ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

GANJA WASTEWATER PROJECT,

AZERBAIJAN

ESIA DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION REPORT

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Ecoline International Ltd. 1 Racho Dimchev Str., Sofia, 1000, Bulgaria www.ecoline-int.org

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Prepared by:

Ecoline International Ltd. (Sofia, Bulgaria)

Director: Dr. Tatiana Strizhova
Mob.: +359 876 630 522
E-mail: info@ecoline-int.org

Integra Consulting Ltd. (Prague, Czech Republic)

Managing Partner: Martin Smutny
Mob.: +420 724 110 779

E-mail:
martin.smutny@integracoms.com

ABAK-Az Crowe Ltd. (Baku, Azerbaijan)

Director: Zamin Huseyn
Tel.: +994 12 492 7856
Mob.:+99450 326 7448
E-mail: abak@crowe.az

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASWRA	Azerbaijan State Water Resources Agency
E&S	Environmental and social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PE	Population Equivalent
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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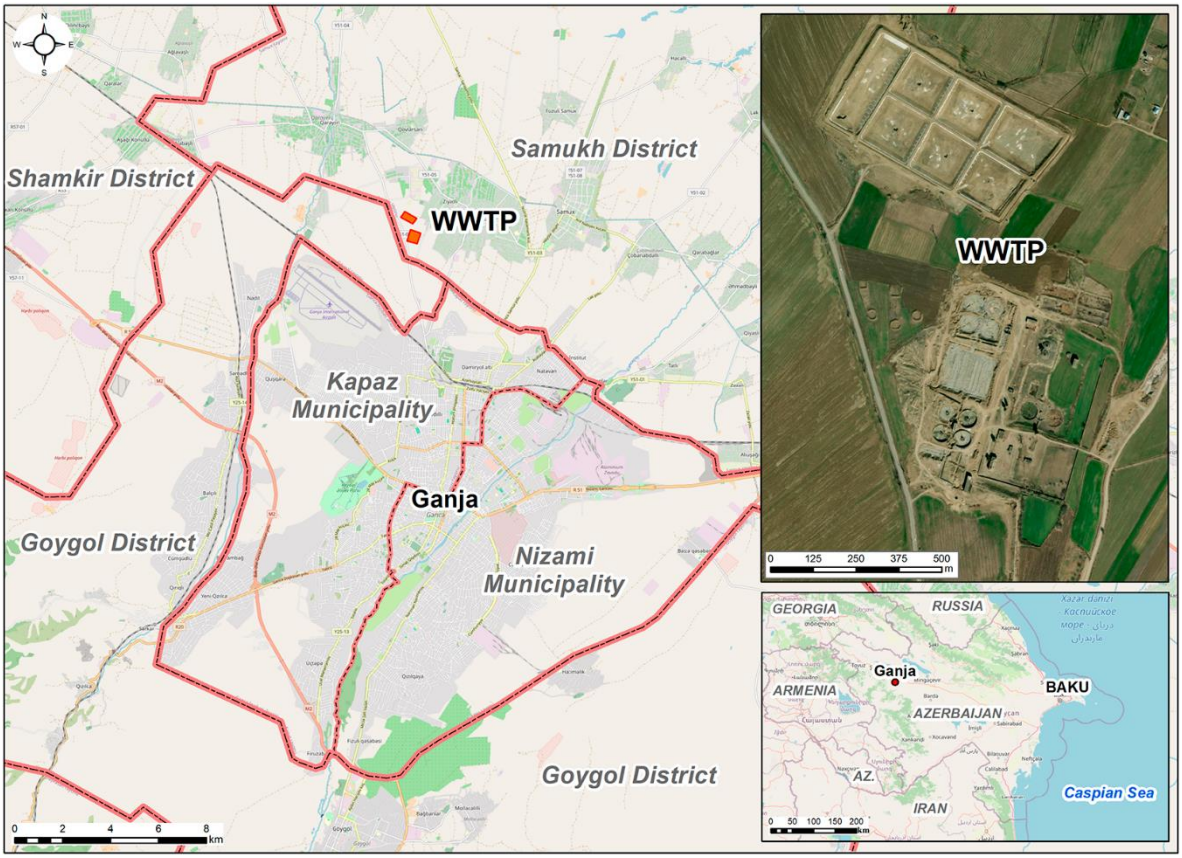
1. BACKROUND

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the EBRD) is considering providing finance to the Azerbaijan State Water Resources Agency (ASWRA) for construction of the Ganja Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (the Project).

The proposed WWTP will be located 2.3 km north of Ganja, on the existing WWTP site where construction commenced in the 1980s but was never completed (**Figure 1**). The total area of the WWTP site, which is owned by ASWRA, is about 33 ha, including the pond area. The estimated area required for the WWTP Project structures with a capacity of 400,000 PE would be approximately 15 ha. The currently existing facilities are sited at two separate plots: the northern one accommodates effluent ponds that were renovated under the KfW project in 2020; and the southern one hosts some semi-built / abandoned structures and is designated for WWTP construction (**Figure 2**).



Source: prepared by the ESAI Consultant

Figure 1. Location of the Ganja WWTP Site

As the effluent ponds were already renovated, they are not part of the Project. There is a main sewage collector constructed under the KfW project and running from Ganja to the WWTP site, which is also not part of the Project. The existing sewerage network constructed by the state and KfW financing covers the city centre on both sides of Ganja River and the design is prepared for connecting the remaining areas of the city[1].

The WWTP site is in of Ziyadli Municipality of Samukh District. It is surrounded by residential areas at various distances (**Figure 1**). Ziyadli village is the closest, with its nearest structure being 300m northeast from the WWTP site and 125m from the effluent ponds (**Figure 2**). Istixana village lies 1km north from the WWTP, with the effluent discharge pipe planned to run partly through its road. Another nearby village is Sarkar (600m to the east). Other villages

[1] SWECO, 2024. Ganja Water and Wastewater Feasibility Study Update, Feasibility Study Report.

in the area are located further from the WWTP/pond site: Govlarsari (1.9 km to the north), Alimamadli (2.2km to the west), and Garayeri (2.3km to the northwest).

The WWTP may require additional space to manage the sludge it will produce. If the sludge cannot be re-used in agriculture, a larger storage area – ca. 16 ha of land – is needed to store the sludge for up to 5 years. As only 4.4 ha are available on the current site, an additional 11.6 ha of land would have to be purchased for long-term sludge storage (**Figure 2**).

Source: prepared by the Consultant using Google Maps and a contour of additional land per SWECO 2024[2]

Figure 2. The sites of the WWTP and effluent ponds, and a proposed location of additional land (blue contour) that may be procured for sludge management, if agricultural re-use is not feasible

ASWRA has explored different ways to dispose treated wastewater. It is planned to construct a discharge pipe to transport the treated effluent into the irrigation canal during the growing season for reuse in agriculture. During the non-growing season, the treated effluent would be discharged into the Goshgarchay (Goshgar) River. The 2016 EIA suggested sending the effluent 8 km away to the river. However, a shorter route has been proposed and approved, which uses a pipeline starting at the WWTP's existing effluent ponds (**Figure 3**). This pipeline would follow an old drainage path through farmland, pass through the village of Istixana, cross more fields, and reach the Shemkir irrigation canal. It would then run alongside the canal, cross it near Govlarsari village, and continue to Garayeri village, where the treated water would be released into the Goshgarchay River.

