳисоби намояндагони мақомоти маҳаллӣ таъсис дода мешавад.

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

Эзоҳ: рӯйхати намояндагон бо қайди ному насаб, номи идора/раёсат/шуъба, вазифаи ишғолнамуда, рақами телефони дастиву корӣ ва суроғаи электрониро эҳтиромона пешниҳод намоед.

Муовини якум А. Раҳмонзода

Иҷрокунанда: Хуррамзода Ф.

б. б. 09.08.22 233-29-68

4. Relevant Correspondences on the Formation of LGRC

Annex 4: Response of the Firdavsi District authority on formation of GRC

Date: August 19, 2022

МАҚОМОТИ ИҶРОИЯИ ҲОКИМИЯТИ
ДАВЛАТИИ НОҲИЯИ ФИРДАВСИИ ШАҲРИ ДУШАНБЕ

Индекс: 734018, шаҳри Душанбе, кӯчаи Н. Қаробоев 40.
Тел: 233-49-21, 233-39-05, факс: (992 372) 233-86-63, www.firdavsi.tj

аз 19.08.22 № 14/1-330
Ба ________ аз ________

Ба муовини якуми Вазири
меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли
аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Раҳмонзода А. А.

Мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе, мактуби Шуморо аз 9 августи соли 2022, №487-14, роҷеъ ба таъсиси Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо дар доираи татбиқи Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" ва оғози корҳои сохтмонии Маркази рушди малакаҳо дар шаҳри Душанбе мавриди баррасӣ қарор дода, ба Шумо маълумотномаро оиди пешниҳод ба ҳайати Кумитаи мазкур дар ҳаҷми як саҳифа эҳтиромона манзур менамояд.

Ҳамзамон, мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе, Шуморо бовар мекунонад, ки ҷиҳати амалисозии лоиҳаи мазкур, ки ба нақша- чорабиниҳои 35 солагии Истиқлоли давлатии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон шомил карда шудаст дар ҳамкорӣ бо Шумо ва сохторҳои марбутаи шаҳрӣ ҳамарӯза чораҳои зарурӣ меандешад.

Раиси ноҳия Ф. Усмонзода

Иҷро кард:
Набиев Д.
тел.2333905

ворид. № 3/2566
22. 08. 22

Cont. Annex 4: Composition of GRC for Dushanbe City Site
Firdavsi District authority

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

Оиди пешниҳод ба ҳайати Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо барои татбиқи зери сохтмони биною иншоотҳои лоиҳаи "Бехтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бакортаъминшавӣ" дар ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе.

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Сурогаи электронӣ	Рақами телефон
1	Аловиддинзода Шодимурод Урок	Муовини якуми раиси ноҳия		900 240 440
2	Набиев Давлаталӣ Сангиҳмадович	Мудири шуъбаи меъмори ва шаҳрсозии ноҳия		985 55 17 51
3	Азимзода Зафар Маҳмадулло	Сардори нозироти идоракунӣ ва хизматрасониифонди манзил		555 557 4 59
4	Маҳмадализода Насрулло	Мудири бахши ҳифзи муҳити зисти ноҳия		907 36 68 68
5	Ҳамидов Қурбоналӣ Саъдуллоевич	Сардори Нозироти минтақавии идоракунӣ ва хизматрасонии фонди манзили №8		985 15 11 00
6	Хуршеди Сайҷаъфар	Сармутахасиси шуъбаи меъморӣ, шаҳрсозӣ ва замини ноҳия		906 45 44 44

Раиси ноҳия Ф. Усмонзода.

Cont. Annex 4: Composition of GRC for Dushanbe City Site

Firdavsi District authority

(English Translation)

№	Name and Surname	Position		Phone Number
1	Alovidinzoda Shodimurod Uroq	First Deputy of Chaire of Firdavsi District		900240440
2	Nabiev Davlatali Sangihmadovich	Head of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Firdavsi District		958551751
3	Alimzoda Zafar Mahmadullo	Head of the Housing Fund Management and Service Inspection		555557459
4	Mahmadulozoda Nasrullo	Head of Department Ecology of Firdavsi District		907363838
5	Hamidov Qurbonali Sadulloevich	Head of the Housing Fund Management and Service Inspection №8		985151100
6	Khurshedi Saidjafar	Chief Specialist of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Firdavsi District		906454444

