



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



THE WORLD BANK
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Tajikistan Preparedness and Resilience to Disasters Project (Contract No. PREPARED-MOT-QBS-01)

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTRUMENTS REGUERID BY THE WORLD BANK ENVIROMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)

- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Rudaki highway crossing the Kofarnihon River at km 9+800 and Elok River at km 11+000*
- *for two bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kyzylsu River at km 158+00 and the Yokhsu River at km 165+00.*

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT WITH ESMP

APPENDIX # 3 SOCIAL AND ENIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT



October 2024



ISAN CORPORATION

Social and Environmental Screening Checklist

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1. Rudaki district: Screening social check list.

1. A Rudaki district: Screening

- Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe—Rudaki highway, crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800 (bridge length is 99m) and Elok River at km 11+000 (bridge length is 76m).

A: Social Screening Checklist for bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma Road crossing river Kafrnigan at km 9+800

Table 1: Screening checklist for bridges in Kafarnigan at km 9+800.

	Activity	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1	Acquisition of land, buildings (residential and offices)	Yes		The project impact zone includes 2 - Displaced persons including Households- 1 DIA Firdavsi 2 -1 Hotel -1 PETROL STATIONS-1 Land - including Homestead 100 m2 Government 301 m2 Commercial-1000 m2
2	Acquisition or expansion of business to be carried out through demolition/relocation of landlords, tenants, formal and informal users of assets		NO	
3	Acquisition of assets that will result in the loss of access of people or a particular community/group, especially ethnic minorities, to the: - Natural resources - Traditional habitat - Traditional activities - Utilities		NO	

4	Acquisition/expansion of a business that may contribute to/increase risk: 1. Violation of labour codes and laws, including the use of child labour 2. Harassment of ethnic minority groups in the project areas (related to their identity, dignity and livelihoods, cultural identity) 1. 3. human trafficking and forced labour		NO	
5	Will land acquisition be carried out using the law of alienation of property?	YES		Approved by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan - Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003) ¹ – Land Code (as amended in 2012) ² – – Land Code (as amended in 2008) ³ – Civil Code (as amended in 2007) ⁴ – Regulation ‘On the order of compensation of losses to land users and losses of agricultural production’ (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2000. № 515) ⁵
6	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of housing and residential land as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Residential buildings - none Non-residential buildings-1pcs (187,97 m ²)

1 Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

2 Tajikistan as amended on 01 August 2012

3 Land Code, as amended by No. 498, of 12 December, 1997. No. 746, of 14 May 1999, No. 15, of 12 May 2001, No. 23 of 28 February 2004. No. 199 of 28.07.2006, No. 357 of 5.01.2008, No. 405 of 18.06. 2008.

4 Civil Code, as amended on 6 August 2001, No. 41: 3 May 2002, No. 5, 1 March 2005, No. 85; 29 April 2006, No. 180, 12 May 2007. №247).

5 Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 30 December 2000. №515.

7	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of agricultural and other productive assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Permanent losses Homestead-450m2 Commercial-1300m2
8	Will there be losses of crops, trees and fixed assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Fruit trees-19pcs Ornamental-107pc
9	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of business or businesses due to land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

10	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of income sources and livelihoods as a result of land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
11	If land or private property is acquired by negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of tenants or occupiers?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
12	If land or private property is acquired through negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of informal land users (people without legal rights to land) or squatters?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
13	Will the project result in any permanent or temporary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks or protected areas and result in people or any community losing access to natural resources, traditional habitats, community lands or community facilities?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
14	Will the project use public land or any public land or property that will require permanent or temporary removal of informal occupants or users (residential or business)?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

1. B Rudaki district: Screening

- Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe—Rudaki highway, crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800 (bridge length is 99m) and Elok River at km 11+000 (bridge length is 76m)

A: Social Screening Checklist for bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma Road crossing river Elok at km 11+000(bridge length is 76)

