

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project



Environmental and Social Management Framework



Agriculture



Water



Transport



Energy



Environment

Submitted to:
The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Investments

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Draft

Republic of Uzbekistan

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban development Project

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

October, 2018

Tashkent

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CC	Civil Code
DCM	Decree of the Cabinet of Ministries
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DSEI	Draft Statement of the Environmental Impact
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety General Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Specialist
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GoU	Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
H&S	Health and Safety
HH	Household
ICWC	Integrated Commission for Water Coordination
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IP	Indigenous People
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LC	Land Code
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSCIUDP	Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project
MSPD	Main Scientific-Production Department
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OHS	Occupational and Health and Safety
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PCRMP	Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPCU	Regional Project Coordinating Units
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUz	Republic of Uzbekistan
SCEEP	State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection
SEC	State Environmental Consequences
SEE	State Environmental Expertise
SEI	Statement of the Environmental Impact
SIA	Social Impact Assessment

SIC	State Investment Committee
SS	Safeguards Specialist
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United State Dollar
UZB	Uzbek Sum
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

Executive Summary

Project objective. The project development objective is to support the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) to: (a) enhance livability in targeted medium-size cities by improving selected urban infrastructure, public spaces and access to services; and (b) strengthen institutional capacity of the respective local authorities.

Project components and activities. The Project is composed of the following components: *Component 1: Improvement of Urban Services and Enhancement of Public Urban Spaces.* This component will include two subcomponents: *Subcomponent 1.A: Urban Upgrading and Subcomponent 1.B: Complementary Basic Urban Infrastructure and Services Improvements* and will support a series of investments: civil works in street upgrading, recreational services like parks and other public spaces improvements, intra city transport, social, drainage, water supply, solid waste management, schools, hospitals upgrading *Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Support to the National Medium-Size Cities Program.* This will include two subcomponents: *Subcomponent 2.A: Institutional strengthening and capacity building.* Will consist of activities targeting project cities and local government agencies, tailored to their specific needs. *Subcomponent 2.B: Support to the National Medium-Size Cities Program.* Will support the design at country level of the NMSCP for all participating cities and agencies, and preparation of its roll-out phase. *Component 3: Implementation Support.* This component will support project implementation, including maintenance of the Project monitoring and evaluation system, as well as training and financing of Incremental Operating Costs.

Project location. The project will be implemented in three medium size towns of Uzbekistan – Chartaq (Namangan province), Qagan (Bukhara province), and Yangiyul (Tashkent province).

Project environmental category. In accordance with the Bank’s safeguard policies and procedures, including OP/BP/GP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment*, the project is placed into the Bank’s *Categories B or C*. As at this stage the project activities are not yet identified the Bank requires, that client will screen all of them, ensuring that the beneficiaries carry out appropriate Environmental and Social Assessment for each proposing activity. For this purpose, the client has to prepare an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Project potential environmental and social impacts. Conducted Project’s Environmental Assessment (EA) concluded that the Project will generate mostly positive socio-economic benefits due to the improvement of urban infrastructure services environmental conditions on the participating cities. At the same time, the proposed project activities (civil works) might generate a series of various adverse environmental and social impacts. All of them are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works, temporary by nature and site specific, and can be easily mitigated by applying best construction practices and relevant mitigation measures.

Anticipated adverse environmental impacts during the project implementation were assessed with consideration of wide range of activities which could be implemented during the whole project: street lighting installing and upgrading, improvements of public places and intra city transport, roads and bridges rehabilitation, construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sewage networks, improvement of solid waste management, social infrastructure upgrading and cultural heritage rehabilitation and conservation. For each type of anticipated impacts set of generic measures are developed.

It is expected that *social impact* will be due to project interventions involving the rehabilitation activities with some requiring the expansion. Land acquisition and resettlement is not expected to be a major issue for activities requiring rehabilitation, however, it is expected to be involuntary

resettlement activities in subprojects requiring a new constructions of facilities, including, water and sewerage mains and stations. If involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided after engineering designs development, resettlement action plans/abbreviated resettlement action plans are prepared based on Resettlement Plan Framework (RPF) for each subproject. Social screening is carried out to identify for possible social impacts and involuntary resettlement (IR). This ESMF provide a template to screen possible social impacts and IR before the appraisal of each subprojects in Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Program (MSCIUDP).

Triggered WB Operational Policies (OP). The OP 4.01 on *Environmental Assessment* is triggered as the Component 1 and 2 of the project will include civil works in street upgrading, recreational services like parks and other public spaces improvements, intra city transport, social, drainage, water supply, solid waste management, schools, hospitals upgrading which might generate a series of various environmental and social impacts. *Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)* - is also triggered since the project might finance subprojects with potential impacts of such resources, - in particular rehabilitation of building included in the list of national or local cultural resources. *Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12)* - The policy is triggered due to the potential need for small scale land acquisition (temporary or permanent), restriction of access and economic resettlement in relation to activities under Component 1 and 2 to upgrade and invest in urban infrastructure. *Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP7.50)* is triggered because the proposed activities will use water from ‘international waterways’, and will discharge waste waters in two main river basins in Central Asia - the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya or their tributaries. However, the activities to be financed would be limited to rehabilitation, modifications and minor additions or alterations to existing schemes in ways which would not increase the amount of water abstracted or lead to appreciable impact on the water sources or local hydrological regime.

Results of comparison of WB and National environmental and social regulatory bases showed that the main differences are related to categorization (3 categories in WB and 4 categories in Uzbek), requirements for development of separate ESMP (there is no such requirement in Uzbek EA process), conduction of Public Consultation and Information disclosure. WB OP 4.11 also requires development a separate Physical and Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the projects which will be implemented near to such structure. A comparison has also been made between the resettlement policy of Uzbekistan and that of the World Bank, and harmonization attempted.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). As the technical evaluation (e.g., feasibility studies, detailed designs) and specific intervention locations under the project are not identified and/or ready and their specific impacts are not known by project appraisal, a framework approach is adopted. Accordingly, following a generic environmental and social assessments, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared. Additionally, towards addressing issues related to ‘land’, a stand-alone Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed too. These documents describe the overall environmental and social safeguard procedures to be undertaking during whole cycle of the project implementation: rules and procedures for environmental and social screening of investments/subprojects; guidance for conducting subprojects Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and/or preparing simple Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as well as the related ESMP Checklists (as applicable); requirements for monitoring of implementing of ESIA/ESMPs requirements and reporting, and capacity building activities of Implementation Agency (State Investment Committee), regional offices, contractors and local agencies involved in the Environmental Social Assessment (ESA) conduction. These frameworks will be applied for each sub-projects and the following action plans will be prepared

(as deemed appropriate): ESMP, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Citizen Engagement Plan (CEP), Gender Action Plan (GAP), and Cultural Heritage Plan (CHP).

For ESMF development, project sites were visited and number of meetings with the main stakeholders were conducted. Planning activities were discussed with project's team experts. Draft versions of ESMF and RPF were presented during public consultations in Tashkent and project cities. Comments received during public consultations are reflected in ESMF.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to provide a framework to appropriately identify, address and mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts that may occur due to the implementation of subprojects that involve the involuntary acquisition of land and the subsequent resettlement of affected families. RPF also serves the following specific purposes:

- Review the existing legal framework, compare with Bank OP 4.12 for gaps, if any, and indicate gap filling measures;
- Describe the approach to taking of private land, assets and other common property resources;
- Valuation process of impacted assets;
- the process of preparation of SIA and RAPs and their review by PIU;
- Defining of the cutoff date for Title and Non-Title holders;
- Consultation mechanisms/approaches to be adopted including disclosure of safeguards instruments; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements including Grievance Redressal Mechanisms role/responsibilities of different stakeholders.

RPF sets out principles for safeguards management, procedures to screen and survey social impacts and prepare Resettlement Action Plan to mitigate the same, lays down, cut off dates, entitlements with eligibility criteria for providing compensation and resettlement benefits, livelihood restoration, implementation arrangements necessary to implement the action plans to mitigate impacts in the course of implementing subprojects of MSCUDDP.

EA supervision and reporting. The status of the compliance with the ESMPs' requirements shall be provided by the contractors to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and then to the Bank by the PIU in form of their semi-annual report. Environmental and social monitoring during sub-projects implementation should provide information about key environmental and social aspects of the sub-projects, particularly its environmental impacts, social consequences of impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables the PIU/RPCUs to evaluate the success of mitigation measures as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented in a timely manner, when needed.

The Resettlement Action Plan implementation monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis and (ii) overall monitoring to assess status of project affected persons in terms of compensation and assistance and alternate land allocation with land development etc.

Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports

Integration of the ESMPs into project documents. The ESMP provisions will form part of the design documents for the project, and will be included in construction contracts for selected subprojects, both into specifications and bills of quantities. Respectively the Contractors will be required to include the cost of ESMP requirements in their financial bids and required to comply

with them while implementing the project activities. The bidding documents for selecting the contractors will include specifications that would ensure effective implementation of environmental, health and safety performance criteria by the winning bidder

ESMF implementing arrangements. The main project implementing agency is the State Investment Committee (SIC). Furthermore, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee has been set-up with key line ministries and government agencies, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction, State Committee for Tourism Development, and regional and local government representatives in proposed project areas with the aim of coordinating project implementation. A Central Project Implementation Unit (PIU), under the SIC is established at the national level to coordinate and implement the project for the three pilot cities, and subsequently expand its responsibility to implement the proposed National Urban Program for the 28 cities. The project would be implemented at the local level through Regional Project Coordination Units (RPCU) which will be working closely with the respective district and city Hokhimiyats. The RPCUs will be established for a region overseeing a cluster of cities, emphasizing the importance of integrated urban development across the city boundaries and looking at development at a regional level.

Citizen Engagement: A greater emphasis and special attention will be paid to these aspects in the ESMF. It provides principles for strengthening social accountability and inclusion through public information; citizen involvement in planning and monitoring of services. The ESMF provides guidelines on social inclusion and gender emphasizing the participation of women in the resettlement planning process and paying special assistance to economically weak, women-headed and vulnerable households for restoring their livelihoods and incomes that may be affected due to resettlement. A special social media (email, websites, Telegram apps, Facebook) strategy will be developed to facilitate information dissemination, public consultation and participation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The proposed Grievance redress mechanism within the ESMF helps complaint handling system to be functional, transparent and responsive, and where appropriate, strengthen government systems. The project establish a Grievance redress mechanism which would function at the three-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

In the first level PAPs can deliver grievances to local makhalla committee, working office of Contractor and district Hokimiyats of Chartak, Qagan and Yangiyul respectively. Second level includes Regional Project Coordinating Units that will function in Chartak, Qagan and Yangiyul respectively. Additionally, in the second level PAPs can submit their grievances to PIU directly as well. Third level includes Economic Court if the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution given by Levels 1, 2. In this mechanism beneficiaries and citizens can turn to register any grievances on all issues that tackle within any infrastructure subprojects of MSCIUDP. All grievances received from the PAPs will be registered in a logbook which should be available at levels 1 and 2: at the site office of Contractor, each makhalla committee of project area districts and PIU Tashkent office. The PAPs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. PIU will be responsible for establishment of GRM during the project affectivity and act as the GRM secretary to make sure that the GRM is operational to effectively handle environmental and social concerns of project affected persons.

ESMF Public consultations and information disclosure. Public Consultation were undertaken from the beginning of the ESMF development. For this purposes number of meetings were conducted with relevant stakeholders such as specialists from district level khokimyats, land cadastre departments, nature protection committee branches, solid waste management entities. Two rounds of public consultation (first in Tashkent city (September 6) and second in three project cities – Chartaq, Qagan and Yangiyul during October 2-3) for main stakeholder were held where the project’s objectives, planning activities, anticipated environmental and social impacts and proposing mitigation measures, compensation calculation, its payment procedure and grievance redress mechanism were presented to participants. ESMF and RPF documents were published on SIC website and further will be published on WB external website.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Government of Republic of Uzbekistan (GoU), acknowledging the need for a comprehensive approach to medium size cities in the country, has requested the World Bank to support the development of a National Medium-Size Cities Program that would address the key challenges in a holistic manner, based on the experience from other Bank projects, that have direct bearing on the sustained growth of the local economy in these cities; that offer the potential to improve the quality of life, urban management and service delivery; and that have the potential to trigger other wider-spread social and economic benefits, which coincides with the GoU's strategy for development (2017-2021).

Moreover, the GoU aims to strengthen the role of local authorities with technical, financial and managerial tools, to increase the level of decentralization to local governments. This includes the possibilities of local administration to retain locally generated revenues, enabling a more effective implementation of the National Medium-Size Cities Program¹. The National Medium-Size Cities Program (NMSCP) will support GoU's overarching development goal of achieving an "integrated and balanced social-economic development of regions, districts and cities"² of Uzbekistan. It is conceptualized as a long-term national program that targets medium-size cities and supports innovative approaches tailored to the country context to promote integrated urban and territorial development and transform targeted cities in a holistic way, through the efficient management of urban systems.

The investments would be designed to address the specific needs of each project city, combining as necessary: (i) integrated urban services improvement, to address the basic infrastructure and service gap, thereby enhancing the functional aspects of the city; (ii) urban regeneration of selected areas of the city to improve livability and (iii) support to local economic development for job creation. Investments would be complemented by assistance to enhance efficiency of urban planning and capacity building of local and central government agencies.

1.1. Project development objective and potential beneficiaries

The project development objective is to support the GoU to: (a) enhance livability in targeted medium-size cities by improving selected urban infrastructure, public spaces and access to services; and (b) strengthen institutional capacity of the respective local authorities.

The project will be implemented in three medium size towns of Uzbekistan – Chartaq (Namangan province), Qagan (Bukhara province), and Yangiyul (Tashkent province) with population between 50,000 and 100,000 (not considering surrounding non-urban expansion area).

The primary beneficiaries of this project are the citizens living in the participating pilot cities and their adjacent periphery (both male and female inhabitants), who will directly benefit from improved urban infrastructure, services and overall living conditions, estimated to be 150,000. Indirect beneficiaries will be the aggregated number of visitors to the cities (for work, markets, administrative, tourism and other purposes), estimated to be 200,000. The Project area is presented in the map below.

¹ Presidential Decree from 7th June 2017, on possibilities of local administrations keep locally generated revenues, Cabinet of Ministers Decree from 29th June 2017, on collection of reserves of collecting local taxes.

² Presidential Decree dated February 7, 2017, on Action strategy on five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021



Figure 1: Project area

1.2. Project components and proposed investments

The project will have three components which are presented on the below Figure

**Component 1:
Improvement of
Urban Services
and
Enhancement
of Public Urban
Spaces (\$ 80
million)**

- *Subcomponent 1.A: Urban Upgrading.* Will finance a targeted bundle of integrated and multi-sectoral investments to contribute to the enhancement of selected public urban spaces in project cities and improve livability.
- *Subcomponent 1.B: Complementary Basic Urban Infrastructure and Services Improvements* will finance improvements to selected basic infrastructure and services that are part of larger networks on a case-by-case basis, when deemed necessary to and complement the long-term functionality and increase effectiveness of area-specific urban upgrading.
- The **Component 1** will be implemented in the three pilot cities of Qagan, Yangiyul, and Chartaq - medium-size cities, with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 (not considering the surrounding non-urban expansion areas), and play a key role as secondary economic centers outside of the main urban regional centers.

**Component 2:
Institutional
Strengthening,
Capacity Building
and Technical
Assistance
Support to the
National Medium-
Size Cities
Program (\$ 16
million)**

- *Subcomponent 2.A: Institutional strengthening and capacity building.* Will consist of activities targeting project cities and local government agencies, tailored to their specific needs.
- *Subcomponent 2.B: Support to the National Medium-Size Cities Program.* Will support the design at country level of the NMSCP for all participating cities and agencies, and preparation of its roll-out phase.

**Component 3:
Implementation
Support (\$ 4
million)**

- Organization of training on integrated spatial/territorial planning, urban resilience, transit-oriented development, improved municipal finance, asset management, Green Growth, civic engagement and gender inclusion, software and hardware for analytical tools for improved decision making monitoring and subproject environmental and social assessment and management.

1.3. Scope and objectives of Environmental and Social Management Framework

As the technical evaluation (e.g., feasibility studies, detailed designs) and specific intervention locations under the project will not be completely identified and/or ready and their specific impacts will not be known by project appraisal, ESMF, and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) describes the overall environmental and social safeguard procedures to be undertaken during the project implementation. Therefore, the purpose of the ESMF is to that studies carried

out under the MSCIUDP address and identify measures to avoid and minimize environmental and social impacts, as much as possible, and where they cannot be avoided, the impacts are adequately identified/assessed and necessary mitigation measures designed and implemented following relevant Uzbek environmental and social safeguards legislation and the World Bank's safeguards policies. ESMF serves how to manage the potential adverse impacts in line with the Bank operational policies OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the relevant national laws, to set out the process of how environmental and social impacts are to be assessed, addressed and managed for further project activities. Initial project activities for the first year have been identified and are supported by specific safeguards instruments, Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Further, the ESMF includes the set of mitigation, monitoring measures, and institutional responsibilities to be taken during the project implementation.

In addition, the ESMF covers general mitigation measures for possible impacts of different proposed activities to be supported by the project; implementation arrangements for project environmental and social aspects, relevant capacity building activities, consultation process etc.

This ESMF is the document focused on the overall project implementation. During the implementation of the further project activities, potential safeguard issues will be screened to determine the scope and types of safeguards instruments that would be required. Specific ESMPs for investments identified during project implementation will be prepared in due time before works may commence. The RPF information, part of this ESMF, serves to assess and mitigate potential social impacts associated with land acquisition and economic or physical displacement of population required for the project.

This ESMF identifies the responsibilities of project stakeholders, procedures for environmental and social safeguards screening, review and approval, monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as plans to enhance institutional capacity through capacity building activities. It also offers sample terms of reference for carrying out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and Guidelines for carrying out resettlement action plans (RAP/ARAPs). The ESMF serves as an environmental and social safeguards instrument to provide the framework to both the relevant government agencies and private investors for preparing and implementing further infrastructure subprojects.

Finally, this ESMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual (PoM) and is applicable to all linked investments financed in the project areas regardless of their funding source or implementing agency.

2. REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

2.1. Uzbekistan National Environmental Legislation and Procedures

Legal Framework in the field of Nature Protection and Management established in RUz, provides to the citizens the rights and duties specified in the country's Constitution. Specific articles that address environment protection issues within the Constitution are:

Article 50. All citizens shall protect the environment

Article 51. All citizens shall be obliged to pay taxes and local fees established by law

Article 54. Any property shall not inflict harm to the environment

Article 55. Land, subsoil, flora, fauna, and other natural resources are protected by the state and considered as resources of national wealth subject to sustainable use.

Uzbekistan has enacted several supporting laws and statutes for environmental management and is party to several international and regional environmental agreements and conventions. The key national environmental law is the Law on Nature Protection (1992). A brief description of this law and the other supporting laws related to environmental protection is presented below.

The law “*On nature protection*” (1992) states legal, economic, and organizational bases for the conservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources. Its purpose is to ensure balanced relations between man and nature, to protect the environmental system and to guarantee the rights of the population of a clean environment. Article 25 of this law states that State Environmental Expertise (SEE) is a mandatory measure for environmental protection, preceded to decision-making process. In addition, article 25 says that the implementation of the project without a positive conclusion of SEE is prohibited.

Law “*On Atmospheric Air Protection*” (1996, amended on 10.10.2006). It describes regulations on atmosphere protection and its objectives. It specifies standards, quality and deleterious effect norms, requirements on fuels and lubricants, production and operation of vehicles and other transport means and equipment, ozone layer protection requirements, obligations of enterprises, institutions and organizations toward atmospheric protection, and compensations for damages from atmospheric pollutions.

Law “*On water and water use*” (1993). It regulates the water relations, rational use of water by the population and economy. The law regulates the protection of waters from pollution and depletion, and prevention and liquidation of harmful effects of water, improvement of water bodies and the protection of the rights of enterprises and institutions, organizations and dehqan farms and individuals in the field of water relations.

Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1998). It aims to regulate land relations in order to ensure that present and future generations have science-based, sustainable use and conservation of land, breeding and improvement of soil fertility, conservation and improvement of the environment and creating conditions for equitable development of all forms of management, the protection of individuals and legal entities’ right for land, as well as strengthening the rule of law in this area.

Law “*On Wastes*” (2002, as amended on 2011). It addresses waste management, exclusive of emissions and air and water pollution, and confers authority to the SNPC concerning inspections, coordination, ecological expertise and establishing certain parameters with regard to the locations where waste may be processed. Enterprises are responsible for their waste, but, if they recycle, they may be provided with assistance from the state budget, the National Fund for Nature Protection or voluntary payments. The principal objective of this law is to prevent negative effects of solid wastes on people’s lives and health, as well as on the environment, reduce wastes generations, and encourage rational use of waste reduction techniques in household activities.

Law “*On Protected Natural Reserves*” (2004) - The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in term of organization, protection and use of protected natural territories. The main tasks of this Law are the preservation of typical, unique, valuable natural objects and complexes, the genetic fund of plants and animals, the prevention of the negative impact of human activities on nature,

the study of natural processes, the monitoring of the environment, the improvement of environmental education.

Law “On environmental control” (2013) - The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of environmental control. The main objectives of environmental control are: (i) prevention, detection and suppression of violation of the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources;(ii) monitoring the state of the environment, identifying situations that can lead to environmental pollution, irrational use of natural resources, create a threat to life and health of citizens; (iii) determination of compliance with the environmental requirements of the planned or ongoing economic and other activities; (iv) ensuring compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities and individuals, performing their duties in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

Law “On Protection and Usage Objects of Archeological Heritage” (2009) – regulates relations in the field of protection and usage of objective of archeological heritages, defines ownership rights of such objectives, responsible entities and provides a procedure of archeological investigation of the objectives of archeological heritage.

The Nature Protection Normative Documents. Most important nature protection normative documents issued by government include:

- “Procedure for elaboration and execution of draft standards on maximum permissible emission of contaminants discharged to water bodies including drainage water” (RD 118.0027719.5-91);
- “Procedure for granting permission for special water use” (RD 118.0027714.6-92);
- “Instruction for determining of damage caused to the national economy by underground water contamination” (RD 118.0027714.47-95);
- State Standard - Water quality. O’z DST 951:2011 – Sources of centralized household water supply. Hygienic, technical requirements and classification code;
- State Standard - Drinking water. O’z DST 950:2011 – Drinking water. Hygienic requirements and quality control;
- “Temporary recommendation on control of underground water protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. State Nature Committee and Uzbekgidrogeologiya of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 1991;
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of Provision on the State Environment Monitoring” (No 49, 3.04.2002;
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers “On the Action Program for the Protection of Environment in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017” (No 142, 27.05.2013);
- State standard O’z DSt 1057:2004 “Vehicles. Safety requirements for technical conditions” and O’z DSt 1058:2004 “Vehicles. Technical inspection. Method of control”;

- SanR&N RUz No.0179-04 Hygienic norms. List of Maximum Allowable Concentrations (MACs) of pollutants in ambient air of communities in the Republic of Uzbekistan including Annex 1;
- SanR&N RUz No. 0158-04 Sanitarian Rules and Norms on collection, transportation and disposal of wastes contained asbestos in Uzbekistan;
- SanR&N RUz No. 0267-09 Admissible noise level into the living area, both inside and outside the buildings;
- SanR&N RUz №0120-01 Sanitarian Norms of allowed level of noise at the construction sites;
- SanR&N RUz No 0088-99 Sanitarian requirements for development and approval of maximum allowed discharges (MAD) of pollutants discharged into the water bodies with waste waters;
- KMK (Construction norms and rules) 2.04.02-97 “Water Supply. External network and facilities”;
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Approval of the collection and disposal of used mercury-containing lamps. No. 266 of 21.09.2011;
- SanR&N # 233-07 On occupational health and environment protection during production and usage of asbestos contained materials

The Republic of Uzbekistan is party to a series of **international environmental treaties and Regional Agreements** which also contain a series of requirements to be considered while conducting the subprojects ESA. The country is party to the three Rio Conventions: Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Convention to Combat Desertification. Additionally, the country has signed and ratified the following treaties: Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (22.12.1995); Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (22.12.1995); Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (01.07.1997); Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migrating Species of Wild Animals (01.05.1998).

National EIA rules and procedures. The national EIA procedure is regulated by Law on Environmental Expertise and The Regulation on State Environmental Expertise (SEE) approved by Cabinet of Ministry Decree No.491 dated from 31 December 2001 with amendments in 2005 and 2009. The regulation defines the legal requirements for EIA in Uzbekistan. SEE is a review process conducted by the Center for SEE (‘Glavgosecoexpertiza’) under Goskomecologiya at either the national or the regional level, depending on the project category.

Goskomecologiya on state environmental expertise is a uniform system of State Environmental Expertise, methodological guidance of which implemented by Glavgosecoexpertise.

Pursuant to Section 10 of the Regulation on SEE, the developer must conduct the EIA assessment process (‘OVOS’ is the national acronym) in a staged approach, providing the Glavgosecoexpertiza/Gosecoexpertisa with OVOS documents for review at three distinct stages of the Project. Section 11 of the Regulation on SEE outlines the information that should be within

the documentation at each of these stages. The three OVOS stages and their required deliverables are summarized as follows:

- Stage I: The ‘Draft Statement of the Environmental Impacts (DSEI)’ (‘PZVOS’ is the national acronym), to be conducted at the planning stage of the proposed project prior to development funds being allocated.
- Stage II: The ‘Statement of the Environmental Impacts (SEI)’ (‘ZVOS’ is the national acronym), to be completed where it was identified by the Glavgosecoexpertiza/Gosecoexpertise at Stage I that additional investigations or analyses were necessary. The Statement must be submitted to the Glavgosecoexpertiza/Gosecoexpertise before approval of the project’s feasibility study, and therefore before construction.
- Stage III: The ‘Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)’ (‘ZEP’ is the national acronym) represents the final stage in the SEE process and is to be conducted before the project is commissioned. The report details the modifications to the project design that have been made from the Glavgosecoexpertiza/Gosecoexpertise review at the first two stages of the EIA process, the comments received through the public consultation, the environmental norms applicable to the project and environmental monitoring requirements associated with the project and principal conclusions.

SEE approval (Glavgosecoexpertiza/Gosecoexpertise opinion) is a mandatory document for project financing by Uzbek banks and other lenders (Section 18) at Stages I and II and for project commissioning at Stage III of the national EIA procedure.

All economic activities subject to SEE are classified into one of four categories:

- Categories I and II — “high and medium risks of environmental impact” (SEE is conducted by the national SNPC within 30 days, all EIA materials are required);
- Category III — “low risk of impact” (SEE is conducted by regional branches of (SCEEP) within 20 days, all EIA materials are required); and
- Category IV – “low impact” (SEE is conducted by regional branches of SNPC within ten days, only a draft EIA is required).

EIA procedure in Uzbekistan is presented in Figure 2 below.

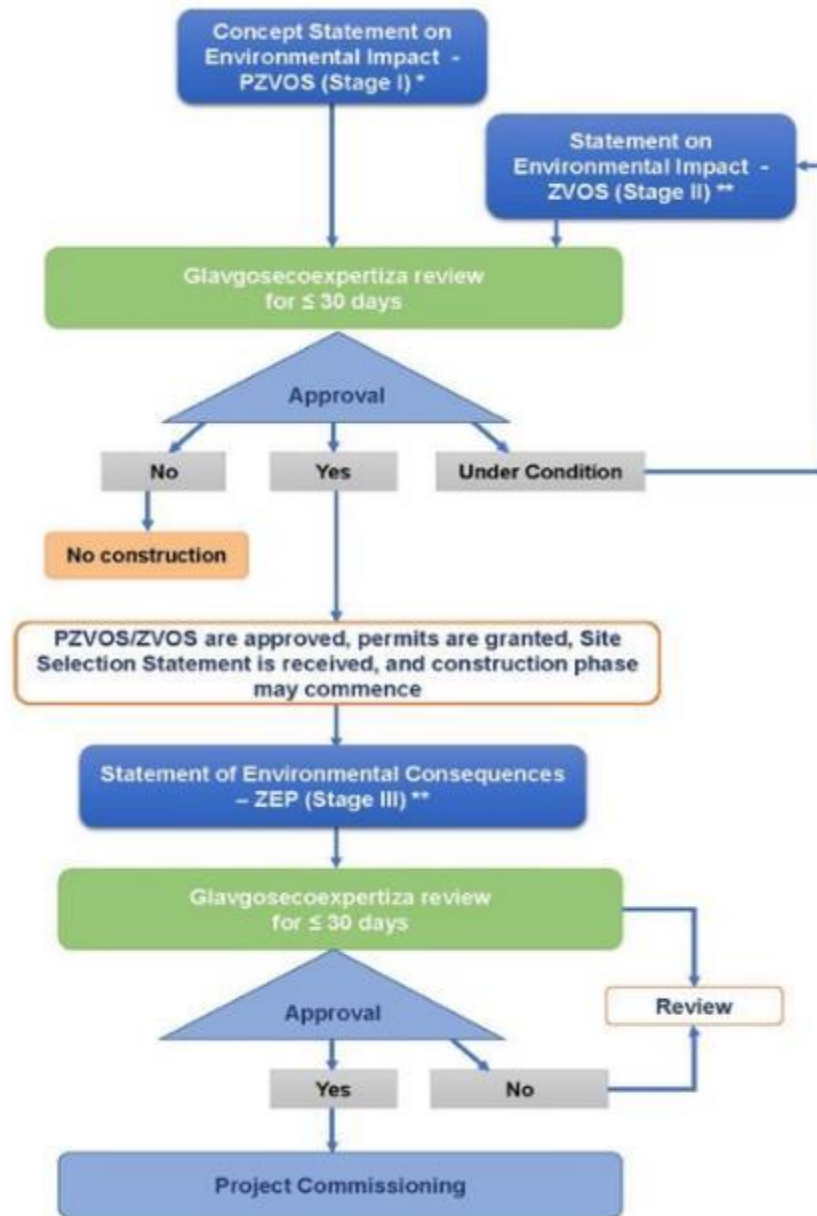


Figure 2: Uzbek EIA procedure ³

* - Apply for Project Categories I to IV

** - Apply for Project Categories I to III

State Organizations Responsible for Environmental Assessment and Management

The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection (SCEEP) (Goskomecologiya) is the body of state administration in the sphere of ecology, environmental protection, rational

³ (Source: Regulation on the State Environmental Expertise in the Republic of Uzbekistan No.491 of 31.12.2001, as amended on 05.06.2009)

use and reproduction of natural resources. The committee is accountable to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The activity of the committee is regulated by President Resolution No. 5024 ‘On Improving the System of State Management in the sphere of Ecology and Environmental Protection’ of 21th April 2017.