5. Announcement on the Construction of SEEP Subproject in Dushanbe

Annex 5: Announcement in Newspaper for Construction of the Project Facilities in Dushanbe City

Date: 25 July, 2022.
Name of Newspaper: Jumhuriyat No. 145 (24 504), weekly newspaper

Summary of the Announcement in English

Announcement in the weekly Jumhuriat on 25 July 2022 about the construction of Job Center and Migration Service Center on the allocated land within the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan. The news also announces the restriction for not to encrioach over the land for any other purpose.

соли 2025 иҷозатнома дода шуд.

Иҷозатномаи ҶДММ "Ташкилоти суғуртавии Боварӣ", ки бо қарори Раёсати Бонки миллии Тоҷикистон аз 28 декабри соли 2020, № 166 ҷиҳати амалисозии фаъолияти суғуртавӣ дода шудааст, аз эътибор соқит доништа шуда, Идораи назорати суғуртавӣ уҳдадор гардид, дар Феҳристи ягонаи давлатии иштирокчиёни касбии бозори суғурта сабти дахлдорро ворид намояд.

Шуъбаи матбуоти БМТ

ЭЪЛОН

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон (ВММША) Агентии иҷроияи Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" (БМКИБ) буда, татбиқи лоиҳа ба зиммаи Гурӯҳи идоракунии лоиҳа (ГИЛ), ки дар назди Вазорат таъсис дода шудааст, вогузор гардидааст. Лоиҳаи мазкур аз ҷониби Бонки осиёии рушд (БОР) маблағгузорӣ карда мешавад.

Гуруҳи идоракунии Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" иттилоъ медиҳад, ки тарҳи муфассали иншооти дар доираи лоиҳа сохташаванда дар шаҳри Душанбе ба анҷом расида, оғози корҳои сохтмонӣ дар нимсолаи дуюми соли 2022 дар назар аст.

Аз ин лиҳоз, ба диққати истиқоматкунандагон расонда мешавад, ки аз 25 июли соли 2022 дар гирду атрофи мавзее, ки дар он сохтмон дар назар мебошад, сохтмони тамоми бинову иншоотҳо, таъмири капиталӣ, ҷорӣ, навсозӣ, шинондани дарахтони мевадиҳанда ва ҷудо намудани қитъаи замин қатъиян манъ карда шавад. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани корҳои номбурда ва расидани зарар аз таъсири лоиҳа, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

Мавқеи ҷойгиршавии иншооти зери лоиҳа қароргиранда чунин мебошад:

- сохтмони Маркази рушди малакаҳо дар шаҳри Душанбе. **Нишонӣ: шаҳри Душанбе, ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ, хиёбони Борбад - 48/5 (дар ҳудуди Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон).**