[2] *Ibid.*

Figure 3. Proposed effluent discharge pipeline route from Ganja WWTP to irrigation canal and river[3]

The WWTP Project has been categorised as "A" in accordance with the EBRD's 2019 Environmental and Social Policy. This means that it is required to conduct a formalised and participatory Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed Project and associated infrastructure. Then, the ESIA documents should be publicly disclosed for a minimum period of 120 days and consultations be held during this period.

A consortium of environmental and social (E&S) consulting companies - Ecoline International (Bulgaria), Integra Consulting (Czech Republic) and Crowe LTD (Azerbaijan) (the "Consultant")[4] - has been commissioned to develop the ESIA and associated E&S documents. During this process, the Scoping Report and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) were prepared and discussed with stakeholders from **May to August 2025**. Then, the ESIA package including the ESIA report, the Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP), the Resettlement Framework (RF), and an updated SEP reflecting the outcomes of the Scoping consultations, was developed and disclosed on 15 December 2025. It was then discussed with stakeholders from December 2025 to April 2026.

This *ESIA Public Consultation Report* has been prepared to document and summarise stakeholder feedback and the engagement activities conducted during the ESIA disclosure period. It also provides a brief overview of the key results of the Scoping consultations, presented in Chapter 2.

[3] *Ibid.*
[4] The consortium encompasses Ecoline International Ltd. (Bulgaria), Integra Consulting Ltd. (Czech Republic) and ABAK-Az Crowe Ltd. (Azerbaijan).

2. OVERVIEW OF THE ESIA SCOPING DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

On 30 May 2025, the Scoping disclosure package, including the ESIA Scoping Report and SEP, was disclosed in both Azerbaijani and English. The announcement of the 30-day disclosure period was published in Azerbaijani on the ASWRA website on the same date. Printed copies of the Scoping documents were made available to the public at the following locations: Kapaz Municipality (Kapaz district, Khatai Avenue 101, Ganja, Azerbaijan), Ganja City Executive Authority (AZ2000, Heydar Aliyev Square, administrative building, Ganja), Azerbaijan Technological University (Shah Ismayil Khatai, AZ2011, Ganja), Samukh District Executive Authority (AZ-5100, Heydar Aliyev Avenue, Samukh city, Samukh district), and Ziyadli Municipality (Ziyadli village, Samukh district). A total of seven scoping consultation meetings were held.

Table 1. The statistics of Scoping consultation meetings

№	Date	Respondents	Number of participants[5]	
			Men	Women
Ganja				
1	04.06.2025	Scoping consultations with representatives of academia at the Azerbaijan Technological University	8	20
2	05.06.2025	Meeting with the representatives of NGOs	6	6
Samukh District: scoping consultations meetings with local residents:				
3	31.07.2025	Ziyadli village	34	12
4	31.07.2025	Istikhana village	6	9
5	31.07.2025	Sarkar village	8	12
6	01.08.2025	Govlarsari village	9	5
7	02.08.2025	Garayeri village	7	9
		Total: 151 persons	**78**	**73**

Table 2. Summary of questions raised during the Scoping stage

Questions that require clarification at a later stage are marked in blue. Similar questions raised at several meetings have been combined into a single entry.

№	Theme	Key questions / issues raised by the participants	Responses by the Consultant
1.	Environmental & Biodiversity Impact	• Potential negative impacts on agriculture, environment, and biodiversity; • Impact on artesian well water due to sewage seepage; • Plans for remediation of land polluted by open sewage; • Management and safety of treated sludge reuse.	• Experts are assessing E&S impacts on soil, air quality, biodiversity, and health. A national consultant has been hired to investigate local biodiversity, while an international consultant will evaluate the impact on biodiversity. The results will be disclosed in the ESIA report and the ESMP. • Modern WWTP technology will prevent sewage seepage and protect groundwater. Detailed technical solutions will be developed and assessed at the detailed engineering design stage (2027). • While there are currently no plans to remediate land affected by the open canal, the final ESIA will include recommendations; the open canal will be replaced by a pipeline. • Sludge contains nutrients (P, N) and may

[5] Including the representatives of the Consultant.

			be used as fertilizer if other toxicity risk is limited. The safe handling and reuse of sludge will be assessed during detailed engineering (2027).
2.	Odour Control & Sanitary Zones	• Measures to eliminate strong odours, which are a major issue at the existing plant. • Size of the sanitary protection zone and its impact on nearby properties.	• Modern technology, consistent operation and a designated sanitary protection zone (SPZ) will minimize odour risk. The collector pipeline, in replacing the current open sewage canal will also reduce odor risk. • The size of the SPZ will be calculated; and affected property owners will be informed and provided with information on compensation or relocation procedures as appropriate.
3.	Technical Design & Capacity	• WWTP daily treatment capacity and design standards. • Integration of stormwater and handling of peak loads. • Details of the treatment technology and laboratory setup.	• Capacity (95,000–120,000 m³/day) meets projected growth needs. • Stormwater is diverted away from the sewer system so as not to overload the WWTP durig peak rainfall. • The plant uses a modern three-stage process (mechanical, biological and tertiary). Detailed engineering is expected to be completed in 2027. Water quality monitoring will comply with national regulations and will be conducted by accredited laboratories.
4.	Project Timeframe & Finance	• Project financing (type and amount) and construction timeline. • Connection to the EBRD Green Cities Project.	• Funded by the EBRD via a €35 million state-guaranteed loan. Completion is scheduled for 2029. • The project is a key component of the Ganja Green City Action Plan.
5.	Site Selection & Land Use	• Justification for locating the WWTP on existing agricultural land. • Rationale for selecting a site for the new WWTP near the Ziyadli village vs. more remote alternatives.	• The site was designated for a treatment plant in the 1960s; but some of the land is now being used / farmed. The assessment analyzes current land use, farmer incomes, and infrastructure to minimize impacts and provide compensation if needed. • The location was selected by the government and cannot be changed; the Project will remediate the existing site and address legacy issues.
6.	Irrigation & Water Reuse	• Benefits of using treated water for irrigation to address water scarcity and contamination issues. • Safety and regulatory compliance of "technically clean" water for agricultural use.	• The discharge of untreated water will cease. Treated water could be safely used for irrigation, provided national standards are met. ASWRA will manage i distribution. • Treated waste water will be safe for irrigation and fish farming, free of toxic substances and harmful bacteria, providing a reliable resource for local agriculture.
7.	Socio-Economic Benefits & Community	• Economic benefits (jobs, land use) and impacts on daily life and the local economy. • Role of the community in decision-making. • Mitigation of construction impacts (noise, infrastructure damage). • WWTP is not a priority compared to more urgent social needs.	• The project will create stable, long-term jobs and grow the local economy by opening markets for agricultural products not tainted by the threat of exposure to waste water. • Community input is crucial; feedback will be presented to national managers and the EBRD. • Construction standards and modern technology will minimize noise and infrastructure-related risks. • While the WWTP addresses environmental and health issues, it is seen as a first step toward broader community

			development.
8.	Stakeholder Responsibility	• Management of potential pollution from new industries and shared responsibility for the system.	• The treatment technology will be designed based on current parameters to meet irrigation standards. Stakeholders can play an important role in reporting odor episodes which would be indicative of the WWTP operating sub-optimally.
9.	Illegal distribution of untreated water	• There are indications that untreated effluent from the WWTP area is being sold to local residents, possibly through informal or unregulated arrangements. The legal status of this activity remains to be verified.	• Following the Scoping meeting in August 2025, the unauthorized sale of untreated water was stopped. However, large volumes of untreated water are currently being discharged due to the installation of the collector pipeline, resulting in localized flooding. Consequently, the sale of water has resumed, driven by clear demand as it is being offered at rates significantly lower than state-regulated irrigation water.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE ESIA CONSULTATION EVENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

3.1. Disclosure package

The ESIA disclosure package has been disclosed in 15th December 2025 in English and in Azerbaijani including six documents:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report ("ESIA");
- Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP");
- Non-Technical Summary ("NTS");
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan ("SEP");
- Resettlement Framework ("RF");
- Environmental and Social Action Plan ("ESAP").

