



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 05-Oct-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24642

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Uzbekistan	Project ID P162929	Project Name Uzbekistan Medium-Size Cities Integrated Urban Development Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 01-Oct-2018	Estimated Board Date 28-Dec-2018	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency State Investments Committee	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to support the GoU to: (1) improve selected urban infrastructure, public spaces and assets, and access to services in participating medium-size cities (ultimately contributing to enhance livability); and (2) strengthen institutional capacity of relevant government agencies to deliver/rehabilitate, improve and maintain local infrastructure and services.

Components

Component 1: Improvement of Urban Services and Enhancement of Public Urban Spaces
Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Technical Assistance
Component 3: Implementation Support

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	100.00
Total Financing	100.00
of which IBRD/IDA	100.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**



International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	100.00
Environmental Assessment Category	
B-Partial Assessment	
Decision	
The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate	

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Republic of Uzbekistan, a lower middle-income country in Central Asia, demonstrated persistent growth over the last decade.** Uzbekistan, with a population of 32.3 million as of July 2017, is the largest country in Central Asia, and experienced an annual population growth of 1.7 percent in recent years. Over the past decade, Uzbekistan has maintained a high and stable economic growth rate¹ and has gradually diversified its economy. Coinciding with economic growth, poverty rates have declined from 27.5 percent in 2001 to 12.5 percent in 2016², accompanied by equity gains, with B40³ incomes growing faster than T60 over the period 2008–2013. Meanwhile, per capita GNI rose from US\$2,020 in 2001 to US\$5,840 in 2014.⁴ This is a notable achievement for the most populous country in Central Asia.

2. **Uzbekistan’s long-term development goal is to become an upper-middle income country, with a well-diversified and liberalized economy in order to create the conditions for job creation.** The Government’s approach toward achieving this goal is to continue the transition to a more market-oriented economy, also strengthening the country’s regional role as a hub in Central Asia, mitigate the potential negative consequences of external shocks, ensure equitable distribution of growth between regions, and maintain infrastructure and social services at an adequate level. The “Strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021” was issued in February 2017 based on this approach. The Strategy aims to develop Uzbekistan through the modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the territorial economy to ensure the optimal and effective use of their economic potential⁵ and focuses on supporting regional development in Uzbekistan, giving priority to lagging cities and districts, with the aim of putting in place reliable infrastructure for the economic sectors and population living in both urban and rural areas, and fostering balanced socio-economic growth. Some of the key economic sectors highlighted in the strategy include industry, services, and specially tourism, a sector identified as a key driver for the economy of Uzbekistan in the coming years.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. **Cities and urbanization have played a key role in Uzbekistan’s recent economic achievements.** The

¹ Per official estimates, annual GDP growth averaged 7.2 percent between 2000 and 2016.

² The World Bank notes that the methodology for measuring poverty needs to be brought to international standards. Official poverty estimate does not consider nonfood items and the use value of assets

³ B40 -Bottom 40 percent of income distribution. T60 – Top 60 percent of income distribution.

⁴ These figures are presented in purchasing-power-parity terms. In current U.S. dollars (Atlas method), GNI per capita rose from US\$560 in 2001 to US\$2,111 in 2016.

⁵ Section 3 of “Strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021”



urbanization process has been inclusive with a rising share of urban growth and job creation in the country's cities. With a young and growing Uzbek population and increasing rural-to-urban migration⁶, a larger share of jobs created every year in Uzbekistan is located in urban areas and/or directly gravitate around cities (e.g. civil and public works, manufacturing, construction and services). The urbanization level in Uzbekistan amounts to 51 percent (in 2017).⁷

4. Even though the majority of population lives in bigger cities, medium- and small-size cities are growing the fastest.⁸ While slightly more than 40 percent of the urban population lives in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the fastest growth rates of population were observed in medium-size cities (54 percent growth) from 1990 to 2017.⁹ This development reinforces the potential role of medium-size cities as important secondary economic hubs in the Uzbek system of cities.