ЭЪТИБОР НАДОРАНД

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-АТА № 1453865 (барои хатми синфи 9), ки онро соли 2022 МТМУ № 72-и шаҳри Ҳисор ба Саидов Баракатулло Саидаҳтамович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-АТУ № 0961556, ки онро соли 2021 МТМУ № 72-и шаҳри Ҳисор ба Ҷаборов Манучеҳр Дустмуродович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-АТУ № 0961557, ки онро соли 2021 МТМУ № 72-и шаҳри Ҳисор ба Ахмедов Аҳрор Шодиевич додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Аттестати гумшудаи Т-ШТУ № 085897, ки онро соли 1999 мактаби миёнаи № 51-и ноҳия Колхозобод (ҳозира Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ) ба Маджидов Джумахон Турахонович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Шиноснomaи техникии гумшуда, ки онро соли 1990 КФББТ-и шаҳри Душанбе бо нишонии шаҳри Душанбе, ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ, кӯчаи Макаров (Зардушт) 98, А ба Маҳмадова Идия Зоировна додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Шиноснomaти техникии гумшудаи № 28502, ки онро 18 июли соли 1992 КФББТ-и шаҳри Душанбе, бо нишонии шаҳри Душанбе, ноҳияи Фрунзе (ҳозира ноҳияи Сино), кӯчаи Севастополская, хонаи 16, ҳуҷраи 1 ба Давлатов Александр Ҳасанович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Дипломи гумшудаи ДММ № 0002508 (рақами қайд 245), ки онро 22 июни соли 2005 Донишгоҳи давлатии тиббии Тоҷикистон ба номи Абуалӣ ибни Сино ба Ядгаров Шарифҷон Оромҷонович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 3830050355, ки онро 26 январи соли 2016 Нозироти андози ноҳияи Шаҳритус ба Миразизова Заҳро додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 4030077352, ки онро Нозироти андози ноҳияи Ёвон ба Баротов Шамшод додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 4030099297, ки онро Нозироти андози ноҳияи Ёвон ба Баротова Муҳаббат додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 3730080503, ки онро Нозироти андози ноҳияи Панҷ ба Хушқадамов Илҳомбек Саидбекович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 2830070595, ки онро 1 майи соли 2017 Нозироти андози шаҳри Қӯрғонтеппа ба Шарипов Сохибжон Абдухалилович додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Патенти гумшудаи РЯМ 2830075628, РМА 345381774, ки онро Нозироти андози шаҳри Бохтар ба Файзалиев Ҳасан Мирзоалиевич додааст, эътибор надорад.

• Муҳри гумшудаи Муассисаи «Ҳафтаномаи АВТО ва тиҷорат» РЯМ 0110018875, РМА 010093675, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Шоҳмансури шаҳри Душанбе эътибор надорад.

• Муҳри № 2-и ҶДММ «Рамшед» РЯМ 0210002815, воқеъ дар ноҳияи Шоҳмансури шаҳри Душанбе эътибор надорад.

• Шаҳодатнома ва иқтибоси гумшудаи РЯМ 0410038604, РМА 040060966, ки онҳоро 15 июли соли 2022 Нозироти андози ноҳияи Синои шаҳри Душанбе ба ҶДММ «Ҷамол тиҷорат» додааст, эътибор надоранд.

...ни Саъдии Шерозӣ, 16
...66;
...ул: 238-52-02;
..., 238-53-32; иҷтимоӣ: 238-53-96;
...51-50, эълонҳо: 238-54-40; (ф); номаҳо: 238-53-26;
...рҳои Хуҷанд: 2-05-01; Хоруғ: 2-54-40; Бохтар: 2-20-65.
E-mail: jumhuriyat@bk.ru

Рӯзномаи «Ҷумҳурият» ба хотири гуногунандешӣ мақолаҳое низ чоп мекунад, ки на ҳама вақт ба муҳтавои он мувофиқ аст. Дастхат ва суратҳо бозгардонда намешаванд. Матолиби рӯзномаи «Ҷумҳурият»-ро дигар воситаҳои ахбори омма бо нишондоди манбаъ метавонанд истифода баранд. Матолиби муаллифони беруна дар ҳаҷми то 4 саҳифа бо ҳуруфи Arial tj, андозаи 14 пазируфта мешавад.

Тарҳсозони компютерӣ:
Ф. Немонова, Н. Розиқова ва Х. Толибова

Навбатдорони шумора:
Қурбон Мадалиев ва Олимбегим Неъмадамова

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

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

Рӯзнома бо теъдоди 48 150 нусха дар матбааи нашриёти комплекси «Шарқи озод» нашр шуд.

Ба чопаш 27 июл, соати 14:30 иҷозат дода шуд.

Cont. Annex 5: Announcement in Newspaper for Construction of the Project Facilities in Dushanbe City

Date: 27 July, 2022.
Name of Newspaper: Jumhuriyat No. 145 (24 504), weekly newspaper

Summary of the Announcement in English

Announcement in the weekly Jumhuriat on 27 July 2022 about the construction of Job Center and Migration Service Center on the allocated land within the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan. The news also announces the restriction for not to encrioach over the land for any other purpose.

ЭЪЛОН

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон (ВММША) Агентии иҷроияи Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" (БМКИБ) буда, татбиқи лоиҳа ба зиммаи Гурӯҳи идоракунии лоиҳа (ГИЛ), ки дар назди Вазорат таъсис дода шудааст, вогузор гардидааст. Лоиҳаи мазкур аз ҷониби Бонки Осиёии Рушд (БОР) маблағгузорӣ карда мешавад.