The structure of Goskomecologiya takes the form of a central body in Tashkent with regional branches and agencies providing scientific and technical support. Regional environmental authorities are structured similarly to the Goskomecologiya.

Other state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan dealing with environment-related issues are:

- Ministry of Water Resources;
- State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (or Goskomecologiya);
- Centre of Hydro-meteorological Service (or Uzhydromet);
- Ministry of Health (or MoH RUz);
- State Inspectorate for Exploration Supervision, Operations Safety Supervision of Industry, Mining and Utilities Sector (or Sanoatgeokontekhnazorat).

Ministry of Water Resources is responsible for water allocation among different users within Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on forecast and limits provided by Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC), water is allocated among users with the priority given to drinking water supply sector⁴.

State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources: (i) carries out, together with Geological Survey Services of the neighboring countries, work on identifying and studying the focal points of radioactive and toxic pollution within transboundary territories, prepare geological maps and atlases reflecting specially hazardous zones and sections; (ii) in accordance with the procedure established by legislation, exercises control over protection of geological and mineralogical facilities as well as underground water from pollution and depletion.

Uzhydromet establishes and maintains the State Hydrometeorological Fund of Data, the State Fund of data on environment pollution, state accounting of surface waters; systematic observations of air, soil, surface water, as well as formation and development of disastrous hydrometeorological phenomena.

Ministry of Health – develops and approves sanitary regulations, rules, and hygienic standards, carries out state sanitary supervision over their observance as well as methodological supervision of the work of sanitary and epidemiological services, regardless of their departmental subordination.

Sanoatgeokontekhnazorat (State Inspectorate for Supervision of Subsurface Resources Geological Investigation, Safe Work in Industry, Mining, Utilities and Household Sector) – works together with the State Committee for Ecology and Environment protection of the RUz and carries out control in the field of geological investigation, use and protection of subsurface resources.

Ministry of Culture - is a body of the Government of Uzbekistan that responsible for state policy in cultural spheres, Art, Cinematography, archives and inter-nations issues.

⁴ Law of RUz “On water and water use” (1993), chapter 8, para 25

2.2. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the sphere of social assessment, land acquisition and resettlement

The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan and WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (2001). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and WB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

The **Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan** dated on 8 of December 1992 provides that:

- Everyone shall have the right to own property (Article 36). The economy of Uzbekistan, evolving towards market relations, is based on various forms of ownership. The state shall guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor with due regard for the priority of consumers' rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership (Article 53);
- An owner, at his discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his property. The use of any property must not be harmful to the ecological environment nor shall it infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, juridical entities and the state (Article 54);
- The land, its minerals, waters, fauna and flora, other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55).

The Civil Code (CC) dated on 29 of August 1996 defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
- the loss of or damage to property (real damage);
- the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).

The Land Code (LC) dated on 30 of April 1998 is the main regulatory framework for land related matters in Uzbekistan. The LC regulates allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city Hokimiyat) in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The LC also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

The resolution “**On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs**” dated on 29 May 2006 #97 This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities. The resolution determines the procedure for seizure of land or part thereof, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolished residential,

industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs. The Resolution contains:

- procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- procedure and conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolishing houses;
- procedure and conditions for providing land plots to individuals for individual housing construction instead of the demolishing residential house (apartment);
- procedure of losses compensation to legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling houses, buildings and structures to be demolished;
- Procedure and calculation terms of in case of construction in a new place of dwelling houses, buildings for individuals and legal entities, houses (apartments) of which are to be demolished.

The resolution **“On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes”** dated on 25 of May 2011 #146. This Resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land and improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the Land Code and the Town Planning Code. This resolution has approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry. The Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

- Order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
- Order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation,
- Order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
- Provision(sale) of land plots for individual housing construction;
- Elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.

Labor Code and Employment law. These two documents are main legislations regulating labor relations of individuals employed by labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These legislations are considering the interests of employees and employers provide the efficient function of labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees' health, promote growth of labor productivity, increase of work quality, raising on this matter welfare and social livelihood level of the population.

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers # 349 dated 10 May 2018 **“On additional measures on the elimination of forced labor in Uzbekistan”** prohibits and provides detail information on types of forced labor, types of governmental organizations and its staff, monitoring mechanism of local governorates (hokimiyats). According to this decree a financial resources of Public Works Fund, which was established under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations will be used for any public works in Uzbekistan.

The resolution **“On Approval of the order of the appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low income families”** dated on of February

15, 2013 #44. This resolution determines the procedure for the appointment and payment of Makhalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:

- families who have lost both parents and children involved in family education;
- families where one or both parents are disabled children;
- widow (er), raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- family with disabled children;
- mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family. In this case the fact of child rearing mother (father) in an incomplete family established by makhalla;
- families in which one or both parents are unemployed who has been registered at centers to promote employment and social protection of the population as job-seekers;
- single retired persons.

Presidential resolution **“On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations”** dated on 16 of July 2018 #3857 partly provides that payment of compensation for the land acquisition, demolition of houses, other structures, structures or plantings in the framework of projects with the participation of IFIs, if this is provided for by project agreements, is carried out by authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of IFIs FGFOs. According to this resolution, PIU can use a preliminary assessment document prepared in accordance with the IFI methodology as a pre-project document that defines the main parameters of a planned project for implementation.

Presidential Decree **“On measures on major improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan”** dated on 1 of August 2018 #5495 partly provides that the adoption of decisions on the seizure of land for state and public needs is allowed only after an open discussion with interested parties whose land plots are planned to be seized, as well as assessing the benefits and costs; demolition of residential, industrial premises, other structures and structures belonging to individuals and legal entities, with the withdrawal of land plots is allowed after full compensation of the market value of immovable property and losses caused to owners in connection with such withdrawal.

Presidential Decree **“On measures to improve the system of protection of rights and legal interests of subjects of entrepreneurship”** dated 27 July, 2018 # 5490 provides a new mechanism for compensation of losses to individuals and legal entities in connection with the withdrawal of their land for state and public needs. According to this Decree, a centralized Fund shall be established under the Cabinet Of Ministries comprising of local budget's revenue share and other sources.

2.3. Cultural heritage regulatory framework

The project activities might include rehabilitation of cultural heritages. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that **“Concern for the preservation of historical monuments and other cultural values - the chore and duty of citizens of Uzbekistan”** (article 49).

The Main Scientific-Production Department (MSPD) on protection of cultural heritages under Ministry of Culture is special designated entity responsible for protection of cultural heritages. Scientific-production workshops and number of private companies conduct rehabilitation works.

All rehabilitation works need to be implemented in fully compliance with design developed by specialized companies (JC “Tamirshunos”, LLC “Madaniy Meros” and etc.)

The Law of RUz “On protection and use of objects of cultural heritage” (2001) states (para 20) that under “saving of cultural heritages is considered their conservation, repairing, rehabilitation, adopting for current usage and conduction related scientific-production research, design and production works”. An official permission from the Ministry of Culture of the RUz needs to be received prior starting of rehabilitation works.

Currently there are no special requirements for construction/rehabilitation companies defining eligibility of company for conduction of such types of works. However, during consultations with the representatives of the Ministry of Culture it was defined that new government regulation on conduction of rehabilitation works on cultural heritages are being developed. The new regulation includes requirements and criteria for companies which will be eligible for conduction these works. Among such requirements will be: (i) at least 3-year experience in conduction construction/rehabilitation works, (ii) company engineers must have at least diploma from lyceum/college with specialization in construction or relevant field and etc. It is expected that the new regulations will be adopted in 2019. Therefore, during implementation of the project’s works related to rehabilitation of existing and registered cultural heritage the new resolution needs to be followed.

In case when construction/rehabilitation works start before adopting new regulation, it will be expediently to include in requirements for sub-contractor’s tender documents the conditions mentioned above (for related experience and specific background).

For objects which could be considered as cultural heritage but which have not been registered yet, a full procedure on registration needs to be implemented in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministries of the RUz (RCM) # 269 dated from June 29, 2002 “About measures on further development protection and usage the historical heritages”. According to this document, during implementation of cities development, protection (buffer) zone of each heritage needs to be strictly followed. The resolution lists type of activities which could be conducted in each zone. Also, the document provides definition of categories of heritages. Based on the category of heritage, types and scope of allowed construction/rehabilitation activities need to be defined.

Therefore, for the project works related to rehabilitation of registered cultural heritages or work near to such objects, a special permission needs to be received from province level branch of Ministry of Culture for: (i) conduction of works inside heritage, and (ii) for conduction works which are not touch heritage, but will conducted and could be located in buffer zone of heritage. Such permission needs to be received prior starting construction/rehabilitation works by project initiator – local hokimiyats.

2.4. The World Bank Safeguards Policies and Environmental and Social Assessment Requirements

Main provisions of the Environmental and Social Assessment. Per the WB safeguards policies Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) is a process of the pre-implementation stage which evaluates a project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, sitting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes

the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. ESA is mandatory for projects, which may potentially have negative impacts. Furthermore, a well-organized public participation is mandatory in all the stages of the process. In the case when the projects activities to be financed are not identified at the design stage, the Bank applies an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which should: provide details on procedures, criteria and responsibilities for subproject screening, preparing, implementing and monitoring of subproject specific ESIA's. The ESMF should also include Environmental Guidelines for proposed subprojects, containing an assessment of potential impacts and generic mitigation measures to be undertaken for identified subprojects in all stages - from identification and selection, through the design and implementation phase, to the monitoring and evaluation of results.

World Bank's Safeguard Policies and their relevance to project. There are key 10 Environmental and Social World Bank Safeguard Policies and World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines (EHS), which are intended to ensure that potentially adverse environmental and social consequences of projects financed by Bank are identified, minimized and mitigated. World Bank's Safeguard Policies and their relevance to the project are presented in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: World Bank’s Safeguard Policies and their relevance to project

SAFEGUARDS POLICIES	TRIGGERED	RELEVANCE
<p><i>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)</i> This Policy aims to ensure that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable; to inform decision makers of the nature of environmental and social risks; to increase transparency and participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>This OP is triggered as the Component 1 and 2 of the project will include civil works in street upgrading, recreational services like parks and other public spaces improvements, intra city transport, social, drainage, water supply, solid waste management, schools, hospitals upgrading which might generate a series of various environmental and social impacts. These impacts would be associated with increased pollution with wastes, noise, dust, and air pollution, health hazards and labor safety issues, etc., due to civil works. All of them are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works, temporary by nature and site specific, and can be easily mitigated by applying best construction practices and relevant mitigation measures. To address these risks and impacts it was prepared an ESMF aimed at specifying the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional responsibility measures to be taken during the project implementation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMF also suggests a series of EA capacity building activities which will be supported by the project. Per WB requirements the draft document has been disclosed and consulted in the participating cities.</p>
<p><i>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</i> This Policy aims to safeguard natural habitats and their biodiversity; avoid significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, and to ensure sustainability of services and products which natural habitats provide to human society.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Since the project is focused on existing infrastructure in urban areas no natural habitats will be impacted.</p>
<p><i>Forestry (OP/BP 4.36)</i> This Policy is to ensure that forests are managed in a sustainable manner; significant areas of forest are not encroached upon; the rights of communities to use their traditional forest areas in a sustainable manner are not compromised.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The project will be implemented in non-afforested urban areas and thus no impacts on the forests status are expected.</p>

SAFEGUARDS POLICIES	TRIGGERED	RELEVANCE
<p><i>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</i> This policy is to ensure pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, to minimize environmental and health hazards due to pesticide use, and to contribute to developing national capacity to implement IPM, and to regulate and monitor the distribution and use of pesticides.</p>	No	No pest management issues are expected since the investments will target urban infrastructure/ will not involve infrastructure related to agricultural activities
<p><i>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)</i> This policy is to ensure that: Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) are identified and protected in World Bank financed projects; national laws governing the protection of physical cultural property are complied with; PCR includes archaeological and historical sites, historic urban areas, sacred sites, graveyards, burial sites, unique natural values; implemented as an element of the Environmental Assessment</p>	Yes	The environmental screening process will screen for the presence of physical cultural resources and in the case such subprojects will be financed by the project then a special PCR management plan will be prepared. The ESMF will provide guidance in this regard. In addition, chance find procedures will be included in all works contracts.
<p><i>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)</i> IP – distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group attached to geographically distinct habitats or historical territories, with separate culture than the project area, and usually different language. The Policy aims to foster full respect for human rights, economies, and cultures of IP, and to avoid adverse effects on IP during the project development.</p>	No	There are no IPs in the country.
<p><i>Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12)</i> This policy aims to minimize displacement; treat resettlement as a development program; provide affected people with opportunities for participation; assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their incomes and standards of living, or at least to restore them; assist displaced people regardless of legality of tenure; pay compensation for affected assets at replacement cost; the OP. Annexes include descriptions of Resettlement Plans and Resettlement Policy Frameworks</p>	Yes	The policy is triggered due to the potential need for small scale land acquisition (temporary or permanent), restriction of access and economic resettlement in relation to activities under Component 1 and 2 to upgrade and invest in urban infrastructure. The project areas are characterized by significant levels of social and economic activity of an urban setting.
<p><i>Safety of Dams(OP/BP4.37)</i></p>	No	The project activities will be implemented inside the urban areas and will not be dependent on the functionality of dams.

SAFEGUARDS POLICIES	TRIGGERED	RELEVANCE
<p>This Policy is to ensure due consideration is given to the safety of dams in projects involving construction of new dams, or that may be affected by the safety or performance of an existing dam or dams under construction; important considerations are dam height & reservoir capacity</p>		
<p>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP7.50) The Policy aims to ensure that projects will neither affect the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways, nor adversely affect relations between the Bank and its Borrowers and between riparian states</p>	Yes	<p>OP 7.50 is triggered because the proposed activities will use water from ‘international waterways’, and will discharge waste waters in two main river basins in Central Asia - the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya or their tributaries. However, the activities to be financed would be limited to rehabilitation, modifications and minor additions or alterations to existing schemes in ways which would not increase the amount of water abstracted or lead to appreciable impact on the water sources or local hydrological regime. As these investments are of rehabilitation nature and have positive impacts, the project team has obtained the "Exemption to the notification of riparian states" was prepared and approved by the Bank Legal Department and ECA Region RVP on October 4, 2018.</p>
<p>Disputed Areas (OP/BP7.60) The Bank may support a project in a disputed area if governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed for one country should go forward without prejudice to the claims of the other country</p>	No	<p>The project is focused on urban areas in Uzbekistan. No disputed areas involved</p>
<p>Disclosure Policy (BP17.50) supports decision making by the borrower and Bank by allowing the public access to information on environmental and social aspects of projects and has specific requirements for disclosure</p>	Yes	<p>The draft ESMF was disclosed on September 18, 2018 and consulted in the country before project appraisal on October 5, 2018 and will be also disclosed on the WB website.</p>

World Bank Screening Categories and Environmental Assessment Procedures. Environmental Screening is a Mandatory Procedure OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project for which it will provide funding to determine the appropriate extent and type of the Environmental Assessment to be conducted. The Bank classifies a proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. These four Categories are A, B, C, and FI:

- Category **A** projects are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented.
- Category **B** projects has potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - which are less adverse than those of Category A projects.
- Category **C**. An EIA or environmental analysis is normally not required for Category C projects because the project is unlikely to have adverse impacts; normally, they have negligible or minimal direct disturbances on the physical setting.
- Category **FI**. A Category FI project involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

More detailed information about World Bank's Categorization and Screening Procedures is given in Section 4.

Figure 3 presents the different steps in the WB project cycle and shows how the various Environmental Assessment (EA) phases fit in the project preparation process. The main EA phases concern screening, scoping, EA, and environmental management plan during and after project implementation - covering mitigation, monitoring and evaluation.

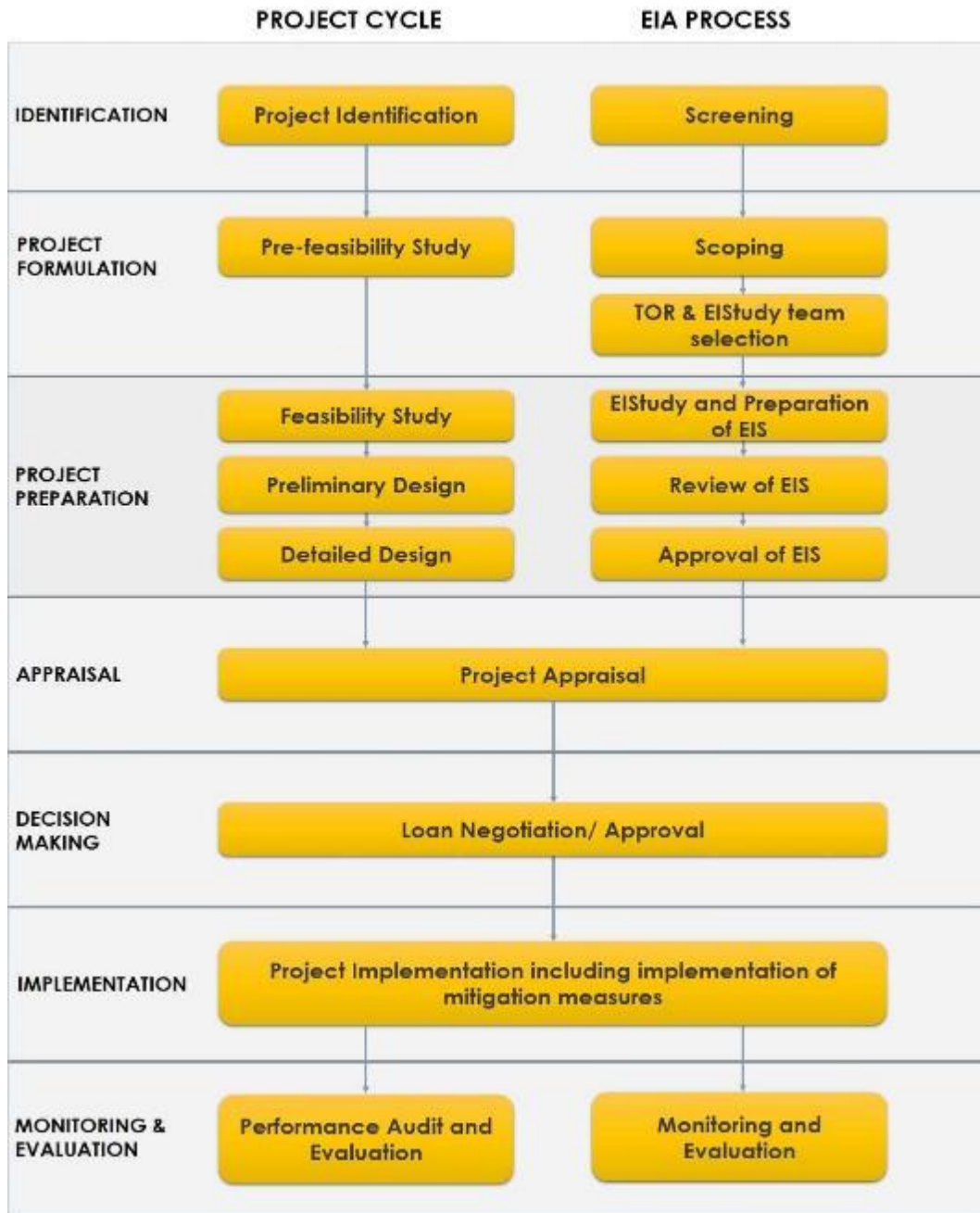


Figure 3: WB Project cycle and nature protection aspects

2.5. The Comparison of National and World Bank Environmental Assessment Requirements

While the basic provisions of the National EA rules and procedures are to some extent similar to the WB environmental requirements, there are several important differences, which are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparative table between WB safeguards requirements and Uzbek national environmental legislation

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK				
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS							
Environmental Policy and Regulations	<p>There are key 10 Environmental and Social World Bank Safeguard Policies and World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines (EHS)</p>	<p>Environmental assessment and permitting procedure in Uzbekistan is set out in the following laws and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Law on Nature Protection (1992); (ii) The Law on Environmental Expertise (2000), and (iii) Decree of Cabinet Ministries (DCM) # 491 (2001) (with amendments # 152 (2005) on “Regulation on Environmental Expertise” (2001) <p>Environmental legislation base consists of the more than 100 laws, bylaws and other regulative documents, such as sanitarian norms and rules, standards and etc.</p>	<p>In most of the cases national requirements and standards for environment quality are match with WB EHC standards. However, there are some parameters when national and WB requirements and standards are different. In such cases more strictly ones will apply for the project.</p>				
Screening and Categorization	<p>WB carries out project screening and categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose.</p> <p>In the case where World Bank and national categorization requirements differ, the more stringent requirement will apply. This refers mostly in the case of deciding about Category C subprojects - the national EA legislation doesn't refer to small scale activities, including construction and rehabilitation of various</p>	<p>In Uzbekistan the EIA system is based on the State Ecological Expertise, which is regulated by Law # 73-II On Ecological Expertise (25.05.2000) and by DCM # 491 On approval of the Regulation of the State Ecological Expertise (31.12.2001).</p> <p>The category of the project is defined in accordance with Appendix 1 to RCM # 491 (152).</p> <p>The Regulation stipulates 4 categories for development:</p>	<p>WB and Uzbekistan project categorization could be harmonized by accepting the following principle:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1585 1104 2076 1236"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1585 1104 1832 1187">WB (A,B,C)</th> <th data-bbox="1832 1104 2076 1187">Uzbekistan (I-IV)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1187 1832 1236">Category A;</td> <td data-bbox="1832 1187 2076 1236">Category I</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WB (A,B,C)	Uzbekistan (I-IV)	Category A;	Category I
WB (A,B,C)	Uzbekistan (I-IV)						
Category A;	Category I						

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK									
	<p>buildings. In these cases the client will apply the WB criteria.</p> <p>Categorization into Category A, B, C, FI</p> <p>The project categorization depends on location. There are several locations which should be considered while deciding to qualify the project as category “A”: in or near sensitive and valuable ecosystems, archeological heritages, densely populated areas and etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category I (High Risk), • Category II (Middle Risk), • Category III (Low Risk), • Category IV (Local Impact). <p>If the activity is not included into the Appendix 1 to the regulation, EA is not conducted.</p> <p>Location of the potential project is not considered during categorization</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 288 1830 363">Category A</td> <td data-bbox="1830 288 2074 363">Category II in same cases⁵</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 363 1830 438">Category B</td> <td data-bbox="1830 363 2074 438">Category II (mostly)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 438 1830 497">Category B</td> <td data-bbox="1830 438 2074 497">Category III-IV</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 497 1830 572">Category C</td> <td data-bbox="1830 497 2074 572">Not included in the Attachment 1.</td> </tr> </table> <p>All potential sub-projects will be reviewed on location in regard to sensitive areas. In this case WB categorization will be applied and such sub-projects will not be included into the program</p>		Category A	Category II in same cases ⁵	Category B	Category II (mostly)	Category B	Category III-IV	Category C	Not included in the Attachment 1.
Category A	Category II in same cases ⁵											
Category B	Category II (mostly)											
Category B	Category III-IV											
Category C	Not included in the Attachment 1.											
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Report</p>	<p>In accordance with OP 4.01, EIA processes report for category A projects includes the following chapters: (i) Executive Summary, (ii) Policy, legal and administrative framework, (iii) Project description, (iv) Baseline data, (v) Environmental Impacts, Analysis of alternatives, and (vi) Environmental Management Plan. Information on public consultations is provided in Appendixes.</p> <p>For the category B project the scope of EA and report should be narrow than for category A projects.</p>	<p>DCM # 491 (2001) defines content of EIA report for project belonged to categories I-III. The report has to include: (i) baseline data, (ii) project description, (iii) anticipated environmental impacts, (iv) waste management, (v) analysis of emergency situation, and (vi) and anticipated changes due to project implementation. Information on applicable laws and regulation usually is presented in “Introduction” part.</p> <p>For the projects category IV, the EIA report more simplified.</p>	<p>EISA prepared for category B sub-projects under this project should be developed in accordance with national requirements, fulfilled with WB requirements presented in this ESMF document and with WB information on public disclosure requirements.</p>									

⁵ Some of the projects belonged to Category II may have impacts which WB categorization assesses as significant. Among such projects – construction of thermo power plant with capacity 100-300 MW, water reservoir with capacity up to 200 mln m³, mining production and etc.

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
ESMP	ESMP should be prepared and should specify, along with the proposed mitigation activities, a monitoring plan and reporting requirements, institutional arrangements for ESMPs implementation. For sub-projects category B with low impact ESMP checklist has to be filled.	National legislation on EA requires to identify possible impacts, but it does not require a preparation of separate EMP or any other environmental documents/plans/checklists. There is no requirements on environmental monitoring with specification of monitoring parameters and location.	Based on results of sub-projects screening ESMP, ESMP checklist will be developed in accordance with Table 5 of this document
Public Consultations and Disclosure	The Sub-borrower is responsible for conducting at least one public consultation for all Category B projects to discuss the issues to be addressed in the EMP or to discuss the draft EMP itself.	Conduction of public consultation is not mandatory. It could be conducted, if required at the time of the ZVOS (second stage of EA). Advertisement on conduction of public consultation have to be announced in the media.	Public consultations will be carried out with the stakeholders, affected people, NGOs for all Category B subprojects. Questions and concerns raised during public consultations will be reflected in ESMP documents. Environmental Executive Summary in local language will be published prior conduction PC.
Requirements on Cultural Heritages	WB OP 4.11 requires development of Cultural Physical Heritage Management Plan as part of EIA, which includes mitigation measures, provisions for chance finds, capacity building program, monitoring and reporting system	Law of RUz “On protection and usage of cultural heritage objects” states that a project’s design for rehabilitation of cultural heritage needs to be approved by the Ministry of Culture and Sport. However, there are no special requirements /measures for works which are conducting near cultural heritages.	During this project implementation sub-projects’ beneficiaries which will be implemented close to cultural heritages will be required to develop Cultural Physical Heritage Management Plan. Design of rehabilitation works will have to be approved by the Ministry of Culture and Spot prior commissioning of the sub-project related to rehabilitation of cultural heritages
SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS			

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
<p>Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>World Bank Group Operational Policy on involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12</p>	<p>The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land Code (30.04.1998); (ii) Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29.05.2006, #97 “On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs”; (iii) Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, #146 “On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes”; (iv) Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 16.07.2018 #3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations”; (v) Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on 01.08.2018 #5495 “On measures 	

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
		on major improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan"	
Screening and Categorization	<p>PIU/ RPCU carries out project screening and categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose. Type of project categorizations are 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Category 1 – Significant impact. If 200 or more people may experience major impacts, that is, being physically displaced from housing, or losing 10% or more of their productive assets</p> <p>Category 2 - Not significant impact. If as a result of the subproject, fewer than 200 people will be physically displaced from housing or lose less than 10% of their productive assets,</p> <p>Category 3 - No resettlement effect. If the subproject does not require temporary or permanent land acquisition, and there are no impacts involving the loss of land, structures, crops and trees, businesses or income</p>	According to legislation there is no categorization in Resettlement documents.	
Compensation entitlements	<p>A. PAPs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets.</p> <p>B. PAPs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets.</p> <p>C. PAPs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.</p>	<p>A. PAPs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets.</p> <p>PAPs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered non-legal as legalization is a burden of the PAPs.</p> <p>Non-legal PAPs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application. No reconciliation needed.</p> <p>Critically different in principle and application. Application already reconciled in previous WB projects but formal Reconciliation on both counts is needed through a Decree for WB projects as well as through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan</p>

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
			agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.
Compensation	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable PAPs.</p> <p>B. Replacement of leased land. Based on replacement of lost income through cash compensation of gross income x the remaining lease years or through a replacement land lease.</p> <p>C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.</p> <p>E. Business losses. Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary.</p> <p>F. Loss of trees: i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/ wood volume or other methods ensuring PAP rehabilitation.</p>	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal PAPs.</p> <p>B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.</p> <p>C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.</p> <p>E. Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the PAP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.</p> <p>F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application for legal PAPs. Reconciliation needed both for principle and application to allow the compensation all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal PAPs. It is hoped that this could be achieved through a special Decree for WB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>B. Same in principle. Application to be further improved. No reconciliation needed. To be reflected through an instruction for WB projects.</p> <p>C. No reconciliation of principles and application needed. However, it requires the establishment of a protocol allowing the compensation of structures/ building at replacement cost, when the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner. It is hoped that this can be formalized without legal reform but only a Decree for WB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan</p>

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
	<p>ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost).</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.</p>	<p>trees affected by a public project are to be compensated.</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation of loss of crops: i) compensation of uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit by multiplying four (years) average income for the last three years.</p>	<p>agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>D. No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</p> <p>E. Same in principle but WB does not consider opportunity cost. Application reconciliation needed to define a clear methodology and distinguish short- and long- term losses.</p> <p>F. Same in principle, different in application. Already adjusted for previous WB projects but Application reconciliation is needed through a decree for WB projects ensuring systematic law implementation and also cash compensation is provided by default, ensuring and use of valuation standards fitting OP 4.12.</p> <p>G. No reconciliation for policy is needed but reconciliation of policy application is necessary to ensure that crops are compensated at the moment close as much as possible to the date of calculation lost profit.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement Planning,	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/PAP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood	Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone RAPs. LAR planning entails	Partly different in principle and application. No reconciliation needed as law/regulation is silent on this matter and

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
<p>assessment and valuation of impacts</p>	<p>restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. RAP requires the following surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items. ii. PAP Census. Identifies all PAPs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status. iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on PAP’ socio-economic features. iv. Valuation survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income; b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs; c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation. 	<p>similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than WB Policy, as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured; ii. PAPs Identification. Identifies only legal PAPs; iii. Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist; iv. Valuation survey; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities; b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner; c) Trees/crops. If compensated is provided based on the methodology detailed in section “Compensation” section F. and G. or based on an agreed lump sum. 	<p>OP 4.12 requirements have been already applied in previous WB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding WB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all PAP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts; ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed; iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed; iv. Valuation survey; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land; b) Already reconciled for previous WB projects but Formal reconciliation needed.

