

UZBEKISTAN

**REGIONAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(P146334)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK**

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| Glavgosekoexpertiza | State Ecological Expertise Department |
| Goskompriroda | State Nature Protection Committee |
| GoU | Government of Uzbekistan |
| GFP | Grievance Focal Point |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| KMK | Construction Norms and Rules |
| OP | Operational Policy |
| RRF | Republican Road Fund |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| SEE | State Environmental Expertise |
| ShNK | Construction Norms and Rules |
| SNiP | Construction Norms and Rules |
| WB | The World Bank |

UZBEKISTAN
REGIONAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) intends to receive a loan/credit from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in connection with the Uzbekistan Regional Roads and Development Project.

The Project will finance part of the priority regional road rehabilitation roads program. The Project will be carried out in four of the thirteen Oblasts of Uzbekistan, namely Ferghana, Andijan, Tashkent and Namangan Oblasts. The Project is expected to cover rehabilitation of around 1000 km of regional roads. The roads to be included under the project have been selected based on road data analysis as well as economic criteria (pre-feasibility screening). Specifically, the Project will finance the rehabilitation works including structure renewal as well as existing ancillary road connections (crossroads, access roads, drainage systems). This project will also support integration of road safety considerations into the design of the project's road sections and their subsequent implementation towards the mainstreaming of these practices in all roads.

The proposed project would consist of three components:

Component 1: Road Rehabilitation and Safety. The component will finance part of the priority regional road rehabilitation roads program. The Project will rehabilitate the priority roads in four of the thirteen Oblasts. The 4 Oblasts will be determined at the early stage of project preparation. Specifically, the Project will finance the rehabilitation works of existing roads, including structure renewal as well as the rehabilitation of ancillary road connections (crossroads, access roads, drainage systems). This component will also support integration of road safety considerations into the design of the project's road sections and their subsequent implementation towards the mainstreaming of these practices in all roads;

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening Component. This component is envisioned among others, (i) to develop a Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan and implementation of Road Safety Improvements Interventions on a set of road sections (ii) to support the GoU to improve road management practices and financial/institutional sustainability of the road sector (iii) to support the GoU to improve the operating environment for the local construction industry; (iv) to help institutional strengthening of the RRF for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its organizational arrangements (i.e. internal business processes, multiannual planning and development; development and implementation of a communication strategy; training and various other studies to be determined).

Component 3: Project management support: Design and Supervision Consultants to provide support as may be necessary in project management, procurement, and financial management, environmental and social safeguard

The main interventions will consist of rehabilitating the existing roads, using the same alignment. The Project will not build new roads - the rehabilitation work will be extended to access roads for safety reasons and structural reasons. **It is anticipated that the environmental impacts therefore would be temporary and mitigatable, so the project is categorized as 'B'.**

Under Component 1, 10 road sections have been already identified. These are presented in the list below.

| | Code | Road site | Address | Capital reconstruction (km) |
|---------------|--------|--|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 4K785B | A373 – settlement Urtasaray | 0-12 | 12 |
| 2 | 4K730 | Carasu - Yangikhayot – railway station Kuchlik | 5-16 | 11 |
| 3 | 4K731 | Corasuv – Darkhon – Yorik – Tyabugiz | 3-16 | 13 |
| 4 | 4H708 | Corasuv – Beshboy – Huzha | 0-13 | 13 |
| 5 | 4K761 | Murotali – Kelog | 4-16 | 12 |
| 6 | 4H698 | Gishtkuprik – Telman – road M39 (806 km) | 0-11 | 11 |
| 7 | 4K708B | 4P4 – M39 – warehouse of timber | 0-2 | 2 |
| 8 | 4K716B | Settlement Bozsu – M39 | 0-2 | 2 |
| 9 | 4K744A | M39 – settlement Zangiota | 0-4 | 4 |
| 10 | 4K743 | M39 – city Yangiyul – farm Tinchlik | 0-7 | 7 |
| TOTAL: | | | | 87 |

Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed for these roads and finalized and disclosed before Project Appraisal phase. The remaining sections will be identified during project implementation based on road data analysis as well as economic criteria (pre-feasibility screening). ESMPs/checklists will also be prepared for these remaining sections during project implementation and will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank as well as disclosed prior to commencing any displacement or civil works on the subprojects.

The Project will be implemented through the existing Project Management Unit (PMU), within Republican Road Fund (RRF). Environmental Consultant, who are capable of the implementation of this framework document and also reviewing and monitoring the site specific ESMPs/checklists will be contracted by the PMU, The PMU team has gained good experience working with the Asian Development Bank and bilateral donors on the Uzbekistan sections (404 km) of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Road Investment Program (CAREC) since 2006.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

The World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies require that the borrower country is expected prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), integrated with the GoU's national legislation and WB's Operational Policy for Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) for the proposed Regional Roads Project. Since not all the exact sub-project locations/footprints under the project is not known at the time of appraisal, ESMF is the key document to be shared with stakeholders before implementation starts.

The ESMF forms a scope of the comprehensive environmental and social management approach that has been adopted for acknowledging the potential environmental and social impacts from the project. The ESMF seeks to consolidate and facilitate understanding of all necessary policy and regulatory features of the GoU as well as the World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies that are applicable to the project.

The ESMF serves as an overall and systematic guide covering policies, procedures and provisions that are to be integrated with the overall project period to ensure that the social and environmental issues are systematically addressed at the sub-project stage. Furthermore, the ESMF provides technical inputs and guidance for the Project from an environmental and social management perspective. Therefore, the application and implementation of the ESMF will guide the integration of social and environmental aspects into the decision making process of all stages related to planning, design, execution, operation and maintenance of sub-projects, by identifying, preventing and /or minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts early – on in the project cycle.