The announcement about the 120-day disclosure period was published (in English and Azerbaijani) on the website of the ASWRA (https://adsea.gov.az/page/ganja-city-project-ebrd) on December 15, 2025. In parallel with this, the EBRD announced the disclosure on its website at https://www.ebrd.com/home/work-with-us/projects/psd/55197.html#customtab-9c5bb67026-item-e7c8a738f4-tab.

The printed versions of the NTS and SEP were made available for the public at:

- Ganja City Executive Authority
- Samukh Executive Authority;
- Ganja Regional division of ASWRA;
- Kyapaz municipality;
- Azerbaijan Technological University (library); and
- Ziyadli municipality.

3.2. Format and location of ESIA consultation meetings

3.2.1. Public hearings

Public hearings were carried out in (**Table 3**):

- The town of Samukh, Heydar Aliyev Square, conference hall in the building of the Executive Authority of the Samukh district, on March 4 (10:00 - 13:00), and
- The City of Ganja, on March the 5-th, (10:00-13:00) in the Conference Hall of Ganjia department of the state enterprise "United Water Supply Service of Large Cities" ("Sukanal") at 76 U. Hajibeyev St.

The Public hearing meetings in Samukh and Ganja lasted 1.5 - 2 hours. The agenda is attached (**Annex 3**).

3.2.2. Informal meetings in settlements

Two informal meetings were organized in local teahouses in the villages (**Table 3**) to provide easier access to affected stakeholders:

- 4 March at 19.00 in Ziyadli village, Ziyad Khan street, teahouse;
- 5 March at 18:00 in Garayeri village, Olympic teahouse (located on the bridge in the village center).

The meetings were set in the evenings in order to allow the residents to attend them after the work hours. Each meeting lasted approximately 1.5 hours.

These meetings did not include formal presentations but information was provided through open conversation. All participants actively participated in the discussions by asking questions and providing comments. Unfortunately, only men attended the informal meetings at the teahouses, as local cultural norms restrict women's participation in such public spaces outside of formal institutions. There were no viable alternative venues (equivalent to the teahouses) for ensuring participation by women, but women were able to, and did participate, in the formal meetings.

Table 3 The statistics of ESIA consultation meetings

№	Date	Respondents	Number of participants[6]	
			Men	Women
Ganja				
1	05.03.2026	Ganja city	18	8
Samukh District				
2	04.03.2026	Samukh town	49	8
3	04.03.2026	Ziyadli village	28	-
4	05.03.2026	Garayeri village	27	-
		Total: 138 persons	**122**	**16**

3.3. Announcements

The planned consultation meetings in the Project Area settlements were announced via:

- Official invitation letters were sent to six regional NGOs: "Temas" Regional Development Public Association; "Ganja Euro-Atlantic Information Center" Public Association; "Entrepreneurial Women Public Association; Educated Future" Education Development Public Association; Ganja Regional Economic Consulting Center; Irshad Ganja: Center for the Development of Initiatives.
- the ASWRA website: (**https://adsea.gov.az/page/ganja-city-project-ebrd**) (**Annex 1**); and
- notifications about public hearings at Community Administrations and public places (in Ziyadli, Garayeri, Govlarsari, Sarkar, Istikhana (**ANNEX 2**)

[6] Including the representatives of the Consultant.

The preparation for the meetings required:

- The President's permission for public disclosure and public hearings in 2026. The letter of permission for the hearings was received on January 16, 2026;
  An additional approval was required on March 3, 2026 and was obtained on the morning March 4, 2026;
- The local team carried out a site visit to Ganja (January 22-2, 2026), where they held five meetings with local executive authorities and municipalities in Ganja, Samukh District, and the affected settlements. Hard copies of the disclosed documents were distributed, and dates and venues for public meetings agreed.

4. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Participants raised a wide range of questions and concerns related to the WWTP, including potential environmental and social impacts, and expected benefits for local communities, including employment opportunities and availability of treated water for irrigation.

A key topic was **the scope and design of the Project**, including its capacity to meet future demand considering population growth and existing gaps in sewerage coverage. Participants also asked about stormwater and increased wastewater flows. Questions were also raised on Project timeline, including procurement, construction, and implementation phases.

Environmental concerns focused primarily on agriculture and odor. Concerns were also raised about the proximity of the WWTP to agricultural land and its potential impact on obtaining European bio-certification. This certification may require industrial facilities to be located at least 100–150 meters away, which could lead to conflicts regarding land use. Participants also asked whether the Project would address solid waste management in the region.

Another major topic was the **reuse of treated wastewater**, particularly for irrigation. Community members suggested that treated water could help support local agriculture and alleviate water scarcity in nearby villages. These concerns were linked to broader issues of limited water availability and the need for reliable irrigation sources.

Land-related issues were also discussed, including the location of the WWTP, land ownership, potential land acquisition, and the establishment of a sanitary protection zone (SPZ). Residents sought clarification on whether houses within the SPZ might be affected and what resettlement measures might apply.

Participants expressed a strong interest in **local employment opportunities**, asking about jobs created during the construction and operation phrases being available to local residents.

Participants emphasized the importance of **stakeholder engagement**, transparent decision-making, and consideration of community input in the design and implementation of the Project.

At the end of the meeting in Samukh, the residents presented video evidence of new wastewater discharging from collection pipelines near the settlement ponds north of the former WWTP. They reported that the discharge had begun the previous year and had initially led to the flooding of residential properties and a cemetery. To mitigate the flooding, authorities excavated a drainage channel to divert the wastewater. However, the ultimate discharge location of the diverted flow remains unclear. It was also noted that, whereas the wastewater discharge had previously been episodic, it is now continuous, suggesting a potential increase in the volume being released. Based on the available information, it appears that untreated wastewater is being directed into irrigation channels. The ESIA team has committed to investigating the issue further and incorporating a detailed description into the ESIA baseline. A site visit was conducted on 4 March 2026 to assess the wastewater

discharge conditions in the WWTP area. The findings and corresponding mitigation measures will also be reflected in both the ESIA and the ESMP.

Figure 4 Observed wastewater discharge from collection pipelines in the project area (March 4, 2026)

During the 4 March 2026 site visit, the ESIA team interviewed a shepherd grazing sheep on the land between two land plots of ASWRA. He asked for clarification regarding the land's future and whether the ASWRA intended to acquire it.

During the disclosure period, ASWRA did not receive any written or phone inquiries or comments on the ESIA package documents from stakeholders.

5. CONSULTATION OUTCOMES AND CONCLUSIONS

The representatives of the Consultant responded to all questions and comments raised during the consultations.

Table 4 synthesises the results of the six consultation meetings on the draft ESIA package disclosed for 120 days (from 15 December 2025 to 15 April 2026). The table also includes additional information, Project actions taken in response to stakeholder engagement and references to the relevant sections in the updated ESIA documents. Once the feedback from public consultations has been incorporated, the revised ESIA package will be re-disclosed in accordance with the Project's SEP.