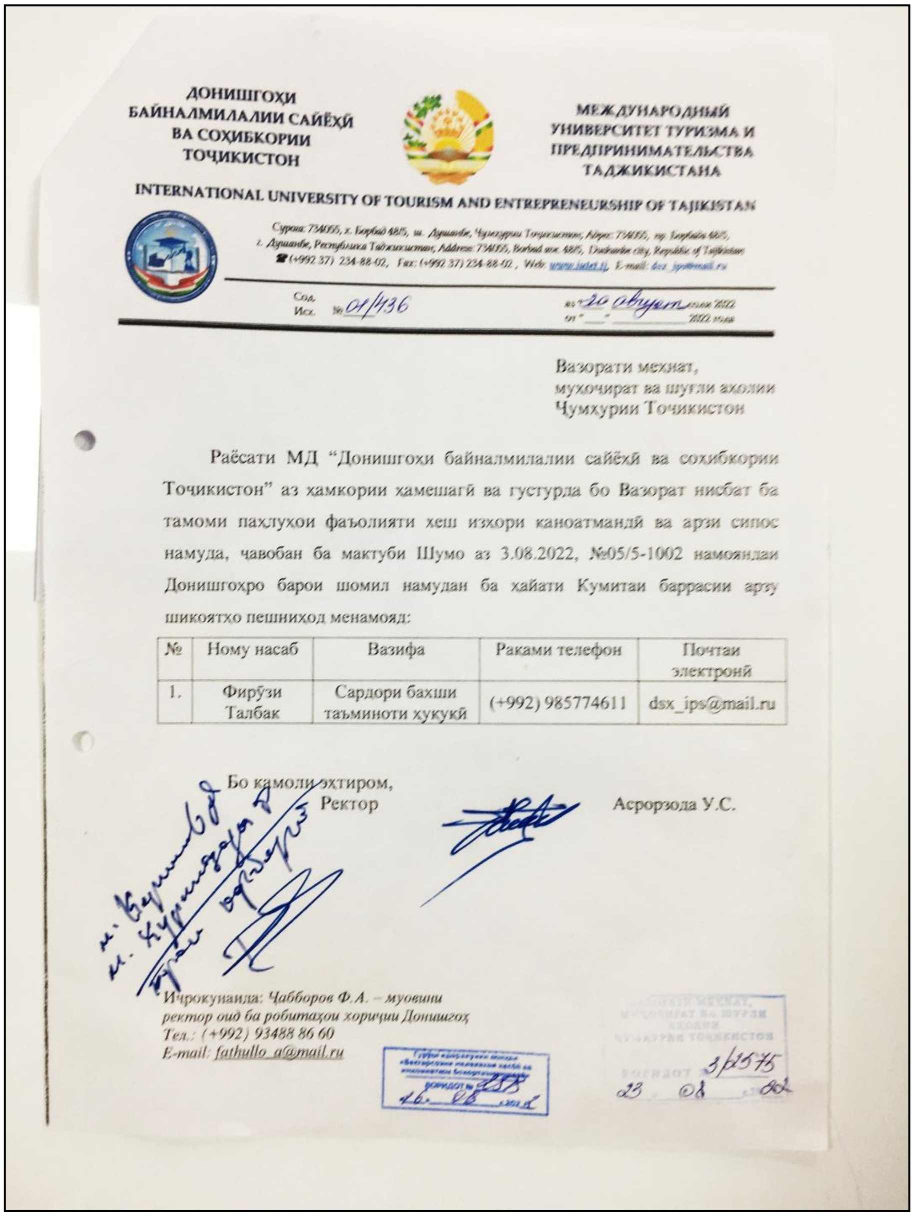
Гуруҳи идоракунии Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" иттилоъ медиҳад, ки тарҳи муфассали иншоотҳои дар доираи лоиҳа сохташаванда дар шаҳри Душанбе, ноҳияи Фирдавси, Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон амалӣ шуда истода, оғози корҳои сохтмонӣ дар охири нимсолаи дуюми соли 2022 дар назар аст.

