Initial Environmental Examination

PUBLIC

Project Number: 54282-001
September 2025

Uzbekistan: COVID-19 Emergency Response Project

Updated Report
Part 4

Prepared by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in February 2025, available on https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-54282-001-iee.

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subcontractors, disputes), but also covers Protection (SEA/Fraud/Corruption/Misconduct).

330. It is equally important that APs have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints.

331. Grievance/complaint: An expression of dissatisfaction that stems from real or perceived issues, typically referring to a specific source of concern and/or seeking a specific solution.

332. Complainant: An individual, community groups, or organisation that submits a verbal or written complaint.

333. Feedback is any positive or negative informal statement of opinion about someone or something – an opinion shared for information but not with the intention of lodging a formal complaint. A complaint requires a response whereas feedback does not.

334. Project-level grievance mechanism: A gender-sensitive process for receiving, investigating, and responding to questions or complaints from community/stakeholders/beneficiaries relating to the Project's activity(s). It is usually developed, implemented, and managed by an agency or partners implementing the project. It could be at agency level or/and for a specific project lifetime period.

H.2 Stakeholders and Eligibility

- Authorities responsible for the facilities or services that will be built or rehabilitated, such as the Authorities responsible for the facilities or services that will be built or rehabilitated, such as the SES, GASN, Hokimiyats, and the related Municipalities.
- Communities benefiting from the rehabilitation of critical services or infrastructure, such as Shelter, roads, water fixtures or street lighting.
- People living or working at or near locations where construction and rehabilitation works will be implemented who could be negatively affected by Project activities
- Business owners and providers of services, goods and materials that will or may be involved in the Project's wider supply chain or may be considered for the role of project's suppliers in the future

- Communities, residents, business entities, and individual entrepreneurs in the area of the Project that can benefit from the employment, training and business opportunities stemming from the Project
- Community-based groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in Project implementation, or that will receive direct support through the project grant scheme
- Project workers, both direct and contracted

335. Other Interested Parties:

Other interested parties are individuals, groups, or entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project, and thus may affect the Project's implementation.

336. Contracted workers: Contracted workers are the persons employed as deemed appropriate by contractors, subcontractors, and other intermediaries. Contractors may also hire casual unskilled laborers from within communities where construction activities will occur.
337. Community Workers: People employed or engaged in providing community labor

H.3 Objectives, Scope, and Principles of the GRM

338. GRM Objectives: The main objectives of establishing a GRM are:

- Ensuring the project's activities are being implemented in a transparent and accountable manner.
- Providing gender and conflict-sensitive communication to all groups of citizens (women, men, girls and boys) on the GRM process regarding beneficiaries' rights as well as defining the process and scope regarding what project-related issues the GRM would handle.
- Establishing an accessible and confidential means for beneficiaries of different nationalities, ages, gender and abilities and stakeholders to submit complaints and concerns related to the project activities for resolution and improvement.
- Enhancing beneficiaries' ownership and satisfaction with the delivery of the project services and outputs.
- Serving as an early warning system capturing grievances at early stages before they become more complex disputes that could hinder the project implementation.

- Providing a means for continuous learning to improve the project's performance and improve on long term impact.
- Serving both as a risk mitigation approach and a barometer of success for other stakeholder engagement processes.
- Helping to evaluate the performance of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and strengthen project operations by informing the UNOPS Team about necessary improvements.

339. GRM Scope:UNOPS will ensure that the Project-related grievance mechanism is available to all project affected parties to raise their concerns. It will ensure that all project affected parties are informed of the grievance mechanism, and that the grievance mechanism is easily accessible. Both Project related and Workers' GRM shall adhere to the following principles:

- Provision of information: All APs should be informed about the grievance mechanism, and details about how it operates should be easily available and accessible.
- Transparency of the process: APs must know to whom they can turn in the event of a grievance and the support and sources of advice that are available to them. All Staff must be familiar with their organisation's grievance procedure. Adding fairness to ensure that the process of addressing grievances is transparent, in harmony with the local culture, and in the appropriate language. It should explicitly assure potential users that the mechanism will not impede their access to other judicial or administrative remedies.
- Keeping it up to date: The process should be regularly reviewed and kept up to date.
- Confidentiality: The process should ensure that a complaint is dealt with confidentiality and privacy in handling grievances and sharing information on a strict need-to-know basis,
- Non-retribution and protection against retaliation.
- Reasonable timescales: Procedures should allow for time to investigate grievances fully but should aim for swift resolutions when feasible. The longer a grievance is allowed to continue, the harder it can be for both sides to get back to normal afterwards. Time limits should be set for each stage of the process, for example, a maximum time between a grievance being raised and the setting up of a meeting to investigate it.
- Keeping records: Written records should be kept at all stages. The initial complaint should be in writing, if possible, along with the response, notes of any meetings and the

findings and the reasons for the findings. Any records on SEA and Sexual Harassment (SH) shall be registered separately and under the strictest confidentiality.

- Accessibility and cultural appropriateness: Every member of the community or groups should have access to the grievance procedure. Any individual or group that is directly or indirectly affected by the Project's and its contractors' activities, as well as those who may have an interest in the Project or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively, can raise a grievance. To allow all stakeholders to have access to the mechanism, the grievance redressal procedure will be made available in the local languages and any other language preferred by the community.
- Openness and communication regularity: There are multiple channels available for individuals and groups to choose their preferred method of lodging grievances.
- Channels of communication are kept available throughout the process of addressing each grievance, and up to 3 months after the situation has been resolved.
- Incorporation of feedback: The feedback received to-date from the engagement and grievance redressal process shall be incorporated into the Project and program design, and the same shall be reported back to the stakeholder.
- Free of Charge: UNOPS is not allowed to get paid or receive any payment to support APs submitting their grievance.

H.4 Anticipated Grievances and Awareness-Raising

340. Eligibility to raise a grievance

All project affected parties in the area of implementation have the right to access the GRM and submit their grievance(Anyone who is affected or will be affected by the project.)

341. Anticipated Types of Grievances:

Types of grievances that are likely to be raised by parties affected by UNOPS project but not limited to the following falls under three different categories;

342. Project-related:

- Request for information Questions about current project activities, services and eligibility. Access to project benefits (no or insufficient jobs created for local communities).
- Contractors and Subcontractors related to quality of work.
- Disputes (i.e., matters raised by/related to laborers).
- Disturbances caused by construction activities, such as noise, vibration, dust or smell.

- Environmental (Pollution)
- Infrastructural issues.
- Safety and accessibility issues (Access roads and heavy traffic) with damage to natural resources and properties.

343. Protection:

- PSEA/SH/Ethical and misconduct Behaviours (any alleged violation of the Code of Conduct and Ethics or Safeguarding Policy. Any allegation of misconduct involving UNOPS staff.
- Fraud/corruption.

Other/Out of scope:

- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Services requests related to GBV incidents not associated with the project/Shelter/Food Items (FI), Non-Food Items (NFI).

344. 2-a- Build Capacity—A Precondition for Implementation.
Capacity building training for all actors of the GRM will start immediately after setting up the GRM and will be integrated into the GRM Implementation Plan. Also, the subject matter for the training/orientation programs will include the following:
1- Participants: UNOPS Project Personnel.
Topics: procedural training on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances; management of the grievance redress process.
Creating awareness of the usefulness of a GRM as an important source of feedback; problem solving; dispute resolution; and decision making; and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques; and documentation and reporting.
2- UNOPS Contractors;
3- NGOs involved in the project through grant partnership agreements (partner NGOs implementing project activities under UNOPS support).