Table 2: Social Screening checklist for bridge crossing river Elok 11+000

	Activity	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1	Acquisition of land, buildings (residential and offices)	Yes		16 - Displaced persons fall under the project impact zone, including Households-13 Restaurant-1 School-1 Land - including Homestead 1524m2 Commercial-700 m2 Government 120 m2
2	Acquisition or expansion of business to be carried out through demolition/relocation of landlords, tenants, formal and informal users of assets		NO	
3	Acquisition of assets that will result in the loss of access of people or a particular community/group, especially ethnic minorities, to the: - Natural resources - Traditional habitat - Traditional activities - Utilities		NO	
4	Acquisition/expansion of a business that may contribute to/increase risk: 1.Violation of labour codes and laws, including the use of child labour 2.Harassment of ethnic minority groups in the project areas (related to their identity, dignity and livelihoods, cultural identity) 2. 3. human trafficking and forced labour		NO	

5	Will land acquisition be carried out using the law of alienation of property?	YES		Approved by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan - Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003) - Land Code (as amended in 2012) - Land Code (as amended in 2008) - Civil Code (as amended in 2007) - Regulation 'On the order of compensation of losses to land users and losses of agricultural production' (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2000. № 515)
6	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of housing and residential land as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Residential buildings-3 units (351,38 m²) Non-residential buildings-6pcs (906,16 m²)
7	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of agricultural and other productive assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Post losses Homestead-2650m² Komercisky-700 m
8	Will there be losses of crops, trees and fixed assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Fruit trees-28pcs Ornamental-10pcs
9	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of business or businesses due to land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

10	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of income sources and livelihoods as a result of land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
11	If land or private property is acquired by negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, whether it will result in permanent or temporary removal or displacement of tenants or occupants?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
12	If land or private property is acquired through negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of informal land users (people without legal rights to the land) or squatters??		NO	If yes, please provide more details
13	Whether the project will result in any permanent or temporary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks or protected areas and will result in people or any community losing access to natural resources, traditional habitats, community lands or community facilities?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
14	Whether the project would utilise public land or any public land or property, which would require permanent or temporary removal of informal occupants or users (residential or economic)?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

2. Vose district: Screening social check list

- Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 (bridge length is 112m) and the Yokhsu River at km 165 (bridge length is 90m)

B: Social Screening Checklist for bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma road crossing river Kizilsu at km 158+000

Table 3: Social screening checklist for bridge in Kizilsu River at km 158+000

	Activity	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1	Acquisition of land, buildings (residential and offices)		NO	
2	Acquisition or expansion of business to be carried out through demolition/relocation of landlords, tenants, formal and informal users of assets		NO	
3	Acquisition of assets that will result in the loss of access of people or a particular community/group, especially ethnic minorities, to the: - Natural resources - Traditional habitat - Traditional activities - Utilities		NO	
4	Acquisition/expansion of a business that may contribute to/increase risk: 1. Violation of labour codes and laws, including the use of child labour 2. Harassment of ethnic minority groups in the project areas (related to their identity, dignity and livelihoods, cultural identity) 3. human trafficking and forced labour		NO	

5	Will land acquisition be carried out using the law of alienation of property	YES		Approved by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan - Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003) - Land Code (as amended in 2012) - Land Code (as amended in 2008) - Civil Code (as amended in 2007) - Regulation 'On the order of compensation of losses to land users and losses of agricultural production' (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2000. № 515)
6	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of housing and residential land as a result of land acquisition?		NO	
7	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of agricultural and other productive assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Time of loss h-800 m2
8	Will there be losses of crops, trees and fixed assets as a result of land acquisition?		NO	
9	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of business or businesses due to land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
10	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of income sources and livelihoods as a result of land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
11	If land or private property is acquired by negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of tenants or occupiers?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

12	If land or private property is acquired through negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of informal land users (people without legal rights to land) or squatters?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
13	Will the project result in any permanent or temporary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks or protected areas and result in people or any community losing access to natural resources, traditional habitats, community lands or community facilities?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
14	Will the project use public land or any public land or property that will require permanent or temporary removal of informal occupants or users (residential or business)?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

Vose district: Screening

- - Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 (bridge length is 112m) and the Yokhsu River at km 165 (bridge length is 90m)

B: Social Screening Checklist for bridges on the Dushanbe-Kulma road crossing the Yokhsu River at km 165+000