Аз ин лиҳоз, ба диққати истиқоматкунандагон расонида мешавад, ки аз санаи 27 июли соли 2022 дар гирду атрофи мавзеҳои, ки дар он сохтмон дар назар мебошад, сохтмони тамоми бинову иншоотҳо, таъмири капиталӣ, ҷорӣ, азнавсозӣ, шинонидани дарахтони мевадиҳанда ва ҷудо намудани қитъаи замин қатъиян манъ карда шавад. Дар ҳолати пас аз эълони мазкур амалӣ кардани корҳои номбурда ва расидани зарар аз таъсири лоиҳа, маблағи зарар ҷуброн карда намешавад.

Мавқеи ҷойгиршавии иншооти зери лоиҳа қароргиранда дар шаҳри Душанбе, ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ, Донишгоҳи байналмилали сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон чунин мебошад:

- Сохтмони Маркази рушди малакаҳо дар шаҳри Душанбе. **Сурога: ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ, хиёбони Борбад 48/5,**

Cont. Annex 5: Letter from the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan nominating 1 Member for the LGRC of Dushanbe City.
20 August, 2022



ДОНИШГОҲИ БАЙНАЛМИЛАЛИИ САЙЁҲӢ ВА СОҲИБКОРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТУРИЗМА И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА ТАДЖИКИСТАНА

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF TOURISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF TAJIKISTAN

(+992 37) 234-88-02, Fax: (+992 37) 234-88-02

Сод. Исх. № 01/436 аз "20 август" соли 2022

Вазорати меҳнат,
муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

Раёсати МД "Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон" аз ҳамкории ҳамешагӣ ва густурда бо Вазорат нисбат ба тамоми паҳлуҳои фаъолияти хеш изҳори қаноатмандӣ ва арзи сипос намуда, ҷавобан ба мактуби Шумо аз 3.08.2022, №05/5-1002 намояндаи Донишгоҳро барои шомил намудан ба ҳайати Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо пешниҳод менамояд:

№	Ному насаб	Вазифа	Рақами телефон	Почтаи электронӣ
1.	Фирӯзи Талбак	Сардори бахши таъминоти ҳуқуқӣ	(+992) 985774611	dsx_ips@mail.ru

Бо камоли эҳтиром,
Ректор Асрорзода У.С.

Иҷрокунанда: Ҷабборов Ф.А. – муовини ректор оид ба робитаҳои хориҷии Донишгоҳ
Тел.: (+992) 93488 86 60
E-mail: fathullo_a@mail.ru

English Translation of the LGRC Member of the University

№	Name and Surname	Position	Number of the Phone	Mail address
1	Firuzi Talbak	Head of the Department of Lgal Protection	(+992) 985774611	dsx_ips@mail.ru

6. Public Consultation for Dushanbe City Site

A. Letter of Invitation

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии
Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Гурӯҳи идоракунии Лоиҳаи
«Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ»
734061 ш. Душанбе, кӯчаи Борбад, 48/1, тел 44-620-08-02 E-mail: seep.taj@gmail.com

«20» 10 с.2022, №274 ш. Душанбе

Ба Ректори Донишгоҳи
байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва
соҳибкории Тоҷикистон
Асрорзода У. С.

Нусха: ба мақомоти иҷроияи
ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи
Фирдавсӣ

Муҳтарам Убайдулло Саттор,

Вазорати меҳнат, муҳоҷират ва шуғли аҳолии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои ҳамкориҳои судманд дар татбиқи Лоиҳаи "Беҳтарсозии малакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ" изҳори сипос менамояд. Ҳамзамон, ба маълумот мерасонем, ки дар доираи амалишавии Лоиҳаи номбурда дар ноҳияи Фирдавсии шаҳри Душанбе сохтмони Маркази рушди малакаҳо дар соҳаи сайёҳӣ аз ҳисоби заминҳои Донишгоҳи байналмилалии сайёҳӣ ва соҳибкории Тоҷикистон ба нақша гирифта шудааст.