345. 2-b-Create Awareness:
The GRM will be widely publicised among stakeholder groups such as the affected communities, government agencies, and civil society organisations. Lack of knowledge about GRMs results in people not approaching and using them, and they eventually lose the relevance and the validity of the purpose for which they were created. People should also be informed about their options, depending on the types of complaints, and should

be discouraged from submitting false claims. Criteria for eligibility need to be communicated. An effective awareness campaign launched to give publicity to the roles and functions of the GRMs should include the following components:

- types of GRMs available; (Project -related GRM/workers' GRM).
- purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, e.g., construction-related grievances, environmental, unsatisfactory behaviour of contractors; SEAH allegations etc.
- who can access the GRMs; (Affected parties) see the definitions.
- how complaints can be reported to those GRMs and to whom, e.g., phone, email addresses, of the GRMs as well as information that should be included in a complaint;
- procedures and time frames for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process.

346. How will information be shared?

- Display Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, such as posters, in public places including government offices, project offices, community centers, and active project sites.
- distribution of the GRM Leaflet, GRM Hotline Cards, via UNOPS Outreach team.
- Small-group discussions using the IEC Materials as well such as Banner and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Poster.
- Community-based organisations

H.5 GRM Process and Procedures

347. 3-Project-related GRM implementation, -IN ACTION:

UNOPS will use common procedures in dealing with grievances to assure that objective and fair decisions are taken and agreements. Handling of grievances will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and be confidential, objective, sensitive and responsive to the needs and concerns of the project-affected parties. The mechanism will also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

348. A- Assign Focal Points

The focal point for receiving and registering complaints from Project-related level GRM is UNOPS GRM associate. Who will be responsible to receive, register, track and follow up on issues and complaints raised.

349. After receiving grievances, the UNOPS team will be engaged based on the grievances category on bi weekly basis, except for urgent matters, issues shall be discussed in a maximum of 48 hours especially when it comes to life saving or safety threats.

The UNOPS GRM Focal Point from the local Government has also the responsibility to address Project activity-related complaints and inquiries from Project affected communities or individuals regarding any environmental or social impacts due to subproject activities.

350. B- Receive and Register Grievances;

UNOPS is providing multiple formal access points to the GRM focal point for project beneficiaries to voice their concerns.

These access points will be advertised through different methods at subproject level, and include: hotline/telephone , email, complaint box at Project activity site, UNOPS Field team, Help Desk, community leaders.

- Help Desk: on site to have direct communication with project affected parties. It can be at the Informal Mechanism: (Face to face Communication). Not applicable all times in a few cases it is a chance to hear the voice of a person of concerns that prefers to share in person information. It is directly linked to the help desk means of communication.
- Face-to-face interaction is effective where literacy levels are low. We will also take advantage of community social gatherings, town meetings, and elders' meetings.

351. Registration after receiving all the grievances:

UNOPS will register grievances for all sub-projects in a dedicated GRM Log Tracker (Database), including all information about the complaint provider and the complaint. All incoming grievances should be acknowledged as soon as possible with a formal confirmation. Each grievance record should be allocated a unique number reflecting year-Month -day -UNOPS and sequence of received complaint and a timeline for response—assures the complainant that UNOPS is responding properly, and it gives the project a record of the allegation. Complaint records should be stored together, electronically in a database.

352. Grievance Log Tracker. One of the least complicated tracking methods is a grievance log maintained by the GRM Focal point. Using a simple matrix to keep track of grievances and commitments, upon receiving a complaint, GRM FP creates a record that contains details of the grievance, the division(s) responsible for resolving the incident, and process-tracking fields (receipt date, status, result date). GRM FP tracks the resolution status, coordinates it with the division(s) responsible for corrective actions, and maintains a record of progress (for example, closed, open, pending or solved). Once the complaint is resolved, the GRM FP will present a final report on the grievances to management.

353. Confidentiality and data protection:

- Limit the number of persons providing feedback.
- Only one person is in charge of the GRM database management (GRM FP).
- Storing the supporting document shared by the complainant in confidential and password protected files.
- Specific process for sensitive information to reduce the number of people having access and to have specific people dealing with the complaints (SEAH/GBV).
- If sent to other colleagues for addressing the feedback, the row with the feedback information should be without the section with the identity of the person.
- All documents will have a password only known by the PM and GRM FP.
- It is crucial to ensure the safety, dignity and privacy of people providing feedback when it is provided physically in person.

354. Assessing the Complaint:

If the initial complaint is in line with UNOPS Grievances types, a further assessment is recommended of the seriousness of the complaint—classified in terms of high, medium, or low—and its impact on both the complainant and the project. Assessing the seriousness and level of urgency of a complaint is not easy, as it could be subject to biases. Criteria should include the following:

Severity of the problem; impact on the well-being of the individual or group, impact on the project, and public profile of the issue.

The following questions are essential to understand the level of urgency of the reported grievance,

- Complainant’s Safety and welfare?
- Is it a PSEAH/GBV/Fraud Corruption issue?

- Is it directly affecting you or the community?
- Damage to the public spaces?

Low (Minor, not urgent)	- Not related to complainant's safety or welfare. - No PSEAH, GBV, fraud, or corruption concerns. - No harm caused to complainant, community, or environment. - Usually a request for information or a minor issue, solved on the spot or by referral.
Medium (Needs attention within 4–10 days)	- Some connection to safety, welfare, or indirect community impact. - No immediate threat to life, health, or environment. - Requires attention but not urgent enough for immediate action. - Cannot be postponed for too long.
High (Urgent, must be resolved within 48 hours)	- Serious threat to complainant's or community's safety and welfare. - Related to PSEAH, GBV, fraud, corruption, or serious damage to public spaces/environment. - Needs immediate intervention, as delays could worsen the situation.

355. Screen and Refer the Complaints:

Having received, registered, and assessed a complaint, the next step in the complaint-handling process is for the GRM to establish the eligibility of the complaint received. The following criteria can be used to assess and verify eligibility:

The complainant is identifiable and has provided at least a contact details (phone number/email/etc..)/bearing in mind receiving anonymous complaints respecting the wishes of the complainant.

356. The complainant is affected by the project. (Under managing the Programmatic grievances session below, each grievance will be addressed separately by an internal formed committee).

The issues raised in the complaint fall within the scope of the issues that the GRM is mandated to address.

If the complaint is out of the Project's scope, the complainant should be informed of the reasons. If the complaint can be referred to another GRM or NGO, the complainant should be informed accordingly with the consent taken and referral processing.

357. C-Propose response:

a-Formulate a Response: Having completed the complaint assessment, a response can be formulated on how to proceed with the complaint. This response should be communicated to the complainant. The response should include the following elements:

acceptance or rejection of the complaint;

reasons for acceptance or rejection;

next steps—where to forward the complaint;

a time frame; and (if accepted) further documents or evidence required for investigation.

b-Select a Resolution Approach

358. GRMs should always present multiple approaches for grievance redress. Approaches that are difficult or culturally and socially alien to APs should be avoided as much as possible. People should be able to participate in the grievance redress process comfortably and without any fear of intimidation. Investigation of a complaint through review of documents, field investigation.

359. APs should be informed of the following:

- What is GRM/types?
- Channel of communication?
- Grievance process flow.

360. D-Communicate Proposed Response:

Implement the Approach:

The following are important aspects to be considered in the implementation of a project-related GRM:

- Creating a conducive environment for the APs to relate their grievances without fear and intimidation.
- Setting clear and objective criteria for decision making.
- Assuring the APs that decision-making processes are independent and fair.