3. UZBEKISTAN AND WB REQUIRMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT AND KEY DIFFERENCES

3.1. Uzbekistan National Environmental Legislation and Procedures

National Environmental Policies:

Since the country gained independence RUz has developed, revised and improved the national environmental legislation, enacted new environmental laws and regulations, developed programs and action plans to address environmental issues and promoted sustainable use of natural resources. Uzbekistan has enacted several supporting laws and statutes for environmental management, and is party to several international and regional environmental agreements and conventions. Nature protection policy and the implementing measures in the areas of rational use of the natural resources and environment protection are based on the following main principles:

- ✓ Integration of economic and ecological policy aimed at conservation and restoration of the environment as the essential condition for improvement of the living standards of the population;
- ✓ Transition from protection of individual natural elements to the general and integrated protection of ecosystems;
- ✓ Responsibility of all members of society for environment protection and conservation of biodiversity.

Environmental Legislation and Policy:

Since Republic of Uzbekistan has established more than 100 laws, revisions of old legislation and resource management policies designed to address environmental problems and manage environmental resources. Relevant environmental laws and regulations in the framework of the present Project include:

- “On Environmental Protection” (1992), establishing a legal, economic and organizational framework for environment protection, ensuring sustainable development and defining principles including State Ecological Expertise (SEE);
- “On Water and Water Use” (1993), ensuring rational water use, protection of water resources, prevention and mitigation of negative impacts and compliance with national legislation;
- “On Land Code” (1998) provides basic norms and rules for land use and stipulates the land rights;
- “On the Concept of National Security” (1997), a principle framework for achieving national ecological security, etc.;
- “On the Protection and Use of Flora (plants)” (1997) regulates relations in the field of protection and use of flora (plants) growing in natural conditions, as well as wild plants kept under crop conditions for their reproduction and genetic conservation;
- “On Ecological Expertise” (2001) provides for mandatory expert assessment of impacts on the environment and human health, as well as a legal basis for conducting expert assessments;
- “On Ecological control” (2013) regulates relations in the field of environmental control. The main objectives of environmental control are prevention, detection and suppression of violations of environmental regulations; monitoring of environmental situations that may lead to environmental pollution, unsustainable use of natural resources, endangering the life and health of citizens.
- “On Atmospheric Air Protection” (1996) (as amended on 10.10.2006) 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. The Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan, SNPC and local government bodies are responsible for implementing the law.
- “On Wastes” (2002) addresses waste management, exclusive of emissions and air and water pollution, and confers authority to the SCNP concerning inspections, coordination, ecological expertise and establishing certain parameters with regard to the locations where waste may be processed.
- “On Subsoil” (1994) aims to ensure sustainable and integrated use of mineral resources to meet the needs of the mineral raw materials and other needs, protection of mineral resources, environment, safety of operations in subsoil use and protection of subsoil users, protecting the interests of individuals, society and state.

Relevant 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);
- “Instruction for determining of damage caused to the national economy by underground water contamination” (RD 118.0027714.47-95);
- “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;

International Cooperation and Global and Regional Agreements: In the context of the global environment, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a Party to three Rio Conventions: the Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Convention to Combat Desertification, together with a number of other international Conventions, Protocols, Agreements, and Memoranda of Understanding in the areas of environmental

conservation and sustainable development. Other global agreements to which Uzbekistan is party include:

- Convention on Prohibition of Military or Any Aggressive Destructive Actions to the Environment (26.05.1993);
- 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);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (30.08.2001).

State Organizations Responsible for Environmental Assessment and Management

The State Nature Protection Committee (Goskompriroda) is the primary environmental regulatory agency. It reports directly to the OliyMajlis (Parliament), and is responsible, at central, oblast and raion levels, for coordinating the environmental and natural resources actions of other national government bodies. The mandate of Goskompriroda is based on the Regulation "On the State Environmental Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" as approved by Parliament on 26 April 1996.

Goskompriroda is responsible for environmental and natural systems protection. It oversees the national system of protected areas, can initiate liability/damage actions, and administers an Environmental Fund, which receives pollution fees and penalties and supports pollution mitigation measures. There are also several scientific institutes attached to the Goskompriroda which conduct analysis on environmental and natural resources problems and measures to address these in support of Goskompriroda's work.

Goskompriroda also issues permits for pollution discharge emissions and may prohibit projects and construction works that do not comply with (international) legislation. Fees are collected at the regional level for the use of resources, for licenses to discharge polluting material, and for waste disposal.

The structure of Goskompriroda takes the form of a central body in Tashkent, with regional (oblast) and local (raion) branches and agencies for scientific and technical support. Regional level organizations have the same structure as those at national level. Different departments take responsibility for environmental standards, environmental law, international relations, environmental funding, economics, publicity, and governmental ecological review.

EIA Procedures:

State Environmental Expertise (SEE), i.e. preparation of or the review and approval (or rejection) of developments on environmental grounds, 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".

Goskompriroda, through its State Ecological Expertise Department (SEE) (Glavgoosekoexpertiza) reviews, inter alia; environmental impact reports, prepares and implements ecological regulations and standards, coordinates environmental programs and elaborates the structure for environmental monitoring and governance of nature reserves. It approves regulations and issues permits for pollutant emissions and may prohibit projects and construction works that do not comply with environmental legislation.

According to the article 3 of the abovementioned law Ecological Expertise is carried out in order to determine:

- compliance of projected economic and other activities with environmental requirements in the stages preceding decision making on its implementation;
- 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;
- 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. State environmental expertise of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Provinces and Tashkent city implements state environmental expertise upon the below objects:

- Pre-project and project documentations, operating enterprises and other objects effecting negative impact on environment and population health, objects with special legal status (on activities belonging to Category III and IV)
- Town planning documents for object designing with total 50 thousand population and below
- Project on protected natural areas management plans

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

- ❖ Category I –Corresponds to WB category A;
- ❖ Category II –Corresponds to WB category B;
- ❖ Category III –Corresponds to WB category B or C;
- ❖ Category IV - Corresponds to WB category C.