Бояд қайд кард, ки Лоиҳаи мазкур аз ҷониби Бонки Осиёии Рушд (БОР) маблағгузорӣ шуда, тибқи талаботи Бонки мазкур, пеш аз оғози корҳои сохтмонӣ аз ҷониби намояндагони Гурӯҳи идоракунии лоиҳа ва мушовири байналмилалӣ бо аҳолии ҳамшафати зери сохтмонии бинои таълимии лоиҳавӣ, машварати ҷамъиятӣ гузаронида мешавад. Дар машварат тибқи муқаррарот ба аҳолӣ дар бораи Лоиҳа маълумот дода шуда, сиёсати БОР оид ба ҳифзи муҳити зист, ҳуқуқу уҳдадориҳои онҳо дар рафти татбиқи Лоиҳа ва дигар меъёрҳои дар қонунгузории амалкунанда муқарраргардида корҳои фаҳмондадиҳӣ гузаронида мешаванд.

Бинобар ин, аз Шумо хоҳиш менамоем, ки барои ташкил ва таъмини иштироки намояндаи мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии н.Фирдавсӣ, намояндагони дигари сатҳи ноҳиявӣ: кумитаи идораи замин, шуъба\бахши меъморӣ ва экологӣ, ҷамоатҳо ва маҳалаҳои ҳамшафати сохтмони бинои сохташаванда, санаи 24 октябри соли 2022 мусоидат намоед.

Бо эҳтиром,
Менеҷери лоиҳа Д. Сафаров

English Translation of the above Invitation Letter:

To the Rector of the
International University of Tourism
and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan Asrorzoda U. S.
C.c: to the executive bodies of the state government
of Firdavsi district

Dear Ubaidullah Sattar,

The Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its gratitude for the beneficial cooperation in the implementation of the Project "Skills and Employability Enhancement". At the same time, we would like to inform you that within the framework of the implementation of the mentioned Project, the construction of the Job Center for the development of skills in the field of tourism is planned in the Firdavsi district of Dushanbe city within the lands of the International University of Tourism and Entrepreneurship of Tajikistan.

It should be noted that this project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and according to the requirements of this bank, before the commencement of construction works, representatives of the Project Administration Group and an international consultant will conduct a public consultation with the neighboring population under the construction of the project educational building. In accordance with the regulations, the population, university students, staffs will be informed about the Project, and explanatory work will be carried out on the ADB's policy on environmental protection, their rights and obligations during the implementation of the Project and other standards established by the current legislation.

Therefore, we ask you to organize and ensure the participation of the representative of the executive body of the state power of N. Firdavsi, other representatives of the district level: the land management committee, the architectural and environmental department, communities and neighboring areas of the construction of the building under construction, support on October 24, 2022.

Sincerely,

Project manager D. Safarov

B. Output of the Public Consultation

Area	IUTET Campus, Firdavsi District, Dushanbe City
Village	Micro Rayon 46, Firdavsi District
Date	24 October 2022, 1:30 pm
Participants	33 people (2 women)

Public stakeholder consultation was organized by the PAG and the Environmental Safeguards consultants (International, national and full-time specialists) in IUTET's Administration and Educational Building, 2nd Floor, Artificial Intelligence Room, Firdavsi District, Dushanbe City on 24 October 2022, 2:00 PM. Stakeholders who participated during the public consultation process included officials from the Firdavsi District Hukumat, academe and some private individuals. The consultations were conducted to discuss with the stakeholders the proposed project and also to elicit the environmental and social concerns/issues of the community regarding the proposed project. The GRM mechanism and protocols were also discussed with the concerned officials and stakeholders as part of the disclosure process.

No.	Questions	Answers
1.	When will construction works star and how long?	It is projected that the construction can start in one month's time and will take around eighteen (18) months.
	Comments	**Evaluation by Consultant**
1.	The project is very good and we support it.	Agreement regarding the project
2.	We understand all information about the project and we have no other comments	Positive viewpoint on the project

GRM = grievance redress mechanism, IEE = initial environmental examination, LARP = Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan; MOLME = Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Employment, PAG = Project Administration Group

C. Attendance Sheet

Мо иштироккунандагони машварати ҷамъиятӣ оиди ҳифзи муҳити зист дар доираи лоиҳаи «Беҳтарсозии алакаҳои касбӣ ва имкониятҳои бокортаъминшавӣ» зери сохтмони биною иншооттҳои Маркази рушди малакаҳо ва Маркази хизматрасонии муҳоҷирон дар шаҳри Душанбе, маълумоти муфидро оид ба масъалахои ҳифзи муҳити зист ва бехатарӣ ва саломатӣ ҳангоми сохтмон, сиёсати Бонки Осиёии Рушд (маблаггузор), Механизм ва Комиссияи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо гирифтем.