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the PAP language.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs. PAPs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.</p> <p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the PAPs.</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs.</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly the PAPs.</p> <p>C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to PAPs.</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and application. Already reconciled for WB projects.</p> <p>B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for WB projects. Better application needed.</p> <p>C. No reconciliation is needed.</p> <p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. Application to be improved.</p>
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	<p>A. These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.</p>	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact.</p> <p>However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers decrees (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18 November 1991).</p> <p>Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and</p>	<p>A. Critically different in application. Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details may be needed. To be elaborated in a Decree for WB projects.</p>

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
		local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.	

3. BASELINE ANALYSIS

The project will be implemented in three medium size towns of Uzbekistan – Chartaq (Namangan province), Qagan (Bukhara province), and Yangiyul (Tashkent province). Locations of the selected cities within Uzbekistan are presented on the Figure 4.

Chartaq city

Chartaq city is administrative center of Chartaq district located on the northern part of Namangan province (Figure 1). Chartaq district was established in 15 April 1950. The territory of Chartaq district is 377.8 km² and territory of Chartaq city is 17 km². The relief of the district is mountain consisted of adyr (hilly) sites. The territory of the district has slope from the north to the south and from the west to the east. The average attitude is 405-460 meters sea level.

Chartaq city of Namangan province located at the northern group of districts of Ferghana climatic region that extends to the homonymous intermountain basin and the slopes of the mountain frame.

The relative orographic closure of the Ferghana Basin and its north-eastern position on the territory of the Republic determine the originality of its climate. The plain and foothill parts of the region have the lowest average January temperature in comparison with other foothill-mountainous districts of Uzbekistan (0°- -2°). Real wintertime lasts 3,5 months. Absolute minimum of temperature is -26° -27° (in some places -30°). The average temperature of July is 26-28°. Absolute maximum of temperature is 40-42°. Annual precipitation on the north is 150-200 mm. Sum of positive temperatures is 4300-4600°.

Two main canals flow through territory of the Namangan province – Big Namangan and Big Ferghana canals. Chartaqsay canal crosses territory of the Chartaq city.

There are a lot of resorts and sanatoriums on the territory of Chartaq district. Sources of mineral water with medicine purposes are located within 10-12 km from Chartaq city. There are number of historical heritage on the territory of the Chartaq district and adjusted territory. Mostly they are tombs revered by the local population as sacred places.

Total population of Chartaq district is 190,9006 (1st January, 2018), from them 97,449 is females and 93,451 males. The majority of population is Uzbeks and Kyrgyz, there are also Tajik, Tatar, Russian and Kazakh live in Chaqrtaq district. Educational potential is represented by 27 kindergartens, 53 secondary schools and 1 lyceum.

There are 19 ambulatory polyclinics, 7 hospitals, 5 family polyclinics and 7 rural medical centers in the districts. Among the main productions are agriculture products processing, packaging, cable production, mineral water production.

⁶ Data provided by Chartaq district hokimiyat.

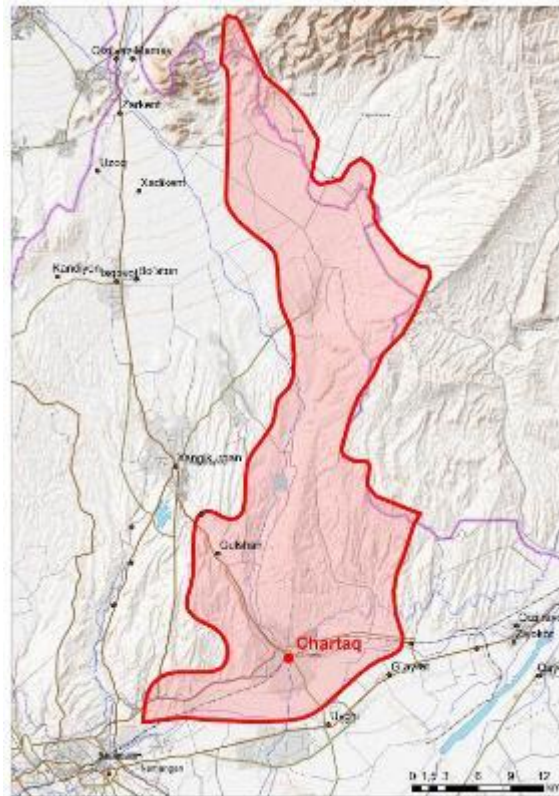


Figure 4: Chartaq district in Namangan province

Qagan city

Qagan city is administrative center of Qagan district of Bukhara province. Qagan district was established in 29 September 1926. The territory of Qagan district is 0.51 sq.km, territory of Qagan city is 15.35 sq.km.

Qagan district is located at the Low-Zarafshan group of districts of Qizilkum climatic region that covers the lower course of Zarafshan river. There are Bukhara and Karakul oases within the climatic region.

The region borders on Turkmenistan in the south and south-west. This is a flat area. Among the other lowland districts, it occupies the most southern position. Therefore, it is characterized by the warmest winter period in Uzbekistan (0° - $+2^{\circ}$). Real wintertime lasts 1 month. Absolute minimum of temperature is -26° . The average temperature of July is $28-30^{\circ}$. Absolute maximum of temperature is $45-46^{\circ}$. Annual precipitation is 130-150 mm. Sum of positive temperatures is $4300-4600^{\circ}$.

The main water course of district is Amu-Bukhara canal, which is pumped water from Amudarya river. Soil of district is saline. Ground water within project district varies during the year from 5 meters during the winter and to 1,5-2 meters during the spring-summer time.

Total population of Qagan district is 60.4 thousand people. There are 2 hospitals, 15 kindergartens, 11 secondary schools and 2 colleges in the district. The majority of population is represented by Uzbek, also Turkmen, Tajik, Kazakh, Russian and Tatar live in the district.

In accordance with last inventory, conducted by local khokimiyat, 46 cultural heritages dated from end of XIX – beginning of XX centuries were identified in Qagan city.

Through railway station in Qagan city tourists reach famous historical city – Bukhara.

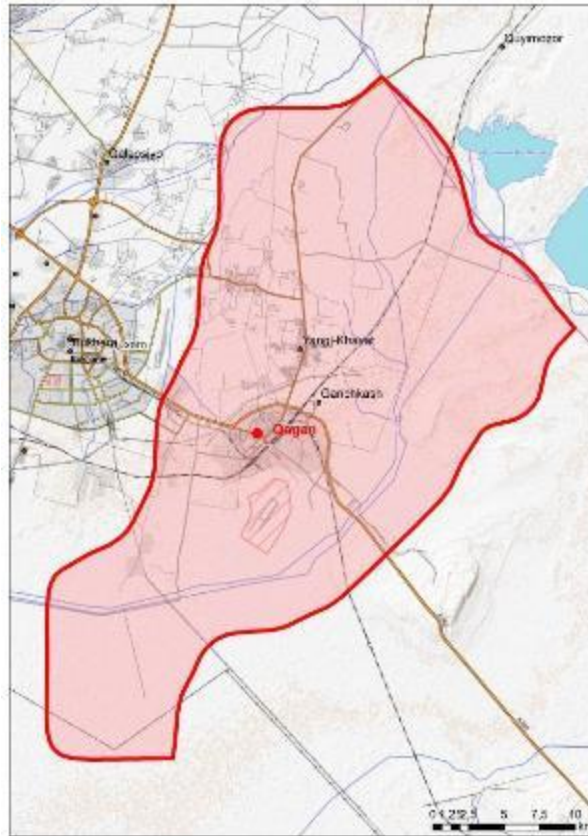


Figure 5: Qagan district in Bukhara province

Yangiyul city

The Yangiyul city is administrative center of Yangiyul district was established in 1926 and it borders with Kazakhstan, Zangiota, Chinaz, Quyi Chirchik districts of Tashkent province and Tashkent city. Yangiyul district is located in the plain part of Chirchik climatic area, which includes near-Tashkent loess plain and Western Tien Shan Range irrigated from Chirchik and Angren rivers.

The district territory is open on the west and south-west for movement of air masses, therefore there are more precipitation in this area in comparison with another plain parts of Uzbekistan. Precipitation amount varies from 300 and 400 mm.

The average temperature of January varies from -1,0 up to -1,5°C. The duration of real winter period is 1.5-2 months. The absolute minimum is below 30°C. The summer is hot, the average temperature of July is 27°C. Absolute temperature maximums are 42° C. On the most part of the territory, a vegetation period exceeds 200 days, sum of plus temperature varies from 4500 up to 4600°. Favorable conditions allow growing cotton and warm heat-loving crops and having harvest 2-3 times per year.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

These Guidelines provide necessary rules and procedures as well as the steps in conducting subprojects ESA and are following both, WB OPs and national EA regulatory framework.

4.1. Environmental Screening and Assessment Guidelines **Potential environmental impacts**

Conducted EA concluded that the Project will generate mostly positive socio-economic benefits due to the improvement of urban infrastructure services environmental conditions on the participating cities. Rehabilitation of urban infrastructure will significantly improve living conditions, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, would reduce the level of pollutants emissions which will overall have significant effects on the health of population and environment of cities in general. At the same time the proposed project activities might generate a series of various adverse environmental and social impacts. These impacts would be associated with generation of wastes, noise, dust, and air pollution, health hazards and labor safety issues, etc., due to civil works. All of them are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works, temporary by nature and site specific, and can be easily mitigated by applying best construction practices and relevant mitigation measures. The summary of potential environmental risks and impacts along with the generic mitigation measures are presented in the Table 3 below. The proposed measures could be used for development of ESMPs for selected sub-projects.

Table 3: Potential project environmental risks and impacts

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1	<p>Street lighting upgrading;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repairing of existing pillars; ▪ Replace old pillars with new ones; ▪ Installing new pillars where needed; ▪ Replacements of bulbs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation including construction (package materials, used and hazardous (containing mercury) wastes); • Dust pollution; • Noise pollution and vibration; • Health and safety of workers and community (risk of electric shock, falling objectives from height and etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Segregate wastes on recycled and non-recycled; ✓ Recycled wastes utilize (sell) to relevant organizations; ✓ Non-recycled utilize to municipal landfills; ✓ Some of replacing pillars could be re-used for other parts of city or neighboring settlements; ✓ Dispose replaced bulbs contained mercury in accordance with national regulation⁷; ✓ Timely dispose all wastes from construction sites (within 1 day). ✓ Apply watering of construction sites and roads inside settlements during dry season; ✓ Cover transported bulk materials; ✓ Control speed limitation for vehicles during movement inside of settlements - no more than 40 km/h. ✓ Operation of noisy equipment shall be conducted between 7 am and 7 pm only; ✓ Limitation on speed for vehicles; ✓ Contractor has to comply with requirements of Labor Code of the RUz (1998) and standards on work and health safety⁸, IFC EHS Guidelines (2007) ✓ Construction sites will be properly lightened and fenced, clear signs will be placed with indication of conducting works; ✓ Contractor and PIU will inform population about anticipated works in the settlement in advance;

⁷ Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Approval of the collection and disposal of used mercury-containing lamps. No. 266 of 21.09.2011

⁸ Construction Norms and Rules # 3.01.01-03. Organization of Construction works. 2003

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of losses trees and vegetation during installing of new pillars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid cutting trees as much as possible. If cutting trees is unavoidable, to compensate losses in accordance with CMR # 290 dated from 2014⁹
2	Parks, playgrounds, and other public spaces improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust generation • Noise pollution • Waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution) ✓ Segregate wastes on recycled and non-recycled; ✓ Recycled wastes utilize (sell) to relevant organizations; ✓ Non-recycled utilize to municipal landfills; ✓ Timely dispose all wastes from construction sites (within 1 day)
3	Intra city transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction/rehabilitation of bus terminals and stops; ▪ Construction of car parking areas; ▪ Installing street lights and road signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of construction wastes • Dust pollution; • Noise pollution and vibration; • Health and safety of workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 2 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)

⁹ Decree Cabinet Ministries (DCM) # 290 dated from 2014, "About regulation use of biological resources and on the order of procedure of getting permission for their use"

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution (if construction works will be conducted next to work courses) • Cutting trees • Health and safety of workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid direct discharge of wastes and waste water into the water courses ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees and vegetation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bridge rehabilitation – extension of existing automobile bridge ▪ Construction small scale new bridges, including pedestrian ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution • Dust generation • Waste generation • Noise pollution and vibration; • Water pollution • Health and safety workers and community • Limited access to road (in case of extension of existing automobile bridge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (water pollution) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community) ✓ The population needs to be informed in advance about planning works; ✓ Bypass roads need to be agreed with Road Policy and to be presented to public prior starting construction works; ✓ Proper signs and information needs to be placed at the construction sites
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drainage extension ▪ Widening of existing drains ▪ Rehabilitation of existing drains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The top soil of about 30 cm depth shall be removed and stored separately during excavation work, and after completion of the main construction the same soil shall be replaced on the top, in unpaved areas;

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drilling of new shallow wells/rehabilitation of existing for flood control and reduction with installation of pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation • Losses of trees • Noise and vibration pollutions • Air pollution and dust generation • Chance finds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To minimize soil compaction, movement of all type techniques will be allowed only through agreed assess roads; ✓ Contractors will be required to use only authorized carriers with getting all necessary permissions per respective national legislation; ✓ Storage of hazardous materials, techniques and vehicles refueling and repairmen works will be prohibited on construction sites. All these types of works need to be conducted at the special equipped workshops and stations ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees and vegetation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The following procedure needs to implanted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do not disturb any chance find further until an assessment by competent professionals is made and actions are identified; • Notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; • to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; • to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; • to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of the OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources and national law;

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when needed, to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures. ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension and rehabilitation of water supply networks ▪ Drilling of new deep-water wells ▪ Construction/rehabilitation of water reservoirs ▪ Overhead water tanks ▪ Construction or rehabilitation of pumping stations 	<p><i>For construction period</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation; • Losses of fertilized soil; • Waste generation (including used asbestos pipes); • Losses of trees and crops; • Temporary blockage of access to public facilities such as shops, houses and etc. • Noise and vibration pollution • Health and safety for workers and communities • Chance finds <p><i>For operation period</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 6 (soil degradation) ✓ In addition to action recommended for subproject # 4 (waste generation) special attention needed to be paid asbestos pipes – they should not be touched and excavated. New pipes have to be laid next to old pipes; ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees and vegetation) ✓ Provides temporary bridges for shops and houses which were blocked due to project works. ✓ Inform population in advance about planning works ✓ Set up construction works in the way which will minimize time of blockage shops and houses ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community) ✓ The same as for subproject #6 (chance finds)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil collapsing due to over extracting water from wellfield; • Generation of wastes including hazardous materials; • Increasing of sewage due to increasing of supplied water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Beneficiary should receive official confirmation from the State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources on existing reservoirs and operational capacity of ground water wells ✓ Discharging chemical's reagents residual into water stream without treatment will be prohibited. Special procedure of utilization of such reagents, indicated in Standards for Drinking Water, 2011 has to be implemented. ✓ Conduction of awareness program on proper and timely waste water disposal for population in the project area; ✓ Ensure proper maintenance of the septic tanks and timely removal sludge from tanks
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewerage network extension and rehabilitation; ▪ Rehabilitation of sewage pumping stations ▪ Septic Tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation; • Noise and vibration pollution • Waste generation (including used asbestos pipes); • Losses of trees; • Temporary blockage of access to public facilities such as shops, houses and etc. • Health and safety for workers and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 7 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees and vegetation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 7 (temporary blockage) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chance finds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 6 (Chance finds)
9	<p>Solid waste management systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of solid waste processing facilities (segregation) ▪ Construction of collection points ▪ Improvement of solid wastes landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation • Noise pollution (during construction of collection points) • Waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation)
10	<p>Social infrastructure upgrading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair/replacement of external doors and windows, window optimization; ▪ Insulation of walls, basements and attics; ▪ Small scale refurbishing activities inside the school premises (e.g. walls repainting, tiling, installation of cable ducts, new water-pipes) ▪ Major refurbishing activities involving removal / reconstruction of walls (especially when containing Asbestos isolations or sheets); ▪ Replacement of the asbestos roofs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation including construction and hazardous; • Air pollution and dust generation; • Noise pollution; • Health safety of workers and community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prior to commencement of rehabilitation works at the building where asbestos materials contained in roof and thermo isolation, to develop Asbestos Management Plan for each site in accordance with Appendix ??. ✓ Other measures proposed for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
11	<p>Cultural heritage rehabilitation and conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation • Noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration • Wastes generation • Risk of damage historical building due to project works • Health safety of workers and community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution) ✓ Avoid usage techniques which could generate vibration level which exceed norms in 94 dB¹¹ (10 meters from vibration source) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ Develop Specific Environmental Management Plan in accordance guidelines provided Chapter 5.6 ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground electric cabling (for magistral lines) ▪ Overhead electric cabling ▪ New distribution electrical transformers; ▪ Installing of short segments of new distribution lines or replacing of obsolete pillars; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation including construction wastes; • Chance finds; • Losses of trees; • Noise and vibration • Health safety of workers and community; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject #6 (chance finds) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees and vegetation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (noise pollution and vibration) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
13	<p>Purchasing of public utilities equipment; transportation means and etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation)
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconstruction, modernization of heating systems, (replacement or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution)

¹¹ Standard threshold for historical building in 94dB is established by Swiss Association of Standardization, (1992)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	<p>modernization of the heat source such as: burner, boiler or external sources);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buildings retrofitting and insulation; ▪ Installation of solar panels; ▪ Replacement of old heating pipes under roads to be rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and vibration pollution • Waste generation • Health safety of workers and community; • Socio-economic impacts (temporary blockage of access to public facilities such as shops, houses and etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community) ✓ The same as for subproject # 7 (temporary blockage)
15	<p>Smalls scale construction of public facilities (information centers; visitor centers; maintenance facilities; storage facilities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution and dust generation; • Noise pollution (during construction of collection points); • Waste generation; • Health safety of workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (air pollution and dust generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (noise pollution) ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)
16	<p>Installing antennas for providing WIFI services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation • Health safety of workers and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject # 4 (waste generation) ✓ The same as for subproject # 1 (H&S of workers and community)

The nature of anticipated impacts is provided below:

Dust generation will occur during conduction of most types of construction/rehabilitation works that are related to earth works, movement of vehicles, rehabilitation of buildings and etc. Especially, risk of dust pollution will increase during the windy weather. The magnitude of impact will increase when construction/rehabilitation works will be conducted close to living area. Taking in account nature of most of the works this impact is expected to be short term with moderate risk and it could be easily mitigated by implementation of measures recommended in the Table 5. However, more additional measures (more often watering, installation of dust screen) could be required for sub-projects related to construction of new ground water intake and networks, rehabilitation of bridges and etc.

Pollution with asbestos dust - asbestos dust generating during demolishing of old roofs from rehabilitated/re-innovating buildings may cause a serious risk for health of people living in houses next or close to construction sites. More detail description on actions needed to be undertaken for prevention asbestos dust pollution is provided in para with hazardous wastes.

Waste generation – under the program two types of wastes will be generated: non-hazardous and hazardous.

Non-hazardous wastes will be generated during the most part of construction works and will be represented by demolishing parts of existing roads, buildings, pipes. Storage of such wastes in areas close to settlement and untimely or improper disposal may impact on air quality, dust generation and disturbance of neighboring settlements. Besides these wastes, used welding rods, packing materials, woods will be generated as well. During rehabilitation of water supply and sewage networks old pipes maybe excavated for replacement by new ones. Old metal pipes could be re-used as a scrap. However, old asbestos pipes will have to be not touched and not excavated.

Hazardous wastes – it is expected that during project works implementation two types of hazardous materials will need a special attention – (i) asbestos contained in the roofs, and (ii) PCBs which could be contained in replaced transformers.

Some of the rehabilitated building covered by slates contained asbestos. For such cases prior conduction construction works, contractor will have to develop Asbestos Management Plan in template provided in Annex 10. The Asbestos-Containing Materials Management Plan (ACMMP) describes and evaluates the risk of contractors (and others) encountering asbestos-containing material (ACM) at the Project construction sites during the implementation stage of the project; and it provides a procedure for dealing quickly and safely with any ACM that may be found. The WB OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment requires that WB-funded projects apply pollution prevention and control technologies and health and safety measures that are consistent with international good practice, as reflected in international standards such as the IFC/World Bank *Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines* (2007). If national legislation differs from these standards, the borrower is required to achieve whichever is more stringent. There is national procedure Sanitarian Norms and Rules (SNR) of RUz # 0300-11 dated from 2011 “Organization of collection, inventory, classification, disposal, storage and recycling of industrial waste in the conditions of Uzbekistan” covering disposal of ACM¹² in

¹² Uzbek Sanitary Norms SanPin 0233-07 “National standards “Sanitarian Norms and Rules on Work Hygiene and

Uzbekistan. However, the procedure does provide clear description of handling ACM, therefore, the ACMMP follows the World Bank Guidelines.

The main principles of the ACMMP is (i) prompt and effective action to contain and deal appropriately with the ACM (including safe management and disposal); and (ii) maintaining the safety of site personnel and the general public at all times. The ACMMP is designed for use by Contractor, RPCU and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to manage the ACM risk over the project as a whole, and by contractors to deal efficiently with any ACM they or their workers encounter. The procedural element of the ACMMP is therefore designed to provide straightforward instructions that can be easily and quickly understood without the need for specialist knowledge and without referring to other sources.

Most of replaced transformers were produced before 1994¹³ and there is a possibility that oil contained PCB was used for such equipment. Due to specific of nature of works on transformers demolishing, replacement and further hand over of installed new transformers, such works could be conducted only by eligible organizations with appropriate certificates/license. Therefore, this activity will be implemented by SJC “Uzbekenergo”, owner of the electricity facility. Demolished transformers will be transferred to SJC “Uzbekenergo” for further storage and disposal. There are procedures on disposal of used oils and transformer in Uzbekistan¹⁴, however taking in consideration a possibility of PCB presence in transformer oil, disposal of this equipment requires special approach. This approach was developed within Framework of the “Modernization and Upgrade of Transmission Uzbekistan” project in 2015 and approved by Uzbekenergo Substations.

For the rest of hazardous wastes the standard best practice need to be applied – collection and storage in the special designated and equipped places with proper labeling, timely disposal, etc.

Noise pollution and vibration - Noise pollution and excess norms for vibration may occur mainly during operation of machinery and trucks movement. It is not expected that during project works noise level will significantly exceed established norms. The impacts could be mitigated by using recommended measures. In most of the cases vibration will not impact on people health and integrity of structures. However, for the works which will be conducted near to historical heritages or old buildings with using of heavy techniques (such as excavator and bulldozers) needs to be avoided. Earth works (trench digging, excavation, rammer and etc.) as the main source of vibration needs to be conducted manually. In addition, movement of loaded trucks close to such building needs to be minimized as well.

Health and safety of workers and community:

For community - Inadequate lighting and fencing of construction sites inside of settlement areas can be dangerous for pedestrians and vehicles especially during the night time. Increasing of traffic due to trucks and vehicles movements to construction sites, temporary closing of roads during pipe lying inside of settlements may cause inconvenience for local population as well. In addition, pipe lying will cause temporary blockage of household access.

Environment Protection during production and usage of ACM” was one of a number of pieces of legislation deregulated in the 1980’s. Notwithstanding their lack of legal status, as the most recently-available local standard, the regulations were referred to in preparing the ACMMP and the protocol for handling and disposal of ACM (see Section 3) incorporates soil covering requirements from the SanPin.

¹³ In Russia, Last transformer contained PCB was produced in 1993. all transformers used at WDCs were produced in Russia.

¹⁴ Safety regulations for the maintenance of electrical consumers, Approved by State Inspection under Uzenergonadzor, 2004 and Regulation guideline 34-301-941:2007 Individual norms for oil usage for repairing and maintenance needs for equipment of energy enterprises

Untimely and inefficient disposal of solid waste and improper sanitary conditions generated by the construction workers at construction sites and labor camps may cause pollution of the surrounding environment and affect the health of local people. Moreover, a movement of heavy trucks may destroy or deteriorate conditions of roads inside settlements.

For workers - Safety and health non-compliance may create a risk for construction workers. The Contractors will have to follow Occupation Safety and Health rules, which include among others strictly implementation established norms and procedure H&S which depends on type on conducting works, usage of PPE, training activities and monitoring. In addition, all workers need to be introduced to working procedure with hazardous materials (such as asbestos materials, PCBs etc.). Contractors have to provide workers with appropriate living conditions: safe water supply, washing conditions, rooms for rest and etc.

Air pollution - During construction stage pollutants emissions will be caused by earth works, construction/demolishing activities and exhaust gases from vehicles. Improper waste management, particularly burning of construction and domestic wastes may lead to air pollution. This impact could be minimized through implementation of standard good practice.

Risk of losses trees vegetation - impact may occur during pipe laying works, installation of pillars, construction/extension bridges, rehabilitation and construction of water supply and sewage networks. As a rule, construction works on pipe laying will be conducted along existing roads. Therefore, the impact is expected to be minimal since contractors will be requested to avoid felling trees as much as possible. However, if felling trees is unavoidable, compensations need to be paid to owner of trees or Goskomecologiya in accordance with DCM # 290 dated from 2014, "About regulation use of biological resources and on the order of procedure of getting permission for their use". Some crops could be affected if construction of water supply pipe will go through agricultural lands. Agricultural losses could be minimized if construction works will be conducted in post harvesting period. However, if it is not possible, compensation for lost crops will be paid in accordance with RAP.

Water pollution – for project sites, when project activities will be conducted next to the water courses the surface water could be polluted due to improper placement of excavated soil, improper storage of construction materials, leakage of fuel and lubricates from construction machinery, washing of vehicles and techniques without proper treatment.

Chance finds – some of the project cities are located in places where presence a chance of finding archeological heritage. It may happen during earth works, especially during soil excavation for tranches under water supply and sewage network construction/rehabilitation sub-projects.

Socio-economic impacts – sub-projects works may lead to losses of standing crops, temporary blockage of access to small shops, houses also may lead to losing population income. In additional, improper housekeeping practice, untimely construction and domestic wastes disposal will negatively impact on socio-economic environment. Implementation of the best practice and close work with local population will mitigate these impacts.

4.1.2. Main stages of environmental assessment and the role of involved parties

Each subproject proposal will undergo an ESA procedure, as follows:

ESA stages. Taking into account the EA requirements specified in the National Legislation, as well as the WB OPs and Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines the ESA process for selected sub-projects would involve three or four steps: (a) based on the preliminary project description prepare the Draft Statement of the Environmental Impacts (DSEI) which should be presented to the SEE for its review and approval; (b) based on the detailed project design prepare the ESMP for the project implementation phase (the description of the ESMP is presented below); (c) during projects implementation and before its commissioning – when needed (this is specified in the decision of the SEE on the Statement draft of environmental impacts), - prepare the Statement of the Environmental Impacts; and (iv) before commissioning the project (only for category 1-3 projects (Uzbekistan)) prepare Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC). Preparation of SEC is not mandatory for the projects belonged to category IV (Uzbekistan).