Recommendations for further issue-tailored engagement are proposed at the end of this section.

Table 4. Summary of questions / issues raised and responses provided during the ESIA consultation meetings

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
	1. Ganja, March 5, 2026			
1.1	Is the construction of the station planned for both Ganja and Samukh, or only for Ganja?	The sewerage system is planned for Ganja.	More information about the Project is presented in detail in the ESIA Report, Chapter 2 “Project Description” (pages 14 – 34) and in shorter form in the NTS, pages 5 – 7.’	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
1.2	Many parts of Ganja (both old and new settlements) lack sewage lines and rely on wells. Will the future system meet the increasing demand, especially given population growth?	Yes. The current population of Ganja exceeds 330,000. By 2040, it is projected to reach 400,000–450,000. These projections will be taken into account during the design and planning stage of the facility to accommodate increased water flow.		No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
1.3	Will the system include drainage for stormwaters?	In Azerbaijan, stormwater and domestic wastewater are discharged into the same network. Stormwater will be directed to the treatment facility.		No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
1.4	When is procurement expected to begin?	There are two Projects. The first Project (~€35 million) has not yet fully commenced, as signing is still pending. The second Project, which is construction of the facility, remains under evaluation. The signing of the first Project is expected in the first half of 2026. Depending on conditions that must be met by ASWRA, procurement activities may begin by the end of this year or potentially next year.		No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
1.5	The area includes greenhouses that export crops. To get bio-certificates (required for European and other markets), there must be no industrial facilities within a 100-150 meter radius. The fertilizer production from the treatment plant is considered an industrial activity. How will the rights of agricultural producers within this radius be protected?	Once the design has been detailed, geological and topological studies will be conducted, and meetings will be held with representatives of both the Ganja and Samukh executive authorities. The executive authorities are expected to emphasize this important issue during those meetings.	At the detailed engineering stage, the master plan and other engineering decisions will be finalized (planned at 2027). The Sanitary Protection Zone (SPZ) will be established on this basis, taking into account the actual location of all sources of impacts. No agricultural production will be permitted within the SPZ; however, the safe and clean agriculture	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
			products can be produced outside the SPZ. See also subchapter 3.2.	
1.6	Is solid waste management included in your plans?	Yes. The situation at the landfill has improved (it has been fenced, trees have been planted and a sorting facility is being established). Tenders are nearing conclusion; within 3-4 months, waste will be transported to the landfill using dedicated vehicles. In the second stage, a processing facility will be constructed. Discussions with companies are ongoing, and this issue is expected to be resolved next year.	More information will be provided later under a separate project.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
	2. Samukh, March 4, 2026			
2.1	Will residents be offered jobs at the future facility or have the positions already been allocated?	The Project is currently in design. During construction, contractor companies will be responsible for hiring workers, potentially through the municipality or the executive authority, focusing on residents of the Samukh district. Once construction is complete, ASWRA plans to employ approximately 10–20 staff members to operate the WWTP. Positions may include pump station operators, technical workers, and laboratory staff. Job opportunities will be communicated through official channels, including municipalities and executive authorities. Construction is planned over the next four years, during which temporary employment opportunities may arise. Permanent positions will be determined by ASWRA at a later stage.	The ESIA report recommends prioritizing residents for employment and implementing training programs to ensure that candidates meet the required qualifications. These roles will require skilled and qualified personnel.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
2.2	 The diagram shows two plots of land belonging to the ASWRA, separated by a plot owned by residents of Ziyadli. Clarification on this matter is requested.	The land currently allocated to the old Ganja treatment plant has been accepted by ASWRA. The subdivision of the land is not expected to have significant environmental impacts; both properties will be used for the wastewater treatment facility. An SPZ will be established. The exact boundaries and parameters will be calculated on the detailed design for the WWTP. The area marked in red on the diagram consists of privately owned land. Potential acquisition is currently being considered, but no final decision. The Project area is currently used for livestock grazing and agriculture. These activities will need to be discontinued due to the potential risks associated with the facility's operation.	More information can be found in sub-chapters "6.15 Impacts on Local Land Use and Livelihoods", 6.15.2. "Operational phase" (page 152-154) of the ESIA Report.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
2.3	Regarding the odour issue, most residents do not experience or notice any odour; it is recommended to consult people who live in the affected areas.	People affected by current activities were consulted during scoping. In addition, a tea gathering with local residents is planned for that day in Ziyadli village to discuss the WWTP development.	The issue is discussed in detail in the ESIA Report, sub-chapters "5.6. Ambient Air Quality", "6.4. Impact on Air", pages 107-115, as well as in the NTS. The assessment is to be updated and re-discussed with stakeholders at the detailed engineering stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed at the stage
2.4	A question was raised regarding the planned discharge of treated water into the Goshgar River, along with a suggestion that the treated water should instead be used to irrigate arable land in Ziyadlı village, which could cover approximately 80–90% of the farmland. The Project has been requested to consider using treated water from the facility for the irrigation of arable land in Ziyadli.	While the suggestion regarding irrigation is understood, the current Project does not plan for the direct use of treated water for village farmland. However, local people may benefit from the experience of the Absheron Peninsula, where treated water from a reconstructed facility in Baku is being used to irrigate thousands of hectares of gardens under a contract with ASWRA. The role of local water users' associations in managing such arrangements and collaboration between ASWRA and the local population, will be crucial for implementing a similar solution in Samukh.	The suggestion will be discussed at a later stage	The information will be added to the ESIA Report.

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
2.5	All treated water from the plant is planned to be discharged into the Goshgar River. It is proposed to use the Shamkir mechanical water pump channel, located approximately 700 meters downstream from the planned treatment plant. The treated water could be directed to this channel to supply the lower villages, particularly Sarkar and Ziyadli.	There are currently two options under discussion: (1) discharge into the Shamkir mechanical water pump channel (approximately 700 meters away), or (2) direct discharge into the Goshgar River. ASWRA is currently reviewing the issues and a decision is still to be made. Reuse of treated wastewater is very important. Discharging the treated water into the Goshgar River would allow it to be pumped later to the agricultural areas mentioned above. All these points and proposals will be noted. The preparation of the technical documentation for the Project will be the next step, and community inputs and suggestions will be carefully considered and incorporated, as appropriate, during this process.	The suggestions will be discussed at a later stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
2.6	The lower villages along the Goshgar River - Quşqara, Sarıgamış, Gadili, and Seyidlar- have more abundant natural water springs and a more convenient irrigation system. Drought conditions primarily affect the upper village. It is proposed that local suggestions for irrigation be considered, if feasible and in accordance to standard requirements.	During design, geological and topographical analyses of the area will be conducted. The entire area is inspected, and findings incorporated into the design. Proposals from local residents to ASWRA were invited for potential inclusion in the design. Public participation during the design stage is considered essential. Following the selection of the contractor, additional public meetings will likely be held at this or other locations to further engage with local residents.		No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed.
2.7	Local residents presented video evidence of unauthorized wastewater being discharged from collection pipelines near the settlement ponds north of the former WWTP (Figure 4). They reported that the discharge began last year, initially leading to the flooding of residential properties and a cemetery. To mitigate the flooding, the authorities excavated a	The ESIA team committed to investigating the issue and incorporate a detailed description in the ESIA baseline. The site was subsequently visited on March 4 to assess wastewater discharge in the WWTP area. The findings and corresponding mitigation measures will also be reflected in both the ESIA and the ESMP.	The information will be added to the ESIA Report, specifically in sub-chapters 6.2, 6.3	In process