5. These rapidly growing secondary urban centers have the highest (untapped) potential for generating local jobs outside the larger urban agglomerations, but gaps in urban infrastructure and basic services, negatively affect the quality of life in these cities. Most medium-size cities are strategically located along thriving logistic corridors and/or at the periphery of larger urban centers, with the potential of creating a large number of entry-level service jobs for the surrounding rural regions if they strategically managed to take full advantage of their locations. However, the rapid unmanaged growth that they are experiencing results in inefficiencies and a growing unmet demand for infrastructure and services/utilities, hampering the quality of life and their overall investment attractiveness.

6. Several common and interrelated challenges affect medium-size cities in Uzbekistan, resulting in low economic vibrancy and/or unsustainable growth patterns, and poor livability. To better understand the challenges of, and opportunities for medium-size cities in Uzbekistan, the World Bank, in consultation with local governments and stakeholders, conducted a rapid Integrated City Diagnostic of selected pilot cities, Yangiyul, Chartak and Kagan. The diagnostic identified critical barriers resulting in challenges to the quality of the urban environment in these cities, that are common across all medium-size cities in Uzbekistan. These challenges include: (1) top-down and uncoordinated urban planning system; (2) absence of a shared strategic vision and plan for the city; (3) urban sprawl; (4) heavy reliance of local governments on central budget transfers and planning; (6) lack of incentive to increase local revenue mobilization; and (7) aging and inefficient infrastructure.

7. While Medium-Size Cities in Uzbekistan face many common challenges, each city is endowed with unique assets and opportunities that need to be unlocked/leveraged. This will enable each city to mobilize its full potential and allow it to develop a strong economic backbone for long-term sustainable local development. While some of the cities have an important logistics/trade function that could be strengthened and transformed into a regional hub, others have cultural heritage or natural assets that could be leveraged to attract tourists, injecting their expenditure into the local economy.

8. Improving the efficiency of urban growth and expansion is essential to address the current challenges faced by the medium-size cities. Experience from around the world demonstrates that increasing the integration and multi-agency coordination is critical to achieve higher efficiencies in the delivery of urban services and infrastructures, and to systematically tackle critical bottlenecks and create more livable, green, and energy efficient cities. This, in return, increases their attractiveness for private sector and job creation, urban resilience and competitiveness, while also tackling spatial inequalities and inefficiency of public expenditures at local level. This approach well aligns with the objective of the

⁶ A decline of 1 million agriculture job is estimated by 2020 – CER Development Focus Issue #16

⁷ State Committee of Statistics.

⁸ In 2008, as a result of territorial-administrative changes, over 1000 residential centers were classified as centers and the size of urban population grew. From: World Bank ASA - Cities in ECA: A story of Growth/Decline.

⁹ State Committee of Statistics.



Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) of “creating the conditions for rapid job creation”, while also ensuring balanced socio-economic development of the country’s regions.

9. Physical improvements in the quality of the urban environment alone are not sufficient to guarantee long-term sustainability of incremental development gains if not accompanied by increased capacity of local governments. Traditionally, local governments in Uzbekistan¹⁰ operate within a top-down cascading system (whereas the decisions of the higher levels of government are obligatory for lower ones). The chief executive of each region (regional khokhim) is appointed by the president and sits atop the regional government structure, constituting the highest authority in their regions. However, local governments still have relatively little independence from the central government at the moment. The GoU is embarking in a reform process that recognizes the need for gradual decentralization, combining greater accountability of local governments with increased financial and economic sustainability (self-sufficiency)^[2]. Regional khokhims are at the helm of the reform process at the regional level and critical stakeholders. The integrated city diagnostic carried out in the three pilot cities highlighted that for local governments to be active stakeholders in the reform process their capacity and level of responsibility will have to be built in critical areas such as capital investment planning, local revenues generation and collection, increased voice and responsibility in urban planning and local development as well as modernization of instruments for engagement with private sector, to list a few.