First stage - *Draft Statement of Environmental Impacts (DSEI)*. This document should be prepared by sub-project beneficiary and/or by a consultant hired on its behalf. The DCM # 491 (2001) specifies the content of DSEI. The content of document for project category IV projects is different from content of DSEI developing for category 1-3 projects. As indicated in Table 2, 1st category is similar to WB's Category A. 2nd and 3th categories are equivalent to category B (WB). DSEI's content for 4th category projects is more simplified than for projects category 1-3. The full DSEI should specify a large spectrum of environmental and social issues, based on the technical and economic substantiation of the sub-project and in particular the following : (a) environmental, social and economic baseline; (b) situational plan showing existing recreational areas, settlements, irrigation, reclamation facilities, farmland, power lines, transport communications, water, gas pipelines and other information about the area; (c) description of project activities and used technologies; (d) expected emissions, discharges, wastes, their negative impact on the environment and ways of neutralization; (e) warehousing, storage and disposal of wastes; (f) analysis of the alternatives of the proposed or existing activity and technological solutions from the perspective of environmental protection, taking into account the achievements of science, technology and best practices; (g) organizational, technical, technological solutions and activities, excluding the negative environmental impacts and mitigating the impact of the expertizing object on the environment; (j) analysis of emergency situations; and (i) forecast environmental changes and environmental impacts as a result of the implementation of the expertizing object.

For the projects belonged to Category 4 (Uzbek) which is equivalent to WB category B the following information have to presented in EA report¹⁵: (a) location plan with indication of land usage of area; (b) description of production technology, (c) information on existence of sewage network and requirements for sewage discharge; (d) amount and content of discharges/emissions, (e) amount and storage conditions of wastes, (f) environment protection measures.

The DSEI has to be reviewed and approved by the national level of Glavgoosekoexpertisa (for the projects belong to category 1-2 (Uzbek) or Category A or B (WB)) or provincial level of Gosekoexpertisa (for the projects belong to category 3-4 (National) or category B (WB)) under State Committee of Ecology and Environmental protection (national and provincial level accordingly). The State Environmental Expertise confirms the project Category and specifies

¹⁵ Decree of Cabinet Ministries (DCM) # 491 (2001) (with amendments # 152 (2005) on "Regulation on Environmental Expertise" (2001)

the main issues on what the project beneficiary has to be focused during the next steps of the EA process and during project implementation (construction or rehabilitation activities).

Second stage – development of ESMP needs to be done in accordance with instructions provided in Annex 6.

Third stage – development of SEI. This stage has to be implemented if it is required in Environmental Conclusion issued by DSEI. Usually such documents are developed to fulfill information provided into DSEI or provide investigation on indicated parameters. SEI needs to be developed before construction activities launching.

Fourth stage – development of Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC) (for subprojects belonged to categories 2-3 (Uzbek) or Category B (WB)) will need to be developed prior the selected sub-projects will start operation.

For the sub-projects which are not included into the list with activities which are object of national EA (Appendix 1 to DCM # 491, 2001), but they could be objects of simplified EA in accordance WB OP, therefore ESMP checklist will be prepared in template provided in Appendix 7.

4.1.3. Subproject environmental screening and proposed ESA instrument

This section provides guidance on screening process, proposing ESA instruments and approval process under the Project. As location of sub-project and type of activities are not clearly identified at this stage, it is important to have appropriate tools in place to assist to PIU in screening these activities for potential impacts and implementing measures to effectively address them. Screening and review process will consist of steps presented in Figure 7.

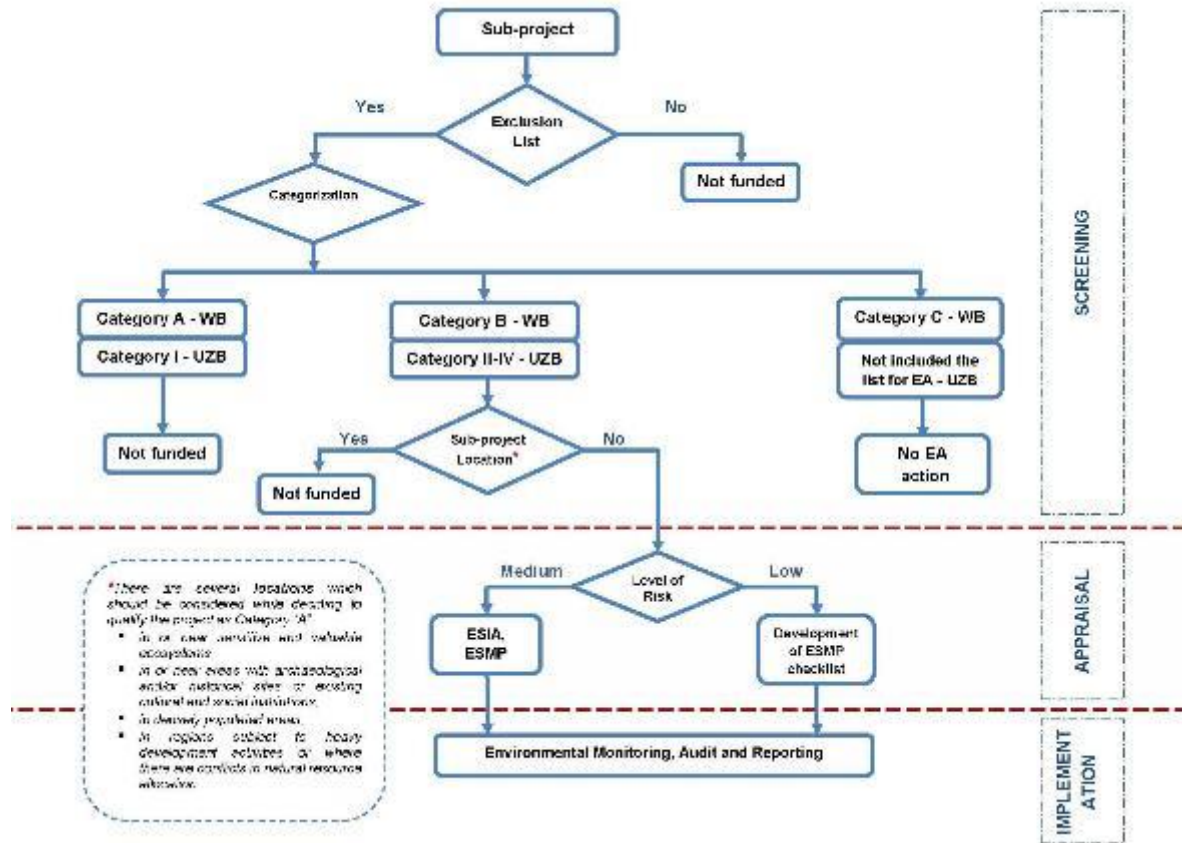


Figure 7: Screening and review process

4.1.4. Screening of sub-project activities and identification of EA instruments

Prior making decision on including a sub-project in the program, PIU safeguards expert will check on eligibility of the sub-project against IFC’s Exclusion List (Annex 3). After that an environmental category of the project has to be defined in accordance with DCM # 491 (2001) or World Bank categorization. If the sub-project belongs to category A (WB) equivalent to category I (Uzbekistan), it has to be excluded from the Project. Detail definition of WB categorization is provided in Chapter 2.

It is expected the supported sub projects will be not related to specified above circumstances and respectively will not have significant environmental and social impacts. Only projects with categories II-IV (Uzbekistan) or categories B and C (WB) will be eligible for including into the program.

The potential project impact depends not only from type of activities but also depends on the subproject location. Thus, there are several locations which should be considered while deciding to qualify the project as category “A”:

- ✓ in or near sensitive and valuable ecosystems — wetlands, wild lands, and habitat of endangered species
- ✓ in or near areas with archaeological and/or historical sites or existing cultural and social institutions;

- ✓ in densely populated areas, where resettlement may be required or potential pollution impact and other disturbances may significantly affect communities;
- ✓ in regions subject to heavy development activities or where there are conflicts in natural resource allocation; along watercourses, in aquifer recharge areas or in reservoir catchments used for potable water supply; and on lands or waters containing valuable resources (such as fisheries, minerals, medicinal plants, prime agricultural soils).

These conditions are not considered by the Uzbekistan regulation. Therefore, each sub-project needs to be checked on its location as well. Similarly, as above, the project will not support any sub-projects located in the proximity of mentioned areas and with specified potential impacts.

Once screening process confirmed that proposing sub-project is eligible for inclusion in the Program, PIU Safeguard Specialist (SS) will identify required instruments for EA. As it was mentioned above, only sub-projects category B (with moderate and low impact) which may generate some environmental and social impacts which can be addressed by applying certain mitigation measures. For the projects categorized as B (with moderate impact) a development of a site-specific ESIA and/or a simple ESMP will be required. In the case of project that involve some impacts which are not significant and which can be mitigated by well-known mitigation or avoidance measures or by applying best housekeeping and/or construction practices (low impact), it is recommended to apply an ESMP Checklist, - for small scale construction and reconstruction activities. Table 6 provides detail information on categorization of potential project activities and proposed EA instruments.

As it was described in Chapter 3 there is some differences in the project categorization and required actions between WB OPs and national environmental legislation. In accordance with national legislation, EA and further actions are not required for existing objects if: (i) planning rehabilitation/repairing of some of the object's facilities be conducted without extension of the territory of facilities where construction of rehabilitation will be implemented, and (ii) during operation phase consumption of natural resources and generation of wastes, discharges and emissions will not increase. The legislation does not require a preparation of separate ESMP or any other environmental documents/plans/checklists.

However, WP OP 4.01 requires development of separate ESMP checklist for the activities which have low environmental impacts. Taking in account, that more strictly requirements need to be applied for this project, for thus sub-projects/activities which are not included in the list of mandatory state environmental expertise (Attachment #1 to CRM # 491 dated from 2001), but which is under activities with low impact (category B), the development of ESMP checklist is required.

In the case of subprojects which do not or require only minor civil works or which generally would not have any environmental and social impacts (such as purchasing vehicles or other equipment) the subproject will be qualified as Category C for which is not needed any further ESA activities. The table below provides proposed project activities and suggests their environmental Category along with the ESA instrument which could be applied.

Table 4: Screening of categories for proposed types of sub-projects and suggested EA instrument

No	Project activity	Proposed Category		Remarks	Proposed EA instrument	Requirements of national legislation
		WB	National			
1	Street lighting upgrading: Repairing of existing pillars Installing new pillars where needed; Replacements of bulbs;	B with minor risk	Not included the list for EA (-)		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist. Including Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements in the contracts	-
2	Parks, playgrounds, and other public spaces improvements	B with minor risk	(-)	Involving only minor civil works	No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
3	Intra city transport: Construction/rehabilitation of bus terminals and stops;	B (minor risk)	4 ¹⁶ category, (para 17)		ESMP Checklist	Draft Statement on Environmental Impacts (DSEI)
	Construction of car parking areas;	B (minor risk)	4 (p7)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI
	Installing street lights and road signs	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist. Including Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements in the contracts	-
4	Roads rehabilitation,	B (minor risk)	-		ESMP Checklist for roads rehabilitation	-
	Widening of existing roads (within the ROW);	B (minor risk)	-		ESMP Checklist for roads rehabilitation	-
	Road resurfacing	C	-		Following good practice	-
	Construction of bicycle trial;	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-

¹⁶ Attachment to Decree of Cabinet Ministries (DCM) # 491 (2001) (with amendments # 152 (2005) on “Regulation on Environmental Expertise” (2001)

No	Project activity	Proposed Category		Remarks	Proposed EA instrument	Requirements of national legislation
		WB	National			
	Rehabilitation of walkways	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
5.	Bridge rehabilitation	B (minor risk)	3 (p1)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI and SEC
	Construction small scale new bridges, including pedestrian ones	B (minor risk)	-		ESMP Checklist	-
5	Drainage extension;	B (minor risk)	4 (p17)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI
	Widening of existing drains;	B (minor risk)	4 (p3)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI
	Rehabilitation of existing drains;	C	4 (p27)		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist and following good civil works practices	DSEI
	Drilling of new shallow wells/rehabilitation of existing for flood control and reduction with installation of pumps	C	4 (p27)		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist and following good practices	DSEI
6	Extension and rehabilitation of water supply networks	B	4 (p27)	In the case of construction of new main water supply pipes	Depending on environmental sensitivity of location and scale of project - simple EIA and ESMP and/or an ESMP or an ESMP Checklist	DSEI
	Drilling of new deep-water wells	B (minor risk)	4 (p27)		ESMP Checklist, no further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist, following good civil works practice,	DSEI

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

<i>No</i>	<i>Project activity</i>	<i>Proposed Category</i>		<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Proposed EA instrument</i>	<i>Requirements of national legislation</i>
		<i>WB</i>	<i>National</i>			
	Construction/rehabilitation of water reservoirs Overhead water tanks	B (minor risk)	4 (p3)		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist, following good civil works practice, ESMP Checklist,	DSEI
	Construction or rehabilitation of pumping stations	B (minor risk)	4 (p3)			DSEI
7	Sewerage network extension and rehabilitation;	B	4 (p3)		ESIA and ESMP	DSEI
	Rehabilitation of sewage pumping stations	B (minor risk)	4 (p3)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI
	Septic Tanks	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
	Rehabilitation of waste water treatment plants	B	3 (p2) if WWTP's capacity is less than 50 m ³ /day 2 (p15) if WWTP's capacity more than m ³ /day		ESIA and ESMP	DSEI and SEC
8	Solid waste management systems: Construction of solid waste processing facilities	B	3 (p20)		ESIA and ESMP,	DSEI and SEC

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

<i>No</i>	<i>Project activity</i>	<i>Proposed Category</i>		<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Proposed EA instrument</i>	<i>Requirements of national legislation</i>
		<i>WB</i>	<i>National</i>			
	Construction of collection points	B (minor risk)	4 (p19)		ESMP	DSEI
	Improvement of solid wastes landfill	B (minor risk)	-		ESIA and ESMP	-
9	Social infrastructure upgrading: Repair/replacement of external doors and windows, window optimization;	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
	Insulation of walls, basements and attics;	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
	Small scale refurbishing activities inside the school premises (e.g. walls repainting, tiling, installation of cable ducts, new water-pipes);	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
	Major refurbishing activities involving removal / reconstruction of walls (especially when containing Asbestos isolations or sheets);	B	-		ESMP Checklist including Asbestos management plan	-
	Replacement of the asbestos roofs;	B	-		ESMP Checklist including Asbestos management plan	-
10	Cultural heritage rehabilitation and conservation	B (minor risk)	4 (p17)		For minor rehabilitation civil works – mitigation and monitoring measures in the site specific ESMP; for large conservation	DSEI

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

<i>No</i>	<i>Project activity</i>	<i>Proposed Category</i>		<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Proposed EA instrument</i>	<i>Requirements of national legislation</i>
		<i>WB</i>	<i>National</i>			
					and renovation activities – special PCR Management Plan	
12	Underground electric cabling (for magistral lines)	C	4 (p17)		After completing screening checklist – including Occupational Health and Safety measures in the civil works contracts	DSEI
	Overhead electric cabling	C	4 (p17)		Similar as above	DSEI
	New distribution electrical transformers;	C	4 (p17)		Similar as above	DSEI
	Installing of short segments of new distribution lines or replacing of obsolete pillars;	C	-		Similar as above	-
14	Purchasing of public utilities equipment; transportation means.; etc.	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
15	Reconstruction, modernization of heating systems, (replacement or modernization of the heat source such as: burner, boiler or external sources);	B	3 if capacity is less than 5 m ³ /h 4- more than 5 m ³ /h	In the case of involving civil works	ESMP Checklist and OHS requirements into civil works contracts	DSEI and SEC (for category 3 only)
	Buildings retrofitting and insulation;	C	-		No further actions after filling the Environmental Screening Checklist	-
	Installation of solar panels;	C	-		Similar as above	-
	Replacement of old heating pipes under roads to be rehabilitated	B (minor risk)	-		ESMP Checklist	-

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

<i>No</i>	<i>Project activity</i>	<i>Proposed Category</i>		<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Proposed EA instrument</i>	<i>Requirements of national legislation</i>
		<i>WB</i>	<i>National</i>			
16	Smalls scale construction of public facilities (information centers; visitor centers; maintenance facilities; storage facilities)	B (minor risk)	4 (17)		ESMP Checklist	DSEI
17	Installing antennas for providing WIFI services	C	-		After completing screening checklist – including Occupational Health and Safety measures in the contracts	-

For Category C sub-projects beyond screening, no further EA action is required. If the RPCUs meet difficulties with WB categorization of sub-projects, it should consult the central PIU. The PIU, based on an environmental screening checklist, decides what category is proposed for sub-project and informs the beneficiary on the type of the ESA that needs to be designed.

When development of ESIA (WB requirements) and DEIS (national requirements) are required at the same time for the certain sub-project, it is recommended that national DEIS needs to be developed in format of ESIA. It will to allow avoid double work on preparation of EA documents. As shown in the table, ESIA will be needed for several types of activities – sewage, water supply and waste treatment facilities. As part of capacity building program under this program, special training could be conducted for beneficiaries on development EA documents per WB OP 4.01 requirements.

4.1.5. The role of different involved parties in the environmental screening, EA processes and monitoring of the safeguards requirements implementation

Institutional structure of parties involved in EA and SA process is presented in below Figure 8.

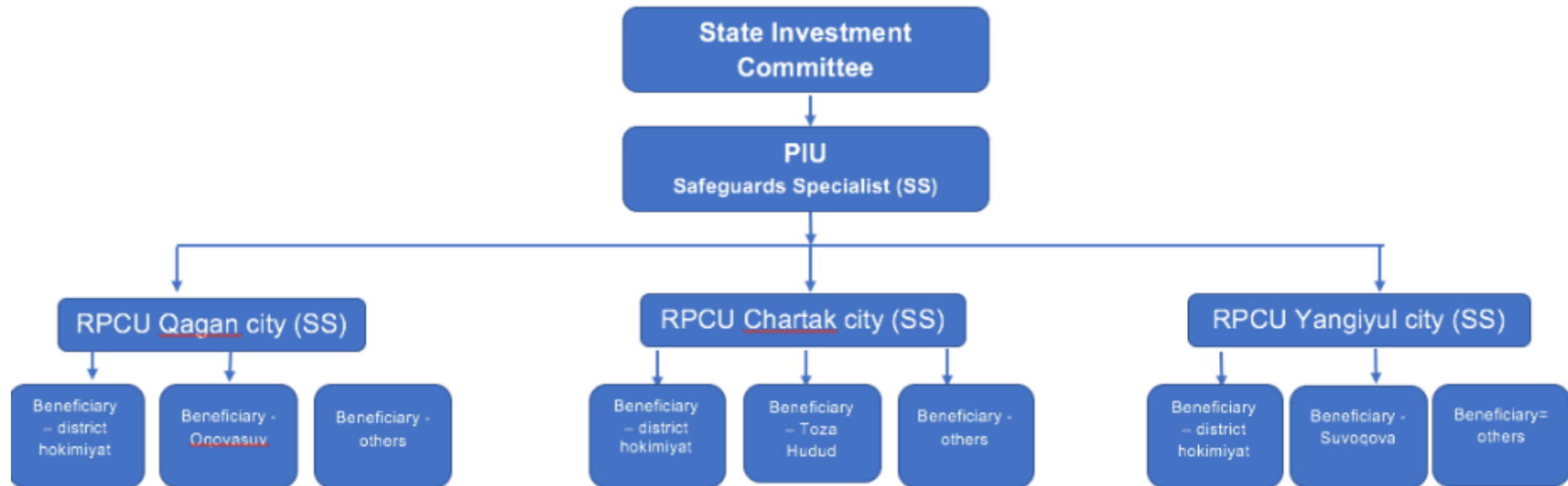


Figure 8: Institutional structure of EA and process performance

Cities' authorities and/or on their behalf relevant municipality enterprises (subprojects beneficiaries): complete the form (Annex 4; Form 1 part 1) to identify possible environmental and social impacts of proposed activities. In completing these forms, the subproject applicants' will use the info presented in the Statement of the draft Environmental Impacts. They are also responsible for obtaining appropriate permits and approvals that may be required for the activity to be financed, and, are issued by the local authorities responsible for environmental issues. Per the results of environmental screening and in the case the subproject is qualified as category B, ensures an ESIA is conducted and/or an ESMP is prepared which include a monitoring plan.

Regional Project Coordinating Units (PRCU): conduct screening of applications on subprojects including for project eligibility, environmental and social impacts, ensuring required permits and approvals have been obtained and filling part 2 of the screening forms (Annex 4/Form 1 part 2). The RPCU Safeguards Specialist (SS), when needed, will carry out field site visits for on-site environmental screening (specifically, for sub-projects classified as category B), verifying the environmental and social data provided by applicants, assisting in identification of mitigation measures, and confirming that the environmental category is appropriate and that the ESMP is adequate and filling a special form (Annex 4/form 2). As well as ensure compliance of the subproject implementation with the ESMP requirements;

PIU - review the quality of environmental screening of applications on the subproject activities, done by the RPCUs, including the quality of the environmental and social impact assessment study, verifying necessary permissions and approvals and filling screening checklist (Annex 4/form 1 part 3). Before starting subproject implementation, the PIU will conduct the final assessment of the ESA activities, filling the screening form (Annex 4/form 1 part 4). PIU will also conduct randomly monitoring of compliance of project activities with ESMP requirements; provide advice to RPCUs on specific issues that may arise including ESMP preparation and assistance to category B projects through site visits; monitor for cumulative impacts; provide training on environmental and social due diligence to PFIs; provide training on ESA rules and procedures within the third project component.

ESA process. As specified above, the initial step in ESA process is conducting by project activity and subproject beneficiaries an initial ESA and preparing the draft statement of environmental and social impacts, as per national legislation (Annex 4/form 1 part 1). This document along with the detailed subproject proposal is presented to the RPCUs. It is expected that the majority of sub-projects will fall into category B. The RPCUs will screen each sub-project against the environmental and social checklist to define the environmental category of the sub-project, review the proposed mitigation measures, and ascertain that all required permits have been obtained and are valid. For sub-projects classified as Environmental Category B, the RPCUs should visit the project site to ensure that all national requirements are met and conduct a simple ESA and identify mitigation measures, and, completing the field visit checklist (Annex 4/Form 1 part 2). When the RPCUs visit reveals environmental and social risks, the subproject applicant will hire a consultant to prepare a site specific ESIA and/or an ESMP. The cost of the ESIA can be included in the subproject amount retroactively, if it has already been approved. A final approval of the ESA report will be done by the central PIU (Annex 4/Form 1 part 3). In some cases, the subprojects ESA process requires also designing the Statement on Environmental Consequences. Content of SEC is presented in Chapter 2.

During the project implementation, the RPCUs/PIU should ensure that the environmental and social mitigation measures are implemented. In the case of non-compliance, these bodies will

investigate the nature and reason(s) for non-compliance, and a decision is taken about what is needed to bring a sub-project into compliance, or whether financing should be suspended.

4.2. Social Screening Process and Impacts Management Guidelines and Procedures

Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument(s), and the information required to prepare the resettlement component or subcomponent. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement instruments vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The PIU informs potential displaced persons (inclusive of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other groups frequently forgotten) at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design, ensuring proper consultation techniques are used to provide access to persons with disabilities.

4.1.6. Potential Social Impacts and Mitigation

The social assessment (SA) of subprojects has been carried out by consultants to understand the potential socioeconomic, cultural and physical impacts that the project affected persons will have to undergo as a result of implementation of the MSCIUDP. The study shows that 95% of population in selected project sites are connected to water supply system, while the coverage to sewerage is 10-20%. The losses in the distribution system of drinking water supply are high and amount to about 40-60%. The main problems of the sector are related to the state of the old network, limited by the water supply infrastructure to meet future demand and low water tariffs. Approximately two thirds of the water supply and sewerage system is in critical condition, and obsolete leaking pipes are the main cause of water loss. In addition, the growth of the city strengthens the burden on the existing network.

Conducted SA concluded that the Project will generate mostly positive socio-economic benefits due to the improvement of urban infrastructure services environmental conditions on the participating cities. Rehabilitation of urban infrastructure will significantly improve living conditions, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management that makes the population living in the project areas comfortable. As a result of rehabilitation and new construction works, the number of households connected to drinking water supply, sewerage system will be increased which will overall have significant effects on living conditions of population in general. At the same time the proposed project activities might generate a series of various adverse social impacts. Here are a few potential social impacts associated with MSCIUDP:

- Land acquisition and resettlements
- Loss of public trees
- Temporary limitation of access to public spaces, schools, medical organizations due to construction works
- Temporary termination of water and sewerage services
- Possible influx of temporary workers
- Damage to cultural/historical sites
- Missing the interest of vulnerable groups during the construction of public infrastructures
- Risk of child labor
- Risk of occupational accidents and injuries to workers
- Low capacity of the implementing agencies to conduct social safeguards studies
- Encroachers possessing or widening their boundary to safety zones of public utilities

The permanent land acquisition may be needed only for construction of new water pumping stations that will be taken from agricultural lands or the State Reserve Land out of city area. There will be no need for permanent land acquisition within the city but may involve temporary land acquisition due to construction/reconstruction of sewerage and water supply pipelines, and other urban infrastructure.

The listed social impacts are expected to be typical for small scale construction/rehabilitation works, temporary by nature and site specific, and can be easily mitigated by applying best construction practices and relevant mitigation measures. The summary of potential social risks and impacts along with the generic mitigation measures are presented in the Table 5 below. The proposed measures could be used for development of ESMPs for selected sub-projects. However, the ESMPs could be fulfilled with other measures as per beneficiaries' decision.

