

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Tajikistan	Project Title:	Golovnaya 240 MW Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project Grant	Department/Division:	Central and West Asia Department/ Energy Division
I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY			
Targeting classification: general intervention			
A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy			
<p>The ADB country partnership strategy¹ reflects the objectives of the government's National Development Strategy (2006–2015) and Poverty Reduction Strategy III (2010–2012), which recognize an adequate energy supply as a key element in achieving satisfactory economic growth and human development, which in turn provides the means for reducing poverty. The project is in line with these strategies, which recognize the need to rehabilitate the energy infrastructure, which is currently in a serious state of despair; they also focus on development of regional energy trade with Afghanistan and Central–South Asia. The project is one of the priority development projects covered in the ADB country operations business plan 2012–2014,² and is expected to improve household living standards, access to stable electricity, and support regional trade by rehabilitation of the strategic hydropower plant in southern Tajikistan.</p> <p>The financing of the project was requested by the Government of Tajikistan. The proposed project is in line with the ADB country partnership strategy 2010–2014 (footnote 1). The project is included in medium-term priority projects list of the CAREC Energy Sector Coordinating Committee.</p>			
B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence			
<p>Restoration of reliable electricity is highly desired by communities throughout Tajikistan, for whom it will bring substantial benefits in livelihoods, health, security, education, and standard of living. The winter months are particularly difficult for those who lack a reliable supply of electricity and cannot afford alternatives. The project will refurbish electrical and mechanical equipment at the hydropower plant and switchyard, which will then supply electricity to the national grid for domestic use and also for export to Afghanistan.</p> <p>The benefits of the project, although substantial, are generalized and indirect, and cannot be linked precisely to particular communities. There will not be specific benefits for the area surrounding the Golovnaya hydropower plant, beyond those for electricity consumers generally. The technological nature of the project means there is very little scope for social components. The project does not involve, for example, extension of the distribution network or revision to tariffs, which might provide opportunities for pro-poor initiatives.</p>			
C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending			
Not applicable			
II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR			
<p>Project works will take place within the premises of the power plant (11 kilometers east of Qurghonteppa), which has no immediately adjacent residential community. Consultations were undertaken with local authorities, nearby communities and other stakeholders about the likely impacts of construction work, including noise and additional heavy vehicle traffic. Positive impacts such as increased employment opportunities for unskilled laborers were also discussed, and nearby residents expect to be able to sell prepared food and other products and services to the workforce.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (M) Information gathering and sharing <input type="checkbox"/> (L) Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> (N) Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> (N) Partnership</p> <p>Will a project level participation plan be prepared to strengthen participation of civil society as interest holders for affected persons particularly the poor and vulnerable?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Activities are limited to the premises of the power plant</p>			
III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT			
Gender mainstreaming category: No gender elements (NGE)			
A. Key issues. Women benefit particularly from a reliable supply of electricity because of their household and family responsibilities (e.g., gathering fuel for cooking, heating, and processing water; and caring for children, the sick and			

¹ ADB. 2010. *Country Partnership Strategy: Tajikistan, 2010–2014*. Manila.

² ADB. 2012. *Country Operations Business Plan: Tajikistan, 2012-2014*. Manila.

the elderly). Electricity also offers women many more opportunities for home-based enterprise and income generation; it improves their personal security; and allows their children to study more effectively. Electricity also has a major impact on public facilities used mainly by women and where most employees are women, such as schools and health centers.

However, as the project is concerned with refurbishing electrical and mechanical equipment at the hydropower plant and the switchyard, which will then supply electricity to the national grid, there are no specific design features that aim to provide particular benefits for women.

B. Key actions.

Gender action plan Other actions or measure No action or measure (please see section A above)

IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES

A. Involuntary Resettlement

Safeguard Category: A B C FI

1. Key impacts. The project involves the rehabilitation of the power generation and 220/110 kV transmission equipment at the Golovnaya hydropower plant and switchyard. Land acquisition and resettlement impacts are not envisaged as all activities will be confined to the premises of the power plant. The facility was commissioned in 1962 and remains in operation. Once the project has been completed, its operation will likewise not entail any physical or economic displacement.

2. Strategy to address the impacts. None.

3. Plan or other Actions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement | <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action | |

B. Indigenous Peoples

Safeguard Category: A B C FI

1. Key impacts. No impact on indigenous people or ethnic minorities in the project area are envisaged since all activities will be limited to the existing facilities' premises.

Is broad community support triggered? Yes No

2. Strategy to address the impacts None.

3. Plan or other actions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement | <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action | |

V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS

A. Risks in the Labor Market

1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market. Low or not significant (L).

(L) unemployment (L) underemployment (L) retrenchment (L) core labor standards

2. Labor market impact. It is not expected that workers will lose their employment as a result of the project, nor that it will change or influence labor market policies or practices.

The PAM and Grant Agreement require compliance by works contractors with applicable national labor laws and regulations (e.g., related to minimum wage, safe working conditions, and social security contributions) and with international core labor standards, i.e., the project may not (i) involve (a) forced labor, (bi) child labor, or (c) discrimination in the workplace; or (ii) prevent workers from associating or collectively bargaining. The Grant Agreement specifically requires that contractors: (i) do not use child labor; (ii) provide equal opportunity to women and men; (ii) are required not to differentiate between men's and women's wages or benefits for work of equal value; and (ii) comply with legally mandated provisions on labor including health, safety, sanitation, and working conditions. Compliance with these provisions will be strictly monitored during implementation.

B. Affordability

Not applicable as the project does not include changes in tariff structures

C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks

The Grant Agreement (Schedule 4, para. 23) requires dissemination of information at worksites on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS for those employed during construction;

Indicate the respective risks, if any, and rate the impact as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L Communicable diseases | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L Human trafficking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____ | |

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Not applicable as the DMF does not include performance targets and indicators to be monitored that address poverty reduction and inclusive social development .

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, DMF = design and monitoring framework, kV = kilovolt, MW = megawatt, PAM = project administration manual, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.