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
	drainage channel to divert the wastewater. However, the ultimate discharge point of the diverted flow remains unclear.			
		3. Ziyadli village, March 4, 2026, 19:00		
3.1	The residents of Ziyadlı are primarily concerned about odour from the sewage. When the wind blows towards the village, especially on hot days, it is impossible to stay outside. How will this problem be resolved? (Most of the meeting participants expressed concern about this issue)	During the morning meeting in Samukh, the predicted odour distribution was presented. Calculations showed that during the operation of the treatment facility, odour will only be noticeable in the immediate vicinity of the facility. Additionally, dewatering of the sludge generated during the treatment process significantly reduces odours. If the facility is operated properly, odor will not be generated.	The issue is discussed in detail in the ESIA Report, in sub-chapters “5.6 Ambient Air Quality”, and “6.4. Impact on Air”, pages 107-115, as well as in the NTS. The assessment is to be updated and discussed again with stakeholders at the detailed engineering stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
3.2	Will houses within the 500 meter sanitary zone be relocated? (Most of the meeting participants expressed concern about this issue)	A Resettlement Framework has been prepared in accordance with EBRD requirements and disclosed. However, no final decision has been made regarding land acquisition and SPZ boundaries. These issues will be considered during detailed design (2027). The Resettlement plan will be prepared in accordance with National legislation and EBRD PRs and disclosed on the ASWRA web-site. Public hearings will be held, as required by national legislation.	Resettlement Framework, ESIA Report: sub-chapter 3.5. “SPZ Requirements” (p.38); 6.4 “Impact on Air” (p.114) and 6.15 “Impacts on Land Use and Livelihoods” (p.152-153). Also refer to sub-chapter 1.5	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
3.3	There are many unemployed people in our villages.Should these new jobs be allocated to local residents?	During operation, the treatment facility will employ 21 employees, who will be hired directly by ASWRA. It is recommended that training programes be provided to the	ESIA Report, sub-chapter 6.11 “Impacts on local employment and labour market”, pp. 139-141	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed

	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
		local community to make them more eligible for the jobs.		
3.4	Why isn't the treated water supplied to farmers for irrigation instead of being discharged into the river?	A decision will be made on distributing treated water during further project development	The suggestions will be discussed at a later stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
3.5		The Grievance Mechanism has been thoroughly explained, providing participants with a clear understanding of its procedures and functions.	ESIA Report, chapter "Stakeholder engagement", pp. 167 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), pages 33-35	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
		4. **Garayeri village, March 5, 2026, 18:00**		
4.1	Unpleasant odours from sewage: wastewater currently flows through an open earthen ditch within the village, creating unsanitary conditions. It was emphasized that odours become particularly severe during hot weather and when winds blow toward the village. This concern was supported by the majority of participants	Odour is predicted to be limited to the immediate vicinity of the treatment facility. Sludge dewatering is important in reducing odor risk. If the facility is operated properl odor will not be generated.	Dispersion modelling and the results are discussed in detail in the ESIA Report, sub-chapter "6.4. Impact on Air", pages 107-115, as well as in the NTS. The assessment is to be updated and discussed again with stakeholders at the detailed engineering stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
4.2	• Would a sanitary protection zone (SPZ) be established? What would its width be? • Would land acquisition be required? It was noted that earlier information indicated that the land between the two plots allocated for the treatment facilities is currently used for agriculture by residents of Ziyadli and could be acquired by	Currently, a 10 m corridor on both sides of the pipeline is being considered. A 500 m SPZ will be established from the main facilities (not from the site boundary) (the SPZ may be reduced based on the emissions modelling results to be held at the detailed design stage).	Resettlement Framework, ESIA Report: sub-chapter 3.5. "SPZ Requirements" (p.38); 6.4 "Impact on Air" (p.114) and 6.15 "Impacts on Land Use and Livelihoods" (p.152-153). Also refer to sub-chapter 1.5	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed at this stage, but they may be required during the detailed engineering stage

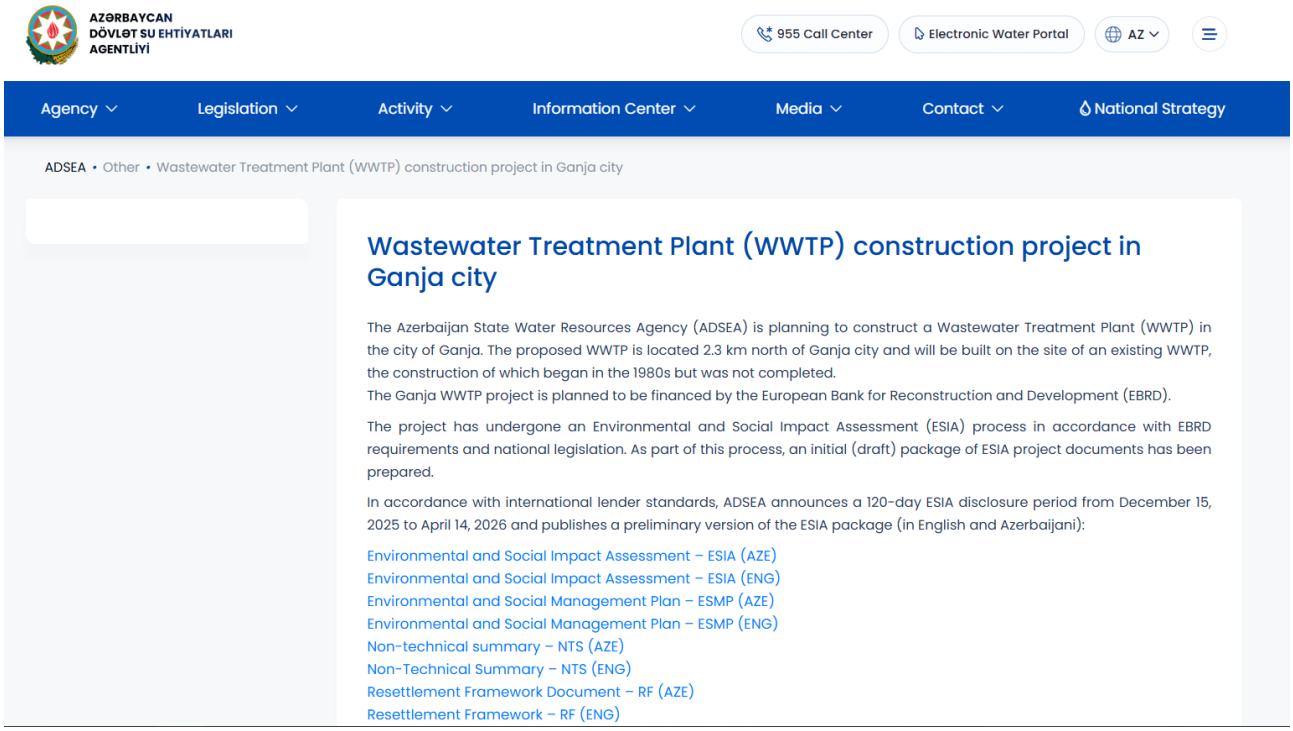
	Main issues raised	Summary of initial responses by ASWRA, ESIA Consultant, or Lenders	Additional information and Project actions in response to engagement	References to the changes in the updated ESIA documents
	ASWRA. Concerns were raised about the potential relocation of residential properties within a possible 500 m SPZ.			
4.3	• The timeline for project completion • How the public could get access to the project documentation and review it?	Public consultation during detailed design will be conducted in accordance with national legislation and will include public hearings as a part of the national EIA process (expected in 2027). National legislation provides for access to information and public participation in the national EIA (OVOS) process.	Additional round of ESIA (including public consultation) at the detailed engineering stage is recommended in the ESIA and ESMP	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed at this stage, but they may be required during the detailed engineering stage
4.4	There are high levels of unemployment in the villages, and many residents travel daily to Ganja or Shamkir in search of temporary work. New employment opportunities generated by the Project should prioritize local residents in order to achieve meaningful positive social impacts.	Approximately 21 personnel will be employed at the operational WWTP, with recruitment directly by ASWRA. Prioritization of local employment and training for the local workforce are recommended in the ESIA and ESMP. Additionally, information was provided on the grievance mechanism, which allows community members to submit proposals and complaints related to the Project. The procedures for submission, review, and resolution of grievances were explained in detail to the participants.	ESIA Report, sub-chapter 6.11 “Impacts on local employment and labour market”, pp. 139-141	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed
4.5	A concern was raised about the planned discharge of treated wastewater into the Goshgar River. Downstream villages currently use water for irrigation without issue, as their groundwater is close to the surface and is fed by the Kura River. Instead, the treated water could instead be diverted to the Shamkir Machine Canal, which passes near Ziyadli village, providing broader access for local communities.	Currently, there are two proposals for the discharge of treated water: either into the Goshgar River via a pipeline or into the Shamkir Machine Canal, followed by irrigation of agricultural lands. No final decision has been made. Once, the detailed design of the WWTP is completed (2027), a final decision will be made by ASWRA. ASWRA confirmed that they would consider the Machine Canal option .	The suggestions will be discussed at a later stage.	No changes to the ESIA documentation are needed at this stage, but they may be required during the detailed engineering stage