Table 4: Social screening checklist for bridge Yokhsu river at km 165+00

	Activity	YES	NO	COMMENTS
1	Acquisition of land, buildings (residential and offices)	YES		4 - Displaced persons fall under the project impact zone, including Households-2 Restaurant-1 Land - 1 including Homestead 250 m2 Commercial 405 m2 Government 100 m2
2	Acquisition or expansion of business to be carried out through demolition/relocation of landlords, tenants, formal and informal users of assets		NO	
3	Acquisition of assets that will result in the loss of access of people or a particular community/group, especially ethnic minorities, to the: - Natural resources - Traditional habitat - Traditional activities - Utilities		NO	

4	Acquisition/expansion of a business that may contribute to/increase risk: 1. Violation of labor codes and laws, including the use of child labor 2. Harassment of ethnic minority groups in the project areas (related to their identity, dignity and livelihoods, cultural identity) 3. human trafficking and forced labour		NO	
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5	Will land acquisition be carried out using the law of alienation of property?	YES	Approved by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan - Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)⁶ - Land Code (as amended in 2012)⁷ - Land Code (as amended in 2008)⁸ - Civil Code (as amended in 2007)⁹ - Regulation ‘On the order of compensation of losses to land users and losses of agricultural production’ (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan,
6	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of housing and residential land as a result of land acquisition?	YES	Residential buildings - none Non-residential buildings-8 pcs (507,521 m2)

6 Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003..

7 Tajikistan as amended on 01 August 2012

8 Land Code, as amended by No. 498, of 12 December, 1997. No. 746, of 14 May 1999, No. 15, of 12 May 2001, No. 23 of 28 February 2004. No. 199 of 28.07.2006, No. 357 of 5.01.2008, No. 405 of 18.06.2008..

9 Civil Code, as amended on 6 August 2001, No. 41: 3 May 2002, No. 5, 1 March 2005, No. 85; 29 April 2006, No. 180, 12 May 2007. №247).

10 Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, 30 December 2000. №515.

7	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of agricultural and other productive assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Temporary losses Homestead-250 m ² Komerchisky-405 m
8	Will there be losses of crops, trees and fixed assets as a result of land acquisition?	YES		Fruit trees- 36pcs Ornamental-47 pcs
9	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of business or businesses due to land acquisition?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

10	Will there be a permanent or temporary loss of income sources and livelihoods as a result of land acquisition?		YES	If yes, please provide more details
11	If land or private property is acquired by negotiation or by willing buyer-willing seller, will it result in permanent or temporary removal or displacement of the арендаторов или арендаторов?		YES	If yes, please provide more details
12	If land or private property is acquired through negotiation or on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, will this result in the permanent or temporary removal or displacement of informal land users (people without legal rights to land) or squatters?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
13	Will the project result in any permanent or temporary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks or protected areas and result in people or any community losing access to natural resources, traditional habitats, community lands or community facilities?		NO	If yes, please provide more details
14	Will the project use public land or any public land or property that will require permanent or temporary removal of informal occupants or users (residential or business)?		NO	If yes, please provide more details

3. Rudaki district: Screening Environmental check list.

- Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe—Rudaki highway, crossing the Kafirnigan River at km 9+800 (bridge length is 99m) and Elok River at km 11+000 (bridge length is 76m)

A: Check-list of inspection of the environmental condition of the bridge at km 9+800 of Rudaki district.

Table 5 Bridge over Kafarnigan River Environmental screening

SCREENING QUESTIONS		PAY ATTENTION	
		YES	NO.
The project site is adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage object		No	
Protected area		No	
Wetland		No	
Tugay		No	
Protected area buffer zone		No	
Special area for the protection of biodiversity		No	
und utilities		No	
Potential environmental impacts whether the project will cause...			