Table 5: Potential project social risks and impacts

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
1	Street lighting upgrading; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repairing of existing pillars; ▪ Replace old pillars with new ones; ▪ Installing new pillars where needed; ▪ Replacements of bulbs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of losses economic trees • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Risk of electrocution to workers from exposure to live power lines during maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Avoid cutting trees as much as possible. If cutting trees is unavoidable, to compensate losses in the form of replacement cost to PAPs ✓ Contractor shall carry out the replacement /construction works within the safety zones/RoW without damaging to structures belonging to households. Social screening shall be carried out for possible permanent/temporary impacts. In case of IR then RAP/ARAP shall be developed. ✓ Contractor has to comply with requirements of Labor Code of the RUz (1998) and standards on work and health safety¹⁷, IFC EHS Guidelines (2007), Create awareness of safety measures for workers to observe when working in areas of high tension potential;
2	Parks, playgrounds, and other public spaces improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary limitation of access to public spaces, schools, medical organizations due to construction works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The contractor shall inform local citizens in the project area through the web site, newspapers or other means about possible restriction of

¹⁷ Construction Norms and Rules # 3.01.01-03. Organization of Construction works. 2003

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing the interest of vulnerable groups during the construction of public infrastructures • Forced labor, Labor influx, child labor 	<p>access within the construction site in advance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination, and equal opportunity of workers. Public spaces and infrastructures shall be designed in consideration of access by disabled persons as well. ✓ Avoid Forced labor, target to local workers, and prohibit child labor. Develop and implement a grievance procedure and raise awareness of grievance procedures amongst affected communities. In case of lack of local skilled workers the ESMP shall be developed to mitigate adverse social impacts due to labor influx.
3	<p>Intra city transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction/rehabilitation of bus terminals and stops; ▪ Construction of car parking areas; ▪ Installing street lights and road signs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic loss to businesses • Missing the interest of vulnerable groups during the construction of public infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Social screening shall be carried out for possible permanent/temporary impacts to businesses in the bus stops. If any losses identified to PAPs, then ARAP/RAP shall be developed ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Missing the interest of vulnerable groups)
4	<p>Roads rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening of existing roads (within the ROW); <p>Road resurfacing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bicycle trail; • Rehabilitation of walkways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to existing roads • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Economic loss to businesses • Cutting trees • Temporary limitation of access • Damage to existing underground facilities such as communication and electrical cables, sewage pipes and other service lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopt appropriate engineering technology to minimize damage to existing roads; ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ The same as for subproject #3 (economic loss to businesses) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (losses trees) ✓ The same as for subproject # 2 (Temporary limitation of access) ✓ Use utility survey map to identify existing

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
			underground facilities along the corridor before excavation works to prevent damage and disruption of services
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bridge rehabilitation – extension of existing automobile bridge ▪ Construction small scale new bridges, including pedestrian ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Damage to existing underground facilities, Limited access to road (in case of extension of the existing automobile bridge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ Use utility survey map to The same as for subproject #4 (Damage to existing underground facilities) ✓ Bypass roads need to be agreed with Road Policy and to be presented to public prior starting construction works;
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drainage extension ▪ Widening of existing drains ▪ Rehabilitation of existing drains ▪ Drilling of new shallow wells/rehabilitation of existing for flood control and reduction with installation of pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to existing underground facilities • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Permanent land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #4 (Damage to existing underground facilities) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition)
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension and rehabilitation of water supply networks ▪ Drilling of new deep-water wells ▪ Construction/rehabilitation of water reservoirs ▪ Overhead water tanks ▪ Construction or rehabilitation of pumping stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to existing underground facilities • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Permanent land acquisition# • Limited supply of drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #4 (Damage to existing underground facilities) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ Develop and implement water management plan with full participation of all water users
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewerage network extension and rehabilitation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to existing underground facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #4 (Damage to existing underground facilities)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation of sewage pumping stations ▪ Septic Tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Permanent land acquisition • Limited connection to sewerage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition) ✓ Develop and implement sewerage management plan with full participation of all existing users who are connected to sewerage system
9	<p>Solid waste management systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of solid waste processing facilities (segregation) ▪ Construction of collection points ▪ Improvement of solid waste landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent/ Temporary land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition)
10	<p>Social infrastructure upgrading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair/replacement of external doors and windows, window optimization; ▪ Insulation of walls, basements and attics; ▪ Small scale refurbishing activities inside the school premises (e.g. Walls repainting, tiling, installation of cable ducts, new water-pipes) ▪ Major refurbishing activities involving removal / reconstruction of walls (especially when containing Asbestos isolations or sheets); ▪ Replacement of the asbestos roofs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary limitation of access to public spaces, schools, medical organizations, governmental organizations due to construction works • Forced labor, Labor influx, child labor • Missing the interest of vulnerable groups during the construction of public infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Temporary limitation of access) ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Forced labor) ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Missing the interest of vulnerable groups)
11	<p>Cultural heritage and rehabilitation and conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Cultural/Historical Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consult relevant authorities and host communities to identify all sites of cultural significance, avoid of all

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary limitation of access • Forced labor, Labor influx, child labor • Missing the interest of vulnerable groups during the construction of public infrastructures 	<p>sites of cultural significance; Compensate affected persons and communities for the loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same as for subproject #2 (Temporary limitation of access) ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Forced labor) ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Missing the interest of vulnerable groups) ✓
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground electric cabling (for magistral lines) ▪ Overhead electric cabling ▪ New distribution electrical transformers; ▪ Installing of short segments of new distribution lines or replacing of obsolete pillars; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to existing underground facilities • Limited supply of electricity • Temporary land acquisition out of safety zones • Risk of electrocution to workers from exposure to live power lines during maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #4 (Damage to existing underground facilities) ✓ land acquisition) ✓ Develop and implement electricity supply management plan with full participation of all existing users. ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Temporary land acquisition. ✓ The same as for subproject #1 (Risk of electrocution)
13	<p>Purchasing of public utilities equipment; transportation means and etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No social impact</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconstruction, modernization of heating systems, (replacement or modernization of the heat source such as: burner, boiler or external sources); ▪ Buildings retrofitting and insulation; ▪ Installation of solar panels; ▪ Replacement of old heating pipes under roads to be rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary limitation of access to public spaces, • Forced labor, Labor influx, child labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Temporary limitation of access) ✓ The same as for subproject #2 (Forced labor)
15	<p>Small scale construction of public facilities (information centers; visitor centers;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary limitation of access to public spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same as for subproject #2 (Temporary limitation of access)

No	PROPOSED TYPES OF SUBPROJECTS	EXPECTED ADVERSE SOCIAL IMPACTS	MEASURES TO PREVENT/MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	maintenance facilities; storage facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced labor, Labor influx, child labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same as for subproject #2 (Forced labor)
16	Installing antennas for providing WIFI services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No social impact</i> 	✓

4.1.7. Screening Process in Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Screening is a Mandatory Procedure for the identification of possible involuntary resettlement in accordance with 4.12 OP/BP of the World Bank. The Bank undertakes screening of each proposed project for which it will provide funding in order to determine the appropriate extent and type of the involuntary resettlement to be conducted.

The social screening is the one of the key steps in identification of further resettlement planning in the projects. The social screening serves to ensure that the process for screening remains simple and concise. A version of the Social Screening Format is attached in in Annex 9. Specific questions based on each activity of the MSCIUDP might be added as seen relevant by external consultants and the PIU Social Safeguard Specialist. The list of project activities that have potential resettlement issues will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process with the potentially impacted communities and the outcome of this process would be documented for each subproject.

The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/project activity on the list would then be sent to the respective implementing agencies in the jurisdiction mandated to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/ project activities. Carrying out the screening process in this way is designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process.

For project activities that do not have any resettlement issues and do not trigger OP 4.12, the provisions of a RPF / social provisions of the ESMF does not apply and the reference is the Environmental Focus of the Environmental and Social Management Framework ESMF.

The screening and categorization of impact on involuntary resettlement will be initiated by RPCU either with its own social safeguard specialist and other relevant staff or, if there are no such skills, with the help of external consultants. The social screening report will be prepared by the Consultant or RPCU's Social Safeguard Specialist and reviewed by Authorized person of the Implementing Agency and PIU Director for clearance. The Social Safeguard Specialist and Director at PIU will finally endorse the social screening and safeguard categorization of the proposed sub-project.

4.2. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

RPF provides a framework to appropriately identify, address and mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts that may occur due to the implementation of subprojects that involve the involuntary acquisition of land and the subsequent resettlement of affected families. RPF also serves the following specific purposes:

- Review the existing legal framework, compare with Bank OP 4.12 for gaps, if any, and indicate gap filling measures;
- Describe the approach to taking of private land, assets and other common property resources;
- Valuation process of impacted assets;
- the process of preparation of SIA and RAPs and their review by PIU;
- Defining of the cutoff date for Title and Non-Title holders;
- Consultation mechanisms/approaches to be adopted including disclosure of safeguards instruments; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements including Grievance Redressal Mechanisms role/responsibilities of different stakeholders.

RPF sets out principles for safeguards management, procedures to screen and survey social impacts and prepare Resettlement Action Plans to mitigate the same, lays down, cut off dates, entitlements with eligibility criteria for providing compensation and resettlement benefits, livelihood restoration, implementation arrangements necessary to implement the action plans to mitigate impacts in the course of implementing subprojects of MSCIUDP.

The corresponding document for other social and economic impacts not associated with land takings and restrictions is an environmental and social management framework.

In frame of MSCIUDP's design stage an alternative designs will be taken to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on private landowners and those non-title holders who have been using state lands with or without authorization. To minimize adverse impacts, the following principles shall be adopted:

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of private lands unless absolutely required through analysis of alternatives;
- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and loss of land, structures, other assets and incomes by exploring all viable options;
- Use as much state lands as possible which are free of encroachment and other encumbrances
- Alternative designs will be considered in order that the project may not affect objects and sites like places of worship, cemeteries and structures that are considered socially and religiously important.; and
- Incorporating the gender considerations in social management, resettlement planning and implementation process.

In case of the project has thus triggered OP 4.12. The scale of impact on access, assets, livelihoods or land acquisition will have to be confirmed by the EA through each RPCU once the detailed design has been completed.

To avert any negative social or economic impacts on persons losing access to land, assets and income as a result of the project, a full RPF has been prepared based on the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on "Involuntary Resettlement". For any project component requiring land acquisition, specific RAPs consistent with the principles in this RPF will be submitted to the Bank for approval when detailed investment planning information and the detailed scope of the civil works becomes available, and the extent of the land acquisition needed for the investment is known.

4.2.1. Categorization of Resettlement Impacts

Based on the screening report data, extent of likely IR impacts, sub-project safeguard requirements will be categorized as follows:

- A. Significant (Category 1)** – If as a result of the subproject, about 200 or more people may experience major impacts, that is, being physically displaced from housing, or losing 10% or more of their productive (income-generating) assets. Full RAP is required to be prepared
- B. Not significant (Category 2)** – If as a result of the subproject, fewer than 200 people will be physically displaced from housing or lose less than 10% of their productive (income-generating) assets. Abbreviated RAP is prepared commensurate to their impacts;
- C. No resettlement effect (Category 3)** – If the subproject does not require temporary or permanent land acquisition, and there are no impacts involving the loss of land, structures, crops and trees, businesses or income. No resettlement plan is required. This category also includes temporary but not significant impacts which will have to be mitigated as a part of construction management in consultation with the PAPs by the Contractor. Due Diligence Report is required.

The Table 5 summarizes safeguards documentation requirements.

Table 5: The Type of Social Safeguard Documents required for the Project

Coverage of Negative Social Impacts	Type of Documents Required
For sub projects which will result in minor impacts affecting access to residences, improvement of existing properties	Due Diligence Report explaining the procedures adopted to minimize negative impacts and measures taken to mitigate construction induced impacts
For investments of sub projects which will result in affecting less than 200 people, but not physically displaced and/or less than 10% of their productive assets are lost. (WB – OP 4.12)	ARAP is Required. Outline of ARAP is provided in RPF
Investment in sub projects of the MSCUIDP that may result in more significant impacts, displacement of more than 200 people, and more than 10% of their productive assets are lost. (WB – OP 4.12)	Full RAP is required to be prepared. RAP/ procedure is provided in RPF Socio-economic survey and income restoration measures need to be covered by the Plan.

4.2.2. Conditions to be followed in the Resettlements Procedure

Where displacement of people is unavoidable, the following conditions shall be followed:

- a. The entitlement cut-off date shall be determined and agreed upon in consultation with all stakeholders;

- b. An estimation of the time likely to be needed to restore their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels shall be prepared;
- c. The estimate shall ensure that the condition of the project affected persons shall be maintained to at least the Project Affected Person’s pre-project levels condition;
- d. The project affected persons shall be provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation measures described in above. This shall include assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, residential housing, or housing sites; or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors shall be at least equivalent to those of the old site. Assistance to displaced persons during relocation shall also be provided;
- e. Project affected persons who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date shall not be entitled to compensation, or any resettlement assistance or any other form of rehabilitation assistance.

4.2.3. Eligibility and entitlements

In the implementation of MSCIUDP social impacts may affect the community and population in the areas of the projects, according to the type of activities to be implemented and social impacts related to each loss category. This ESMF has been prepared considering various categories of losses and impacts based on initial social screening under the SA, which is summarized in Table 6 below

Table 6: Categories of losses and their impacts on project affected persons

Loss Category	Type of Lossess
Relocation	Impoverishment, disturbance of production systems, loss of sources of income, loss or weakening of community system and social networks, loss of access to social amenities such as hospitals and schools, water; dispersion of kin groups, loss of cultural identity and traditional authority, loss or reduction of potential for mutual help, emotional stress.
Loss of land but no relocation	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income and means of livelihood, Loss of assets or access to assets, increased time to access resources
Alienation due to neighbors being relocated	Impoverishment, weakening of community systems and social networks, loss of mutual help and community support , loss of traditional authority, Loss of identity and cultural survival, emotional stress
Hosting PAPs	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income, reduced time and access to resources such as hospitals and schools, water, sewerage, electricity increased time to access resources.

Eligibility Criteria: Any person or household, or community who suffers loss of land, shelter, business, incomes, sources of livelihood because of the Project impact is eligible for receiving compensation and or R&R assistance to offset such loss enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. The eligibility will be determined on the basis of impact survey carried out while preparing the ARAP/RAP and approved by the PIU Whereas the eligibility list provided in the ARAP/RAP will remain the basis for providing entitlements to the non-titleholder PAPs, in case of the titleholders eligibility will be determined through scrutiny of title deeds or other legal documents admissible and recognized under law as valid ownership documents. The following categories are eligible for receiving entitlements as per this ESMF.

Table 7: General Typologies of Project Affected Groups

General Typology	Definition
Private Property Owners	Are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets
Unlawful resident	Are those who have illegally (informal settlements) occupied municipality/commune lands for residential, business and or other purposes.
Encroachers	Encroachers are persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into municipality/commune lands, safety zones of utility lines.
Tenants	Tenants are those persons having tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
Street Vendors	Street vendors are those persons who have a permit from the municipality to occupy a public structure or land for business purpose
Project-Affected Families	Are defined to include each adult displaced person, his/her spouse, minor children and other dependents who habitually reside in one household.
Project-Affected Persons	Are persons who have economic interests or residences within the project impact corridor who may be adversely affected directly by the project. Project-affected persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, <i>those losing agricultural land</i> or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action.
Project Affected Groups:	Are groups or communities outside the immediate impact of water supply system to be established, that may be affected by the project with a focus on the more vulnerable or weaker groups in society.
HH living above the Poverty Line	Based on social assistance schemes acquired at the Regional Department of Social Insurances.
Vulnerable groups:	Are those groups such as women headed household, low Inome household, household headed by elderly ¹⁸ with no support and household headed physically challenged people, who will be dealt with on a case to case basis.

¹⁸ Elderly people will be defined by the Retirement Age for women and man as of national legislation on the date of survey.

Upon project documents and details of activities to be provided to the experts the list of typologies of affected groups can be identified. In overall the PAPs can fall in the main categories listed in the table above.

4.2.4. Cut-off dates

The cut-off date will be the last date of the census. It is a date, after which people who are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census will not be considered eligible for compensation. The census will be carried out to collect data on the affected households. The specific date will be included in the RAP and clearly communicated to affected communities. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. Unfinished structures would be identified and secured, and unused materials for individuals' constructions will be gathered at the site so that the cut-off survey can estimate PAPs' investment which should be compensated for in lieu of expenses (including labor) incurred until the cut-off date. Because the time period between the cut-off date and the time that actual productive investments (civil works, etc.) would start, special attention needs to be taken to secure the sites from rush and opportunistic invasion.

4.2.5. Entitlement Framework

All involuntary land acquisitions will be compensated at replacement cost as per the OP 4.12 and the PAPs will be assisted to re-establish their living standards (affected shelter and incomes) to a level to or better than their living condition prior to the project. According to Presidential Decree # 5495 (dated on 01.08.2018), a replacement cost, including compensation at market value and losses shall be paid to PAPs. So, the valuation of affected structures can be valued by independent valuation companies without deducting any depreciation. Land based compensation is provided by local Hokimiyats on the basis of land acquisition acts at respective cities. Detail description about compensation types, entitlement matrix are given in the RPF attached to this ESMF.

In accordance with the principles of the RPF of MSCIUDP, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in RPF for the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National Laws and World Bank OP 4.12. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs in the following order.

- 1) Loss of Land (agricultural, residential, commercial or otherwise)

- 2) Loss of residential structure (inhabited structures)
- 3) Loss of Commercial structures
- 4) Impact to Tenants (Residential/ Commercial / Agricultural)
- 5) Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops
- 6) Loss of Land / house / shop
- 7) Impact to Squatters
- 8) Impact to Encroachers
- 9) Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers
- 10) Impact to Vulnerable Households
- 11) Unforeseen impacts.

4.2.6. Livelihood Restoration/support for vulnerable PAPs

All measures will be taken to avoid resettlements. If there are situations which the resettlement unavoidable, the project may seek all possible measures to minimize the negative impacts by planning compensation package for all physical structures, lands and livelihoods affected by the project intervention as well as rehabilitation assistance to continue the livelihood of PAPs. As per the findings of social assessment, there will be no major resettlement impacts expected by the project interventions

In case of large number of APs which exceed more than 200, of which majority needs resettlement, resettlement site might be required to be developed. It is recommended that resettlement sites should be developed with due care and consideration given to the site selection and the host communities. The following site selection criteria are recommended for the resettlement sites:

- Near to affected areas or sites;
- Possesses good potential for infrastructure development;
- Minimum loss to other assets; and
- Host community's acceptance.

PAPs will also be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

PAPs having commercial activities attached to houses will be provided with additional livelihood restoration facilities to continue their livelihood once they relocated into new houses.

Detail description of Livelihood restoration/support will be given in the RPF prepared for MCIUDP.

4.2.7. Sources of finance for resettlement and livelihood restoration.

In order to implement the Resettlement Policy measures budgetary provisions will be made available, in terms of each sub project. Budgetary estimates for sub-project where resettlement implementation is necessary, including resettlement management will be incorporated into the cost estimates. Accordingly, land acquisition and resettlement expenses for consultation and participation, grievances redress, cost of relocation, Income restoration, transitional allowance,

livelihood program, monitoring and evaluation, administration, contingencies etc. will be included as cost estimates for social management.

SIC will provide an adequate budget for all land acquisition, compensation and R&R assistance from the counterpart funding (local budget, or by Fund under the Cabinet of Ministers). The budget estimates and its sources will be reflected in RAPs. The World Bank loan will not be available for land acquisition, compensation and R&R assistance paid in cash. The World Bank's loan will be available for costs such as works, purchase of goods and services, if required.

4.3.Principles on Social Impacts Management and mitigation measures

In accordance with the recent Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan the investment projects shall follow the rules of the respective donor institutions in the implementation of involuntary resettlement. However, in accordance with the World Bank Policy, the national legislations can be considered during the LAR activities, if they comply with the Bank's policies. Therefore the MSCIUDP will include following key principles in compliance with international best practices for resettlement and World Bank Resettlement Policy:

Principle 1: Minimize human displacement and resettlement wherever possible.

Mitigation measures: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible or minimized to the extent possible through the incorporation of social considerations into project design options. For example, In the case of any activities where land acquisition may be required and land, house or assets may be affected, while selecting the sub-project, the SIC will explore design and site alternatives and opt for the design and site alternative involving minimum land and resettlement impacts. The objective should be to avoid impact on productive land and economic assets, shelter and cultural properties.

Principle 2: Identify all Project impacts and record all losses properly.

Mitigation measures:

- As soon as the site/land/Right of Way (RoW) is identified for any activity, a Social Screening will be undertaken to broadly estimate the involuntary resettlement impacts;
- Based on the findings of the Social Screening, if the impacts are minimal (less than 200 persons are displaced), an abbreviated RAP will be prepared recording impacts in detail through a Census Survey;
- If the Social Screening shows substantial impacts requiring a full RAP, a Social Impact Assessment (Census supplemented by a Socio- Economic Survey) will be carried out to record all the impacts in detail;
- A database of all projects affected persons (PAPs) will be established which will include information on the following:
 - Landholding and land tenure; non-retrievable loss of land, buildings and structures to determine compensation at replacement value and mitigation measures;
 - Census information, detailing household composition and demography; and
 - Current income streams and livelihood of the families.
- The asset inventories will be used to determine entitlements of individual families/persons; severely project PAPs;
- The socioeconomic census data will be used to monitor how the affected households are able to reestablish their shelter and livelihoods with the R&R benefits provided by the Project; and

All information will be entered into the database to facilitate planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Principle 3: Plan and implement land acquisition and resettlement activities as an integral part of the Project.

Mitigation measures: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities will be integral part of the project planning and implementation through the following steps:

- The source of Land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) costs will be identified. The costs can be built into the overall project budget as an upfront cost or can be included into special fund designated to pay compensation for LAR at respective Khokimiats (Governorates) in each subprojects;
- The design and site layout will be prepared with social screening in order to avoid/minimize Land Acquisition (LA) and IR impacts for the sub-projects will incorporate Social Screening/SIA findings and the RAP;
- An organizational framework will be established ensuring coordination of the roles and responsibilities of the social development and engineering units so that the schedules for LA and R&R and the civil works are properly linked; These arrangements should ensure that payment of compensation, resettlement are completed before site clearance and
- LA process and key resettlement actions must be completed prior to award of civil works.

Principle 4: Inform and hold public consultations with affected people and other stakeholders such as registered Civil Societies during planning and implementation.

Mitigation measures:

- Disclose and disseminate information on sub-project at feasibility stage;
- Disclose and disseminate Social Screening and SIA results (LA and R&R impacts) before preparing RAP;
- Disclose and Disseminate Entitlements, compensation and R&R assistance payment schedule; RAP Implementation Plan; and Grievance Procedure during RAP preparation and implementation;
- Pay special attention to the following:
 - ✓ inform people about of sub-projects and implementation schedules;
 - ✓ consult people on measures to restore their shelter, and livelihoods, and ensure their participation in design and implementation; and
 - ✓ Inform affected families about relocation and land acquisition dates sufficiently in advance of actual implementation.
 - ✓ Put information board at sub project sites
 - ✓ Seek assistance of registered civil societies in implementation of RAP.

Principle 5: Include gender considerations into social management and resettlement planning

Mitigation measures:

- Preparation of a gender strategy and action plan
 - Gender responsive consultation strategy and gender disaggregated data during census and socio-economic survey
-

- During resettlement planning, include following gender consideration:
 - Special attention to women headed households in the relocation and post resettlement process with targeted livelihood assistance;
 - Gender sensitive provision of civic infrastructure including sanitation, transport furniture, and facilities for women in recreational places created as a part of the project; and
 - Encouraging women participation in management of resettlement planning.

Principle 6: Assist the PAPs to restore, and ultimately to improve, their livelihoods to conditions equal or better than their earlier status.

Mitigation measures:

- The Project implementing agencies will take the following steps to enable the affected families to restore and improve their livelihoods through the following provisions:
 - provide compensation at replacement rates for all loss and damage caused to land and assets;
 - R&R assistance for the loss of assets attributable to the project including to those without title to land where such asset is established ;
 - Support to re-establish lost or damaged shelter/shop any other structure through cash and/or, alternative site and/or, building at replacement cost (which will could building alternative residential housing sites with shops and basic amenities and services to resettle the affected households and commercial units;
 - offer relocation assistance including transport allowance where physical relocation is required; and
 - support for livelihood restoration and community development.

Principle 7: Special support to enhance Project benefits for the vulnerable households.

Mitigation measures:

- Pay special attention to adverse impacts on vulnerable households (elderly and physically disabled, female-headed households) who may be vulnerable to changes brought about by project activities or excluded from its benefits. Members of these groups are often not able to make their voice heard effectively, and therefore may need special support in accessing their entitlements and getting their grievances redressed; and
- The Project will assess and compensate for loss of economic activities, shelter, and access to welfare benefits.

Principle 8: Grievance and monitoring procedures will be in place.

Mitigation measures:

Establish grievance mechanism at the local, regional levels an Independent Grievance Panel at higher level comprising representatives from the civil society

- Independent safeguards monitoring agency (consultants) will be hired to carry out periodic review of the safeguard due diligence with regard to land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration; and

Monitoring will involve ongoing internal and quarterly external monitoring exercises and annual quality review exercises using quantitative and qualitative methods.

Principle 9: Resettlement planning will take account of the local socio-economic development context.

Mitigation measures:

Resettlement planning will take account of:

- Any current/planned development scheme in the project area, including initiatives to address poverty targeted at vulnerable households;
- and any current/planned registered civil societies /funding agency initiatives in the area, and try to facilitate their continuation.

Principle 10: Resettlement planning and implementation will comply with the legal and policy provisions of the Uzbekistan and the WB safeguard policies.

Mitigation measures:

Resettlement planning and implementation will comply with project policies and the provisions of relevant national legislation and WB policies pertaining to:

- Social management;
- Public participation and disclosure;
- Land tenure, occupation, acquisition and compensation; and
- Local government, development and service provision.

Principle 11: Establish mechanisms to ensure sustainable self-management of the resettlement sites.

Mitigation measures:

- Adopt participatory planning of relocation process to ensure that the social networks of affected groups are not adversely affected; registered civil societies and community based organizations will be consulted to minimize adverse impacts
- Provide capacity building and hand holding support to the management committees of the resettled households;
- Provide the basic amenities and services including day care center for children, common room for women, office for the management committee; open space, storm drainage, sanitation facilities, etc. and
- Resettle the people displaced due to the development of the resettlement buildings/sites in the same sites.

The World Bank's operational policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement requires that involuntary resettlement is avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They will also be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

4.4.Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

4.4.1. Environmental Impact Assessment of Category B projects

Based on the results of the screening, the environmental requirements for category B subprojects would be one of the following:

- a) simple ESIA and ESMP for projects which are related to expanding water supply and sanitation networks, as well as for improving and rehabilitating the solid wastes landfills, as well as regular EA and ESMP, - for more complex projects. A sample for the TORs for an ESIA and the content of the ESMP document are presented in Annex 5 and 6.
- b) simple Environmental and Social Management Plan for projects with minor impacts that are typical for different urban infrastructure rehabilitation activities; ESMP Checklists - for small scale construction and reconstruction projects (the template for this document is presented in the Annex 7) as well as ESMP Checklist for road rehabilitation subprojects (the template of this document is presented in the Annex 8);

Rejection of sub-project: If the sub-project is rejected on environmental and social grounds after a site visit and review of the ESA documents, an improved version of the ESA documents may be submitted by the proponent, and re-appraised as above.

ESMP disclosure and public consultation. All ESMP for Category B subproject must be disclosed and publicly consulted with all interested stakeholders and local population. For this purpose, the subproject beneficiary post on its website and present the draft ESMP document to the local council in Uzbek/Russian language. In about two weeks-time the beneficiary organizes a public briefing on the document, preparing minutes of the meeting with the specifications on the participants, and raised issues and questions. After the consultation the beneficiary revises the document, answering to the raised issues and questions and preparing its final version. The final version of the document along with other project documents are presented to the RPCU/PIU for financing.

4.4.2. Social Impact Assessment

Any subproject causing significant resettlement impacts (Category 1) will require a full scale Social Impact Assessment (SIA), census survey as part of the full RAP. Abbreviated RAPs will be prepared for Category 2 sub-projects affecting less than 200 persons. If a sub-project has no adverse impact (Category 3) then due diligence report (DDR) will be submitted. DDR also will be prepared to determine if there was any IR in relation with associated facilities. Social DDRs, abbreviated and full RAPs will be shared with the WB for review and clearance prior to the award of civil works contracts.

SIC's PIU can do SIA this with their own staff or through consultants depending on size of the assignment. For large scale works an external consultants can be hired. The SIA will provide information on loss and damage suffered by individuals/households, and communities, impact on vulnerable groups.

Following the finalization of the design, the detail measurement survey (DMS) of the affected land and/or non-land assets and census survey of the affected households will be carried out to record the actual impacts and preparing the inventory. As a part of the land acquisition, replacement cost assessment (or asset valuation) will be carried out, which will form the basis for determining the compensation for the affected land and assets. This information will be used for fixing up compensation amounts for the land and assets to be acquired. This valuation

can also be used to negotiate the value with the plot owner for acquiring the plot as per the LAA, or when land is to be directly purchased.

The information will also include a profile of the affected households including demographic and socio-economic details including landownership, usage and productivity and income, impacts on vulnerable communities. Additional information can be gathered through Stakeholder Consultations (focus group discussions) with the project affected people, and vulnerable community groups, their leaders, registered civil societies (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as makhallas. These discussions should focus on the positive/negative impacts; measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce/mitigate negative impacts.

The proposed content of the SIA shall include following elements:

- Conduct Census, Socio Economic Surveys through questionnaires.
- Collect Demographic Data and prepare a Register of affected persons at all levels including vulnerable persons such as women headed household, low income household, household headed by elderly¹⁹ with no support and household headed physically challenged people, etc.;
- Prepare an inventory of physical impacts;
- Labor (Labor influx, Forced and Child labor)
- Citizen Engagement Plan
- Gender Strategy and Action Plan;
- Consultation and participation of affected persons in the planning process from the very beginning of the planning exercises; and
- Socioeconomic baseline (replicating largely the SA, but zooming in on the communities immediately in the project scheme area).

4.4.3. Labor (Labor influx, Forced and Child Labor)

According to Labor Code of the Republic Uzbekistan all citizens have equal opportunities in the possession and use of labor rights. Establishment of any restrictions or granting of advantages in the field of labor relations depending on sex, age, race, nationality, language, social origin, property and official position, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, and other circumstances not connected with the business qualities of workers and the results of their work, is unacceptable and is discrimination

Labor influx: In frame of MSCIUDP sub projects the proposed Contractors for civil works are asked to involve local labor. However, in case there is a shortage of technical skills and among local workers, then the Contractor may involve workers from outside the project area. The rapid migration to and settlement of workers and followers in the project area is called labor influx. , and under certain conditions, it can affect project areas negatively in terms of public infrastructure, utilities, housing, sustainable resource management and social dynamics. The impacts may include increased demand and competition for local social and health services, as well as for goods and services, which may lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers, increased volume of traffic and higher risk of accidents, increased demands

¹⁹ Elderly people will be defined by the Retirement Age for women and man as of national legislation on the date of survey.

on the ecosystem and natural resources, social conflicts within and between communities, increased risk of spread of communicable diseases, and increased rates of illicit behavior and crime

Forced labor: Forced labour is prohibited in Uzbekistan. According to the article 7 of Labor Code, a forced labor, that is, compulsion to perform work under the threat of the use of any punishment (including as a means of maintaining labor discipline) is prohibited. The forced labor is subject to fine in the amount of 2 to 5 minimum wage. Exceptions are provided for work required by compulsory military service, normal civic obligations, as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law and under certain conditions, in cases of emergency, and for minor communal services performed by the members of a community in the direct interest of the community. Additionally, Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated 10 May 2018 with the number of 349 on additional measures on the elimination of forced labor in Uzbekistan provides detail information of types of forced labor, types of governmental organizations and its staff, monitoring mechanism of local governorates. According to this decree a financial resources of Public Works Fund which was established under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations will be used for any public works in Uzbekistan.

Child Labor: The term child labor is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. According to the Labor Code of Uzbekistan and Minimum Age Convention (No. 138 from 1973) minimum age is defined for children under age of 18. In Uzbekistan, in accordance with Administrative Responsibility Code (article 49), employment of persons under 18 years old by a legal entity is subject for a fine of 5 to 10 times the minimum wage.