361. Settle the Issues communicate the response and seek agreement

Project-related GRMs may propose a variety of strategies to settle grievances, including requesting the relevant people responsible for the grievance to take appropriate measures to remove the cause of grievance, e.g., contractors' issue during shelter rehabilitation, BNFs selection, clear access roads or water.

assuring the APs to address their grievances at the end of completing the project-related work. initiating a monitoring process to assess any further impacts of project-related work on the APs.

- Implement the response.
- Review the response if unaccepted
- Close out and refer.

H.6 Monitoring, Reporting, and Learning

E-Track, Document, and Evaluate the Process and Results

362. UNOPS GRM FP have the responsibility for tracking and monitoring the process of grievance redress and the implementation of the decisions made and of seeing that redress is granted to APs in a timely and efficient manner. They also have the responsibility for giving regular feedback to the complainants about the progress of the grievance redress process. The monitoring should include the progress of implementation of grievance resolutions and the timeliness of grievance redress, follow up grievances to be sure they are attended to, and document details of complaints received and the progress in solving them. The outputs under this are crucial for project management to see trends of complaints, detect flaws in implementation, take timely corrective action, and make strategic changes where needed. It also provides valuable feedback about APs' satisfaction with the project and thus contributes to a good reputation for the implementing and executing agencies. It also provides valuable feedback about APs' satisfaction with the project and thus contributes to a good reputation for the implementing and executing agencies.

Table 6 Mechanisms for Grievance Recording, Monitoring, and Reporting

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Formal Mechanisms</td><td>Informal Mechanisms</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Recording</td><td>Assign track number to the grievance received</td><td>Manual Recording of the grievance received (transcript)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Registration in the GRM log tracker (automatic and/or manual)</td><td>Assign track number to the grievance received</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coding/ Thematic analysis of the grievance received</td></tr>
<tr><td>Registration in the GRM log tracker (manual)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Monitoring</td><td colspan="2">DAILY: Manual input on grievance status in the Log Tracker:
- progress of implementation of grievance resolutions
- timeliness of grievance redress
- follow up grievances to be sure they are attended to
- details of complaints received and the progress in solving them</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">WEEKLY for high priority grievances: Provide regular feedback to the complainant about the progress of the grievance redress process</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">MONTHLY for low /Medium priority grievances: Provide regular feedback to the complainant about the progress of the grievance redress process</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">MONTHLY: Monthly report of grievances per project site with the following indicators:
● Total number of grievances have been raised - disaggregated by sex
● Number of grievances per type: feedback, complaint, SEAH.
● Number of grievances per method: hotline, email, complaint box, face to face
● Number of grievances per status:
● Average time to resolve the grievance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reporting</td><td colspan="2">QUARTERLY: Grievance quarterly overview (leaflet with analysis of trends)</td></tr>
</table>

	QUARTERLY: Project Quarterly Report indicating the number and type of complaints received and the results of their resolution as part of the GRM section
	QUARTERLY: Update of Lessons Learned on OneUNOPS when needed and relevant

363. Overall indicators:

- The number of public grievances received within a reporting period the year, including the number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline
- Estimate of number for materials published.

Reporting back to stakeholders:

364. The GRM associate will prepare monthly summaries reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions, and transmit these summary reports to UNOPS' Project Manager. The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner and/or put in place additional safeguards as needed.

365. Managing Project grievances:

Upon classification of Grievances' types and based on discussions with the PM small committees will be formed internally to discuss under the Propose response section.
Environmental/Harmful reported grievances will include PM/Grievance FP.
Infrastructural, will include 1 engineer / PM /Grievance FP.
Disputes/ conflict, will include Conflict & peace local Government/PM/Grievance FP.
Requesting information about the project will be provided by the GRM focal point or the Community mobilisation officer directly.

366. TAKING GENDER INTO ACCOUNT

Women and men both have access to the GRM communication channels.
Holding Focus group discussion with different groups to understand more the issues and concerns of the community from a gender perspective.

367. TIPS / GOOD PRACTICE:
Giving stakeholders a voice: A GRM is a key tool through which local communities and other stakeholders exercise their voice. They are a way to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential or realised negative impacts, and to ensure that investors meet their obligations in terms of international human rights law. During interviews, many stakeholders who mentioned grievances said that they had no way of raising grievances with the investor.

368. Addressing grievances early is best. Evidence from the field shows that seemingly minor complaints can quickly become major grievances if left unmanaged. A GRM is an important tool that enables investors to learn about and resolve concerns before they escalate. GRMs should permit a peaceful and timely resolution of problems, assuring stakeholders that their concerns have been heard and that the institutionalised mechanism will yield a fair and impartial outcome.

369. No reported grievances do not mean that no grievances exist. In some cases, management thought there were no grievances as none had been received, although they maintained that their door was always open. Community representatives who were interviewed did have grievances but were ignorant of how to raise them, often relying on the traditional tribal system and trusting that local leaders would raise them on their behalf. In a more successful approach, investors designed the GRM in consultation with communities.

370. Fast-track for high-priority complaints. Certain complaints warrant urgent action, and the regular GRM procedure may be inappropriate or too slow to prevent an issue from escalating. A separate fast-tracked GRM, including guidance on the circumstances under which it should be employed, can help ensure that high-priority complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.

371. Provisions for confidentiality and anonymity. The GRM should provide aggrieved parties with the option to keep complaints confidential and/or anonymous. Illiterate people raising a grievance will need assistance so it can be transcribed through a trusted confidant. This could be a family member, friend, or a designated official.

372. External monitoring. To help maintain accountability and trust in the process, the GRM and meeting of associated committees can be monitored by local government or trusted third parties.

373. Internal evaluation. The GRM should be evaluated against key performance indicators such as the percentage of grievances resolved.

374. Raise awareness about how to raise grievances. Governments also have a responsibility for raising awareness about judicial and administrative procedures that can be followed in the event of perceived violations of rights.

H.7 Tools and Resources

375. Tools:

Grievance Log- Tracker.

- GRM Evaluation Tool.
- IEC Materials (information, communication and education).
- Report template
- Setup plan