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) ('PZVOS' is the national acronym) to be conducted at the planning stage of the proposed project prior to development funds being allocated. The Draft statement on Environmental Impacts is required to 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, taking into account 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 expertising 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 expertising object;

- b) **Stage 2: Statement on Environmental Impact (SEI)** ('ZVOS' is the national acronym) to be completed where it was identified by the Glavgosekoexpertiza at Stage I that additional investigations or analyses were necessary. The Statement must be submitted to the Glavgosekoexpertiza before approval of the project's feasibility study, and therefore before construction. The Statement is required:
- 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 expertising object;
- c) **Stage 3: 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:
- 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 expertising 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.

At Stage 3 Goskompriroda, working at both the state and oblast levels, defines the pollution limits the project is permitted to reach. Uzbekistan prescribes the maximum review period for Goskompriroda as 30 days review for Category I and II projects and 20 days for category III and 10 days for Category IV projects.

Regional Roads and Development Project is classified as Category III and will likely only require SEI (ZVOS) according to national procedures.

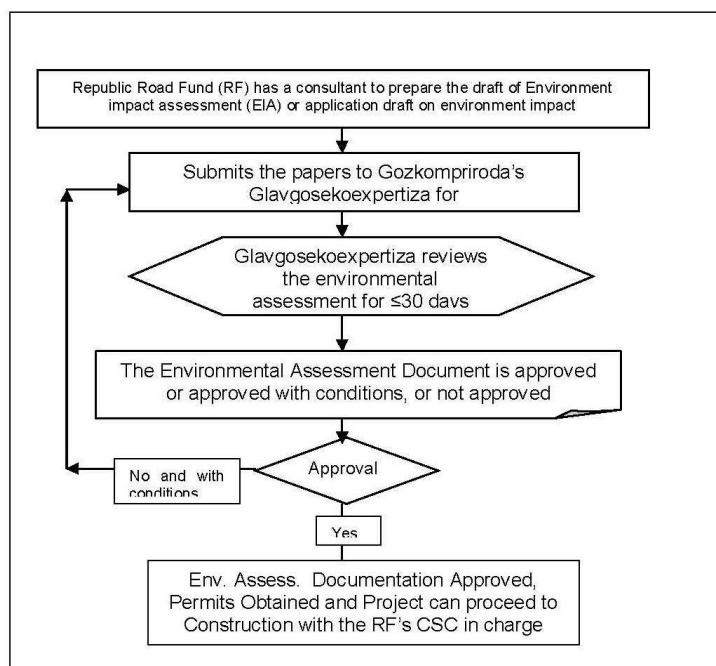


Figure 1. Steps of Environmental Assessment and Review in GoU

Other Regulations relating to Environment and Road Construction

Uzbek Law on Automobile Roads (July 03, 1992) states that any construction or reconstruction of roads requires the official approval of the Ecological Committee.

ShNK 2.05.02 – 07; KMK 2.05.03-97 *Building Code & Regulations for Automobile Roads Environmental Protection*: Indicates the general need to minimize adverse environmental impacts in road design and provides for instructions on the removal and re-use of top soil; the need to provide buffer between the road and populated areas and to carry out noise reduction measures to assure compliance with the relevant sanitary norms; on the dumping of excess materials.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety, 1995 Section III: Responsibilities of State Bodies, Agencies, Companies on the Provision of Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety: General framework provisions on the requirement to provide healthy and safe conditions at workplaces and work camps (and many others) in compliance with the relevant sanitary hygiene, construction regulations and norms.

ShNK 3.06.03 – 08; KMK 3.06.04-97 *Safety Regulations for Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Roads*, Comprehensive compilation of safety rules to technical safety requirements of road construction equipment, operation and maintenance of asphalt plants, work in borrow sites, loading and unloading operations, work with toxic substances, etc.

ShNK 3.06.03 – 08; KMK 3.06.04-97 *Norms of Construction Safety*: Detailed regulations on construction worker's health and safety. Chapters 2 and 5 provide organizational procedures of construction and work sites and material transport. Annex 9 contains standards on maximum concentrations of toxic substances in the air of working zones; Annex 11 states that workers need to be informed and trained about sanitation and health care issues and the specific hazards of their work.

Guidelines for Road Construction, Management and Design, Part I: Planning of Automobile Roads: Addresses environmental issues in road design, construction and maintenance. Part II: *Construction of Automobile Roads*: Requires that the impacts on the ecological, geological, hydro-geological and other ecological conditions are minimized by implementing adequate protective measures. Part III: *Protection of the Environment*: Requires the consideration of appropriate protection measures, which shall contribute to the maintenance of stable ecological and geological conditions as well as the natural balance. Provides general overview on the requirements for environmental protection.

KMK 2.01.08-96; ShNK 2.07.01-03; KMK 2.10.09-97 *Regulations on Environmental Protection in Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Roads*: Comprehensive provisions on environmental protection measures of surface and groundwater resources; protection of flora and fauna; use, preparation and storage of road construction machinery and materials; servicing of construction machinery; provisional structures; provisional roads; fire protection; borrow pits and material transport; avoidance of dust; protection of soils from pollution, prevention of soil erosion etc. The appendices to this document also state standard for: maximum permitted concentrations of toxic substances; noise control measures; soil pollution through losses of oil and fuel from construction equipment; quality of surface water.