Recommendations for further issue-tailored engagement:

1. Protection of rights of agricultureal entreprenerds: At the detailed engineering stage, the WWTP layout and other engineering decisions will be finalized (planned for 2027). The SPZ should be determined, approved and established on this basis, taking into account the actual location of all impact sources. No agricultural production[7] will be permitted within the SPZ; however, the safe and clean agriculture products can be produced outside the SPZ.
2. Employment of local residents: The ESIA report recommends prioritizing residents for employment and implementing training programs to ensure that candidates meet the required qualifications. These roles will require skilled and qualified personnel.
3. Land acquisition: Consider the potential land acquisition of the land plot located between the two land plots of ASWRA dedicated to the project facilities and relocation of the houses, if needed, from the legally approved SPZ zone during the detailed design (2027).
4. Odour: The assessment is to be updated as the detailed design solutions become available and re-discussed with stakeholders at the detailed engineering stage.
5. Discharge of treated wastewater into the river: consider using treated wastewater for irrigation purposes instead. Conduct public hearings on this issue when the design details will be available.
6. Study the issue of unauthorized wastewater being discharged from collection pipelines near the settlement ponds, north of the former WWTP, and engage with the local stakeholder on this matter, as necessary.
7. Access of the public to the project documentation: conduct an additional round of ESIA or EIA consultations, including public hearings, at the stage of detailed engineering design.

[7] It warrants an analysis of precedents and consultations with competent authorities and academia, if technical crops can be permitted within the SPZ.

ANNEX 1 THE ASWRA'S ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE ESIA DISCLOSURE & CONSULTATION PERIOD



AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT SU EHTİYATLARI AGENTLİYİ

955 Call Center | Electronic Water Portal | AZ

Agency | Legislation | Activity | Information Center | Media | Contact | National Strategy

ADSEA • Other • Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) construction project in Ganja city

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) construction project in Ganja city

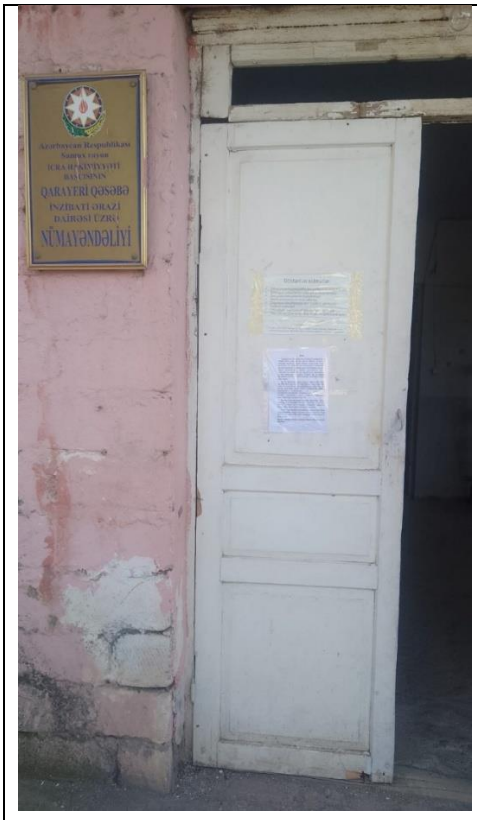
The Azerbaijan State Water Resources Agency (ADSEA) is planning to construct a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in the city of Ganja. The proposed WWTP is located 2.3 km north of Ganja city and will be built on the site of an existing WWTP, the construction of which began in the 1980s but was not completed.
The Ganja WWTP project is planned to be financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The project has undergone an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process in accordance with EBRD requirements and national legislation. As part of this process, an initial (draft) package of ESIA project documents has been prepared.

In accordance with international lender standards, ADSEA announces a 120-day ESIA disclosure period from December 15, 2025 to April 14, 2026 and publishes a preliminary version of the ESIA package (in English and Azerbaijani):

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – ESIA (AZE)
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – ESIA (ENG)
Environmental and Social Management Plan – ESMP (AZE)
Environmental and Social Management Plan – ESMP (ENG)
Non-technical summary – NTS (AZE)
Non-Technical Summary – NTS (ENG)
Resettlement Framework Document – RF (AZE)
Resettlement Framework – RF (ENG)

ANNEX 2 EXAMPLES OF NOTIFICATIONS ABOUT PUBLIC HEARINGS



Ziyadli village, Municipality building

Ziyadl; village, Grossery

Garayeri village, supermarket

Ganja city, Kyapaz municipality building

ANNEX 3 GANJA WWTP. AGENDA OF ESIA PUBLIC HEARING: SAMUKH, GANJA, MARCH, 4-5, 2026

Time	Subject	Speaker / moderator
10:00 – 10:15	Participants' registration. Welcome coffee	
10:15 – 10:30	Opening/welcome session: • Introduction. Meetings' objectives. Agenda and Rules; election of chairperson and editing commission (• Welcome and introduction of the Team members.	• Representatives of Ganja Executive Authority / Municipality, ASWRA and Consultant. Moderator Zamin Husseynov
10:30 – 11:30	Presentations (including translation): • Presentation of Project Description (10 min) • ESIA methodology, key elements and EBRD procedures (15 min, incl. Azer/Eng translation) • Key environmental & social baseline issues (10 minutes), • Project environmental aspects, impacts and mitigations / enhancements (15 min, incl. translation) • Project social aspects, impacts and mitigations/enhancements. Stakeholder engagement: general approach. Grievance Mechanism (15 min, incl. translation) • Scoping consultations: main results, key public expectations and concern. Further opportunities	• ASWRA Representative • Sean O'Beirne, Ecoline Int (South Africa) • Fikret Jafarov (ABAK-Az Crowe Ltd) • Martin Smutny, Integra Consulting (Czech Republic) • Marina Khotuleva, Ecoline International (Bulgaria) • Fikret Jafarov, ABAK-Az Crowe Ltd (Azerbaijan)
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion. Questions and Answers. Presentations by participants	Zamin Husseynov, ABAK-Az Crowe Ltd (Azerbaijan)s
	Conclusions.	• Consultants' Representative • Representative of Ganja Executive Authorities