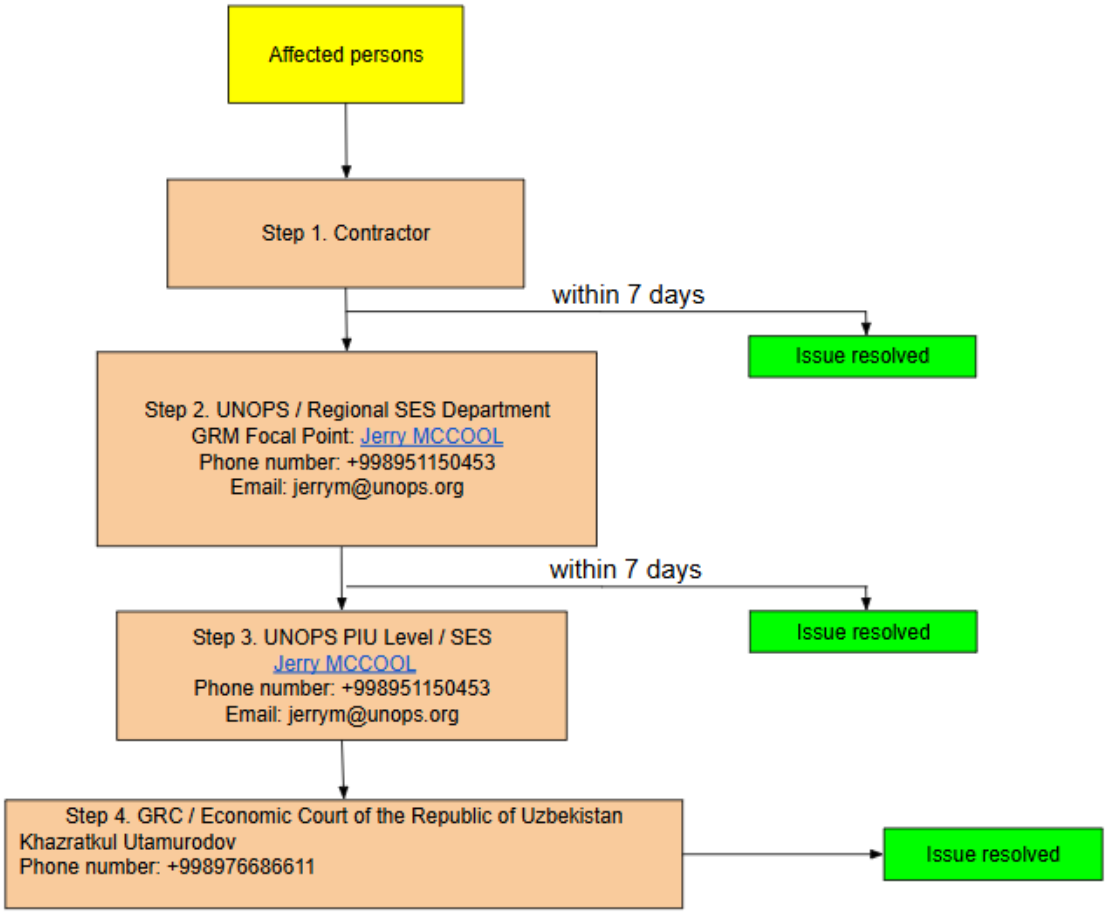

Figure 48: Procedure and stages of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

376. In case the grievance was not redressed on the third stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under SES in Tashkent. The GRC will consist of PIU's manager, designated officers from SES and districts' hokimiyats and UNOPS representatives. GRC will review the complaint and make a decision on its redress. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making. If the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit grievance to Economic Court where decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation

The Contractor should include the information on grievances in monthly progress

reports submitted to the PIU, who in their turn includes aggregated information to the semiannual reports on environmental monitoring submitted to ADB.

377. The aggrieved persons can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through the direct citizens' application to the Head Quarter in Manila, particularly to Complaints Receiving Officer, Accountability Mechanism Asian Development Bank Headquarters 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines Email: amcro@adb.org, Fax +63-2-636-2086.

378. AM is the last resort and ADB has its availability as a recourse in case other mechanisms for dealing with harmful project effects are not successful. GRM is required by SPS and the use of project level GRM should be encouraged first.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

379. This section presents the Generic EMP for the Project, proposing mitigation and management measures that will be implemented throughout project design and planning, construction and decommissioning as well as the operational phase. The measures are implemented to avoid, reduce, mitigate, or compensate for adverse environmental impacts (in that order of priority). The Generic EMP includes mitigation measures, monitoring procedures and performance indicators, institutional arrangements and the respective costs for measures and monitoring.

I.1 Detailed Environmental Management Plan

Table 7 . ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
Lack of awareness by contractors on E&S requirements may result in insufficient budget and non-implementation of EMP	Inclusion of EMP in bidding documents and contracts PIU with support from UNOPSto inform contractors of their responsibilities in EMP implementation Implement monitoring and reporting procedures.	X			% of bidding documents including the EMP # of training session for contractor	X			Implementation: PIU, UNOPS Monitoring: EA	Implementation: Staff time Training costs: 5,000 (considered in the UNOPS contract)

[5] The costs cannot be fully determined at this stage. They will be calculated for each activity in the activity-specific ESMPs.

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
										Monitoring: Staff time
IEE/EMP out of date due to changing conditions or design	Updating of IEE Inclusion of final designs in IEE/EMP Update the Contractor's SEMPs	X	X		# of SEMPs with final designs included	X			Implementation: PIU, PMSC Monitoring: EA	Implementation/Monitoring costs: Staff time
Potential for unplanned construction activity due to absence of service infrastructure	Provisions for connection to service infrastructure Confirm location, capacity, functionality and connection readiness of water, sewerage, electricity,	X			# of sites where location, capacity, functionality and connection		X		Implementation: PIU, DDC Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation: Staff time Costs of site

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	heating and legal landfills to avoid wastewater dumping, ad-hoc connection arrangements, or inappropriate waste disposal.				readiness of water, sewage, electricity etc have been confirmed					visits: 5,000
Disruption of Existing Utilities	Conduct investigation at site to determine all the existing utilities that will likely be disturbed during construction phase Coordinate with agencies responsible for the maintenance of the utilities and formulate a plan to minimize disruption of services during the construction phase.	X	X		# of site investigations conducted # of plans in place		X		Implementation: PMSC, Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation: travel costs 5,000 Development of plans: staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Get prior permission/no objection for disturbance and/or connection to infrastructure lines									
Risk of disturbance of private and common properties (such as boundary walls, ramps, fences, telephone and electric poles/posts, roadside business structures, houses), and physical cultural resources, such as graveyards and Mosques.	Conduct investigation at site to determine if any existing private or common properties/structures will be disturbed, as part of E&S Screening process Conduct meaningful consultation with stakeholders whose private and common properties are confirmed to be likely affected by the construction works;	X			# of site investigations conducted # of stakeholder consultations conducted # of permits obtained % of sites where works		x		Implementation: UNOPS, Contractor Monitoring :PIU	Implementation costs: Site investigations and consultations: 5,000 Permits: 5,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Consultations with relevant authorities, local stakeholders living near common property resources that are likely to be affected, and owners of private property resources that are also likely to be affected. Conduct consultations prior to finalizing the options. Ensure availability of required permits, if any, for the construction activity near any monument or establishments such as mosques will also be obtained. Ensure that all works will be confined within existing road				are confined to ROW # of works that impact physical cultural resources					Potential costs where resettlement activities will be undertaken tbd

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	and side drains alignments, and within existing rights-of-way (ROWs). Avoid disturbance or damage of physical cultural resources through proper design of road alignments and demarcating construction area; and Ensure the implementation of measures according to the plan as part of the SEMP for the subproject, as necessary.									
Adverse impacts on groundwater: Groundwater may likely	Ensure that drinking water supply shows compliance with the drinking water quality standards, particularly for arsenic parameters.		x		# of sites with drinking water below standard	x			Implementation: Contractor	Implementation: costs of

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
be the source of drinking water. Ground water may have arsenic levels that could be detrimental to health.	Undertake groundwater quality sampling and analysis to ensure that water from tube wells is in compliance with the drinking water quality standards. If the groundwater quality does not comply with the standards, the contractor will source potable water from an alternative source or provide onsite treatment facility at its own cost and approval from PIU.				# of quality sampling undertaken at site				Monitoring: PIU	sampling 3,000 (whose responsibility) Monitoring: staff time
Sourcing of aggregates from illegal quarries	Sourcing only from legal or government-approved sources.		x		% of contractors that use legal or govt-		x		Implementer Contractor	Implementation: part of