Sanitary Norms SanPin № 0267-09 dated 19.06.2009: Ambient noise quality and maximum allowable noise level standards for residential, commercial and industrial areas, hospitals and schools (day/night standards).

Law On Waste (2002): This law includes requirements for industry and enterprises on the implementation of identified standards, norms and environmental protection for waste when designing, constructing or reconstructing.

Public Involvement:

The GoU process has no provision for consultation and information disclosure for projects of Category III and IV. In accordance with the requirements of the Law "About ecological expertise" (25 May, 2000), Article 6. Publicity of environmental assessment - Customers of environmental assessment can publish the announcement about conduction of environmental assessment in mass media. In this case, data on results of environmental assessment are published within a month from the date of completion of environmental assessment. In order to fill the gaps for reaching WB standards, for any subproject requiring an environmental assessment, formal and documented public consultation and information disclosure will be conducted. The first round of public consultation will be for ESMF. The site specific ESMPs will be also disclosed in the project regions by RRF's Environmental Consultant at the Hokimiyats at their draft stage and will be finalized according to people's comments, which would be received during first round of public consultation for ESMF. The information disclosed and feedback provided at the consultation sessions will be summarized, attendance recorded, and the document attached as an annex to the ESMP report. Invited participants and attendees at consultation events will include government agencies (including provincial government), village and community representatives, as well as NGOs and civil society organizations.

In addition to the site specific ESMP's this ESMF has also been consulted by the public and other stakeholders to encourage input to help identify environmental and community issues and concerns on XXX March, 2015 and the comments received are annexed to this report.

3.2. The WB Safeguards Policy and Environmental Assessment Requirements

Project categories and screening

Under the WB's Operational Policy for Environmental Assessment (O.P. 4.01) projects are classified under Categories A, B and C according to the level of their likely impact on the environment:

- *Category A.* A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts (based on type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts). These impacts are generally large-scale, irreversible, sensitive, diverse, cumulative or precedent setting and may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities financed by the project. For example, Category A projects have one or more of the following attributes: large-scale conversion or degradation of natural habitats; extraction, consumption, or conversion of substantial amounts of forest, mineral and other natural resources; direct discharge of pollutants resulting in degradation of air, water or soil; production, storage, use or disposal of hazardous materials and wastes; measurable changes in hydrologic cycle; risks associated with the proposed use of pesticides. Indicative examples in the context of the present project include: Construction of a significant new wastewater treatment plant, a new landfill, and rehabilitation of existing landfill with significant environmental impact.
- *Category B.* A proposed project is classified as Category B if the potential impacts on the environment are typically site-specific, reversible in nature; less adverse than those of Category A subprojects and for which mitigatory measures can be designed more readily. Projects in Category B sometimes differ only in scale from Category A projects of the same type. For example, large irrigation and drainage projects are usually categorized as A; however, small-scale projects of the same type may be

categorized as B. The same can be true for small-scale, relatively clean (gas or light diesel oil fired) thermal power plants, micro hydro power plants, and small sanitary landfills. Similarly, projects that finance rehabilitating or maintaining an existing infrastructure may have adverse impacts, but are likely to be less significant compared to a Category A project, and would be categorized as B. Indicative examples include: Rehabilitation or construction of water supply and/or sewerage network, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants which does not include an expansion or new construction, construction of small-scale water treatment plants, road rehabilitation, etc.

*Category C.*A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. For example, technical assistance projects in institutional development, computerization and training fall in Category C.

There are no clear cut border values distinguishing the categories or any ready lists of project types for categorizing projects as A, B and C; rather projects are screened on a case by case basis using the criteria as defined in WB Operational Policy OP 4.01.

3.3. The Comparison of National and WB Environment Assessment Requirements

Due to the nature and scale of the proposed road rehabilitation projects, the impacts will be limited to project footprint and the mitigation measures are expected to be predictable. Therefore the sub-projects are identified to be in World Bank **Category B** in nature, therefore in this ESMF document the comparison of national legislation and WB requirements are defined for Category B projects. Estimated impacts related to road rehabilitation activities to be conducted under this project is summarized in Annex 1. **If the sub-projects triggers any criteria which can then lead to categorization of this sub-project to be a Category A project, either that project will be ineligible of financing under the WB project or a project restructuring will be necessary.**

Overview.

While the basic provisions of the National environmental assessment (EA) rules and procedures are to some extent similar to the WB requirements, there are several important differences. These differences are related primarily to the following: (a) project environmental screening categories; (b) Environmental Management Plan; (c) EA disclosure and public consultation; and (d) EA reviewing process.

Differences in screening categories.

In Uzbekistan the EIA systems are based on the SEE developed in Soviet times. SEE is regulated by Law (No 73-II.25.05.2000) on Ecological Expertise and by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers (No 491.31.12.2001) on approval of the Regulation of the State Environmental Expertise. The Regulation stipulates 4 categories for development: Category I (High Risk), Category II (Middle Risk), Category III (Low Risk), and Category IV (Local Impact).

Under the WB EA system (OP. 4.01) projects are classified as Category A, Category B or Category C depending upon estimated potential environmental risk. Unlike the WB categorization system, Uzbekistan regulation indicates threshold based project descriptions through Annexes. One of the main differences between two environmental processes (WB EA and Uzbekistan policies) can be seen in screening system of the projects.

This project is categorized as B according to WB and as Category III according to national legislation.

Differences concerning ESMP

While the national legislation requires for all projects with potential environmental impacts relevant mitigation measures, it doesn't require a special ESMP which should specify, along with the proposed mitigation activities a monitoring plan and reporting requirements, institutional arrangements for ESMPs implementation.

Differences concerning reviewing and approval of EA studies.