ANNEX 4 POSTERS (A1)

A. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, MITIGATIONS AND ENHANCEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WWTP (ENGLISH)

AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT SU EHTİYATLARI AGENTLİYİ

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA). GANJA WASTEWATER PROJECT
Summary of assessment of impacts and risks and mitigation for construction of the WWTP

Potential impacts	Receptor sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact significance	Mitigation	Residual impact
Soil	Medium	Low	Minor	Soil Rehabilitation Plan	Minor
Ground and surface water	High	Medium	Moderate	Construction Hazardous Materials and Spill Prevention and Countermeasures Management Plan	Minor
Air	High	Moderate-low	Moderate - Minor	Atmospheric Emissions Control and Management Plan	Minor
Climate Change	Construction GHG emissions considered negligible				
Waste Generation	High	Low	Moderate	Waste management plan	Moderate
Noise and Vibration	Medium	Low	Minor	Noise management Plan	Negligible
Biodiversity					
PBF: Broad-leaved Cotton grass oriental plane-tree	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Biodiversity Management Plan	Negligible
CH: Greek (Mediterranean) tortoise	High	Negligible	Moderate		
CH: European glass lizard	High	High or Medium	Major		
CH: Dice snake	High	Low	Moderate		
PBF: Black Francolin Gray Partridge	Medium	Negligible	Minor		
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Low	Negligible	Negligible		Negligible
Local Economy and Incomes (local framers)	Low	Medium +	Minor +	Local Procurement Plan	Minor to moderate+
Local Employment and Labour Market	Low / medium	Low to medium	Minor to negligible (Ganja) and moderate + (rural)	Implement all management and mitigation plans	Minor+ to negligible for Ganja and moderate+ for rural (Samukh)
Infrastructure and Public Services	High	Low	Minor	Implement all management and mitigation plans	Minor
Roads	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Traffic and Waste Management Plan	Negligible
Electricity and gas	Low	Low			
Water supply systems	High	Low			
Waste	High	Low			
Occupational Health and Safety	High	High	Major	Construction Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management Plan	Moderate
Community Health, Safety and Wellbeing	High	Moderate to major	Moderate to major	SEP, Traffic management plan and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	Minor
Local Land Use and Livelihoods	Medium	Low	Moderate	SEP, Resettlement Framework, Resettlement Action Plan	Negligible
Gender Inequality and Vulnerable Groups	Moderate	Low	Minor	Community awareness and engagement, prioritise local hiring	Minor
Cultural Heritage	Negligible to high	Low	Low to major	Chance finds procedure	Negligible

AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT SU EHTİYATLARI AGENTLİYİ

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA). GANJA WASTEWATER PROJECT
Summary of assessment of impacts and risks and mitigation for operation of the WWTP

Potential impacts	Receptor sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact significance	Mitigation	Residual impact
Soil	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Sludge management strategy	Minor
Ground and surface water	High	High +	Major +	Maintain good operational performance	Major +
		High - sewage sludge	Major -	Sludge management strategy	
Air	High	High	Major	Application of BAT in design and operation of plant	Minor
Climate Change	High	Medium+	Moderate +	Options for solar PV and sludge utilisation	Moderate +
Waste Generation	High	Medium	Major	Waste and sludge management plans	Minor
Noise and Vibration	Medium	Low	Minor		Negligible
Biodiversity					
Plant species					
PBF: plant Eldar pine	Medium	High	Major	Protect two Eldar pines	Minor
Fish species					
Spined loach	High	Medium positive	Moderate +	Maintain good operational performance	Moderate +
Aquatic biodiversity	High	High+	Major +	Maintain good operational performance	Major +
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Low	Low	Negligible	Establish green belt	Negligible
Local Economy and Incomes (local framers)	Low	Minor to medium	Moderate	Implement mitigation so that effluent can be used for irrigation	Moderate +
Local Employment and Labour Market	Medium / low	Low	Minor to Moderate +	Prioritise employment of local residents	Minor to Moderate +
Infrastructure and Public Services					
Roads	Medium	Low	Minor	Regulate monitoring and Emergency and Preparedness Planning	Minor
Electricity and gas	Low	Low			
Water supply systems	High	Medium+			
Waste	High	Low (excluding sludge)			
Occupational Health and Safety	High	High	Major	Operations Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management Plan	Moderate to Minor
Community Health, Safety and Wellbeing	High	High +	Major+	Maintain good operational performance of WWTP and implement SEP	Major +
Local Land Use and Livelihoods					
Economic displacement	Low to medium (farmers)	Negligible to medium	Negligible to Moderate	Replacement of lost pastures and cultivated areas	Negligible
Physical displacement (if not fully avoided)	High	Negligible to medium	Moderate to Major	RAP	Negligible
Gender Inequality and Vulnerable Groups	Moderate	Low	Minor - to Minor +	Promote gender equity and ensure services to vulnerable households	Minor+
Cultural Heritage	None	None			

B. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, MITIGATIONS AND ENHANCEMENT FOR OPERATION OF THE WWTP (AZERBAIJANI)

AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT SU EHTİYATLARI AGENTLİYİ

ƏTRAF MÜHİTƏ VƏ SOSİAL SAHƏYƏ TƏSİRİN QİYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ. GƏNCƏ ÇİRKAB SU TƏMİZLƏYİCİQURĞU LAYİHƏSİ
ÇŞTQ-nin tikintisi üzrə təsirlərin və risklərin qiymətləndirilməsi və azaltma tədbirlərinin xülasəsi