10. Uzbekistan is also affected by climate and disaster risks and the project aims to address these risks by contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Temperatures are expected to increase by 2-3°C in the next 50 years in Uzbekistan. River flooding is one of the main risks affecting Uzbekistan and one of the pilot cities of the project (Yangiyul) is located in a high-risk area for flooding. Also, water scarcity and droughts are classified as high risk in some parts of Uzbekistan, which affects especially the pilot city of Kagan. Earthquake hazard is classified as high for the country as a whole and more than half of the population lives in a seismic area. The pilot cities of Yangiyul and Kagan are affected by seismic risk. Observed and anticipated climate change impacts, such as more intense precipitation and rising rivers level, are expected to lead to increasing risks to natural disasters, including more frequent and intense flooding in low-lying areas of river deltas and cities located in these areas and other extreme weather events. The project will take these risks into consideration, making sure that any new investment within this context of vulnerability is properly assessed and designed to make a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, resulting in overall improved urban resilience.

11. The Government of Uzbekistan, acknowledging the need for a comprehensive approach to medium-size cities in the country, has requested the World Bank to be the leading partner agency to support the development of a National Medium-Size Cities Program (NMSCP)¹¹ to be designed based on international best practices and aimed to improve the quality of life, urban management and service delivery; and that has the potential to trigger other wider-spread social and economic benefits, in line with the GoU’s Strategy for Development (2017-2021). Moreover, the GoU aims to strengthen the role of local

¹⁰ Local governments in Uzbekistan consist of regional (oblast), district (rayon) and city level khokhimiyats (administrations). Khokhimiyats are headed by khokhims who are appointed by the President and are responsible for managing all issues on their respective territories. They have considerable powers in managing local affairs (e.g. local taxes, local development programs, attraction of private sector financing etc.). Local departments of key line ministries and agencies are subordinated to khokhims. Regional, district and city khokhims exercise their powers on the principle of undivided authority and are personally responsible for the decisions and activities of government bodies subordinate to them.

^[2] For more details on the decentralization reform, please see “Action strategy on five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” approved by the Decree of the President of 7th of February 2017

¹¹ This is also in line with the recently launched national urban program titled “Obod Makhallas”, aiming to upgrade neighborhoods in all cities of Uzbekistan (add reference to Presidential Decree xxx)



authorities with technical, financial and managerial tools, in order to increase the level of decentralization to local governments. This includes the possibilities of local administration to retain a larger share of locally generated revenues, enabling a more effective implementation of the National Medium-Size Cities Program¹².

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to support the GoU to: (1) improve selected urban infrastructure, public spaces and assets, and access to services in participating medium-size cities (ultimately contributing to enhance livability); and (2) strengthen institutional capacity of relevant government agencies to deliver/rehabilitate, improve and maintain local infrastructure and services.

Key Results

12. **PDO Level Indicators** are designed to capture improved urban living conditions in the project areas of targeted medium-size cities and include the following:

- (i) Number of people (cumulative), of which female (percentage), provided with access to improved urban services;
- (ii) Square meters of new or rehabilitated urban public spaces, of which now accessible to disabled (percentage);
- (iii) Number of municipalities with asset management system in place

D. Project Description

13. The proposed Project will consist of the following components:

14. **Component 1: Improvement of Urban Services¹³ and Enhancement of Public Urban Spaces (US\$ 80 million).** This component 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. These will include, without being limited to, upgrading of public spaces, street networks and associated infrastructure; upgrading of vehicular, pedestrian and multi-modal accesses; carrying out works to restore selected heritage buildings; 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; carrying out of all necessary feasibility studies, detailed design studies and conducting construction supervision.

15. **Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (US\$**

¹² 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.

¹³ Services include any urban services delivered under a Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (SURR) project or intervention—water supply, sanitation, sewerage, sidewalks, roads, etc. (*The World Bank 2016, Corporate Results Indicators Bank Guidance*).



16 million). This will include two subcomponents:

16. Subcomponent 2.A: Institutional strengthening and capacity building of project municipalities. This subcomponent will consist of activities (both Goods and Technical Assistance) targeting project cities and local government agencies, tailored to their specific needs.

17. Subcomponent 2.B: Support to the National Medium-Size Cities Program (NMSCP). This subcomponent will support the design of the NMSCDP and the phased development of design studies deemed necessary for the preparation of the roll-out phase of the NMSCP to all participating cities in the national program and relevant agencies. It will consist of activities aimed to support relevant government agencies (central, regional and local) responsible for the program implementation and those involved in urban development.