As mentioned above, the national EA reviewing process relates to the SEE, while according the WB requirements is a part of the whole EA process. The SEE seeks to examine the compliance of proposed activities and projects with the requirements of environmental legislation. The mentioned laws stipulate the mandatory cross-sectoral nature of SEE, which shall be scientifically justified, comprehensive, and objective and which shall lead to conclusions in accordance with the law. SEE precedes decision-making about activities that may have a negative impact on the environment. Financing of programs and projects is allowed only after a positive SEE finding, or conclusion, has been issued. In compliance with WB policy, all EAs for sub-project financed under the project will go through the more stringent review and approval process of the WB.

Differences with regard to disclosure and public consultation.

Conducted analysis shows there is no harmonization between WB and national requirements in this regard. According to national legislation, the EA disclosure and public consultation is mandatory only for category I and II. At the same time, according to the SEE law the public environmental review can be carried out on the initiative of NGOs and citizens in any field and for all types of project categories, which needs to be environmentally justified. Public environmental review can be carried out regardless of the state ecological expertise. Conclusion of public environmental review has recommendatory nature. In the case of WB EA policy, 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 ESMP itself. The approach to planning the public consultations for the Project would be guided by international best practice embodied by the standards summarized in ESMF.

Applicable Environmental Standards:

Sub-projects requiring an ESMP will include mitigating actions to assure compliance with environmental standards of performance. If both Uzbek and WB standards exist for a particular mitigating measure, the stricter of the two standards will apply. For example, if the environmental issue of concern is — noise and the WB noise standard is stricter than the Uzbek one, the mitigating measure selected should meet the stricter WB standard.

4. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS OF MEETING WB REQUIREMENTS

Step 1: Screening

RRF, in consultation with WB, will carry out the screening of subprojects in terms of Category A or, B or C. However, it is expected that all the sub-project will be Category B and in case RRF/WB decides that the sub-project has more risks than a normal Category B project, then the project will be ineligible for the project finance or a WB project Restructuring will be conducted.

In general, a project will be classified as 'Category A' if it:

- (a) is a new road alignment;
- (b) will generate impact affecting an ecologically sensitive area, particularly if the project is located less than 1,000 meters from any designated wildlife sanctuary, national park, other sanctuary, or area of international significance or cultural heritage and archaeological sites designated by UNESCO and/or the GoU; and,
- (c) exists and already passes through any ecologically, culturally or archaeologically sensitive areas.

Road upgrading and rehabilitation that do not involve any of the three conditions defined above are classified as B.

Step 2: Environmental Assessment¹

For subprojects that are identified as Category III, the national environmental assessment document (SEI ('ZVOS' is the national acronym) and/or SEC ('ZEP' is the national acronym) will be prepared by Design Institute «Toshuyjoy LITI», and this would likely have information on the mitigatory measures but no details on their costs and the institutions designated to carry them out or a detailed monitoring plan. In order to meet WB standards, RRF's Environmental Consultant will prepare ESMPs for specific road sections. The suggested format of an ESMP is provided in Annex 2.

The project design developers usually subcontract a specialized firm, licensed to conduct an EIA according to GoU legislation, and normally the final reports pass the Glavgoosecoexpertiza. However, in terms of accepted international practices, and particularly compared to WB safeguards requirements, most of the "local" EIA reports have deficiencies in core analysis, description of environmental and social impact, elaboration on project alternatives, and usually do not have a detailed ESMP developed. This project requires ESMPs (separate or consolidated) are prepared for the road rehabilitation works.

Step 3: Public Consultation

A public consultation meeting will be held for all Category B subprojects at the draft ESMP stage. During the 1st round of public consultation, ESMF would be distributed among the participants. During the 2nd public consultation the updated version of EMSP including suggestions and recommendations proposed by 1st public consultations participants would be also distributed. For the road sections which are very close to each other, the public consultation meeting is not required separately for each sub-project. If the affected public is the same, they can be invited to a joint public consultation meeting. The ESMPs/checklists and other assessment or supplementary documents should be made available in public places and meeting announcement will point out the location. The minutes of public meetings will be recorded and included in the final ESMPs/checklists of the subprojects. Annex 4 provides a table of contents for the public consultation documentation.

During the first session of Public Consultation, the EA team, in collaboration with PIU, will present ESMF (the project, its location and timetable for implementation, an overview of the

¹The steps from here onwards are defined for Category B projects.

EA process, and any findings on impacts and benefits). These findings must be defined as tentative or interim, indicating that participants' input can still be applied to project planning. The participants would be explicitly invited (not instructed) to provide comments and corrections to what is presented. Adequate and convenient contact information for use by participants would be provided.

Public consultations for site specific ESMPs will include PIU's website announcement at least two weeks before the session is to take place. The announcement would provide a brief project description, location and specific contact data (including telephone numbers). Also, the EA team, in collaboration with PIU, will do announcement in local, regional Hokimiyats about public consultations with written short booklet accompanied by an invitation to attend a workshop/information session.

Documentation for the consultation should be submitted to the RRF as part of the sub-project file by RRF's Environmental Consultant. Uzbek language and/or local language versions of the ESMP and the record of the public consultation should be placed at a public location near the project site and on the Sub-borrower website. Site specific ESMPs would also be made available to project-affected groups and local NGOs in an easily accessible on website of the Ministry of Finance.

Step 4: WB Clearance

All the sub-projects ESMPs/checklists will be reviewed by WB and a no-objection will be required for all road sections defined before appraisal stage. It is assumed that the RRF will continuously increase their capacity for environment and social assessment review until project effectiveness.

Step 5: Information Disclosure

For the sub-projects, RRF will ensure that hard copies of the final local language ESMPs/checklists are available in public place². RRF will post the final documents on website of Ministry of Finance.