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	No new quarry sites shall be used for the subproject; Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval of SES PIU/DIVISIONAL/REGIONAL OFFICE or PIU; and Document all sources of materials and include them in the monthly reporting to the PIU.				approved sources # of approvals obtained # of monthly reports documenting sources				Monitoring: UNOPS and PIU	contractor budget/ construction costs Monitoring: staff time
Failure to obtain necessary consents, permits, and clearances can result in design revisions	AII necessary local clearances and no objection certificates to be obtained prior to award of contract.	x	x		% of sites with appropriate clearances		x		Implementer: PIU, PMSC Monitoring: PIU	Implementation: staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
and/or stoppage of the works.	Obtain environmental clearance prior to award of contract. Additionally, any permits or consents required from relevant government agencies for construction activities near IocaIIy recognized monuments, cultural resources or any other important structures, to be obtained.									Monitoring: staff time
Risk of contractors and construction supervision engineers not being aware of the requirements of the	Provide capacity training to contractors on EMPs. Provide capacity building that is participatory to the extent possible to make it more		X		# of training sessions provided % of capacity training that		X		Implementer: PIU, PMSC Monitoring: PIU	Implementation costs: training costs: 5,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
EMP leading to non-compliance	effective, with learning by doing, role playing, group exercises, on-the-job training, etc. Conduct pre- and post-training to measure the effectiveness of the program.				uses participatory methods % of training sessions that did post-training assessment					Monitoring costs: included in staff time
Lack of community awareness on project activities may result in potential community health and safety concerns and complaints	Prior to commencement of works consult with relevant authorities and communities on the plan and schedule works so that construction activities do not interfere or disturb the operations of these entities (due to noise, dust, movement of vehicles,)		X		# of consultations with local authorities # of consultations with local communities		x		Implementer: PIU, Contractor Monitoring: PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: Consultation sessions: 5,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	and also considering safety and security of users Conduct meaningful consultation with the affected communities. Important information to be disseminated to the people to include the following: Overview and objectives of the proposed project; final detailed design of proposed project components; Potential environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) of the project, and the proposed mitigation measures for the perceived									Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	negative impacts; and GRM and contact details of the project.									
Inadequate planning could lead to non-implementation of EMP during the construction phase and result in significant environmental impacts and noncompliance with E&S obligations.	Employ an Environmental Health and Safety Officer (EHSO) for supervision and monitoring Ensure EMP is included in the bidding documents Conduct training on the rationale for and implementation of the EMP to enhance general understanding and clarify responsibilities regarding implementation, including monitoring and reporting,		x		# of EHSO employed % of bidding documents with EMP included # of training sessions		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: training sessions: 5,000 Monitoring: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	must also be provided to relevant staff of contractors (including EHSOs) Contractor provided a Site-specific EMP and updated regularly as needed									
Excavations may affect local drainage patterns if surface and groundwater collect in voids as they are being dug.	AII excavations shall be done to the minimum dimension as required for safety and working facility. The excavation shall be executed in such a manner that the contractor does not damage or interfere with existing services or structures. If damage or interference is so caused, the contractor shall		x		% of excavations done to minimum dimensions as required % of excavations executed without damage or			x	Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: staff time Monitoring costs: site visits, travel

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	make arrangements with the supply and/or building owner to execute the repairs at the contractor's own cost.				interference of existing services					budget: 50,000
Cutting of trees	Identify and mark trees with participation of local environmental department of MEEPCC after the finalization of the designs and layout of the project components Include adequate budget for compensation and planting trees into the Contractor contract Obtain permits/approval for tree cutting/transplanting from the local environmental		x		% of trees felled with prior approval % of trees for which permit was obtained # of trees cut during bird nesting season			x	Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation: Costs of tree replanting 5,000 Monitoring: travel budget, see above

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	department of MEEPCC Fell/transplant trees within the area required for construction after prior approval; No tree cutting to be done during bird nesting season or, ensure that trees being cut have no active bird nests. Contractors should be able to spot active bird nests prior to any tree cutting attempt; Only trees that will require removal within the proposed				# of trees replanted					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	construction areas of the sites will be cut; and For trees that will not be cut, take all precautions to protect them from any damage from construction activities. Re-plant trees after construction									
Excavation during construction will generate loose soil which can be carried through surface run-off during a rainfall.	Plan works to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy season where practicable. Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken		x		# of sites where surface excavations during rains are minimized		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: Costs of coverage 2,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	when a rainstorm is imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms shall be developed by the Contractor. The earthwork sites where exposed land surface is vulnerable to runoff to be consolidated and/or covered. Channels, earth bunds, netting, tarpaulin and or sandbag barriers shall be used on site to manage surface water runoff and minimize erosion. The overall slope of the works areas and construction yards				# of sites where exposed land surface is covered # of sites where groundwater quality has been monitored					Costs of monitoring of ground water quality MOnitoring costs: Staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	shall be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows. Monitor groundwater quality (if necessary) that could exist close to the working areas to ensure compliance.									
Risk of silt-laden run-off from stockpiled materials, solid wastes and domestic wastewater from the construction camp, and leaks from chemical storage areas and machineries contaminating or	Provision of temporary sedimentation canal and/or silt traps along construction areas, particularly alignments that are adjacent to receiving bodies of water or canals. The measures to address soil erosion at the proposed facilities will consist of measures as per design, or as		x		Availability of temporary sedimentation canal # of designs including sedimentation measures		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: costs of temporary sedimentation canals 2,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
resulting in water pollution if disposed or discharged to nearby receiving bodies of water	directed by the PMSC to control soil erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution. AII temporary sedimentation, pollution control works, and maintenance thereof will be deemed incidental to the earthwork or other items of work. AII temporary discharge points shall be located, designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion in the receiving channels.				% of temporary discharge points that are designed to minimize erosion # of sites with proper compaction % of sites that have used surplus soil for other beneficial purposes					Proper compaction of soil 5,000 Monitoring of water quality 500 Recycling costs: 2,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Ensure proper compaction of refilled soil and there shall not be any loose soil particles on the top; the material shall be refilled in layers and compacted properly layer by layer. Use surplus soil for beneficial purposes such as in any other construction activities, or to raise the level of low lying areas; Confine construction area including the material storage (sand and aggregate) so that runoff will not enter the site;				# of construction sites where runoff enters the site # of drains blocked with excavated soil # of sites where stockyards are not located 50 meters from watercourses					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Ensure that drains are not blocked with excavated soil; Stockyards at least 50 meters (m) away from watercourses; Fuel and other petroleum products stored at storage areas away from water drainage and protected by impermeable lining and bunded 110% by volume; Daily control of machinery and vehicles for leakages; For effluents from workplace, camps, and offices, provide treatment arrangements such				# of sites where petroleum products are stored appropriately Availability of evidence for daily control of machinery Availability of sewage management plan					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	as retention ponds and septic tanks which should be incorporated in the facility designs. Prepare sewage management plan Monitor water quality Collection of recyclable solid wastes and supply to scrap vendors; Ensure all the camp wastes and construction wastes are placed in the designated waste collection pits away from receiving water,				Evidence of monitoring of water quality # of recycling bins # of sites in which waste bins are located away from water Availability of appropriate					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Establishment of separate bunded and lined areas with 110% volume for the storage of all the toxic material wastes, including batteries, oil filters, mobile, burnt oils, etc. at the construction site; and Ensure that the wastes are not released into any drinking water source, cultivation fields or critical habitat Do not release waste effluents into irrigation channels – based on EHS Guidelines on Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality				areas for toxic waste # of sites where waste effluents are led into irrigation channels					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
Increased demand for groundwater for construction activities and personal consumption by workers. Even a small project can require 100 m3/day of water. Uncontrolled extraction of water may affect availability of water to locals. In addition, construction waste, if	Provision of clean drinking water Train workers on the need for judicious use of freshwater resources. The contractors will use water in consideration of its value as a resource. Prevent pollutants from contaminating the soil and the groundwater; AII tube wells, test holes, monitoring wells that are no longer in use or needed shall be properly decommissioned;		x		# of sites with clean drinking water available # of training sessions for workers # of sites with evidence of tube wells, test holes and monitoring wells no longer in use		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: Clean drinking water: 1,000 Training of workers : 2,000 Decommissioning of tube wells,