Encroachment into historic/cultural area; alteration of landscape as a result of construction?	Yes		Impacts are sensitive to the environment in terms of dust levels in summer and autumn work period detail also negative fording of water resources of the Kafarnigan River but it is necessary to develop an EMP for the bridge km 9+800 separately.
Encroachment on valuable environmental features (e.g., sensitive or protected areas)?		NO	
Changes in stream surface water hydrology resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at a construction site?	YES		A detailed resource management plan (rivers, canals) should be prepared for the area. In the project area of influence there are rivers Kafarnigan which is a source of drinking water supply and irrigation of rural economic lands. These water resources do not have
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary waste from work camps and chemicals used in construction?	YES		Develop a management plan to control the main surface water in the Kafarnigan River. Possible adverse impacts of the Project on water resources (Kafarnigan River) due to bridge construction, soil extraction, quarry activities may affect water quality, continuous pollution of rivers leads to improvement and reduction of oxygen content in river waters, which consequently has a negative impact on fisheries and economic revenues, it is necessary to continuously monitor the quality of river analyses.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling activities, and chemicals from the construction site?	YES		Develop an EMP for air protection, quarterly instrumental air quality monitoring. Excavation, backfilling and backfilling of bridges cause massive air pollution during construction. The impact of dust and noise pollution on settlements due to the operation of crushing plants, concrete and bitumen mixing plants in the vicinity of such areas may lead to air and noise pollution, causing disturbance to nearby settlements.
Requirements for removal of fill, excavated and/or spoil?	YES		Develop an EMP for the accumulation and storage of substandard waste (quarry materials, waste rock and others) and a hazardous waste management plan. Solid waste (mainly plastic waste) is generated in large quantities. Unpleasant odour, also present on river banks, can lead to contamination of river water and soil near the river bank as a result of direct discharge of waste from profitable activities, such as sand and gravel plants, onto river banks
Noise and vibration from blasting and other construction activities?	YES		Develop an EMP to monitor noise and vibration levels. Provide instrumental monitoring at regular intervals during the construction phase.
Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where structural elements or project components are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning period проекта?	YES		Develop an EMP plan for the Contractor's personnel code of conduct guide to detail the procedure Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project? Community relations.

Other social problems related to inconvenient living conditions in the project areas that may provoke cases of upper respiratory diseases and stress?	YES		Strictly control dustiness in the wagging area of the Project regularly correct measurements (RSP,PM10 PM2,5).
Poor sanitation and solid waste management in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of infectious diseases from workers to the local population?	YES		Develop a solid waste management plan. Selection of dumps and sustainable storage of solid wastes of all harmfulness strictly on a permanent basis to monitor the sanitary but - hygienic condition in construction camps on the workers.
Creation of temporary breeding sites for disease-carrying mosquitoes?		NO	
Риски несчастных случаев, связанные с Increased vehicular traffic resulting in accidental spills of toxic materials and fatalities?	YES		Organising traffic on existing bridges will be the most difficult task in construction, a temporary bridge must be built to manage traffic. Before construction of a successful bridge can begin, a traffic management plan must be prepared

B: Check-list of inspection of the environmental condition of the bridge km 11+00 of Rudaki district

Table 6: Bridge over Elok River Environmental screening

SCREENING QUESTIONS	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Project Site Is the project site adjacent to any of the following environmentally sensitive areas или находится в их пределах?		
Cultural heritage object	NO	
Protected area	NO	
Wetland	NO	
Tugay	NO	
Protected area buffer zone	NO	
Special area for the protection of biodiversity	NO	
Underground communications	NO	
Potential Environmental Impacts Will the project cause the following...		
Encroachment into historic/cultural area; alteration of landscape as a result of construction?	YES	. There are no cultural, historical and landscape institutions around the bridge, there is a private kitchen and a small sports ground on the right side of the bridge. In this regard, the environmental impact by pollution level in summer and autumn, details of the works, negative vibrations of water resources of the Yelok River, the need for instrumental measurements of air, sound and diagnostics are considered. river water should be performed by the contractor.

Encroachment on valuable environmental features (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		YES	
Changes in stream surface water hydrology resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion on the строительной площадке?	YES		There is a residential area on both sides of the river bank from the start to the bridge. Therefore, a detailed resource management plan (rivers, canals) needs to be prepared. The Elok River, which is a source of drinking water, is located in the project area of influence. водоснабжения и опошения
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary waste from work camps and chemicals used in construction?	YES		Preparation of a management plan for Elok's main onshore facilities. Potential negative impacts of the project on water resources (in the Elok River) during construction of the bridge, soil, mining may affect water quality, permanent pollution of the river will lead to depletion and reduction of oxygen in the river. The river has a negative impact not only on the fishing industry and economic income.