Prior to subproject approval, RRF will also submit English versions of the final ESMP documents to the WB for posting on InfoShop.

Step 6: Incorporation in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts

All sub-project tender documents must include the requirement to implement the ESMP/checklist and the documents should be enclosed to the tender documents and then construction contracts.

Step 7: Monitoring

RRF will carry out regular supervision of subprojects during construction and operation to ensure that the ESMPs/ checklists are being duly carried out. When RRF notices any problems in implementation it will inform the relevant contractor and agree with them on steps to rectify these problems. RRF will report its findings to the WB in its biannual project progress report or more frequently, as needed to bring issues to the attention of the WB. The WB project team will on occasion, and as required, also visit project sites as part of project supervision.

4.1. Reporting to the WB

In its biannual project status reports, RRF will include a section titled "Environmental Safeguards" which will summarize the status of ESMP implementation based on its

monitoring activities. The report will highlight any issues arising from non-compliance and how it has been/is being addressed.

4.2. Institutional Arrangements

Key actors in the implementation of this framework is the RRF Project Implementation Unit (PIU). In the following the overall roles and capacities of these actors are discussed. The summary of roles and responsibilities is listed in Table 8.

RRF / PIU

PIU will continue to include an environmental specialist to coordinate the implementation of the ESMF. The Environmental Specialist's responsibilities will be as follows:

- Carry out screening of the subprojects with regard to environmental categorization according to WB requirements.
- Provide EA consultants guidance on preparation of Category B EA documents in accordance with WB requirements
- Provide EA consultants with guidance on WB EA procedures, notably consultation and disclosure requirements for Category B projects
- Provide EA consultants with guidance on WB safeguard requirements (documentation and procedures) for cultural properties, natural habitats, forests, and international waterways
- Review EA documentation, provide written comments to EA consultants, ultimately provide formal approval of EA documentation and procedures in accordance with WB safeguard requirements
- Ensure that sub-loan documentation includes agreements to implement the ESMP and any other environment or social safeguard requirements;
- Perform supervision of ESMP implementation by construction contractor and document performance, recommendations and any further actions required as part of overall project supervision reporting to the WB;
- Be open to comments from affected groups and local environmental authorities regarding environmental aspects of subproject implementation. Meet with these groups during site visits, as necessary;
- Coordinate and liaise with WB supervision missions regarding environmental safeguard aspects of subproject implementation

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Environmental and Social Monitoring

The environmental and social issues included within the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by the appointed specialists through RRF. Although the environmental and social impacts are expected to be quite low, the potential negative environmental impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation stages. The monitoring will be based on the impacts/mitigation/monitoring items as defined in the sub-project ESMPs/checklists.

Grievance Mechanism

The Grievance Mechanism is a process that enables any stakeholder to make a complaint or a suggestion about the way a project is being planned, constructed or implemented.

The PMU of RRF will establish a simple and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism. The GRM provides a number of avenues and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process.

The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution to the complaints received from the affected persons (AP). However,

the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any affected household to approach the national/ Government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM.

1. Level 1 (Mahalla / Village Assembly). Under this project grievance redress mechanism, complaints can be submitted to Mahalla, Village Assembly of Citizens, Farmer Councils, Women Association or directly to RRF. The mahalla/village assembly will try to resolve or clarify the issue within 1 week. Unresolved issues will be referred to the district hokimiyat Grievance Focal Point (GFP).
2. Level 2 (District Hokimiyat). In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the RRF and its PMU, mahalla and other bodies such as village assembly of citizens, farmers councils of which AH are members and will try to resolve the issue within 1 to 2 weeks.
3. Level 3 (Project Management Unit). The RRF through its PIU on a regular basis will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received by GFP. The PMU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will immediately take the following actions:
 - (i) Will inform the complainant within 2 days
 - (ii) Inform WB;
 - (iii) Establish complaint handling team with members Head of PMU, representatives from RRF area representative office, District Hokimiyat. The team will be headed by one of the RRF management staff designated for handling grievances of the project.
 - (iv) The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns;
 - (v) All complaints will be resolved in 15-20 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint.
 - (vi) If complaint is not resolved by Project Grievance Mechanism Team, the PMU will inform WB office and District Hokimiyat regarding the same.
4. Level 4 (Provincial Khokimiyat). If a grievance is not resolved within 30 days, the complainants or her/his representative can submit its complaint to the provincial khokimiyat. The Provincial Khokimiyat will also have 15 calendar days to resolve the complaint.
5. Level 5 (Court). If the complaint is still unresolved, the complainant can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law.

The grievance mechanism applies equally to affected households who wish to seek grievance in project district. When reference is made to the Mahalla, it is to the Mahalla that the affected households is a member of. In massives where affected households are not members of a specific Mahalla, the Village Assembly of Citizens or Farmer Councils, or Women Association can play a role similar to that of Mahalla. The district refers to the district that has administrative jurisdiction over the Mahalla of the affected households

The PMU will be responsible for recording the complaint, the step taken to address grievance, minute of the meetings, and preparation of a report for each complaint. The complaint handling process will be reported to WB through the project implementation report.

Some forms public of announcements for the establishment of Grievance Mechanism includes,

- Distribution of leaflets to the public places

- Notice Boards
- Website
- Telecommunication Tools
- Public Meetings

It is recommended that a Grievance Form is shared by RRF and the follow up actions are identified accordingly. This should also be recorded by using a Grievance Closeout Form. A sample Grievance Redress and Closeout form is presented in Annex 5.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION OF THE ESMF

RRF had invited stakeholders for a consultation meeting regarding this ESMF on 24-25 March 2015 at districts Hokimiyats in the project sites. As part of the public consultations preparation, a letter with information on planning activities on the project's disclosure was sent to the Zangiota, Pskent, Urtachircik and Yangiyul city's governmental authority (Hokimiyats). Annex 6A includes the information letters from RRF to these institutions. In these letters RRF request collaboration in the dissemination of the public consultations of the project between the communities. Moreover, around 10 announcements were placed at public places such as market, shops, bus stops, etc.