Work which that is classified as child labour:

- Work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children.
- Interferes with their schooling.
- Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school.
- Obliging them to leave school permanently.
- Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Mitigation measures: The potential impacts related to labor influx including their number and origin may be identified in a project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which may only become fully known at the implementation stage of the contracts. The most effective mitigation measure against labor influx is to avoid or reduce it. Depending on the size and the skill level of the local workforce, a share of the workers required for the project may be recruited locally. This is generally easier for unskilled workers, while more specialized staff (typically required in smaller numbers) frequently will be hired from elsewhere. Depending on the requirements of the project and their skill level, it may be possible to train local workers within a reasonable timeframe to meet project requirements

During the bidding process for civil works the proposed contractors shall be accountable for their responsibility to act on mitigation measures for the following actions:

- Promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination, and equal opportunity of workers;
- Protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as women and migrant workers;
- Promote safe, healthy working conditions & the health of workers;
- Provide a grievance mechanism for workers to freely raise workplace concerns;
- Avoid the use of forced labor;
- Avoid use of child labor (below 18 years age);
- Initiate training and skills development programs prior to the commencement of construction to ensure members of local workforce are up-skilled and can be employed on the project;
- Ensure construction jobs are targeted to the local people.
- Hire as many local laborer as possible to avoid labor influx;
- Encourage contractor to pay equal wages to men and women;
- Ensure social insurances of the workers;

The general mitigation measures shall be described in ESMP that will be developed during the project preparation as part of the tender package and construction contract. During preparation, the project ESIA and the ESMP should identify the risks of labor influx, avoiding forced and child labor. The ESMP should be included in the bid documents.

4.4.4. Gender and development

Annual assessments of the extent to which women (50.1%) and men (49.9%) are equal in Uzbekistan indicate that although Uzbekistan scores consistently high in terms of equality in access to education (albeit in traditional female areas of study) and in health outcomes for women, these scores are tempered by the limited progress made in women's access to economic opportunities and political empowerment²⁰. However, according to data²¹ the share of female persons at school level (49%), at high school level (44%) and at University level (43.5%) remains lower than male persons. Also, the number of economically active women remains considerably lower than the number of economically active men. Women's economic opportunities are still greater in the informal sector, and women are more likely to earn income through small family-based businesses such as farming or handicrafts.

Gender is a key issue in social safeguard management in view of the differential vulnerabilities of affected men and women. In view of their higher vulnerability levels, specific measures are proposed to enable the affected women-especially that are poor and vulnerable, to cope with the R&R process. The process of gender inclusive social management and resettlement planning include the gender analysis, project specific gender considerations and a gender strategy and action plan.

Women will be given equal access to resources and services and provided with opportunities that would empower them to participate in the development process. Gender equity principles will be enshrined in the policy. For instance, ensure that land titles and compensation entitlements are issued in the name of both spouses, and youth employment opportunities are equally targeted at men and women. Therefore, during the project implementation a gender assessment study need to conducted and if necessary the following mitigation measures have to be undertaken.

²⁰ Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment. Asian Development Bank 2014

²¹ The Statistical Committee of Uzbekistan 2017

Mitigation measures:

- Preparation of a gender strategy and action plan
- Gender responsive consultation strategy and gender disaggregated data during census and socio-economic survey
- During resettlement planning, include following gender consideration:
 - Special attention to women headed households in the relocation and post resettlement process with targeted livelihood assistance;
 - Gender sensitive provision of civic infrastructure including sanitation, transport furniture, and facilities for women in recreational places created as a part of the project;
 - Encouraging women participation in management of resettlement planning.

The social management and resettlement instruments prepared for the subprojects shall include a strong section on gender and social inclusion statement. Some of the gender considerations that need to be addressed in the RAP include: (a) provision of title of the alternative house in the joint name of spouses if both are willing and in the name of the mother and the children, in case of the husband is dead; (b) special attention to women headed households in the relocation and post resettlement process with targeted livelihood assistance; (c) gender sensitive provision of civic infrastructure including sanitation, transport furniture, and facilities for women in recreational places created as a part of the project; and (d) encouraging women participation in management of resettlement buildings. The objective of this gender strategy is to ensure equity in the resettlement process enabling the economically and socially women and their families to sustainably re-establish their shelter and livelihoods.

4.5. Specific ESA requirements in the case of triggering Cultural Heritage risks and impacts

The entire Project design attempts to protect some of the highest priority cultural heritage from further deterioration, increase the exhibition and activities capacity of the institutions, improve the operational safety and efficiency of the facilities for both visitors and personnel; and provide higher safety of artworks on display and other cultural assets from physical damages, theft or other hazards. It is expected that the rehabilitation and restoration works will mainly include primarily repair and upgrading of buildings and may also cover some interior utility networks (electricity, water, heating, a/c, etc.) and landscaping. Each site will be developed and managed in accordance with principles of good practice in the cultural heritage field. The task team includes specialists knowledgeable in all aspects of heritage preservation and heritage site management. Every site will be managed in accordance with an agreed management plan which is based on local consultation and stakeholder inputs. EMPs under the project will also address physical cultural resources safeguards.

As specified above the project might support a series of subprojects related to various civil works that would involve significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, or other changes in the physical environment, during which unexpectedly might be found physical cultural resources. To address this issue all such subprojects will have special clauses in all contracts for civil works on “chance finds procedure” which will set out how chance finds associated with the subproject will be managed. These will specify the following: (a) do not disturb any chance find further until an assessment by competent professionals is made and actions are identified; (b) notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; (c) to fence-off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance; (d) to

conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural heritage experts; (e) to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of the OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources and national law; and (f) when needed, to train project personnel and project workers on chance find procedures.

As the project also might support subprojects targeted at rehabilitation or conservation of built heritage which constitute Physical Cultural Resources the subproject ESA should be in compliance with the OP 4.11 and national heritage requirements. Respectively, while developing the TORs for the ESA, the cities authorities, in consultation with the national authorities, relevant cultural heritage experts, and relevant project-affected groups, identify appropriate mitigation measures to address the impacts on Built Heritage. Such measures may include (a) documentation; (b) conservation or rehabilitation in situ; and (c) relocation and conservation or rehabilitation. During rehabilitation or restoration of cultural heritage structures, the cities' authorities will maintain the authenticity of form, construction materials and techniques of the structure(s) in compliance with applicable national and subnational laws and/or zoning regulations and in accordance with GIIP. Depending on the nature and the scale of the proposed civil works and respectively on the risks and impacts of the subproject, these measures and actions can be specified in a stand-alone Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan (PCRMP) that is consistent with the country's overall policy framework and national legislation and considers institutional capabilities with regard to physical cultural resources. The PCRMP will include an implementation timeline and an estimate of resource needs for each mitigation measure. As part of the public consultations required in the EA process, in documenting the presence and significance of physical cultural resources, assessing potential impacts, and exploring avoidance and mitigation options the consultative process for the physical cultural resources subprojects includes relevant project-affected groups, concerned government authorities, and nongovernmental organizations. Among other interested parties, should be included project affected parties, including individuals and communities within the country who use or have used the cultural heritage within living memory, as well and national or local regulatory authorities that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage and nongovernmental organizations and cultural heritage experts, including national and international cultural heritage organizations. The findings of the physical cultural resources component of the EA are disclosed as part of, and in the same manner as, the ESA reports.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 Basic requirements of environmental and social monitoring and reporting

Environmental and social monitoring during sub-projects implementation should provide information about key environmental and social aspects of the sub-projects, particularly its environmental impacts, social consequences of impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables the PIU/RPCUs to evaluate the success of mitigation measures as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented in a timely manner, when needed. The ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the types of monitoring, and their link to impacts and mitigation measures along with specific description, and technical details of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, frequency of measurements.

Monitoring of the compliance of project implementation with the mitigation measures defined in the ESIA/ESMP, and/or RAP will be carried out jointly with communities and Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of PIU. The aim is to verify key concerns on compliance with the ESMF, implementation progress and extent of effective consultation and participation of local communities. Standard checklist prepared during the assessment studies will be used to report on the activities. A third-party environmental, social, health and safety audit will be carried out at mid- term of project implementation and at the end of the project. The audits are necessary to ensure that (i) the ESMF process is being implemented appropriately, and (ii) mitigation measures are being identified and implemented accordingly. The audit will be able to identify any amendments in the ESMF approach to improve its effectiveness. An independent resettlement monitoring consultant will be engaged to provide support on RAP implementation.

5.1.1. Environmental Monitoring

To ensure that mitigation actions are implemented in accordance with the requirements of the ESMP, monitoring shall be undertaken as follows:

- Instrumental Monitoring for environmental quality such as air and water quality. Considering types of activities which will be implemented under this Project, instrumental monitoring may not be conducted. However, in case of receiving complaints on disturbance/inconveniences from local population, analytical measurements of air or water quality should be conducted by Contractor through hiring certified laboratory.
- Observational Monitoring – throughout the sub-projects construction phase PRCU shall continually monitor implementation of ESMPs by contractors. This will be achieved through weekly inspections of the Contractors environmental performance by PRCUs' SS throughout the construction period. PRCUs shall have the right to suspend works or payments if the Contractor is in violation of any of his obligations under the ESMPs implementation.

Separately, World Bank experts will also carry out annual site-specific visits to review compliance. As mentioned above, in the case of non-compliance, the RPCUs/PIU would investigate the nature and reason(s) for non-compliance, and a decision would have to be made on what is needed to bring a sub-project into compliance, or whether financing should be suspended.

5.1.2. Environmental Reporting

Results of environmental performance including monitoring activity have to be properly documented and reported. In accordance with national legislation, each contractor has to perform a log book with information about conducted training on EH&S for workers and another book for registration accidents during the civil works. In case of conduction instrumental monitoring, original records on results of required instrumental environmental monitoring (air and water quality) also need to be kept in the separate file for records.

It is recommended, that prior commencement of the civil works Contractors with assistance of PRCU's SS will develop a format for site inspection to optimize a process of environmental supervision. The format may could be in form of checklist with list of mitigation measures to be implemented at the construction sites, their performance status and some explanations as required.

The reporting of progress of implementation of the ESMP would be the responsibility of the subproject beneficiaries and such reports would be submitted to RPCU, as relevant bi-annually. Monitoring reports during project implementation would provide information about key environmental and social aspects²² of the project activities, particularly on the environmental impacts and effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the PIU and WB to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed.

Specifically, the monitoring section of the subproject ESMPs would provide:

- (a) details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements; and,
- (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate mitigation measures; and, (ii) furnish information on the progress and, results of mitigation.

The PIU will present short information about the ESMF implementation and subproject environmental and social performances as part of the Progress Reports to be presented to the WB on a semi-annual basis.

5.1.3. Monitoring of RAP implementation

The RAP implementation monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis and (ii) overall monitoring to assess status of project affected persons in terms of compensation and assistance and alternate land allocation with land development etc. PIU is required to implement safeguard measures as provided in the RAP. PIU will:

- (i) monitor the progress of implementation of RAP,
- (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and
- (v) submit semiannual social monitoring reports to WB.

Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on RAP implementation and a completion reports will be provided by PIU to WB for review. The monitoring report will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period and explanation for not attained, (iii) problems encountered, grievances received and addressed, consultations carried out during the reporting period, if any, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. An external professional agency (Or Consulting company - CC) would be contracted to undertake concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of RAP implementation.

5.1.4. Reporting on RAP

²²Including impact on labor force, gender issues, impact on socially vulnerable groups of the population, living standards of the population, impact on land resources and other.

The PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining PAP's database documenting the final results of the affected person census based on final design. Monitoring reports documenting progress on RAP completion reports will be provided by PIU to WB upon completion of RAP implementation.

5.2 Integration of the ESMF into project documents

The ESMF provisions would be used for the following:

- i. Inclusion of the ESMF requirements in the Project Operational Manual;
- ii. Inclusion of Environmental Guidelines, ESMPs in construction contracts for individual sub-projects, both into specifications and bills of quantities, and the Contractors will be required to include the cost for ESMP implementation in their financial bids;
- iii. Highlighting of ESMF follow-up responsibility within the PIU and RPCUs;
- iv. Specifying mitigation and avoidance measures during the implementation of the selected subprojects;
- v. Monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/avoidance measures identified in the site-specific review and in the ESMPs. The necessary mitigating measures would constitute integral part of the subproject implementation including the contracts binding the contractors to carry out the environmental and social obligations during civil works.

All contractors will be required to use environmentally acceptable technical standards and procedures during carrying out of works. Additionally, contract clauses shall include requirements towards compliance with all national construction, health protection, safeguard procedures and rules as well as on environmental protection.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. Project coordination

The main project implementing agency is the State Investment Committee (SIC). This Agency is responsible for control and approval of feasibility studies under the project, in addition to the coordination role amongst all the relevant sectors. Furthermore, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee has been set-up with key line ministries and government agencies, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction, State Committee for Tourism Development, and regional and local government representatives in proposed project areas with the aim of coordinating project implementation. This SIC will guide and support the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in decision-making, and will be chaired by the Deputy First Prime Minister and include high-level representations from all relevant sectors and agencies. The SC would also validate all tender documents and procurement, presented to them by PIU.

3.2. Project Implementation Unit

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), under the State Investment Committee is established at the national level to coordinate and implement the project for the three pilot cities, and subsequently expand its responsibility to implement the proposed National Urban Program for the 28 cities. The PIU is led by a Project Director and has staff capacity in procurement, financial management, and technical sectors particularly for planning, transport, water and energy. The PIU will hire also a Safeguards Specialist (SS) which will oversee overall coordination of individual ESMF and ESMPs implementation, reporting to SIC and to the WB regarding safeguards issues, as well as of integrating safeguards requirements into bidding and contracting documents. He/she also will be responsible for interaction with the environmental authorities, local implementing agencies ensuring an efficient implementation of safeguards documents and will undertake, randomly, field visits and environmental and social supervision and monitoring, assessing environmental and social compliance at worksites, advising project Regional Project Coordinating Units (RPCUs) on environmental and social safeguards issues. The PIU SS will be, also, responsible for identifying EA training needs for all parties involved in ESMF/ESMPs implementation.

3.3. Regional Project Coordinating Units

The project would be implemented at the local level through RPCUs which will be working closely with the respective district and city Hokhimiyyats. The RPCUs will be established for a region overseeing a cluster of cities (for example, Namangan RPCUs will oversee cities such as Chartaq, Namangan, Chost etc.), emphasizing the importance of integrated urban development across the city boundaries and looking at development at a regional level. For the RPCUs to be effective and consistent, a Regional Level Working Committee representing each city hokimiyats will be established for coordination amongst the cities, along with an inter-agency working group at the city hokhimiyyat level. The RPCUs will also include a SS, whose main duties would be to ensure that the project activities are implemented in compliance with the WB safeguards Operational Policies and national EA rules and procedures. Among major responsibilities of the RPCU SS will be the following: (a) ensuring that contractors complies with all ESMPs requirements; (b) coordinating of all environmental and social related issues at the city and district level; (c) conducting ESMP supervision and monitoring and

assessing environmental and social impacts and efficiency of mitigation measures, as well as identifying non-compliance issues or adverse trends in results, and putting in place programs to correct any identified problems; (d) when needed, providing advises and consulting contractors in ESMP implementation; and, (e) reporting to the PIU with regard to ESMP implementation. All Regional Project Implementing Units (RPCUs) established in the selected regions of the project will report to the PIU.

3.4. Contractors' responsibilities

The actual investments will be carried out by contractors selected through the public tendering process. They should operate in full compliance with national environmental and social legislation and with the ESMPs requirements. Further, the contractors are obliged to follow regulative requirements of the national law related to traffic safety, occupational health and safety; fire safety; environmental protection; and community health and safety. All ESMPs' associated activities will be financed by the contractors. The contractors will also be requested to designate a person in charge of environmental, social, health and safety issues and for implementing the ESMP.

3.5. ESA capacity building activities

The implementation of the ESMF requires specific knowledge for beneficiaries and operators engaged in the different phases of the project implementation. The project will support relevant trainings on knowledge and information on topics such as the ESMF implementation, ESMF/ESMP reporting, World Bank Guidelines, management of hazardous materials and etc. For this purpose, before the civil works will start, the SIC will hire a Consultant with knowledge on the environmental and social management requirements for Republic of Uzbekistan, along with substantial knowledge on World Bank safeguards policies and requirements which will provide EA training. The training will include the basic requirements of the WB and National safeguards rules and procedures, as well as case studies in this regard. The training activities will continue also during the project implementation when the consultant will provide on the job training regarding environmental and social monitoring and supervision.

The proposing the Project's capacity building on environmental and social aspects will cover three main directions:

- i) ***PIU's and RPCUs' capacity*** on ESMF implementation during sub-projects selection process and sub-project construction stages – the hired Consultant will provide respective training for PIUs and RPCU's staff and SS on WB OPs safeguards requirements, ESMF, ESMP and RAP preparation and further assistance in monitoring of the RAP and ESMP. The training could be conducted in Tashkent city with outdoor exercise in Yangiyul city. Other relevant staff members of PIU can participate at the training in order to widen familiarization of the ESMF.
- ii) ***SIC's capacity*** on overall environmental performance during the projects' operation – the Consultant jointly with PIU's SS will develop and conduct training program on general overview of WB safeguards OPs and national environmental and social requirements. The target of this training will be presentation of WB's safeguards and national environmental requirements for different types (categories) of the projects and further needed actions.
- iii) ***Beneficiaries' Capacity*** on development of ESIA, ESMP. Since the program will be implemented during several years and more sub-projects will be proposed for

inclusion in the program, the Consultant will provide training for local agencies involved in preparation of EA report and conduction national EA. The training will be dedicated to harmonization of process of WB’s EISA and national EA. The target will be to educate EA developers and specialist from local environmental agencies to prepare the documents which meet WB safeguards standards as well.

A separate training on handling, collection and disposal of hazardous materials (PCBs and asbestos materials) for PIU’s, PRCUs’ SS and contractors will be provided by the Consultant before starting respective works. As per national requirements the contractors will have to conduct OH&S training for workers with indication in special logbook which will be kept on each construction site.

For the project sustainability it is important along with physical interventions, institutional improvements and financial enhancing, to increase people awareness on the project related topics, particularly waste management, water supply and sanitation aspects. It is proposed, that hired Consultant in collaboration with national NGOs and relevant agencies will develop awareness program which will cover three mentioned above topics and delivered to the target groups through seminars.

The tentative plan of capacity building and training plan is presented below.

Table 8: Tentative plan for capacity building and training program

	Name of training	Time and tentative duration of the training	Recipients	Organizer	Tentative cost
1	Overview on WB OPs on safeguards and their implementation during the project cycle. National Environmental requirements for project preparation and implementation	During first year of Project implementation Duration – 0.5 days	Head of departments working with IFIs and their specialists	Consultant	1000 USD
2	Implementation of ESMF, ESMP, RPF and ARAP/RAP	Before sub-projects selection and approval Duration - 2 days	PIU’s and RPCUs’ SS	Consultant	2,000 USD
3	Development of EISA, ESMP and ARAP/RAP	Before sub-projects selection and approval Duration - 2 days	PIU’s and RPCUs’ SS	Consultant	2,000 USD

4	Development of ESIA, ESMP, Gender Action Plan	Before 2 days	Beneficiaries conducting national EIA	Consultant	3,000 USD each. Total 9,000 for three cities
5	OH&S, Handling and disposal of hazardous materials	Before starting respective works 1 day	RPCU SS Specialist Contractors workers	Consultant	3,000 USD each. Total 9,000 for three cities
6	Awareness program,	Continuously during the program implementation	Public, Main stakeholders	Consultant, PIU and RPCUs	20,000 USD
7	Citizen Engagement Component	Continuously during the program implementation	RPCU SS Specialist	Consultant	2,000 USD each. Total 6,000 for three cities
8	Cultural heritage regulatory frameworks	Continuously during the program implementation	Contractors workers	Consultant	2,000 USD each. Total 12,000 for three cities
	Total				67,000 USD

6. CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND ESMF DISCLOSURE

4.1. Citizen Engagement

In Uzbekistan, citizen engagement has not been regulated within the Urban Planning and Resettlement Planning process. Involvement of citizens in the Urban Development Planning process and in the implementation stage is limited. However, social impact assessments carried out in several sectors of WBG projects suggest that the quality of service can be improved with active engagement by users. For example, citizens were willing to contribute to the water supply project by paying higher price for improved services.

The government is keen to improve its responsiveness and adopt mechanisms which help tackle gaps in service delivery. Recent Presidential Decree on measures on major improvement of investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan (#5495) has determined that the starting from September 2018 the demolition of residential and industrial premises is permitted only after public consultation with affected persons/entities and payment of the market value of immovable property and losses of the owner. Additionally, in accordance with another Presidential Decree on measures to improve the effectiveness of preparation and implementation of projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign governmental financial organizations (#3857), the LAR can be implemented in accordance with international financial institutions' operational policies based on established agreements. Additionally, a Law on Social Partnerships creates a framework for cooperation between government bodies and local governance institutions such as mahalla by allowing for the establishment of public funds and public commissions at the local level, and a Law on Openness of Activities of Governmental Bodies requires enhanced transparency and accessibility to information about government actions. Therefore, based on above mentioned decrees and laws within MSCIUDP citizen engagement mechanisms can be implemented as of Uzbek Laws to enhance public involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring stages of MSCUIDP. However, citizen engagement mechanisms given in this document will supplement to enhance CE within subprojects of MSCUIDP.

7.1.1. Definitions

According to the Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations following definitions are used in Citizen Engagement:

Citizens are understood as the ultimate client of government, development institutions', and private sector interventions in a country. Citizens can act as individuals or organize themselves in associations and groups such as community-based groups, women's groups, or indigenous peoples' groups. Makhalla can represent citizens and can include organizations outside the public or for-profit sector, such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, foundations, academia, associations, policy development and research institutes, trade unions, and social movements.

Beneficiaries are defined as a subset of citizens directly targeted by and expected to benefit from the World Bank project and CE mechanisms will help to establish two-way interaction with them.

Citizen engagement is defined as the two-way interaction between citizens and governments or the private sector within the scope of WBG interventions—policy dialogue, programs, projects, and advisory services and analytics—that gives citizens a stake in decision-making with the objective of improving the intermediate and final development outcomes of the intervention.

7.1.2. Proposed citizen engagement mechanisms

The spectrum of citizen engagement includes consultation; collaboration/participation; and empowerment. Access to information is a necessary enabling condition; it is not a substitute for successful citizen engagement in WBG development interventions, as it typically implies a one-way interaction. Information and awareness raising activities therefore do not meet the definition of citizen engagement.

Citizen engagement will be regulated by Project Management Unit. Apart from consultations and meeting at local levels, ICT platforms will be actively used to collect opinions, feedbacks and recommendations given by citizens and stakeholders. This will be done through application of multiple uptake channels such as mail, e-mail, telephone, project web- site. Nowadays the citizens are active in using mobile internets and therefore, project will open special groups in Telegram app and in Facebook. In order to establish systemized CE, PIU established close contact with representatives of Makhallas and local NGOs.

In frame of MSCIUDP following citizen engagement mechanisms are proposed:

- **Consultations.** Public consultations will be organized during the feasibility study period of each subproject. The objectives of consultations are to share proposed activities of the project and get the comments, ideas, and recommendations from citizens at respective project areas towards improvement of policies and programs within the project.
- **Focus Group Discussions.** Focus groups are composed of a small number of stakeholders to discuss project impacts and concerns and consult in an informal setting. They are designed to gauge the response to the project's proposed actions and to gain a detailed understanding of stakeholders' perspectives, values, and concerns.
- **Grievance Redress** is a system by which queries or clarifications about the project given by citizens at each subproject areas are responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively.
- **Participatory planning** convenes a broad base of key stakeholders and citizens, on an iterative basis, in order to generate a diagnosis of the existing situation and develop appropriate strategies to solve jointly identified problems. .
- **Citizen Satisfaction surveys** provide a quantitative assessment of each subproject performance and service delivery based on citizens' experience. The surveys collect data on new water supply, sewerage, lightening services and other physical works set in each subprojects.
- **Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation** is a process through citizens and stakeholders at various levels engage in taking or identifying corrective actions in monitoring or evaluation process through their feedbacks, recommendations and opinions.

7.1.3. Community Contracting

As a part of empowering citizens, community citizens or groups will be given a priority to subcontract for the provision of services, construction works within the subprojects. The main Contractor shall be informed about this mechanism when employing workers or subcontracting other civil works during the implementation stage.

7.1.4. Public Displays of Information

Information about project activities or services will be announced in public areas, such as on billboards or in government offices, schools, health centers, community centers, project sites, and other places where communities receive services or discuss government affairs.

During implementation, citizens of the project areas will be informed about their rights and options through citizen engagement forums during the public consultations organized during the feasibility studies at each subproject area. The grievance mechanism will continue to operate and all grievances will be recorded. A dynamic participatory approach involves citizens in decision making about livelihood and community development programs.

At the final stage based on surveys, opinions, recommendations and actions taken a Citizen Engagement Report will be developed. This report will be disclosed by posting in a project website, city governorate website, telegram groups and will be sent directly to representatives of makhallas and NGOs.

7.1.6. Gender Dimension in CE

Separate attention to the needs of women is required in interventions to strengthen citizen engagement. In order to ensure that all citizens have equal opportunities to have their voices heard, each citizen engagement intervention should take into consideration the specific constraints faced by women, such as lack of awareness about legal rights, mobility, family care responsibilities, social and cultural norms, power imbalances in communities, etc. This would be achieved through developing project-specific gender action plan, based on targeted social assessments

For mobilization measures to facilitate women's participation in project activities; first of all the need assessment should be done for each community to understand their needs, only after that the mechanisms should be developed both for consultation of different groups (women, the poor, the disabled, and the elderly), and ensure the extension of equal opportunities to male and female community members to participate in project activities and benefit from skill development, employment, and/or other opportunities. For motivation of women to participate in the project-related activities only the consultation and provision of information will not be enough, as in the regional communities women are not encouraged to participate in the activities which are mainly considered as “male”, so other mechanisms also should be developed during the next stages and applied in cooperation with communities and also with the Contractor.

4.2. Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

To ensure effective engagement of citizens and ensure the interests of the affected persons are fully included in the process, the consultant will engage in meaningful consultations with the affected persons, representatives of any affected group, any interested groups or stakeholders and the various administrative and government departments in the project area. It is essential to engage with PAPs at the household or business venues to invite them to participate in the public consultations. Communication with the affected persons, as well as with other community members who will express interest in the project, will be maintained throughout the process from project design, implementation to closure. The community will be informed of grievance management arrangements and given contacts of persons assigned to manage issues and grievances.

Mechanisms for consultations. In addition to documenting the expropriation procedures indicated above, once the tentative arrangement of the civil works is identified, each project activity beneficiary (Local Hokhimiyats) in cooperation with the PIU will hold public consultations to discuss the expropriation and its implications. All those whose ownership or occupation of land that will be affected by the expropriation will be invited to these consultations, in which they will be offered choices about their options and rights pertaining to compensation, and resettlement – if required, and provided with technically and economically feasible alternatives. The aim of public consultations at this stage would be to: (a) Disseminate concepts for proposed projects with the aim to bring communities interest on the project, and allay fears about what might happen when the project is under way; (b) Determine communities' willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project, and formulate resettlement options that address the affected people's needs; and (c) Determine community willingness to contribute towards long term maintenance, when and if required.

In order to ensure transparency and constructive cooperation from the PAPs on the project activities, including the evaluation of losses and mitigation of other impacts, project-affected people will be provided with contact specifics for project personnel designated to respond to any grievances, questions or problems which may arise in RAP implementation. A continuous approach to stakeholder participation and consultations will be used. The RAP implementation team will ensure that all interactions with PAPs are documented in implementation reports.

7. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

8.1. ESMF disclosure

The environmental and social assessment process will be available to the public, thus all the involved parts will be consulted on project safeguard documents at least once (for category B projects) during the process. The Public Consultation is required to take place for the documents related to the overall project as specific ESMFs or ESIA's will be prepared for each activity.

Even national environmental legislation does not require conduction of public consultations, they will be organized under WB OP 4.01. Prior conduction of public consultations the relevant project materials (Environmental Executive Summary) should be disclosed on local languages (Russian and Uzbek) on website of Implementation Agency – State Investment Committee. All comments and recommendation provided during the public consultations need to be reflected into the final version of ESMF for further submission to WB

Once the SIC officially submits ESMF to WB, the document will be disclosed on WB external website. Under this Project as part of information disclosure process number of meetings were conducted with involved parties, particularly, officials from district khokimiyats, specialists of provincial and district level water supply agencies – Suvoqova, municipal solid waste treatment agencies – “Toza hudud”, municipal cities beatification department, land cadastre, architectural department, the Ministry of Culture and Sport and others. During the meeting the project team discussed with expert planning activities under the project and introduced WB OP procedures.

During the project implementation for category B sub-projects Environmental Executive Summaries of prepared EISAs will need to be disclosed on local khokimiyat's websites as well

and main findings of Environmental Assessments will need to be presented during public consultation with affected groups of people.