18. Component 3: Implementation Support (US\$ 4 million) 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 of the central and regional Project Implementing Units.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. The implementation arrangements for the Project are designed, both at central and regional levels, as a first step towards creating a long-term mechanism to scale-up implementation of the National Medium-Size Cities Program (NMSCP) and continue to support municipalities in becoming more self-sufficient in planning and delivering municipal services and infrastructures.

20. Implementing Agency: The State Investment Committee (SIC) has been assigned as the main *Project Implementation Agency* and is responsible for overall project implementation, coordination amongst all relevant sectors, and supervision of the central and regional Project Implementation Units. The SIC has direct representatives and reporting staff in all regions that have been mobilized and empowered through internal decrees to be responsible for project oversight and implementation at local level as direct representatives of the implementation agency.

21. Project Implementation Unit: A central Project Implementation Unit (PIU), under the State Investments Committee (SIC), was established at the national level to coordinate and implement the project, with the perspective to subsequently expand its responsibility to implement the proposed National Medium-size Cities Program and scale-up coverage for other participating cities. The central PIU is led by a Project Director and the mobilization of staff capacity in procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, and engineering/coordination is on-going and should be finalized by project effectiveness. Sector expertise will be called upon from the line ministries/agencies, as needed. This agency is responsible for control and approval of feasibility studies under the project and for coordination amongst all the relevant sectors. The central PIU will manage and coordinate also all Regional Project Implementation Units (RPIUs) to be established in the regions of the selected project cities, under the general oversight of the regional representative of SIC. Likewise, it will also organize capacity building, trainings and monitoring and evaluation of the RPIUs. An inter-ministerial Technical Working Group will facilitate cross-sectorial activities of the PIU and interagency technical coordination. A project Operational Manual (POM), to be approved by the SIC and satisfactory to the Bank before project effectiveness, will provide details about implementation and reporting processes.



22. **Regional Project Implementation Units:** The Project would be implemented at the local level through Regional Project Implementation Units (RPIUs) to be established under the PIU after project effectiveness. RPIUs will strengthen the local presence to improve implementation capacity. The RPIUs will work closely with the respective city/district¹⁴ local authorities (*khokimiyats*) as most appropriate, under general oversight and facilitation by the regional representative of SIC. The Central PIU will delegate selected daily operational functions of project management at local level to the RPIUs, including, but not limited, local-level coordination among agencies and monitoring of progress of works. Over time, as capacity of RPIUs is built during project implementation, they would be expected to increasingly carry more fiduciary and safeguard responsibilities. At the start, RPIUs will include at minimum one Local Engineer/Coordinator and one Local Safeguards Officer. Relevant heads of city/district/region *khokhimiyats* will facilitate interregional coordination and project activities implemented by the RPIUs, with the support of a regional inter-agency Working Group to ensure both horizontal and vertical interagency coordination for cross-sector activities.

23. **Steering Committee:** Considering the multi-sectoral nature of the project, a high-level Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (SC) was established to guide and support the PIU in decision-making and coordinate project implementation. The SC includes deputy ministers or other high-level representatives of key line ministries and government agencies, including, without being limited to: the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, the State Committee for Tourism Development, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, the Ministry of Culture and heads of pilot regions (*khokyms*). It will be chaired by the First Deputy Chair of the State Investments Committee.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

Three mid-size cities have been selected as pilot cities for the project: Yangiyul, Kagan and Chartak. These are rapidly growing urban centers located along logistic corridors and de-facto part of larger urban agglomerations due to their proximity to primary urban centers (respectively Tashkent, Bukhara and Namangam). The identified cities present high concentration of residents, economic and social activity.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Suryanarayana Satish, Social Specialist
Arcadii Capcelea, Environmental Specialist
Odil Akbarov, Social Specialist

¹⁴ Some of the medium-size cities in Uzbekistan do not have a dedicated hokim (mayor) and are managed by the respective Districts, as it is the case of the project city of Chartak.