During the stakeholder meeting the project and the contents of this ESMF including the potential impacts and mitigation measures of the project has been shared with participants. The list of attendees are provided in Annex 6C. The presentation used at the meeting is provided in Annex 6D.

The comments/questions received have been answered by RRF's Environmental Consultant and the minutes of the meeting is provided in Annex 6. This ESMF has been finalized according to the comments received. The ESMF will also be disclosed by RRF and WB.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The RRF PMU will continue to include an environmental specialist of Design Institute «Toshuyjoy LITI» to coordinate the implementation of the ESMF. The Environmental Specialist's responsibilities will be as follows:

- Carry out screening of the subprojects with regard to EA categorization according to WB requirements.
- Provide guidance on preparation of site specific ESMPs for the road sections to be identified during project implementation
- Follow up the national clearance procedures for the site specific environmental documents and supervise the consultation and disclosure requirements for the ESMPs according to WB procedures
- Review ESMPs and submit them for WB clearance
- Perform supervision of EMP implementation by the road rehabilitation contractors
- Be open to comments from affected groups and local environmental authorities regarding environmental aspects of subproject implementation. Meet with these groups during site visits, as necessary;
- Coordinate and liaise with WB supervision missions regarding environmental safeguard aspects of subproject implementation

In addition to RRF's responsibilities, WB will be responsible for the clearance of the ESMPs and may conduct site visits during the project implementation. The main responsible party for project's implementation according to WB operational policies if the client, RRF.

ANNEX 1. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ROAD REHABILITATION

| | Potential Impact/ Issue | Environmental Significance |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Air quality | Dust emission from movement of construction trucks and equipment and construction activities like digging etc | Moderate |
| Solid waste | Waste from bush clearing and removal of trees | Moderate |
| Water pollution | Sediment laden runoff from exposed areas mainly due to vegetation clearing during construction; Improper use of waste oils from construction equipment; Improper disposal of sanitary waste from work camps | Moderate; Minor Major |
| Noise pollution | Movement of heavy vehicles | Minor |
| Soil erosion | Exposed land surfaces from cleared vegetation may induce erosion from rain events | Moderate |
| Loss of flora/ fauna | Due to the removal of vegetation | Minor |
| Public safety | Badly managed work activity/ site within community Poor housekeeping leading to stagnant water as breeding grounds for insect vectors (causing malaria etc) Movement of heavy trucks and equipment and road safety | Moderate Moderate Moderate |
| Land use | Conflicts with incompatible activities and land uses. | Major |
| Land take | The road will occupy some space in or close to the community. It may either be private or public land for which compensation may be required | Moderate |
| Raw material usage | PVC pipes, sand, stones from local and external sources (quarries etc) | Minor |
| Occupational health and safety | Hazards from handling heavy equipment, including noise, ergonomic stress, lifting heavy materials etc | Minor |
| Socio-economic | Use of local labor and therefore income earning; Destruction of property- farm crops, structures; Community convenience vs Consultant's technical judgment for chosen routes Visual intrusion by heavy trucks and equipment; Disruption of social activities | Moderate Moderate; Minor Minor Minor |
| Use and Maintenance | | |
| Air pollution | Dust emission from movement of heavy trucks and other vehicles | Moderate |
| Water quality and pollution | Sediment laden storm runoff | Moderate |
| Noise pollution | From the movement of heavy vehicles | Minor |
| Soil erosion | Erosion may be induced or enhanced by vegetation clearing | Moderate; |
| Water pollution | Inadequate provision and inappropriate method of | Major |

| | Potential Impact/ Issue | Environmental Significance |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | storm water disposal | |
| Public safety | From road accidents due to poor traffic management | Moderate |
| Public nuisance and health risks | Public health risks may arise from poor road maintenance; Pot holes and ponding to breed insect vectors of disease eg. Mosquitoes; | Moderate; Moderate |
| Continued use of facility | Availability of, and accessibility to maintenance funds | Major |

ANNEX 2. SUGGESTED FORMAT OF ESMP

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

(a) **Responsible Party**: The authors who prepared the ESMP along with the date of preparation.

(b) **Project Description**: Present a brief description of the subproject. Include the nature of the investment, the location, and any characteristics of the area that are of particular interest (e.g. near a protected area, area of cultural or historical interest). Also, include a brief description of the socio-economic conditions in the area. One or more simple maps showing project location and relevant neighboring features should be included unless there is compelling reason not to.

(c) **Mitigation Plan**: This should include a description of the steps to be taken to mitigate the major potential impacts on land, water, air and other media during the planning, design, construction and operation phases and specify cost estimates and institutional responsibilities. Particular attention should be paid to the specification of emission limits (e.g. for wastewater discharge) and design standards (e.g. for solid waste disposal sites) and how these compare to GoU laws (which at a minimum must be met) and any other relevant guidelines such as WB Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook or other relevant international norms.

(d) **Monitoring Plan**: This should include a description of the key parameters to be monitored (including monitoring locations, schedules and responsible entities) to ensure that the construction and operation of the project is in conformance with GoU legislation and WB standards. If such details are covered by permits or construction or monitoring contracts these can be referenced as attachments.

(e) **Institutional Arrangements**: There should be a narrative discussion briefly presenting how the monitoring data is going to be used for sound environmental performance - who collects the data, who analyzes it, who prepares reports, who are the reports sent to and how often, what is done by the responsible authorities after they receive the information; and how is non-compliance with the ESMP treated.