8.2. ESMF public consultations

First round of Public Consultation took place on September 6, 2018, in State Investment Committee in Tashkent. Representatives of different organizations involved in the project participated in the meeting. Among them were representatives of project cities' khokimiyats, Ministry of Culture, Land Cadastre and Railway Agency located in Tashkent. The main purpose of that meeting was to introduce participants with information on planning activities in each city, discuss next steps and to explain the main statement of WB's safeguards policies. Among other technical questions the participants discussed procedure of site selection and possibility of inclusion on-going project activities into the program.

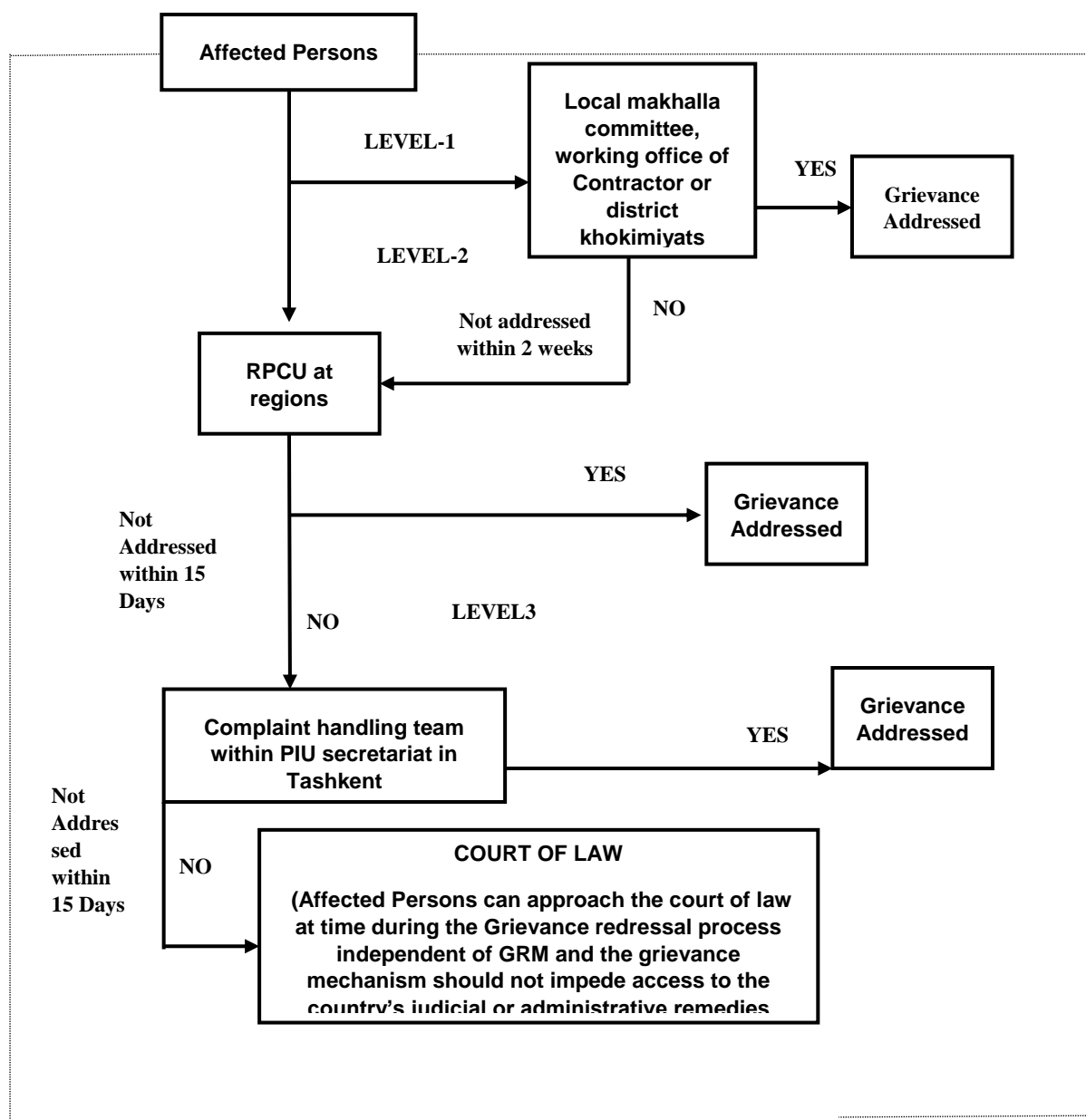
Second round of public consultation was conducted in three project cities during October 2-4, in Chartaq, Yangiyul and Qagan cities. Representatives of the main stakeholder organizations participated meetings. Among them were representatives of educational organization, khokimiyats, land cadastre, water supply and sewage system agencies (Suvoqova and Oqovasuv), state nature committee, and citizen of makhallas. The meetings were held at the premises of administration buildings of local khokimiyats with the participation of 38 peoples. The objectives of the public consultations were: to inform the public and stakeholders about the objectives and project developments and the expected of environmental and social impacts; to collect information and data from the public and/or the communities that will be affected by the project; and to ensure participation of the public and local communities in a process and support for the project. The minutes of the consultation meetings can be found in Annex 11.

The MSCIUDP includes key principles in compliance with international good practices for resettlement and World Bank Resettlement Policy. Consultation and participation of affected communities: throughout the process of the development and implementation of the project and its specific activities, consultation with affected communities and relevant stakeholders is an essential element in citizens' engagement which is basic to public support, stakeholder input, and a positive outcome of a given activity. Where land acquisition impacts are a factor in a given activity, consultations on land acquisition compensation procedures, and related impacts are to be undertaken and documented in the resettlement instruments for each specific activity; (Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Abbreviated RAP for impacts on less than 200 people (ARAP)). Participation of PAPs in the RAP's preparation and implementation is essential for a transparent and effective resettlement.

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The proposed Grievance redress mechanism helps complaint handling system to be functional, transparent and responsive, and where appropriate, strengthen government systems. In this mechanism beneficiaries and citizens can turn to register any grievances on all issues that tackle within any infrastructure

Figure 9: Flow of GRM



The project establish a Grievance redress mechanism (Figure 9) which would function at the three-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. In the first level PAPs can deliver grievances to local makhalla committee, working office of Contractor and district Hokimiyats of Chartak, Qagan and Yangiyul respectively. Second level includes Regional Project Coordinating Units that will function in Chartak, Qagan and Yangiyul respectively. Additionally, in the second level PAPs can submit their grievances to PIU directly as well. Third level includes Economic Court if the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution given by Levels 1, 2. In this mechanism beneficiaries and citizens can turn to register any grievances on all issues that tackle within any infrastructure subprojects of MSCIUDP. All grievances received from the PAPs will be registered in a logbook (attaced in RPF) which should be available at levels 1 and 2: at the site office of Contractor, each makhalla committee of project area districts and PIU Tashkent office. The PAPs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. PIU will be responsible for establishment of GRM during the project affectivity and act as the GRM secretary to make sure that the GRM is operational to effectively handle environmental and social concerns of project

affected persons. PIU will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues are made available to the PAPs to resolve their grievances at the project level. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation.

Every grievance shall be tracked and assessed if any progress is being made to resolve them. It is expected that project will receive a large number of grievances and should ideally have an electronic system for entering, tracking, and monitoring grievances. The project monitoring and evaluation information system should also include indicators to measure grievance monitoring and resolution.

At the final stage each GRM users shall be informed about the results of investigations and the actions taken to increase users' trust in the system. In addition, the generalized report will be developed considering type of complaints and actions taken. This reports and feedback will be sent to complainant directly (if his or her identity is known) and/or posting the results of cases in project website, telegram groups or local newspapers. The project should also inform GRM users about their right to an appeal if they are dissatisfied with the decision, specifying both internal and external (e.g., judicial review, ministries) review options.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Extracts from the Regulation on the State Environmental Expertise

(No.491 of 31.12.2001, as amended on 05.06.2009)

The State Environmental Expertise (SEE), represents the main body and the process of reviewing and approval (or rejection) of projects on environmental grounds and it is regulated by the Law on Ecological Expertise (2000) and by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No 491.31.12.2001: “On approval of the Regulation of the State Environmental Expertise”. According to the article 3 of the abovementioned law Ecological expertise is carried out in order to determine: (a) compliance of projected economic and other activities with environmental requirements in the stages preceding decision making on its implementation; (b) level of ecological danger planned or carried out business and other activities, which may have or had a negative impact on the condition of the environment and public health; and (c) adequacy and reasonableness of the measures provided for the protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources. The main responsible organization for state environmental review is the Main Directorate for State Ecological Expertise (Glavgosecoexpertiza) of Goskompriroda. The Regulation stipulates 4 categories for development:

Category I – Corresponds to World Bank Category A;

Category II in same cases – Corresponds to World Bank Category A;

Category II (mostly) - Corresponds to World Bank Category B

Categories III and IV – Corresponds to World Bank Category B;

Activities are not included in Attachment # 1 to CMR # 491 (2001) – Corresponds to World Bank Category C.

All other projects not specified in the list of various categories, are considered as the projects with no impact on the environment, and there is no need to pass them through the State Environmental Examination and to receive any ecological licenses.

According to the paragraph 11 of the Regulation, evaluation stages of the environmental impact should include the following basic issues (depending on the type and nature of work):

a) Stage 1: Draft statement on environmental impacts (DSEI) is implemented at the stage of planning of the envisaged project prior to allocation of funds on development. Draft Statement on Environmental Impacts should provide the following details:

- environmental conditions prior to the implementation of the planned activities, population of the territory, land development, analysis of the environment’s features;
- situational plan showing existing recreational areas, settlements, irrigation, reclamation facilities, farmland, power lines, transport communications, water, gas pipelines and other information about the area;
- envisaged major and minor objects, used technique, technology, natural resources, materials, raw materials, fuel, analysis of their impacts on the environment, environmental hazards of their products;
- expected emissions, discharges, wastes, their negative impact on the environment and ways of neutralization;
- warehousing, storage and disposal of wastes;
- analysis of the alternatives of the proposed or existing activity and technological

- solutions from the perspective of environmental protection, considering the achievements of science, technology and best practices;
- organizational, technical, technological solutions and activities, excluding the negative environmental impacts and mitigating the impact of the expertizing object on the environment;
- analysis of emergency situations (with an estimate of probability and scenario of the prevention of their negative impacts);
- forecast environmental changes and environmental impacts as a result of the implementation of the expertizing object;

b) Stage 2: It is necessary to draw the Statement on environmental impact (SEI), where Galvgosekoexpertiza should specify at the Stage 1 that additional researches or analyses are required. The Statement should be submitted to the Glavgosekoexpertiza prior to approval of the Feasibility Study for the Project, and, consequently, prior to construction. The Statement should contain the following:

- assessment of environmental problems of the chosen site on the results of engineering geological investigations, modeling and other necessary researches;
- environmental analysis of technology applied to the issues identified on the site;
- the results of the public hearings (if necessary);
- reasoned investigations of the nature-conservative measures to prevent the negative consequences of the expertizing object;

c) Stage 3: Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC) provides final stage in the process of SEE and should be carried out prior to the project commencement. The report details:

- correction of the design decisions and other taken measures on the consideration of the DSEI by the bodies of Goskompriroda, as well as on the proposals made at the public hearings;
 - environmental regulations governing the activities of the reviewing object;
 - requirements for the organization of work and the implementation of measures for environmental guiding of the operation of the object;
 - main conclusions about the possibility of business activities.
-

Annex 2. Priority investments within participating cities

Chartak, the eco city. Wellness/Health Tourism plays an important role in the local economy of Chartak, due to the city's surrounding natural landscape, quality of weather and natural resources and mineral water springs. Currently, there are 6 wellness resort/sanatorium located in the territory surrounding Chartak city and two additional sanatoriums are being built in the proximity, what makes up to 1050 beds of total accommodation capacity. Chartak has many opportunities to further develop its tourism-based local economy, and could position itself as the first Eco-city in Uzbekistan, particularly for domestic tourism and visitors from neighboring countries, especially with the opening up of the border with Kyrgyz 50km away from the Chartak district limit. Even though there are enormous opportunities, the city suffers from poor infrastructure and facilities, that are old and dilapidated, access roads are in bad state and congested, and lack of planning and clear strategy at the regional level. In addition, private sector is not fully mobilized to its potential (sanatoriums alone do not generate enough revenues for the city) and there is no trained workforce in tourism. Many fragmented investments are already being carried out in the territory of Chartak by many central and local agencies and private sector, with poor (and possibly irreversible, or expensive to reverse) results in the quality of the livability and functionality of the urban space. The project will support infrastructure development in Chartak to improve the city's overall living conditions, while also supporting this strategic vision for long-term local development that would benefit both local population and the incoming visitors/tourists. In particular, the project will support area-based strategic investments in area surrounding the railway station, and will focus in supporting Chartak's eco-city tourism assets, through the development of a greenway (or tourism-loop) along the river, connecting the city with the water reservoir, nature and sanatoriums.

Yangiyul, regional economic hub. The location of the city, right in the outskirts of Tashkent, strongly shapes the role of the city as a regional market hub for the surrounding regions and link to Tashkent city. The city is rapidly growing, both in terms of population and in terms of urban area, posing pressure on infrastructure, housing and services. The city suffers from traffic congestions in the urban core, inefficient land management, backlog in municipal services that need urgent rehabilitation, and negative impact on the overall livability of the city. The city is experiencing urban sprawl, with many rural housing units being constructed outside of the city boundaries, that need to be connected and serviced by the city. Yangiyul has an opportunity to become a thriving regional market hub. The investments under this project will improve water supply system, intra and inter connectivity, and allowing for safe pedestrian movement along the city core and market surrounding area.

Qagan, welcoming gateway. Qagan's function is directly linked to its Railroad station that connects the region to the capital city Tashkent, and acts as a welcoming gateway to the internationally renowned tourism destination of Bukhara. Approximately half of the passengers arriving yearly to Qagan (about 80,000 of people) by train are tourists (international and domestic), but the city does not capture any of these transiting visitors. In addition, the city is also struggling in diversifying its economy and generating jobs, and relies on the heavy industry and logistics (1/3 of city budget) sectors. The railroad acts as a barrier in the city, dividing it into two halves. The area behind the railway tracks does not have coverage of basic services, such as water access and sewerage, and has lower living conditions, creating social divide. There are opportunities to develop the tourism sector in Qagan, attracting some of the arriving visitors to Bukhara. Qagan has rich historic and cultural heritage (with more than 45 CH sites located in the city core, in both sides of the railway), among them the Khan Palace, the Italian building and a Japanese hospital. These assets are currently dilapidated, not

maintained and many remain unused. The project will support urban upgrading of the city core, focusing on the area around the railroad station and potential core touristic circuit in the areas in front and behind the railroad station. Other investments will rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of selected heritage buildings, improvement of traffic, parking and walkability, upgrading of streets and public spaces and basic services provision.

Annex 3. IFC Exclusion list²³

IFC Exclusion List (2007)

The IFC Exclusion List defines the types of projects that IFC **does not** finance.

IFC does not finance the following projects:

- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.
- Production or trade in weapons and munitions.¹
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine).¹
- Production or trade in tobacco.¹
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.¹
- Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.
- Production or trade in unbonded asbestos fibers. This does not apply to purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is less than 20%.
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length.

A reasonableness test will be applied when the activities of the project company would have a significant development impact but circumstances of the country require adjustment to the Exclusion List.

²³ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/company-resources/ifcexclusionlist#2007

Annex 4. Forms

Form 1

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 1

(to be completed by Sub-project beneficiary)

1. Project Name:

2. Brief Description of sub-project to include: nature of the project, project cost, physical size, site area, location, property ownership, existence of on-going operations, plans for expansion or new construction.

3. Will the project have impacts on the environmental parameters listed below during the construction or operational phases? Indicate, with a check, during which phase impacts will occur and whether mitigation measures are required.

Environmental Component	Constructi on Phase	Operation al Phase	Mitigatio n Measures
Terrestrial environment			
Land & soil degradation: Will the project involve land excavation?			
Generation of solid wastes, including toxic wastes?			
Soil and underground water pollution			
Air quality			
Will the project provide pollutant emissions?			
Aquatic environment			
Water Quantity: will the project involve water use?			
Water Quality / Pollution: Will the project contribute to surface water pollution			
Socio-economic environment			
Will the project assure non-deterioration of human health, occupational safety and non-disturbance of residents living near project area?			
Does the project require public consultation to consider local people environmental concerns and inputs?			
Social impacts			

Subproject beneficiary

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 2

(to be completed by the RPCU based on the findings of the environmental screening process)

1. Sub-project Environmental Category (A, B or C) _____ (if project is categorized as A, no needs to fill next paras – sub-project could not be included into the project)

2. Is project activities will be implemented:

- a) in or near sensitive and valuable ecosystems — wetlands, wild lands, and habitat of endangered species - _____(yes or no)
- b) in or near areas with archaeological and/or historical sites or existing cultural and social institutions - _____(yes or no)
- c) in densely populated areas, where resettlement may be required or potential pollution impact and other disturbances may significantly affect communities - _____(yes or no)
- d) in regions subject to heavy development activities or where there are conflicts in natural resource allocation; along watercourses, in aquifer recharge areas or in reservoir catchments used for potable water supply; and on lands or waters containing valuable resources (such as fisheries, minerals, medicinal plants, prime agricultural soils) - _____(yes or no)

If any “yes” - the sub-project will be excluded from the Program

3 Environmental Assessment required (yes or no) _____ (the next paras have to be filled only for category B sub-projects)

3. Types of required EA documents (circle round the required):

- a) partial ESIA, including site assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Category B sub-projects;
- b) Environmental and Social Management Plan for small scale Category B sub-projects;
- c) ESMP checklists for small scale Category B sub-projects;
- d) Draft Environmental Impacts Statement (for categories 2-4 (Uzbek) sub-projects)
- e) Statement on Environmental Consequences (only for category 2-3 (Uzbek) sub-projects)

4. What environmental and social issues are raised by the sub-project?

10. If an environmental and social impact assessment is required, what are the specific issues to be addressed?

11. What is the time frame and estimated cost of conducting the ESIA? _____

Conclusion (could the sub-project be included in the program and if yes, under which conditions):

Environmental Screener:

Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 3

Final Environmental Assessment Checklist

(to be completed by the PIU based on review of the mitigation proposed and the environmental impact assessment (if required))

Was an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment needed? (Y or N) ____ If yes, was it done?

Was an Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared? (Y or N) _____

Are the mitigation measures to be included in project implementation adequate and appropriate? (Y or N) _____

Will the project comply with existing pollution control standards for emissions and wastes? (Y or N) ____ If No, will an exemption be sought? _____

Is an Environmental Monitoring Plan necessary? (Y or N) ____ If so, has it been prepared? (Y or N) ____ Approved by the PIU? _____

What follow-up actions are required by the proponent, the RPCU and PIU?

Were public consultations held concerning potential environmental impacts of the proposed sub-project? (Y or N) ____ Were minutes recorded? (Y or N)_____

Dates	Participants
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project Officer:

Date:

Environmental Screener:

Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 4

Final Environmental Assessment Checklist (2)

(to be completed by the PIU based on review of the mitigation proposed and the environmental and social impact assessment (if required))

Is the project documentation complete? If not what is missing?

Are land use and resource use permits required? If so have they been received?

Are discharge permits required for solid waste? If so have they been received?

Are discharge permits required for wastewater discharge? If so have they been received?

Is there a sanitary inspection required? Has a permit been issued?

Has the environmental assessment been received and approved?

Is there potential for soil degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for water quality degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for air quality degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there a threat to the biological environment? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for adverse impacts on the social environment? If yes, are there necessary prevention, mitigation or compensation measures planned and budgeted?

Was the level of public involvement in design and planning and public consultation sufficient?
Were public concerns raised in the consultation process adequately addressed?

What is the desired level, frequency and scope of environmental monitoring during the construction phase?

What is the desired level, frequency and scope of environmental monitoring during the operational phase?

Form 2

Field site visit checklist

Project Name: _____ **Date/time of Visit:** _____
Rayon: _____ **Visitors:** _____

Current activity and site history

- Who is the site contact (name, position, contact information)?
- What is the area of the site to be used for project activities?
- What are current users of the site?
- What were previous uses of the site (give dates if possible)?
- Are there any encroachers or illegal users of the site whose livelihoods or assets are going to be affected by the project?

Environmental Situation

- Are there sensitive sites nearby (nature reserves, cultural sites, historical landmarks)?
- Are there water courses on the site?
- What is the terrain or slope?
- Does the site experience flooding, waterlogging or landslides? Are there signs of erosion?
- What are the neighboring buildings (e.g. schools, dwellings, industries) and land uses? Estimate distances.
- Will the proposed site affect transportation or public utilities?

Licenses, Permits and Clearances

- Does the site require licenses or permits to operate the type of activity proposed? Are these available for inspection?
- What environmental or other (e.g., health, forestry) authorities have jurisdiction over the site?

Water Quality Issues

- Does the proposed activity use water for any purposes (give details and estimate quantity). What is the source?
- Will the proposed activity produce any effluent? (estimate quantity and identify discharge point)
- Is there a drainage system on site for surface waters or sewage? Is there a plan available of existing drainage or septic systems?
- How waste water is managed (surface water courses, dry wells, septic tanks)?

Soils

- What is the ground surface (agricultural land, pasture, etc.)?
 - Will the project damage soils during construction or operations?
 - Will the project affect the landscape significantly (draining wetlands, changing stream
-

courses)

Biological environment

- Describe vegetation cover on the site.
- Is there information about rare or threatened flora and fauna at or near the site? If yes, would the project have an impact or increase risk to the species?
- Obtain a list of vertebrate fauna and common plants of the site (if available).
- Note potential negative impacts on biota if project proceeds.

Visual Inspection Procedures

- Try to obtain a site map or make a sketch to mark details.
- Take photos, if permitted.
- Walk over as much of the site as possible, including boundaries, to note adjacent activities.
- Note any odors, smoke or visual dust emissions, standing water, etc.

Annex 5. Terms of reference for conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study

An environmental impact assessment report Categories A and B sub-projects focuses on the significant environmental issues raised by a sub-project. Its primary purpose is to identify environmental impacts and those measures that, if incorporated into the design and implementation of a project can assure that the negative environmental effects will be minimized. The scope and level of detail required in the analysis depend on the magnitude and severity of potential impacts. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report should include the following elements:

- a. *Executive Summary*. This summarizes the significant findings and recommended actions.
- b. *Policy, legal and administrative framework*. This section summarizes the legal and regulatory framework that applies to environmental management in the jurisdiction where the study is done.
- c. *Project Description*. Describes the nature and scope of the project and the geographic, ecological, temporal and socioeconomic context in which the project will be carried out. The description should identify social groups that will be affected, include a map of the project site, and identify any off-site or support facilities that will be required for the project.
- d. *Baseline data*. Describe relevant physical, biological and social condition including any significant changes anticipated before the project begins. Data should be relevant to project design, location, operation or mitigation measures.
- e. *Environmental impacts*. Describe the likely or expected positive and negative impacts in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identify mitigation measures and estimate residual impacts after mitigation. Describe the limits of available data and uncertainties related to the estimation of impacts and the results of proposed mitigation.
- f. *Analysis of Alternatives*. Systematically compare feasible alternatives to the proposed project location, design and operation including the "without project" alternative in terms of their relative impacts, costs and suitability to local conditions. For each of the alternatives quantify and compare the environmental impacts and costs relative to the proposed plan.
- g. *Environmental Management Plan (EMP)*. If significant impacts requiring mitigation are identified, the EMP defines the mitigation that will be done, identifies key monitoring indicators and any needs for institutional strengthening for effective mitigation and monitoring to be carried out.
- h. *Appendices*.

These section should include:

- (i) The list of EIA preparers;
 - (ii) References used in study preparation;
 - (iii) A chronological record of interagency meetings and consultations with NGOs and effected constituents;
 - (iv) Tables reporting relevant data discussed in the main text, and;
 - (v) A list of associated reports such as resettlement plans or social assessments that were prepared for the project.
-

Annex 6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENT

Part 1

General Remarks. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should outline the mitigation, monitoring and administrative measures to be taken during project implementation to avoid or eliminate negative environmental impacts.

The Management Plan format provided below. It represents a model for development of an ESMP. The model divides the project cycle into three phases: construction, operation and decommissioning. For each phase, the preparation team identifies any significant environmental impacts that are anticipated based on the analysis done in the context of preparing an environmental assessment. For each impact, mitigation measures are to be identified and listed. Estimates are made of the cost of mitigation actions broken down by estimates for installation (investment cost) and operation (recurrent cost). The ESMP format also provides for the identification of institutional responsibilities for "installation" and operation of mitigation devices and methods.

To keep track of the requirements, responsibilities and costs for monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation identified in the analysis included in an environmental and social assessment, a monitoring plan is necessary (see below). Like the ESMP the project cycle is broken down into three phases (construction, operation and decommissioning). The format also includes a row for baseline information that is critical to achieving reliable and credible monitoring. The key elements of the matrix are:

- What is being monitored?
- Where is monitoring done?
- How is the parameter to be monitored to ensure meaningful comparisons?
- When or how frequently is monitoring necessary or most effective?
- Why is the parameter being monitored (what does it tell us about environmental impact)?

In addition to these questions, it is useful to identify the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and recurrent) and the institutional responsibilities.

When a monitoring plan is developed and put in place in the context of project implementation, the PIU will request reports at appropriate intervals and include the findings in its periodic reporting to the World Bank and make the findings available to Bank staff during supervision missions.

Part 2

Description of the of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the EMP (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement); (b) describes--with technical details--each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures; and (d) provides

linkage with any other mitigation plans (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural property) required for the project.

Monitoring

Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental and social aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the borrower and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the EA report and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the EA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the agency and ministry level. ³If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements that is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

Integration of EMP with Project

The borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the ESMP will be executed effectively. Consequently, the Bank expects the plan to be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by establishing the ESMP within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL>

Annex 7. Environmental Management Plan Checklist (for small scale construction/rehabilitation sub-projects)

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk construction projects, such as minor roads rehabilitation works or the construction of bicycle paths, the ECA (Europe and Central Asia) safeguards team developed an alternative ESMP (environmental and social management plan) format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to mainstreaming the World Bank's environmental safeguards requirements into projects which (a) are small in scale or by the nature of the planned activities have a low potential environmental impact, (b) are located in countries with well-functioning country systems for environmental assessment and management. The checklist-type format has been developed to ensure that basic good practice measures are recognized and implemented, while designed to be both user friendly and compatible with the World Bank's safeguards requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical key mitigation measures to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts or of a simple, low risk nature. This format provides the key elements of an ESMP to meet the minimum World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements for Category B projects under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it offers practical, concrete and implementable guidance to Contractors and supervising Engineers for simple civil works contracts. It should be completed during the final design phase and, either freestanding or in combination with any environmental documentation produced under national law (e.g. ESIA reports), constitute an integral part of the bidding documents and eventually the works contracts.

The checklist ESMP has the following sections:

Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project, specifies institutional and regulatory aspects, describes technical project content, outlines any potential need for capacity building and briefly characterizes the public consultation process. This section should indicatively be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information may be supplemented as needed.

Part 2 includes a screening checklist of potential environmental and social impacts, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking "yes", a reference to the appropriate section in the table in the subsequent Part 3 can be followed, which contains clearly formulated environmental and social management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 represents the environmental mitigation plan to follow up proper implementation of the measures triggered under Part 2. It has the same format as required for MPs produced under standard safeguards requirements for Category B projects.

Part 4 contains a simple monitoring plan to enable both the Contractor as well as authorities and the World Bank specialists to monitoring due implementation of environmental management and protection measures and detect deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

Part 1. Project Information

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (names and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Supervision	Local Counterpart Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location				<i>Attachment 1: Site Map []Y / []N</i>
Who owns the land?				
Geographic description				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING				
Will there be any capacity building? (Yes/No)	[], if Yes, <i>Attachment 2</i> includes the capacity building program			

Beneficiary:

Signature:

Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following:	Activity	Status	Additional references
	A. Building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	B. New construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section C below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section D below
	E. Acquisition of land ²⁴	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section E below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ²⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section F below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section G below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section H below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section I below

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
A. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities (b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works) (c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation (d) All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. (e) Workers will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
B. General	Air Quality	(a) During interior demolition use debris-chutes above the first floor

²⁴ The project will support construction of new buildings only in the case when land acquisition is not necessary and there are no any resettlement issues; for such cases the investor should have the landownership title as well as has to prove the land at the moment of sub-projects application is not occupied or used even illegally

²⁵ Toxic / hazardous material includes and is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, removal of lead paint, etc.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities		(b) Keep demolition debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust (c) Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site (d) Keep surrounding environment (side walks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Waste management	(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. (b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)
C. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	(a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities (b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out
D. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notify and obtain approval/permits from local authorities

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
		<p>and address all construction activities in line with local and national legislation</p> <p>(b) Ensure that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted, officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.</p>
E. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	<p>(a) If expropriation of land was not expected and is required, or if loss of access to income or damage to assets of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the bank Task Team Leader is consulted.</p> <p>(b) The approved by the Bank Land Acquisition Plan (if required by the project) will be implemented prior to start of project works.</p>
F. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals</p> <p>(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p>
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances should be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching</p> <p>(c) The wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used</p>
G. Affects forests and/or protected areas	Protection	<p>(a) All recognized natural habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(b) For large trees in the vicinity of the activity, mark and cordon off with a fence large tress and protect root system and avoid any damage to the trees</p> <p>(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams will be protected, from construction site run-off, with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales,</p>

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
		silt fences (d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.