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<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 was prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (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>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	N/A
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Since the project is focused on existing infrastructure in urban areas no natural habitats will be impacted.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	No forest areas are involved in the project. Procurement of timber products will not be financed.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No pest management issues are expected since the investments will target urban infrastructure/ will not involve infrastructure related to agricultural activities
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	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.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Indigenous Peoples' as per OP 4.12 are not present in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	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 to upgrade and invest in urban infrastructure. As the investments are not known at preparation and will become explicit during implementation, a RPF has been prepared to address the issues related to 'lands'. RPF has been prepared in consultations with all the stakeholders and has been disclosed through electronic media as well as face to face workshops.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project activities will be implemented inside the urban areas and will not be dependent on the functionality of dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	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, 20018.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is focused on urban areas in Uzbekistan. No disputed areas involved



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The proposed project activities (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) 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. The project triggers only one WB Environmental Operational Policy 4.01 as will generate some adverse environmental and social impacts (see above). The OP 4.04 on Natural Habitats as well as OP 7.36 on Forests, are not triggered as the project is focused on existing infrastructure in urban areas no natural habitats and/or forests will be impacted. Per WB disclosure policy the draft ESMF have been disclosed and consulted in the country and in selected participating cities prior to appraisal. As decided by the client, the project might also support subprojects which are included in the lists on regional or national Physical Cultural Resources and respectively, the OP 4.11 is also triggered. OP 4.12 involuntary resettlement policy is triggered as there will be small scale land acquisition (temporary or permanent) and restriction of access and economic resettlement might happen. In accordance with the policy, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared. Lastly, 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 Per WB disclosure policy the draft ESMF have been disclosed and consulted in the country and in selected participating cities prior to appraisal.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: The long term impacts are positive and associated with the improving in living conditions of the population in participating cities, reduced air emissions, better management of solid wastes, etc.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

To address project potential social and environmental impacts the borrower prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF will guide the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process, relevant to the proposed project activities. Overall its main goal is to avoid, minimize or mitigate, potential negative environmental and related social impacts caused by the project implementation. The ESMF provides the following: (a) the national and WB safeguards rules and procedures; (b) environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed investments and generic mitigation measures; (c) guidelines on conducting sub projects environmental



screening, as well as ESIA, including defining mitigation measures and monitoring activities for different types of activities; (d) roles and responsibilities in EA process and in supervision and reporting; (e) ESMP and ESMP Checklist to be applied within the EA process; and (f) capacity building activities to ensure an efficient ESMF implementation. Under the Component 2 the proposed institutional strengthening and capacity building activities will include in the curricular special training on identifying and addressing environmental safeguards issues. These apart, towards addressing issues related to 'resettlement', a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared. This will serve as a guiding tool and will be adopted as and when required and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. The project will be implemented by the State Investment Committee, which, for the purpose of the day to day project management created a Central Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will have in its staff a Safeguards Specialist (SS) with the main task to oversee overall coordination of ESMF/ RAP and individual 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, ensuring an efficient implementation of safeguards documents and will undertake, randomly, field visits and environmental supervision and monitoring, assessing environmental compliance at worksites, The PMU SS will be, also, responsible for identifying E/S A training needs for all parties involved in ESMF/ESMPs and RAP implementation. At the local level the project would be implemented through Regional Project Coordinating Units (RPCUs), which will also include a SS, who's 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/ RAP 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 PMU with regard to ESMP/ RAP implementation. All Regional Project Implementing Units (RPCUs) established in the selected regions of the project will report to the Central PMU. ESMF document provides a series of capacity building activities to be implemented during the initial phase of the project implementation.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The draft ESMF/ RPF was largely consulted with all key stakeholders and will be disclosed and consulted with all interested parties in participating cities. SIC will share the documents with all the involved municipalities, who will disclose the draft document on their websites (It is expected this will be done before September 20th, 2018). After that, in the first days of October the PMU and Local Consultant will conduct public consultations. Based on received inputs, the draft ESMF/ RPF will be updated, disclosed on SIC website and submitted to the WB for its disclosure on the external WB website.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure

"In country" Disclosure

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

No

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

NA

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

NA

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?



If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?

Has the RVP approved such an exception?

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Rosanna Nitti
Sr Urban Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance



Implementing Agencies

State Investments Committee
Botir Zakirov
Mr.
b.sadikov@davarx.uz

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Rosanna Nitti
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Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:		
Practice Manager/Manager:		
Country Director:	Hideki Mori	05-Oct-2018