Ecoline International integra Crowe

Potensial təsirlər	Qəbul edənlərin həssaslığı	Təsirin miqyası	Təsirin əhəmiyyəti	Azaltma tədbirləri	Qalıq təsir
Torpaq	Orta	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli	Torpağın bərpası planı	Az əhəmiyyətli
Yeraltı və səthi sular	Yüksək	Orta	Orta dərəcəli	Tikinti mərhələsi üçün təhlükəli materiallar və sızmaların qarşısının alınması, əks tədbirlərin idarəetmə planı	Az əhəmiyyətli
Hava	Yüksək	Orta dərəcəli - Aşağı	Orta dərəcəli - Aşağı	Hava emissiyalarının idarə olunması və nəzarət planı	Az əhəmiyyətli
İqlim Dəyişikliyi	Tikinti mərhələsində istixana qazların emissiyaları əhəmiyyətsiz hesab olunur.				
Tullantıların yaranması	Yüksək	Aşağı	Orta dərəcəli	Tullantıların idarə olunması planı	Orta dərəcəli
Səs və titrəmə	Orta	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli	Səs idarəetmə planı	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Bioloji Müxtəliflik					
PBX: Genişyarpaqlı pambıq otu, Şərq çinarı	Orta	Orta	Orta dərəcəli	Biomüxtəlifliyin İdarəetmə Planı	Az əhəmiyyətli
CH: Yunan (Aralıq dənizi) tısbağası	Yüksək	Əhəmiyyətsiz	Orta dərəcəli		
CH: Avropa şüşə ilanı	Yüksək	Yüksək və ya Orta	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli		
CH: Zər ilanı	Yüksək	Aşağı	Orta dərəcəli		
PBX: Qara franolin, Boz bıldırcın	Orta	Əhəmiyyətsiz	Az əhəmiyyətli		
Landşaft və vizual estetik	Aşağı	Əhəmiyyətsiz	Əhəmiyyətsiz		Əhəmiyyətsiz
Yerli iqtisadiyyat və gəlirlər (yerli fermerlər)	Aşağı	Orta +	Az əhəmiyyətli +	Yerli Təchizat Planı	Az əhəmiyyətli - Orta dərəcəli +
Yerli məşğulluq və əmək bazarı	Yüksək	Orta	Gəncə üçün az əhəmiyyətli + - Əhəmiyyətsiz və kənd (Samux) üçün orta dərəcəli +	Bütün idarəetmə və azaldıcı tədbirlər planlarını həyata keçirmək	Gəncə üçün az əhəmiyyətli + - Əhəmiyyətsiz və kənd (Samux) üçün orta dərəcəli +
İnfrastruktur və kommunal xidmətlər	Yüksək	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli	Bütün idarəetmə və azaldıcı tədbirlər planlarını həyata keçirmək	Az əhəmiyyətli
Yollar	Orta	Orta	Orta dərəcəli	Nəqliyyat və Tullantıların İdarə Planı	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Elektrik və qaz	Aşağı	Aşağı			
Su təchizatı sistemləri	Yüksək	Aşağı			
Tullantılar	Yüksək	Aşağı			
Peşə sağlamlığı və təhlükəsizliyi	Yüksək	Yüksək	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Tikinti mərhələsi Peşə Sağlamlığı və Təhlükəsizliyi (PST) İdarə Planı	Orta dərəcəli
İcmanın sağlamlığı, təhlükəsizliyi və rifahı	Yüksək	Orta dərəcəli - Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Orta dərəcəli - Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Tərəfdaşların Cəlb ediləməsi Planı, Nəqliyyat idarəetmə planı və Fövqəladə Hallara Hazırlıq və Cavab Planı	Az əhəmiyyətli
Yerli torpaq istifadəsi və yaşayış mənbələri	Orta	Aşağı	Orta dərəcəli	Tərəfdaşların Cəlb edilməsi Planı, Köçürülmə Çərçivəsi	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Gender bərabərsizliyi və həssas qruplar	Orta dərəcəli	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli	İcmanın məlumatlandırılması və iştirakı, yerli işçilərin işə götürülməsinə üstünlük verilməsi	Az əhəmiyyətli
Mədəni irs	Əhəmiyyətsiz - Yüksək	Aşağı	Aşağı - Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Təsadüfi tapıntılar proseduru	Əhəmiyyətsiz

AZƏRBAYCAN DÖVLƏT SU EHTİYATLARI AGENTLİYİ

ƏTRAF MÜHİTƏ VƏ SOSİAL SAHƏYƏ TƏSİRİN QİYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ. GƏNCƏ ÇİRKAB SU TƏMİZLƏYİCİQURĞU LAYİHƏSİ
ÇŞTQ-nin istismarı üzrə təsirlərin və risklərin qiymətləndirilməsi və azaldılması tədbirlərinin xülasəsi

Ecoline International integra Crowe

Potensial təsirlər	Qəbul edənlərin həssaslığı	Təsirin miqyası	Təsirin əhəmiyyəti	Azaltma tədbirləri	Qalıq təsir
Torpaq	Orta	Orta	Orta	Şlamın idarə olunması strategiyası	Az əhəmiyyətli
Yeraltı və səthi sular	Yüksək	Yüksək +	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli +	Yaxşı əməliyyat göstəricilərinin qorunması	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli +
		Yüksək - şlam	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli -	Şlamın idarə olunması strategiyası	Az əhəmiyyətli - Orta dərəcəli -
Hava	Yüksək	Yüksək	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Zavodun layihələndirilməsində və istismarında Ən Yaxşı Mövcud Texnologiyaların (BAT) tətbiqi	Az əhəmiyyətli
İqlim Dəyişikliyi	Orta dərəcəli	Orta +	Orta +	Günəş enerjisi sistemi tədbiqi və şlamın istifadəsi üzrə variantlar	Orta +
Tullantıların yaranması	Yüksək	Orta	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Tullantı və şlamın idarə olunması planları	Az əhəmiyyətli
Səs və titrəmə	Orta	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli		Əhəmiyyətsiz
Bioloji Müxtəliflik					
Bitki növləri					
PBX: Eldar şamı	Orta	Yüksək	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	İki Eldar şamını qorumaq	Az əhəmiyyətli
Balıq növləri					
Süngərli laç	Yüksək	Orta müsbət	Orta +	Yaxşı əməliyyat göstəricilərini qoruyun	Orta +
Su ekosistemi bioloji müxtəlifliyi	Yüksək	Yüksək +	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli +	Yaxşı əməliyyat göstəricilərini qorumaq	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli +
Landşaft və vizual estetik	Aşağı	Aşağı	Əhəmiyyətsiz	Yaşıl zolaq yaratmaq	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Yerli iqtisadiyyat və gəlirlər (yerli fermerlər)	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli - orta	Orta dərəcəli	Axıntı suyunun suvarmada istifadə oluna bilməsi üçün azaldıcı tədbirləri həyata keçirmək	Orta +
Yerli məşğulluq və əmək bazarı	Yüksək	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli -Orta dərəcəli +	Yerli sakinlərin işə götürülməsinə üstünlük vermək	Orta +
İnfrastruktur və ictimai xidmətlər					
Yollar	Orta	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli	Monitorinqin tənzimlənməsi və Fövqəladə Hallara Hazırlıq və Planlaşdırma	Az əhəmiyyətli
Elektrik və qaz	Aşağı	Aşağı			
Su təchizatı sistemləri	Yüksək	Orta dərəcəli +			
Tullantılar	Yüksək	Aşağı (şlamdan başqa)			
Peşə sağlamlığı və təhlükəsizliyi	Yüksək	Yüksək	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	İstismar mərhələsi Peşə Sağlamlığı və Təhlükəsizliyi (PST) İdarə Planı	Orta dərəcəli - Az əhəmiyyətli
İcmanın sağlamlığı, təhlükəsizliyi və rifahı	Yüksək	Yüksək +	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli +	ÇŞTQ-nin yaxşı əməliyyat göstəricilərini qorumaq və Tərəfdaşlarının Cəlb edilməsi Planını (TCEP) həyata keçirmək	Yüksək əhəmiyyətli _
Yerli torpaq istifadəsi və yaşayış mənbələri					
Fiziki köçürülmə yoxdur	Orta	Əhəmiyyətsiz - orta	Əhəmiyyətsiz - orta	İtirilmiş otlaqların bərpası	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Fiziki köçürülmə			Orta dərəcəli - Yüksək əhəmiyyətli	Köçürülmə üzrə Fəaliyyət Planı	Əhəmiyyətsiz
Gender bərabərsizliyi və həssas qruplar	Orta dərəcəli	Aşağı	Az əhəmiyyətli - Az əhəmiyyətli +	Gender bərabərliyini təşviq etmək və həssas ev təsərrüfatlarına xidmətlərin təmin olunması	Az əhəmiyyətli +
Mədəni irs	Yoxdur	Yox			