Environmental Monitoring Plan (Example)

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation	site access traffic management	at the site	check if design and project planning foresee	before launch of construction	safety of general public,	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	availability of waste disposal facilities	at the site	diligent procedures		timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks		
	hazardous waste inventory (asbestos)	in site vicinity on site	visual / analytical if in doubt	before start of rehabilitation works	public and workplace health and safety	marginal, within budget; (prepare special account for analyses at PIU)	
	construction material quality control (eg. paints / solvents)	Contractor's store / building yard	visual / research in toxic materials databases	before approval to use materials			
During activity supervision	dust generation noise emissions	on site and in immediate neighborhood,	visual consultation of locals	daily daily	avoidance of public nuisance	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer

	<p>waste and wastewater types, quality and volumes</p> <p>surface drainage soundness</p>	<p>close to potential impacted residents at discharge points or in storage facilities</p>	<p>visual, analytical if suspicious count of waste transports off site, check flow rates and runoff routes for wastewater</p>	<p>daily / continuous</p> <p>daily / continuous</p>	<p>avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters ensuring proper waste management and disposal</p>		
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Annex 8. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Checklist for small scale road rehabilitation projects

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk construction projects, such as minor roads rehabilitation works or the construction of bicycle paths, the ECA (Europe and Central Asia) safeguards team developed an alternative ESMP (environmental and social management plan) format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to mainstreaming the World Bank's environmental safeguards requirements into projects which (a) are small in scale or by the nature of the planned activities have a low potential environmental impact, (b) are located in countries with well-functioning country systems for environmental assessment and management. The checklist-type format has been developed to ensure that basic good practice measures are recognized and implemented, while designed to be both user friendly and compatible with the World Bank's safeguards requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical key mitigation measures to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts or of a simple, low risk nature. This format provides the key elements of an ESMP to meet the minimum World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements for Category B projects under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it offers practical, concrete and implementable guidance to Contractors and supervising Engineers for simple civil works contracts. It should be completed during the final design phase and, either freestanding or in combination with any environmental documentation produced under national law (e.g. ESIA reports), constitute an integral part of the bidding documents and eventually the works contracts.

The checklist ESMP has the following sections:

Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project, specifies institutional and regulatory aspects, describes technical project content, outlines any potential need for capacity building and briefly characterizes the public consultation process. This section should indicatively be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information may be supplemented as needed.

Part 2 includes a screening checklist of potential environmental and social impacts, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking "yes", a reference to the appropriate section in the table in the subsequent Part 3 can be followed, which contains clearly formulated environmental and social management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 represents the environmental mitigation plan to follow up proper implementation of the measures triggered under Part 2. It has the same format as required for MPs produced under standard safeguards requirements for Category B projects.

Part 4 contains a simple monitoring plan to enable both the Contractor as well as authorities and the World Bank specialists to monitoring due implementation of environmental management and protection measures and detect deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

Part 2 and 3 have been structured in a way to provide concrete and enforceable environmental and social measures, which are understandable to non-specialists (such as Contractor's site managers) and are easy to check and enforce. The ESMP should be included in the BoQ (bill of quantities) and the implementation priced by the bidders. Part 4 has also been designed intentionally simple to enable monitoring of key parameters with simple means and non-specialist staff.

The Checklist ESMP will be completed separately for each individual investment, based on site-specific conditions.

CONTENTS

1. General Project and Site Information
2. Safeguards Information
3. Mitigation Measures
4. Monitoring Plan

PART 1: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Leader) and Team	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachment 1: Site Map []Y []N	
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?				
LEGISLATION				

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	
Will there be any capacity building?	<input type="checkbox"/> N or <input type="checkbox"/> Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program

PART 2: SAFEGUARDS SCREENING AND TRIGGERS

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING FOR SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERS			
	Activity/Issue	Status	Triggered Actions
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	Roads rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section A below
	New construction of small traffic infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section A below
	Impacts on surface drainage system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section B below
	Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section C below
	Acquisition of land ²⁶	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section D below
	Hazardous or toxic materials ²⁷	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section E below
	Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section F below
	Risk of unexploded ordinance (UXO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section G below
	Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If “Yes”, see Section H below

²⁶ Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

²⁷ Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	(g) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities (h) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works) (i) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation (j) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. (k) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) (l) <u>Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</u>
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	(g) During excavation works dust control measures shall be employed, e.g. by spraying and moistening the ground (h) Demolition debris, excavated soil and aggregates shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust (i) During pneumatic drilling or breaking of pavement and foundations dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site (j) The surrounding environment (side-walks, roads) shall be kept free of soil and debris to minimize dust (k) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (l) All machinery will comply with Polish emission regulations, shall well maintained and serviced and there will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	(c) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (d) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	(b) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in canalization and nearby streams and rivers
	Waste management	(f) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from excavation, demolition and construction activities.

		<p>(g) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers.</p> <p>(h) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors</p> <p>(i) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed.</p> <p>(j) Whenever feasible Contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except when containing asbestos)</p>
B. Impacts on surface drainage system	Water Quality	<p>(d) There will be no unregulated extraction of groundwater, nor uncontrolled discharge of process waters, cement slurries, or any other contaminated waters into the ground or adjacent streams or rivers; the Contractor will obtain all necessary licenses and permits for water extraction and regulated discharge into the public wastewater system.</p> <p>(e) There will be proper storm water drainage systems installed and care taken not to silt, pollute, block or otherwise negatively impact natural streams, rivers, ponds and lakes by construction activities</p> <p>(f) There will be procedures for prevention of and response to accidental spills of fuels, lubricants and other toxic or noxious substances</p> <p>(g) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies</p>
C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	<p>(c) If construction works take place close to a designated historic structure, or are located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation.</p> <p>(d) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.</p>
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	<p>(e) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank’s Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted.</p> <p>(f) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented</p>
E. Toxic materials	Asbestos management	<p>(g) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material</p> <p>(h) When possible, the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure</p> <p>(i) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust</p>

		<p>(j) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals</p> <p>(k) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site.</p> <p>(l) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p>
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	<p>(e) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information</p> <p>(f) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage</p> <p>(g) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(h) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used</p>
F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Ecosystem protection	<p>(e) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(f) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided</p> <p>(g) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales and silt fences</p> <p>(h) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.</p>
G. Risk of unexploded ordinance (UXO)	Hazard to human health and safety	<p>(a) Before start of any excavation works the Contractor will verify that the construction area has been checked and cleared regarding UXO by the appropriate authorities</p>
H Traffic and pedestrian safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	<p>(b) In compliance with national regulations the Contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement▪ If required, active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site for safe passage for the public▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to all adjacent office facilities, shops and residences during construction
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PART 4: MONITORING PLAN (EXEMPLARY, TO BE EXPANDED AS NEEDED)

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation	site access traffic management	at the site	check if design and project planning	before launch of construction	safety of general public,	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	availability of waste disposal facilities	at the site	foresee diligent procedures		timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks		
	hazardous waste inventory (asbestos)	in site vicinity on site	visual / analytical if in doubt	before start of rehabilitation works	public and workplace health and safety	marginal, within budget; (prepare special account for analyses at PIU)	
	construction material quality control (eg. paints / solvents)	Contractor's store / building yard	visual / research in toxic materials databases	before approval to use materials			
During activity supervision	dust generation	on site and in immediate neighborhood,	visual consultation of locals	daily	avoidance of public nuisance	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	noise emissions	close to potential impacted residents		daily			
	waste and wastewater types, quality and volumes	at discharge points or in storage facilities	visual, analytical if suspicious	daily / continuous	avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters		
	surface drainage soundness		count of waste transports off site, check flow		ensuring proper waste		

			rates and runoff routes for wastewater	daily continuous	/	management and disposal		
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Annex 9. Social Screening Format

A. Sub-Project Description:

1. Give a brief introduction to the sub-project and its components, their objectives and benefits.
2. Details about existing conditions of the facilities and proposed civil works with scope
3. Available design maps earmarking site and proposed activities in order to explain work.
4. Whether this is purely rehabilitation of existing facilities or will involve any new works.
5. Is this sub-project closely linked to any other activity not funded under MSCIUDDP?
6. Will this sub-project involve any ancillary impact/ activity away from the work site?
7. Time line for completion

B. Social Screening format

No	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Questions	Yes/No	Not Known	Details/Notes
1	Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
2	Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?			
3	Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?			
4	Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?			
5	Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?			
6	If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?			
7	If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?			
8	Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?			

9	Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
10	Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot (Right of Way)?			
11	Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on the proposed site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?			
12	Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?			
13	Is there any physical displacement of persons due to constructions? Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.			
14	Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?			
15	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?			
16	Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?			
17	Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?			
18	Are there any land acquisition happening in frame of this project but without financing of the World Bank?			

C. Estimates of Specific Impacts

Components of the Sub Project	Private and required In Sq. m.	No of Land owners losing more than 10% of Land assets	Governmental and required in Sq. m.	Forestland required in Sq. m.	No of houses affected	No of shops affected	No of other structures affected	No of squatters affected	Public utilities affected

F. Information on Project affected Persons (PAPs)

Any estimate of the likely number of affected households that will be affected by the sub project?

- [] No. [] Yes. If yes, approximately how many?
- No. of PAPs losing <10% of their productive assets
(land/cowshed/shops).....
- No. of PAPs losing 10% or more of their productive assets?.....

Are any vulnerable households affected? [] No. [] Yes. If yes, please briefly describe their situation with estimate numbers of PAPs?

What are the needs and priorities for social and economic betterment of vulnerable people who are affected by this project?

H. Decision on categorization

After reviewing the answers above, it is determined that the sub project is:

- [] Categorized as an 1 project, a full RAP is required
- [] Categorized as a 2 project, ARAPs required
- [] Categorized as an 3 project, no RAP/ARAP is required, Only Due Diligence Report is required

.....
.....

Prepared by:
(Screening Consultant OR
Social Safeguards Specialist,
RPCU)

Date:

.....
.....

Reviewed by:
Authorized person, Implementing Agency

Date:

.....
.....

Approved by:
Social Safeguards Specialist,
PIU)

Date:

.....
.....

Approved by:
(Project Director, PIU)

Date

Annex 10. Asbestos Containing Material Management Plan (Example)

Applicability

The Asbestos Containing Material Management Plan (ACMMP) applies to all project construction or reconstruction sites and any related areas. Contractors employed by Project are legally responsible for their construction sites and related areas and must follow the provisions of the Project ACMMP within those locations. Specifically, this procedure must be used to ensure the safe handling, removal and disposal of any and all Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) from those areas.

Immediate Action

On discovering ACM on a Project site the contractor must:

- a) Stop all work within a 5 m radius of the ACM and evacuate all personnel from this area;
- b) Delimit the 5 m radius with secure fencing posts, warning tape and easily visible signs warning of the presence of asbestos;
- c) If the site is in an inhabited area, place a security guard at the edge of the site with instructions to keep the general public away;
- d) Notify the RPCU's Safeguards Specialist and arrange an immediate site inspection.

Equipment

To remove asbestos from a construction site, contractors must provide the following equipment:

- a) Warning tape, sturdy fence posts and warning notices;
- b) Shovels;
- c) Water supply and hose, fitted with a garden-type spray attachment;
- d) Bucket of water and rags;
- e) Sacks of clear, strong polythene that can be tied to close;
- f) Asbestos waste containers (empty, clean, sealable metal drums, clearly labelled as containing asbestos).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personnel involved in handling ACM must wear the following equipment, provided by the contractor:

- g) Disposable overalls fitted with a hood;

- h) Boots without laces;
- i) New, strong rubber gloves;
- j) A respirator is not normally required if there are only a few pieces of ACM in a small area, and if the ACM is damp;
- k) There must be no smoking, eating or drinking on a site containing ACM.

Decontamination Procedure 1: Removing small pieces of ACM

- a) Identify the location of all visible ACM and spray each lightly but thoroughly with water;
- b) Once the ACM is damp, pick up all visible ACM with shovels and place in a clear plastic bag;
- c) If ACM debris is partially buried in soil, remove it from the soil using a shovel and place it in the plastic bag;
- d) Insert a large label inside each plastic bag stating clearly that the contents contain asbestos and are dangerous to human health and must not be handled;
- e) Tie the plastic bags securely and place them into labelled asbestos waste containers (clean metal drums) and seal each drum;
- f) **Soil that contained ACM debris must not be used for backfill** and must instead be shovelled by hand into asbestos waste containers;
- g) At the end of the operation, clean all shovels and any other equipment with wet rags and place the rags into plastic disposal bags inside asbestos waste containers.

Decontamination Procedure 2: Removing ACM-contaminated backfill

- a) If soil containing ACM debris has inadvertently been used for backfill this must be sprayed lightly with water and shovelled out by hand to a depth of 300 mm and placed directly into asbestos waste containers (i.e. not stored temporarily beside the trench);
- b) Any ACM uncovered during the hand shovelling must be placed in a clear plastic bag;
- c) Once the trench has been re-excavated to 300 mm, if there is no visible ACM remaining, the trench may be refilled by excavator using imported clean topsoil.

Disposal

ACM should be disposed of safely at a local hazardous-waste disposal site if available, or at the city municipal dumpsite after making prior arrangement for safe storage with the site operator.

- The Contractor must arrange for the disposal site operator to collect the sealed asbestos waste containers as soon as possible and store them undisturbed at the disposal site.
- At the end of construction Contractors must arrange for the disposal site operator to bury all ACM containers in a separate, suitably-sized pit, covered with a layer of clay that is at least 250 mm deep.

a) Personal Decontamination

At the end of each day, all personnel involved in handling ACM must comply with the following decontamination procedure:

- At the end of the decontamination operation, clean the boots thoroughly with damp rags;
- Peel off the disposable overalls and plastic gloves so that they are inside-out and place them in a plastic sack with the rags used to clean the boots;
- If a disposable respirator has been used, place that in the plastic sack, seal the sack and place it in an asbestos waste container;
- All personnel should wash thoroughly before leaving the site, and the washing area must be cleaned with damp rags afterwards, which are placed in plastic sacks as above.

b) Clearance and Checking-Off

- The decontamination exercise must be supervised by site supervisors (engineering or environmental).
- After successful completion of the decontamination and disposal, the Contractor should visually inspect the area and sign-off the operation if the site has been cleaned satisfactorily.
- The contractor should send a copy of the completion notice to the RPCU, with photographs of the operation in progress and the site on completion.

TRAINING

RPCU's Environmental Specialist may hire the specialized companies to conduct training on ACCMP implementation for Contractors staff and RPCU and PIU. The training will include a session focusing on ACM, which covered:

- a. Risks of contact with ACM;
- b. Responsibilities for dealing with ACM on project's construction sites;
- c. The Project's ACMMP and the Protocol for site clean-up;
- d. Awareness-raising for the contractors' workforce.

COST ESTIMATE

Costs incurred by contractors in implementing the ACMMP are included in their budget in ESMP budget.

Annex 11. Public Consultation Minutes

Venue: Chartak city khokimiyat’s administrative building, Namangan Province

Date: October 02, 2018

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: Environment and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Aspects Within MSCIUDP

Prepared by: NBT Environment and Social Safeguard specialists: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Tolmas Boltaev, Sergey Kim and Mamanbek Reimov

Presented by: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Mamanbek Reimov

Target audience: Representatives from Chartak city khokimiyat, Regional and local authorities involved in environment performance and land acquisition and resettlement activities with the project (specialists from Land resources and state cadaster department, committee of ecology and environment protection, regional architectures departments, financial specialists, khokimiyat representatives, civil construction department, etc.)

Discussed main topics on the PC:

Project description and its components; potential planning project activities, national environmental, social legislation (about Land acquisition and resettlement) and relevant WB OP’s requirements, identified social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, safegaruds documents needed to be developed under the MSCIUDP for each sub-project, type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, the content of RPF and RAP; eligible for compensation people, impacts and losses subject for compensation; GRM; assistance to vulnerable and severally affected households; further stages of the final RAP preparation if any impact; evaluation of compensation; further stages of the Project implementation;

After the presentation the participants raised the following questions:

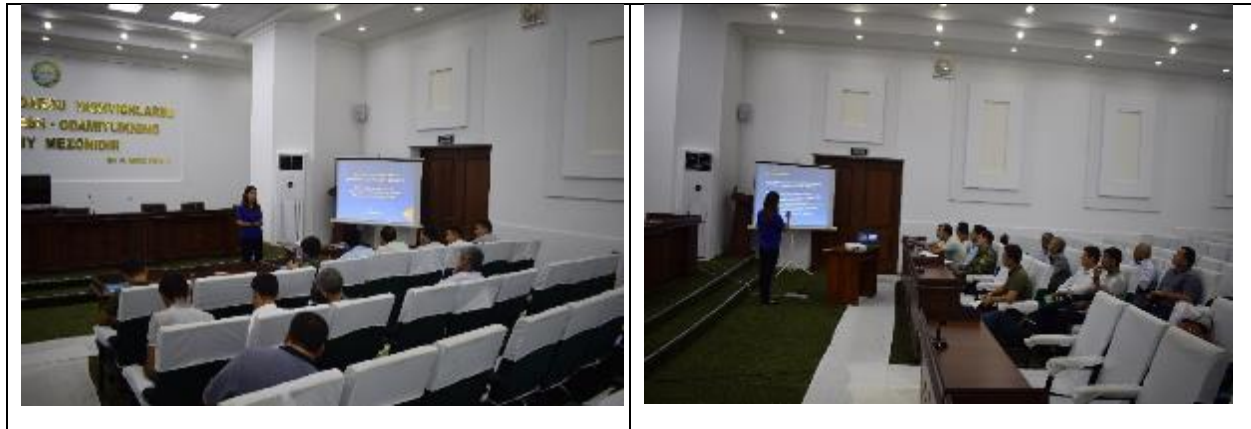
#	Questions	Answers
1	Is there any final design (list) of planned subproject activities? What types of exact subprojects will be done in Chartak?	At present there no exact final design prepared for these subprojects – only a list of proposed activies. Currently the PIU under the State Investment Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local khokimiyat and World Bank’s team are working on these matters. Therefore this ESMF was developed which covers all social and environmental impacts.
2	Legislation part is clear, but based on what documentations	The main documents of identification of exact impact will be the final design which will be prepared by design institutes (PIU responsibility), Land Allocation

	the impacts will be identified and compensated?	document (Zemelniy otvod) which will be prepared by local land resources and state cadaster departments based on final design (PIU responsibility) and for compensation will be base RPF or RAPs Entitlement Matrixes.
3	What organization will be responsible for project impact compensation if any during the project?	Various ways of compensation sources could be used for the project – it could be thorough local khokmiyats, from the loan or other possibilite. Currently this topic is under the consideration between State Investment Committee of the RUz and World Bank
4	As we understood harvest lost will be calculated based on both - legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and WB Safeguard Policy?	Yes, you harvest lost will be calculated on the basis of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and WB Safeguard Policy.

Suggestions Raised:

N/A

Photos:





Registration list

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban development Project
Environmental and Social Management Framework

Public Consultation





Чиртоқ, Uzbekistan

2 October 3, 2018

Registration List

Place: Khokimiyat chirtok

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
1	Чиртоқ тумани ёр тузиш ва ёр узмаасхире Давлат қарориди	Шарифнонов Илҳомқаж	Д.К.ЯТ мутахассиси	93.9156031	
2	Наманган вилояти Донишгоҳи давлатии Тошкент	Юнусов Валли Азизович	Залтор мутахассиси		
3	Наманган вилояти Чиртоқ тумани қўшма қўшниқ	Юсуфов Муҳаммад	Иштироки мислини ярат мутахассиси	99 391 5758	
4	Чиртоқ тумани И.Ф.А. қўшма қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ	Шарифов Абдуллоҳ	Иштироки мислини ярат қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ мутахассиси	93 728 10 74	
5	Чиртоқ тумани И.Ф.А. қўшниқ қўшниқ	Соғдиқов Бекзоғ	И.Ф.А. вақили	94 509 7008	
6	Чиртоқ тумани қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ мутахассиси	Сатторов Абдураҳим	Иштироки мислини ярат мутахассиси	94 426 80 80	
7	Чиртоқ тумани қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ	Соғдиқов Исламқаж	Иштироки мислини ярат қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ қўшниқ мутахассиси	877 10 25 41-21-142	
8	Чиртоқ тумани Ободонлаштириш қўшниқ	Тилишбаев Раҳмон	Иштироки мислини ярат	94-151-37-84	

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
9	Карта тунан статистика бүлүмү	Томбаев Нагмаш	статистик	945044443	
10	Карта тунан Архитектура ва курулуш буюмдери	Мамамбадиев Э.Дек	муштахассис	941561317	
11	Тунан кебелуш бүлүмү бошлугу	Фурасов Исламбек	бүлүм бошлугу	99-321-01-23	
12	Карта тунан Керектөө	Кутланов Кадырбек	бүлүм бошлугу	945001210	
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Venue: Yangiyul city khokimiyat’s administrative building, Tashkent Province

Date: October 02, 2018

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: Environment and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Aspects Within MSCIUDP

Prepared by: NBT Environment and Social Safeguard specialists: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Tolmas Boltaev, Sergey Kim and Mamanbek Reimov

Presented by: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Mamanbek Reimov

Target audience: Representatives from Yangiyul city khokimiyat, Regional and local authorities involved in environment performance and land acquisition and resettlement activities with the project (specialists from Land resources and state cadaster department, committee of ecology and environment protection, regional architectures departments, financial specialists, khokimiyat representatives, civil construction department, etc.)

Discussed main topics on the PC:

Project description and its components; potential planning project activities, national environmental, social legislation (about Land acquisition and resettlement) and relevant WB OP’s requirements, identified social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, safeguard documents needed to be developed under the MSCIUDP for each sub-project, type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, the content of RPF and RAP; eligible for compensation people, impacts and losses subject for compensation; GRM; assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households; further stages of the final RAP preparation if any impact; evaluation of compensation; further stages of the Project implementation;

After the presentation the participants raised the following questions:

#	Questions	Answers
1	What does replacement cost mean?	“Replacement cost” is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
2	What organization is responsible for covering the independent valuator services cost?	As stated before the valuation will be carried out based on defined entitlement matrix in accordance with requirements of OP 4.12 and Uzbek legislation. PIU will involve independent licensed appraisal company for the valuation of compensation and allowances for all type of losses, and the cost of appraisal will be covered by the Project. In case, if PAP is not agree with the evaluation results of appraisal company suggested by PIU, he/she shall inform PIU about it in a written manner and present the results of his/her appraisal company by his/her own cost.

3	Is there any final design of planned subproject activities? What types of exact subprojects will be done in Yangiyul?	At present there no exact final design prepared for these subprojects. Currently the PIU under the State Investment Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local khokimiyat and World Bank's team are working on these matters.
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Suggestions Raised:

1. It will be good that all RPCU's specialists work on fully base (not part time base job) and focus more site visit activities in project areas. By that way they can increase the project progress and avoid the problems in further stages of the project.
2. We propose to include in the project conservation of landfill which is not functioning now. We would like to create recreation zone on that area.

Photos:

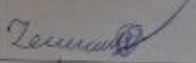



Registration list

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban development Project
 Environmental and Social Management Framework
 Public Consultation
 Yangiyul, Uzbekistan
 October 2, - September 29, 2018
 Registration List

Place: Yangiyul Khokimiyat

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
1	Toshkent viloyati, "Biz turish va ishlash uchun yanalar" DK Yangiyul shahri E.10/1	Saydaxmadov Sunnat	mutaxassis	+99899 4041808	
2	Зам. хокими ва бошқарувчи ўринбасари Хокимият	Ақобиров Сулқад	зам. хокими		
3	Ташкент вилояти Экологик вазирлиги Yangiyul shahri	Хорамбаев Ёлғизиёр Қуръонбоев	раҳбар	99 261-27-00	
4	Тош. ви. Экология ва атроф муҳитни муҳофизат қилиш бўлими Yangiyul shahri	Нурмажидов Сабрдулло Абдурашмоيوف	раҳбар		
5	Тош. ви. Ички ишлар тўғрисида қўшниқ ва ахборот қўшниқ	Махатов Дилобар	мутaxassis	99)-481-90-05	
6	Тош. ви. Ички ишлар тўғрисида қўшниқ ва ахборот қўшниқ	Эрашбоев Дабда	мутaxassis	99)-754-77-76	
7	Тош. ви. Ички ишлар тўғрисида қўшниқ ва ахборот қўшниқ	Алламонов Давлатмурод		94. 410-88-12	
8	Тош. ви. Yangiyul shahri Хокимияти, Зам. Хоким	Қамолмуродов Раҳимжон Қамолмуродов	Зам. Хоким		

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
9	Роза сузуг ДУК Электроник системдер	Зокунор Сагдор	Рахбар Управдар	99-481-12-10	
10	Силийн шакар Электроник системдер	Агааев Аман Управдар	Улааб шакар механик пурхы мурхонси (УМТГ)	94-678-82-24	
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Venue: Qagan district khokimiyat main hall, Bukhara Province

Date: October 03, 2018

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (MSCIUDP)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: Environment and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Aspects Within MSCIUDP

Prepared by: NBT Environment and Social Safeguard specialists: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Tolmas Boltaev, Sergey Kim and Mamanbek Reimov

Presented by: Madina Khalmirzaeva, Mamanbek Reimov

Target audience: Representatives from Qagan city khokimiyat, Regional and local authorities involved in environment performance and land acquisition and resettlement activities with the project (specialists from Land resources and state cadaster department, committee of ecology and environment protection, regional architectures departments, financial specialists, khokimiyat representatives, civil construction department, water supply and waste water organization, district branches of Ministry of Culture etc.)

Discussed main topics on the PC:

Project description and its components; potential planning project activities, national environmental, social legislation (about Land acquisition and resettlement) and relevant WB OP's requirements, identified social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures, safeguards documents needed to be developed under the MSCIUDP for each sub-project, type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, the content of RPF and RAP; eligible for compensation people, impacts and losses subject for compensation; GRM; assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households; further stages of the final RAP preparation if any impact; evaluation of compensation; further stages of the Project implementation;

After the presentation the participants raised the following questions:

#	Questions	Answers
1	What is the severely affected and vulnerable households?	Severely affected households are those who lose 10% or more of their productive asset (income generating productive land) and or physically displaced. Low-income households, female-headed households, the elderly headed household, households headed by physically challenged persons.
2	Will the presented WB OP requirements be applied for all ongoing project in our city	No, WB OPs will be applied only for the sub-projects which will be included in this project
3	When will the project start?	It is expecting that project will start next year

Suggestions Raised:

It will be really good that all sewerage network extension and rehabilitation and Rehabilitation of sewage pumping stations works will be done before the Roads rehabilitation works for avoiding the demolishment of the already constructed road again.

Photos:


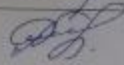



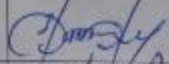
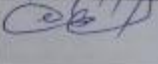
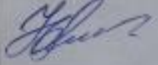


Registration list:

Medium-Sized Cities Integrated Urban development Project
Environmental and Social Management Framework
Public Consultation
Kogon, Uzbekistan
October 2, 2018
Registration List

Place: Kogon Khokimiyati

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
1	Городской комитет	Аликов Алимжон Саидович Исходов Тухтамурод Курбанович	зам. главы отдел ИСО	91.3111442 93.4533650	
2	отдел архитектуры	Юлдашева Ўзгират Родановна	специалист	31 612 8140	
3	отдел земельного кадастра	Абдуллаев Арзун Мухомедович	зам. начальника	27-302-09-02	
4	отдел госкомприроды	Жаалолов Фаруз	зам. начальника	93.659.61.16	
5	ГУП "Суворабо"	Мавлонов Исроил	зам. начальника	91.2472565	
6	ГУП "Махоратранс"	Кусенов Мурод	начальник отдела	91-407-55-60	
7	Отдел культуры ИИ	Шоира Мирова	зам. отделе культуры, б/и	90.712 72-57	
8	Инженерно-строительное ИИИ	Муллунов О.И. Рабоб	мастер-участков	90-318-09-58	

#	Organization	Name	Position	Email/phone number	Signature
9	Шахрий ахбори	Орulloво Дилмурод Камоловна	масъул сотиб	93-626-50-13	
10	Фаруший МТМ	Рашидова Дилра Бо Дилмуродовна	масъул хотиб	99-408-56-45	
11	14-МТМ	шарикота шахтова Хасановна	муоли	97-304-55-72	
12	Коти шотар инвоститсия лар Бўлим Бошмун	Атамуратов Зулбаи Дилмуродовна	Бўлим Бошмун		
13	Коти шахар Ободотланитириси Рашидовна Бошмун	Роматова Шухрат Шахобовна	Бошмун.	90-614-04-64	
14	Коти шахар Хокимият Директори	Алимов Амиршер Самурдиев	Хокимият Директори	91-311-14-42	
15	Муфта МТМ	Наманов Саломат Рахмоновна	масъул хотиб	93-965-15-25	
16	Коти шахар ХТБ	Каримов Хамидулло Рахмоновна	Директор	94-246-9469	
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