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
left unattended, will result in percolation of leachate through the soil strata reaching the groundwater table contaminating it.	Storage of lubricants and fuel at least 50 m from water bodies; Storage of fuel and lubricants in double hulled tanks. Fuel and other petroleum products stored at storage areas away from water drainage and protected by impermeable lining and bunded 110% by volume; Daily control of machinery and vehicles for leakages; Collection of waste during construction activities;				# of sites with storage of lubricants at least 50 m away from water bodies # of sites where fuel and lubricants are stored in double hulled tanks Evidence of waste					test holes and monitoring wells, 2,000 Enclosure of construction site: 3,000

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Provide uncontaminated water for dust suppression; Enclose the construction area to prevent unauthorized access.				collection at site # of construction sites that are enclosed					
Construction material getting into surface run off or uncontrolled disposal may cause drainage congestion, flooding or waterlogging in neighboring areas.	Adopt a site clearance procedure that separates topsoil and stores it under appropriate conditions for reuse as instructed by the Engineer. Don't dispose of wastes and construction debris in a manner that would end up in		x		# of sites where topsoil is separated and stored appropriately # of sites where waste		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Implementation costs: Waste management costs (see waste

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	drainage canals. Avoid the on-site storage of excessive quantities of unwanted spoil and aggregate materials. Where storage is necessary, ensure heaps and stockpiles are located at sites that do not permit direct runoff into water resources and are on land sloping at less than 1.5%. AII heaps shall be of a size and stability that will ensure the risk of mass movement during a period of heavy rainfall is minimized				has ended in drainage canal # of sites where excessive quantities of spoil and aggregate materials are stored					management plan) Monitoring: Staff time and travel costs (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
Construction activities including transport and storage of raw materials create dust and emissions that can deteriorate ambient air quality in the area	Take every precaution to reduce the levels of dust at construction sites, and not exceeding the pre-project ambient air quality standards; Implement Waste Management Plan Fit all heavy equipment and machinery with air pollution control devices that are operating correctly; Vehicles travelling to and from the construction site must adhère to speed limits to avoid producing excessive dust;		x		% of heavy equipment that is fitted with air pollution control devices # of complaints on speed limit of vehicles Evidence for spraying against dust		x		Implementer: Contractors, Monitoring: PIU, PMSC	Implementation: Costs of air pollution control devices 3,000 Costs of water for spraying 500

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Reduce dust by spraying stockpiled soil, excavated materials, and spoils; Cover with tarpaulin vehicles transporting soil and sand; Cover stockpiled construction materials with tarpaulin or plastic sheets; Heavy equipment and transport vehicles shall move only in designated areas and roads; Water spraying to access roads, camp sites and work				# of vehicles covered with tarpaulin Evidence of machinery and vehicle maintenance % of vehicles that comply with requirements					Costs of tarpaulin 500 Staff time Monitoring costs: staff time and travel costs (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	sites to reduce dust emissions; Machines and vehicles must be regularly examined and maintained to comply with requirements of technical specifications; AII vehicles, equipment, and machinery used for construction will be regularly maintained to ensure that pollution emission levels comply with the relevant requirements. Copies of conformance will be submitted regularly to the PMSC;									

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Repair and maintain access roads, as necessary; Monitor air quality Clean wheels and undercarriage of vehicles prior to leaving construction site; Prohibit burning firewood in work and labor camps (promote liquified petroleum gas for cooking purposes and electric heater for heating purposes);									

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Use vehicles that have government-issued permits and registrations; and Prohibit open burning of solid waste.									
Noise generation may disturb nearby sensitive receptors (e.g school, hospital , hotel, etc.)	Construction works generating noise (mainly earth works) will be undertaken during the period between 8am and 8 PM: •Inform population of the closest settlement about anticipated works at least one week before.		x		# of incidents where work after hours is reported # of information sessions for close settlements # of speed limit		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :UNOPS,PIU	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for monitor

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	•Establish limits on speed for vehicles inside of settlements (30 km/h); •Use Euro-4 class equipment; •Avoid construction works in front of schools between 8:30am and 3pm during the weekdays and Saturday. •Apply additional mitigation measures (installation of acoustic screens, mufflers for machinery, etc.) in case of urgency or technical needs of such works; •Schedule construction to minimize the multiple use of noisier equipment				violations reported % of machinery with additional mitigation measures applied					ing activities (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	•Provide prior information to the local public, including institutions such as schools and hospitals along alignments that may be affected, about the work schedule; •Limit engine idling to a maximum of one minute; •Disseminate the schedule of material, spoil and waste transport; •Minimize drop heights when loading and unloading coarse aggregates and other construction materials; On-site construction noise shall be mitigated to ensure a safe work environment by				# of information sessions to the local public and schools and hospitals					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	implementing an on-site occupational health and safety plan, which considers national and international requirements. The plan shall include the following measures: •Ear mulls/protective hearing equipment shall be made available to all workers in noise-critical areas; •Training on how and when to use protective hearing equipment shall be conducted as part of the workers' induction sessions; •Place visually clear instructions in areas where									

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	noise emissions are significant; • Measure noise level according to the environmental monitoring plan				% of workers with appropriate PPE # of training sessions provided to workers					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
					# of signage with instructions					
Inadequate management of construction wastes will result in negative impact on the soil, aesthetic beauty of area and workers' and community's health and safety.	The contractors should take every opportunity to reduce the amount of waste generated and collect recyclable material for processing by local operators. • The contractor shall implement waste segregation on site. • Receptacles for solid waste should be provided for the use of workers, and their contents should be disposed		X		Evidence of collection of recyclable material Evidence of waste segregation at site # of receptacles available		X		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for monitoring

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	of in officially sanctioned local landfills. • Construction waste should also be disposed of in legal Iocal landfills. • Clean construction waste such as excess soil or rubble should be used in landscaping on site or given to landowners and developers seeking fill material.				Evidence of use of clean construction waste in landscaping or other activities					activities (see above)
Renovation and demolition activities may disturb asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), leading to the release of asbestos fibers into the air. Exposure to asbestos	Conduct a pre-demolition asbestos survey to identify and map all ACMs. Engage licensed and trained specialists for asbestos removal and disposal.				Asbestos survey report available Licensed contractor engaged				Implementer: Contractor Monitoring :UNOPS,PIU	