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling activities, and chemicals from the construction site?	YES		Develop an EMP for air protection, quarterly instrumental air quality monitoring. Excavation, backfilling and backfilling of bridges cause massive air pollution during construction. The impact of dust and noise pollution on settlements due to the operation of crushing plants, concrete and bitumen mixing plants in the vicinity of such areas may result in air and noise pollution, causing disturbance to nearby settlements.
Requirements for removal of fill, excavated and/or spoil?	YES		Develop an EMP for the accumulation and storage of substandard waste (quarry materials, waste rock and other) and a hazardous waste management plan. Solid waste (mainly plastic waste) is generated in large quantities. Unpleasant odour, also present on river banks, can lead to contamination of river water and soil near the river bank as a result of direct discharge of waste from profitable activities, such as sand and gravel plants, onto river banks.
Noise and vibration from blasting and other construction activities?	YES		Develop an EMP to monitor noise and vibration levels. Provide instrumental monitoring at regular intervals during the construction phase.

Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project?	YES		Develop an EMP plan for the Contractor's personnel code of conduct guide to detail the procedure Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project?
Other social problems related to the inconvenience of living conditions in the project areas, which may provoke cases of upper respiratory diseases and stress?	YES		Strictly control dustiness in the wagging area of the Project regularly correct measurements (RSP,PM10 PM2,5). - Drinking water quality in the camps - Noise levels.
Poor sanitation and solid waste management in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of infectious diseases from workers to the local population?	YES		Develop a solid waste management plan. Selection of dumps and sustainable storage of solid wastes of all harmfulness strictly on a permanent basis to control the sanitary and hygienic condition in the construction camps at the workers.
Creation of temporary breeding sites for disease-carrying mosquitoes?		NO	

Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and fatalities?	YES		Organising traffic on existing bridges will be the most difficult task in construction, a temporary bridge must be built to manage traffic. Before construction of a successful bridge can begin, a traffic management plan must be prepared.
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4 Vose district: Screening Environmental check list.

- Two new bridges to replace two existing bridges along the Dushanbe-Kulma highway crossing the Kizilsu River at km 158 (bridge length is 112m) and the Yokhsu River at km 165 (bridge length is 90m)

A: Check-list of environmental checklist of the bridge crossing the Kizilsu River at 158th Vose district.

Table 7 Bridge over Kizilzu River Environmental screening

SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Project Site Is the project site adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage object		NO	
Protected area		NO	
Wetland		NO	
Tugay		NO	
Protected area buffer zone		NO	
Special area for the protection of biodiversity		NO	
Underground communications		NO	
Potential environmental impacts whether the project will cause ...			
Encroachment into historic/cultural area; alteration of landscape as a result of construction?	YES		Impacts are minimal, but an EMP for km 165 will need to be developed separately. With strict adherence to safety procedures, the construction mode according to the standards the impact will be minimal.



Encroachment on valuable environmental features (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		NO	
Changes in stream surface water hydrology resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at a construction site?	YES		It is necessary to develop a detailed plan for the management of water resources (rivers, canals) in the Project's wagging area.
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary waste from work camps and chemicals used in construction?	YES		Develop a management plan for controlling the main surface water in the Kyzilsu River, taking into account the used installation, irrigation of the motorway to suppress the long demolition works..
SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling activities, and chemicals from the construction site?	YES		Develop EMP for protection of atmospheric air, quarterly instrumental air quality monitoring.
Requirements for removal of fill, excavated and/or spoil?	YES		Develop an EMP for the accumulation and storage of substandard waste (quarry materials, waste rock and other) and a hazardous waste management plan.