We are the participants of the public consultation on environmental protection within the framework of the project " Skills and Employability Enhancement Project" under the construction of buildings and structures of the Job Center and Migration service center in Dushanbe city, useful information on issues of environmental protection and safety and health during construction, the policy of the Asian Development Bank, Grievance Mechanism and Commission.

#	Ном ва насаб / Name, Surname	Вазифа / Position	Суроға / Address	Рақами телефон / Mobile Number	Имзо / Signature
1	Ҷабборов Ф. А	Муовини ректор	ш. Душанбе, к. Фирдавсӣ, борбад 48/5	93 488 8660	[signature]
2	Каримов Ф. А	Муҳандис-сохтмонӣ	ш. Душанбе к. Фирдавсӣ борбад 48/1	93 527 4040	[signature]
3	Каримов Б. Ю	Муҳандис-эколог	ш. Душанбе, к. Рудаки 43	888113284	[signature]
4	Додобаев Д. С	Мушовир эколог	ш. Душанбе, Рудаки 58	918384483	[signature]
5	Samuel Sapray	Envi Specialist	Phillippines	+63917582668	[signature]
6	Тошов Ф	Донишҷӯ	ш. Вахдат Ҳамадони Д. 18	904-48-09-40	[signature]
7	Курбонова Ш	Электрик	ш. Душанбе к. Фирдавсӣ м. 5 кв. 100	906-44-98-39	[signature]
8	Фирӯзов Ч		ш. Вахдат		[signature]
9	Ҳошимов А	Донишҷӯ	ш. Душанбе	985918091	[signature]
10	Мирзофаридунов М.		ш. Душанбе	703102201	[signature]
11	Розиқов Бахром		ш. Душанбе	918-20-59-99	[signature]
12	Султонзода Давлат		ш. Вахдат	988-89-85-54	[signature]

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#	Ном ва насаб / Name, Surname	Вазифа / Position	Суроға / Address	Рақами телефон / Mobile Number	Имзо / Signature
13	Газобов Рахматилло		ш. Душанбе	552854343	
14	Саидзода Таҳмина		Ш. Душанбе	559152929	
15	Фирӯзи Шахбахт	Ҳуқуқшинос	ш. Душанбе	985,77,46,11	
16	Низоев М.Н	коргари хоҷагӣ	ш. Душанбе	988441895	
17	Усмонов Р.	бахши сохтмон	ш. Душанбе	935142429	
18	Маҳмадалиев А	Муҳ. сар. хоҷ.	Ш. Душанбе	988025253	
19	Мирзоиков А	ассистенти каф. БСРМ	ш. Душанбе	938108818	
20	Шарипов Х.А	ассистенти КБТС	ш. Душанбе	987484457	
21.	Мирзоев А.Р.	профессори каф.	ш. Душанбе	918-6361-13	
22.	Мудинов И. С.	муовини ректор	ш. Душанбе	947-77-97-97	
23	Файзалиев И.	ассистенти каф.	ш. Душанбе.	985.43.54.14	
24	Нурходжизода М.	Коргардон	ш. Душанбе	800112202	
25	Абдуллозода М.	Доцент.	Ш. Душанбе	987 63,62,62	
26	Ашуров Б	Ассистент	ш. Душанбе	880481049	
27	Мирахмадов Ф		ш. Душанбе	907-37-37-15	
28	Искандаров Б	Корманд	к. Хуросон	555511466	
29	Хабибуллоев М	Донишҷӯ		909033335	
30	Иномзода Ф		Ш Душанбе	931028100	
31	Раҳматуллоев Б		Ш. Душанбе	003995199	
32	Қурбонов Шароф		Ш. Душанбе		
33	Гоибзода Д		ш. Душанбе		