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
poses significant health risks to workers and nearby communities, including respiratory diseases and cancer. Improper handling, storage, and disposal of asbestos waste may also result in environmental contamination.	Ensure workers use appropriate PPE (respirators, protective clothing, gloves). Implement wet methods or other dust suppression techniques during handling. Collect, label, and transport asbestos waste in sealed, leak-proof containers to an authorized disposal site. Provide awareness training on asbestos hazards to all site personnel.				Workers using PPE during works Waste sealed and labeled properly Disposal records at authorized site Warning signs and restricted access in place					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Restrict access to asbestos work zones and post warning signage.									
The subproject area is not within any forest, hence, the impacts to flora and fauna will be minimal to insignificant. Trees within the vicinity may be cut.	Avoid, or minimize when avoidance is not possible; • For any tree cut, conduct replacement planting at a ratio according to local legislation (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #464 Protect giant trees and locally important/valuable trees (for religious reasons), if any is identified as the site during implementation; • Prevent workers or any other person from removing or damaging any other flora	x			# of trees cut and replaced # of incidents in which flora and fauna were damaged # of incidents in which animals were poached		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	and fauna found in the subproject site; and • Prohibit employees and workers from poaching animals and cutting trees for firewood in the vicinity of the site.									
The construction of the subproject may affect nearby canal and ponds and the aquatic species thriving therein due to	Provide temporary protection at sections near any river or canal to avoid the sliding of soils; and • The store spoils away from the side of any river or canal in the area to avoid being washed down.		x		# incidents of waste effluents released into water		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
siltation and pollutant spills.										monitoring activities (see above)
Rehabilitation works will render some portions of the road impassable at periods of time. This scenario will create traffic congestion and disturbance to pedestrians and motorists in the vicinity of the affected area if not properly managed.	A traffic management plan (TMP) will be developed prior to construction and approved by the UNOPS. The TMP shall include the following: • installation of clear signage; • barricades; • lightings at night; and •markers to direct traffic movement in sites, among others. An emergency response plan must be prepared for any	x			# of TMPs developed # of Emergency Response Plans developed			x	Implementer: Contractor Monitor: PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	traffic accident during construction.									
Public access along the reconstruction facility alignments may be disrupted during construction activities.	Prior coordination with the surrounding community on operation and work schedules. • As necessary, increase workforce for speedy completion; • Inform through display board about nature, duration of construction and contact for complaints; • Schedule material deliveries on low pedestrian traffic hours;		X		# of community coordination events # of display boards installed % of damaged properties that were restored		X		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: Contractor, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for monitoring activitie

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	• Restore damaged properties and utilities; • Erect and maintain barricades if required; • Surfaced roads shall be subject to road cleaning and unsurfaced roads to dust suppression, the methodology and frequency of which shall be included in the traffic management plan. All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited. Site speed controls are to be enforced				# of barricades erected					s (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Monitor exhaust emissions to ambient air, waste pollutant releases to land and water.									
Impacts on physical cultural resources (PCR) and chance finds The subproject area is not located near nationally or internationally protected historical, cultural and archaeological sites. However, few alignments are adjacent to locally recognized mosques.	Strictly follow the protocol by coordinating immediately with PIU and Department of Archaeology of Republic of Uzbekistan for any suspicion of chance finds during excavation works; • Stop work immediately to allow further investigation if any findings are suspected; and • The request authorized a person from the Department of Archaeology of Republic of Uzbekistan to observe when excavation resumes for the		X		# of chance finds in which protocol was strictly followed		X		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: PMU, Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for monitoring activitie

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
Detailed design will ensure these mosques will not be significantly impacted by the subproject through either realignment or institution of appropriate measures.	identification of the potential chance finds, and comply with further instructions.									s (see above)
Disturbance to economic activities may result from excavation works, stockpiling, the operation of construction vehicles and equipment, and	Implement the traffic management plan in collaboration with local authorities; • Avoid full road closures by applying the construction method on section-wise and/or chainage-wise		x		# of full road closures # of alternative routes identified		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
accidental damage to utilities (e.g., power supply poles, open drains, and water taps or hoses)	approach during excavation, concreting and/or curing periods; • If full road closure is not possible, especially on very narrow roads, ensure that alternate routes are identified and that affected residents and establishments are informed prior to conducting the construction activities; • Provide convenient access to pedestrians when works occur in front of residential, commercial, or institutional establishments. Examples are planks with handrails that should be provided to cross excavated areas.				where applicable # of convenient access facilities installed # of affected persons that have received compensation					Travel costs for monitoring activities (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	• Provide appropriate compensation to qualified affected people or businesses per approved resettlement plan for the subproject; • Manage stockpile; • Manage pumped water from excavations either to drains or drums for later use; • Relocate the affected power supply poles; and • Advise the concerned authority during accidental damage to utilities.									
Construction camps	Development of Separate site-specific EMP for labor/construction camps (or part of general SEMP).		X						Implementer: Contractor	Monitoring costs:

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	SSEMP for labor/construction camps will describe waste collection and disposal procedure, set up of camp facilities (such as a storage place for construction materials and techniques if any, laundry and toilets, access roads). If washing equipment and vehicle is planning to be conducted at the labor/construction camp's site, appropriate wastewater treatment facilities have to be organized on the camp and respective permissions on water intake and waste water								Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	disposal need to be received by Contractor from MEEPCC Provide safe and adequate living conditions for workers									
Construction activities could create health and safety risks to construction workers	• All relevant provisions of the Uzbek Labor legislative from 28/10/2022 and relevant WHO guidelines will be adhered to, concerning the provision of adequate measures to avoid contracting and/or spreading diseases during construction phase; • Follow international best practices on occupational health and safety such as those in Section 4.2 of World Bank EHS Guidelines on			X	% of designs that do not have safety considerations % of facilities that do not have relevant safety signage installed			X	Implementer Contractor / Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time Travel costs for monitoring

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	Construction and Decommissioning Activities; • Follow established occupational health and safety protocol on emerging infectious diseases. • A readily available first aid unit, including an adequate supply of sterilized dressing material and appliances, will be provided as per the factory rules. Suitable transport will be provided to facilitate the transfer of injured or ill persons to the nearest hospital; • Other first aid medical equipment and nursing staff				# of first aid kits available at site # of health check-ups provided # of workers with appropriate PPE # of awareness programs % of workers with					activities (see above)

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	will be made available or arranged on-call; • The contractor will, at his own expense, conform to all disease prevention instructions as may be given by PIU; • Provide regular health check-ups, sanitation and hygiene, health care, and control of epidemic diseases to the workforce; • The contractor shall provide at cost all labor and materials and construct/install and maintain site safety, hard barricading, flexible green net, signboards, temporary day/light traffic diversions				appropriate insurance					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	throughout the construction activities according to the specifications and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to all the laborers working at the construction site; • Launch awareness programs concerning human trafficking and the possibility of spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS using brochures, posters, and signboards; • Compensation for the loss of life (a zero tolerance to loss of life policy should be									

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	developed and implemented) or for any type of injuries; and • Provide insurance to the workers. Health and safety training for all site personnel is very important and must be mandatory.									
Construction activities could create health and safety risks to community people.	Code of conduct for workers includes restricting workers in designated areas, no open defecation, no littering, no firewood collection, no fire except designated places, no trespassing, no residence at construction sites, and no obligation to potentially dangerous work; • Follow International best practices on community		x		% of workers that have signed the CoC		x		Implementer: Contractor Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	health and safety such as those in Section 4.3 of World Bank Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines on Construction and Decommissioning Activities; Follow established community health and safety protocol on emerging infectious diseases • Implement measures to prevent proliferation of vectors of diseases at work site; • Maintain a complaint logbook in the worker's camp and take action promptly of complaints. Follow the				Evidence of complaint logbook Evidence of transportation schedule that avoids peak traffic times					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	established GRM of the overall project (CTCRP); • Schedule transportation activities by avoiding peak traffic periods; • Clean wheels and undercarriage of haul trucks prior to leaving construction site; • Educate drivers: limit speed not more than 30 km/h in settlements and avoid use of horn; • Earmark parking place for construction equipment and vehicles when idling; no parking shall be allowed on the roads, that may disturb the traffic movement;				Maintenance /cleaning record of trucks # of awareness sessions for drivers # of sites with earmarked parking place # of information sessions					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	• Provide prior information to people, particularly any affected institutions (e.g. schools/madrasa, hospitals, mosques or places of worship, etc.) nearby about work schedules; • Noise barriers must be installed in between the construction site and any institutions (e.g. schools/madrasa, hospitals, mosques or places of worship, etc.) to reduce the impact of noise to these receptors; • Provide adequate space and lighting, temporary fences, reflectorized barriers and signages at the work site; and				# of noise barriers # of temporary fences installed					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
Post-construction clean-up and reinstatement Construction debris, spoils, and exæss construction materials may pose hazards to properties, community and environment if left unattended after construction.	The contractor will reinstate all working areas and access routes as work proceeds during construction. All plant, equipment, materials, temporary infrastructure and vehicles will be removed at the earliest opportunity and the surface of the ground restored as near as practicable to its original condition. The following generic measures should be taken: • Remove all spoils, wreckage, rubbish, or temporary structures (such as buildings,			x	Evidence that all spoils and wreckage have been removed % of disrupted utilities restored # of spills % of hardened areas that			x	Implementation and Monitoring: Division/Regional Office, PIU, PMSC	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	shelters, and latrines) which are no longer required; • All disrupted utilities restored; • AII affected structures rehabilitated/compensated; • The area that previously housed the construction camp is to be checked for spills of substances such as oil, paint, etc. and these shall be cleaned up; • All hardened surfaces within the construction camp area shall be ripped. • All imported materials removed, and the area shall be topsoiled and regressed using guidelines set out in the				have been ripped % of temporary services that have been cancelled					