Noise and vibration from blasting and other construction activities?	YES		Develop an EMP to monitor noise and vibration levels. Provide instrumental monitoring at regular intervals during the construction phase.
Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project?	YES		Develop an EMP plan for the Contractor's personnel code of conduct guide to detail the procedure for community relations.
Other social problems related to the inconvenience of living conditions in the project areas, which may provoke cases of upper respiratory diseases and stress?	YES		Strictly control dustiness in the wagging area of the Project regularly correct measurements (RSP, PM10 PM2,5). - Drinking water quality in the camps - Noise levels.
Poor sanitation and solid waste management in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of infectious diseases from workers to the local population?	YES		Develop a solid waste management plan. Selection of dumps and sustainable storage of solid wastes of all harmfulness strictly on a permanent basis to control the sanitary but - hygienic condition in construction camps at the workers.



Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design, Bidding Documents and Environmental and Social Instruments required by the World Bank Environment and Social Framework (ESF) for Two Bridges in Rudaki and Two Bridges in Vose

Creation of temporary breeding sites for disease-carrying mosquitoes?		NO	
Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and fatalities?	NO		A traffic intensity management plan should be developed and the characteristics of the hazard category loads should be taken into account.

B: Check-list of the environmental inspection of the bridge km 165 of Vose district

Table 8 Bridge over Yakhsu River Environmental screening

SCREENING QUESTIONS		NO	PAY ATTENTION
Project Site Whether the project site is adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage object		NO	
Protected area		NO	
Wetland		NO	
Tugay		NO	
Protected area buffer zone		NO	
Special area for the protection of biodiversity		NO	
Underground communications		NO	
Potential Environmental Impacts Will the project cause the following...			
Encroachment into historic/cultural area; alteration of landscape as a result of construction?	YES		Impacts are minimal, but an EMP for the bridge at km 165 needs to be developed separately. With strict adherence to safety, construction mode according to impact standards будут минимальная
Encroachment on valuable environmental features (e.g. sensitive or protected areas) территории)?		NO	

Changes in stream surface water hydrology resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at a construction site?	YES		A detailed management plan for the resources (rivers, canals) in the Project area is required. Due to the fact that houses located near the bridge direct their wastewater into the river bank when irrigating land near their yards.
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary waste from work camps and chemicals used in construction?	YES		Develop a management plan to control the main surface water in the Yakhsu River. Possible negative impacts of the Project on water resources (Yakhsu River) due to bridge construction, soil extraction, quarry activities may affect water quality, continuous monitoring of road irrigation is required to suppress long term demolition of water resources.



SCREENING QUESTIONS	YES	NO	PAY ATTENTION
Increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling activities, and chemicals from the construction site?	YES		Develop EMP for atmospheric air protection, quarterly instrumental air quality monitoring.
Requirements for removal of fill, excavated and/or spoil?	YES		Develop an EMP for the accumulation and storage of substandard waste (quarry materials, waste rock and other) and a hazardous waste management plan.
Noise and vibration from blasting and other construction activities?	YES		Develop an EMP to monitor noise and vibration levels. Provide instrumental monitoring at regular intervals during the construction phase.
Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project?	да		Develop an EMP plan for the Contractor's personnel code of conduct guide to detail the procedure Risks to community safety from accidental and natural hazards, particularly where 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 the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project?

Other social problems related to inconvenient living conditions in the project areas that may provoke cases of upper respiratory diseases and stress?	YES		Strictly control dustiness in the wagging area of the Project regularly correct measurements (RSR, PM10 PM2.5). - Drinking water quality in the camps - Noise levels.
Poor sanitation and solid waste management in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of infectious diseases from workers to the local population?	YES		Develop a solid waste management plan. Selection of dumps and sustainable storage of solid wastes of all harmfulness strictly on a permanent basis to control the sanitary and hygienic condition in the construction camps at the workers.
Creation of temporary breeding sites for disease-carrying mosquitoes?		NO	
Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic leading to accidental spills of toxic materials and fatalities?	YES		A traffic intensity management plan should be developed and the characteristics of the hazard category loads should be taken into account.



Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design, Bidding Documents and Environmental and Social Instruments required by the World Bank Environment and Social Framework (ESF) for Two Bridges in Rudaki and Two Bridges in Vose



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