Potential Risks and Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Phase			Indicators for monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring			Responsibility for implementation and monitoring	Estimated Cost (in USD) [5]
		Planning	*Construction*	*Operation*		*Continuous*	*Monthly*	*Quarterly*		
	re-vegetation specification that forms part of this document; • The contractor must arrange the cancellation of all temporary services									
Lack of Air quality	Ensure indoor air quality (IAQ) is in compliance with WHO guidelines			x	# of institutions where indoor air quality is in compliance				Implementation and Monitoring: MoGEI and MoHEST	Monitoring costs: Included in staff time

I.2 Risk Management Process

The E&S Risk Management Process will include the following steps:

a. UNOPS design team to perform Environmental and Social screening of site-specific activities
b. Depending on screening results, UNOPS to prepare site-specific EMP or ESIA
c. UNOPS procurement to include E&S requirements (site-specific EMPs) for contractors and suppliers.
d. Ensure contractor has EHS Officer on site
e. Ensure regular monitoring and supervision of construction activities by UNOPS, based on the EMP
f. Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement at the site, including community members
g. Ensure that Contractor(s) comply with all E&S requirements in the IEE and the site-specific EMP
h. Ensure arrangements are in place for Site induction, training and briefings.
i. Ensure that Waste Management is performed according to EMP.
j. Request monthly E&S reports from contractor
k. Compile quarterly EHS performance reports for the SES and the Banks.
l. Ensure reporting of environmental accidents, incidents and high potential near-misses.
m. Review and update the Plan at the indicated frequency or when circumstances change.

I.3 E&S Staffing

380. The PIU will include one full-time Environmental and Social Specialist that will report directly to the Project Manager and will be mainly responsible for the implementation of all E&S mitigation measures and the monitoring and supervision of their implementation. The E&S Specialist will be part of the PIU for the entire duration of the Project. The Specialist will ensure that the site-specific EMPs are prepared through contractors, reviewed and approved by UNOPS and PIU , and that the EMPs are included in the respective bidding documents for contractors and their contract,

EMP is implemented through Contractors according to the monitoring plan, all contractors and workers are trained appropriately, stakeholder outreach is conducted, and the GRM is adopted and implemented. The Specialist will further receive regular reports from the contractors, perform supervision and monitoring site visits, and prepare Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report for the SES, ADB and AIIB.

381. UNOPS will include one role for the Health, Safety, Social, and Environmental (HSSE) Coordinator. The HSSE Coordinator will work closely with the Regional Infrastructure Advisor, the Regional HSSE Advisor, and the project team to ensure full compliance with UNOPS health, safety, social, and environmental standards. Their primary role is to facilitate adherence to UNOPS and the project HSSE and provide expert guidance on preventive measures aimed at minimizing risks and hazards associated with project implementation.

382. To achieve this, the coordinator will oversee the implementation of HSSE policies and procedures, regularly assessing workplace conditions to identify and mitigate potential hazards. Through site inspections and audits, they will monitor compliance with health, safety, and environmental regulations while providing necessary training and guidance to project staff, contractors, and stakeholders. Additionally, they will play a crucial role in incident investigation, ensuring that any workplace accidents or near-misses are properly documented and that corrective actions are taken to prevent recurrence. The specialists will also assist PIU in preparation of environmental due diligence and semi-annual reports.

383. The main duties of the PIU E&S Specialist and the UNOPS HSSE Specialist are included in the TOR in Annex 19.

J. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

384. Implementing robust environmental monitoring systems is crucial for tracking and assessing the environmental impact of projects. Regular monitoring of project-relevant risks, such as management of hazardous wastes (e.g., asbestos), occupational health and safety conditions, and site-specific environmental factors, helps identify potential issues early and allows for timely implementation of mitigation strategies. For instance, improper handling of asbestos-containing materials, exposure to hazardous waste, or unsafe working conditions can escalate risks related to health, safety, and environmental degradation. By aligning monitoring efforts with the project's specific risk profile and scope, timely and effective mitigation strategies can be implemented. Prioritizing sustainable practices, such as minimizing waste production, ensuring safe disposal of hazardous materials, and integrating health, safety, and environmental protection measures, can significantly reduce a project's overall footprint.

385. Additionally, engaging with stakeholders and local communities at every project stage ensures accountability and transparency in environmental management efforts. By adopting these strategies, we effectively can mitigate the project's adverse environmental effects and promote sustainable development for a healthier environment.

K. ANNEXES

1. Annex 1 - Form HSE02 - Register of Interested Parties

2. Annex 2 - Form HSE03 - Legal Register for Health, Safety and Environment

3. Annex 3 - Form HSE04 - Check for compliance requirements for Health, Safety and Environment

4. Annex 4 - Form HSE05 - Health, Safety, Social & Environmental Inspection Report - Site

5. Annex 5 - Form HSE18 - Health, safety, social and environmental (HSSE) training matrix

6. Annex 6 - Form EM03 - Social and Environmental Screening Report

7. Annex 7 - Form EM06 - Site Waste Management Plan,

8. Annex 8 - EXECUTIVE OFFICE DIRECTIVE REF. EOD.ED.2021.01 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY AND SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

9. Annex 9 - EXECUTIVE OFFICE INSTRUCTION REF. EOI.SSC.2021.01 HEALTH & SAFETY AND SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

10. Annex 10 - EXECUTIVE OFFICE INSTRUCTION REF. EOI.SSC.2021.02 REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH & SAFETY AND SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

11. Annex 11 - Flow diagram for HSSE Incident Management

12. Annex 12 - Project Social and Environmental Management Plan – EM01

13. Annex 13- EXECUTIVE OFFICE INSTRUCTION REF. EOI.CSG.2017.01 IMPLEMENTATION OF THREE LEVELS OF REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH & SAFETY AND SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

14. Annex 14 - Form EM04 Register social environmental risks EN

15. Annex 15 - 23327_Uzbekistan Covid-19 Emergency Project HS plan_Rev-3.00

16. Annex 16 - Environmental Appraisal of State Environmental Expertise

17. Annex 17 - State Impact Assessment report and Minutes of Public Consultations

18. Annex 18 - Interim Findings Report

19. Annex 19 - Terms of Reference