(f) **Consultations with Affected Groups and Non-governmental Organizations**: The following should be included:

- Date(s) of consultation(s);
- Location of consultation(s);
- Details on attendees (as appropriate)
- Meeting Program/Schedule: What is to be presented and by whom;
- Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments, Questions and Response by Presenters) together with Agreed Actions

Annex 2. Suggested Formats for ESMPs

A. MITIGATION PLAN

| | | | Cost to: | | Institutional Responsibility to: | | Comments (e.g. secondary or cumulative impacts) |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|--|
| Phase | Impact | Mitigating Measure | Install | Operate | Install | Operate | |
| Pre-construction phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • | | | | | | |
| Construction phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • | | | | | | |
| Operation phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • | | | | | | |

ANNEX 3. SAMPLE ESMP CHECKLISTS³

| INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Country | Uzbekistan | | | |
| Project title | | | | |
| Scope of project and activity | | | | |
| Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts) | WB (Project Team Leader) | 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 | | | | |
| Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to | | | | |

³The checklists contained in this annex point out main impacts and mitigation measures, but are not meant to be exhaustive in their coverage. Impact assessment and mitigation planning has to be tailored to each individual subproject. Each subproject will require a site specific EIA, ESMP, partial EA, etc. Furthermore, not all of the issues identified in this Annex may apply to all subprojects.

| | |
|--|--|
| 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 |

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING FOR SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERS

| | Activity/Issue | Status | Triggered Actions |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Will the site activity include/involve any of the following?? | A. Roads rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section A below |
| | B. New construction of small traffic infrastructure | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section A below |
| | C. Impacts on surface drainage system | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section B below |
| | D. Historic building(s) and districts | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section C below |
| | E. Acquisition of land ⁴ | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section D below |
| | F. Hazardous or toxic materials ⁵ | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section E below |
| | G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section F below |
| | H. Risk of unexploded ordinance (UXO) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section G below |
| | I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If “Yes”, see Section H below |

⁴ 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.

⁵ Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

Mitigation Plan

| ACTIVITY | PARAMETER | MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 0. General Conditions | Notification and Worker Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) 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. (e) Workers' PPE 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. |
| A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities | Air Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) During excavation works dust control measures shall be employed, e.g. by spraying and moistening the ground (b) Demolition debris, excavated soil and aggregates shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust (c) 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 (d) The surrounding environment (side walks, roads) shall be kept free of soil and debris to minimize dust (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (f) 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible |
| | Water Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 canalization and nearby streams and rivers |
| | Waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from excavation, 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 Contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except when containing asbestos) |
| B. Impacts on surface drainage system | Water Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 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. (b) 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>(c) There will be procedures for prevention of and response to accidental spills of fuels, lubricants and other toxic or noxious substances</p> <p>(d) 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>(a) 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>(b) 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>(c) 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>(d) The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented</p> |
| E. Toxic materials | Asbestos management | <p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked 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 to 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>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p> |
| | Toxic / hazardous waste management | <p>(a) Temporary 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 shall be placed in a leak-proof container to prevent spillage</p> <p>(c) The wastes shall be 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> |
| F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas | Ecosystem protection | <p>(a) 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>(b) 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>(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control features to include but not limited to hay bales and silt fences</p> <p>(d) 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 | <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 |

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| | activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.▪ 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 |
|--|------------|--|

Monitoring Plan

| 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 preparation | site access | at the site | check if design and project planning foresee diligent procedures | before launch of construction | safety of general public, | marginal, within budget | Contractor, Engineer |
| | traffic management | | | | | | |
| | availability of waste disposal facilities | at the site | | | timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks | | |
| | hazardous waste inventory (asbestos) | in site vicinity | 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 PMU?) | |
| | construction material quality control (eg. paints / solvents) | on site Contractor's store / building yard | visual / research in toxic materials databases | before approval to use materials | | | |
| During supervision | dust generation | on site and in immediate neighborhood, close to potential impacted residents | visual | daily | avoidance of public nuisance | marginal, within budget | Contractor, Engineer |
| | noise emissions | | consultation of locals | daily | | | |
| | waste and wastewater types, quality and volumes | at discharge points or in storage facilities | visual, analytical if suspicious | | avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters | | |
| | surface drainage soundness | | count of waste transports off site, check flow rates and runoff routes for wastewater | daily / continuous | ensuring proper waste management and disposal | | |
| | | | | daily / continuous | | | |

ANNEX 4. TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

- Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: media(s) used, date(s), description or copy of the announcement
- **Date(s) consultation(s) was (were) held**
- Location(s) consultation(s) was (were) held
- Who was invited
Name, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/Fax/e-mail number/address
(home and/or office)
- Who attended
Name, Organization or Occupation, Telephone/Fax/e-mail number/address
(home and/or office)
- Meeting Program/Schedule
What is to be presented and by whom
- Summary Meeting Minutes (Comments, Questions and Response by Presenters)
- List of decisions reached, and any actions agreed upon with schedules, deadlines and responsibilities.

ANNEX 5. SAMPLES OF GRIEVANCE FORM AND CLOSEOUT FORM

Grievance Form

| | |
|---|--|
| Reference No | |
| Full Name | |
| Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail). | Please mark how you wish to be contacted |
| Province/Town/Settlement | |
| Date | |
| Category of the Grievance | |
| 1. On abandonment (hospital, public housing) | |
| 2. On assets/properties impacted by the project | |
| 3. On infrastructure | |
| 4. On decrease or complete loss of sources of income | |
| 5. On environmental issues (ex. pollution) | |
| 6. On employment | |
| 7. On traffic, transportation and other risks | |
| 9-Other (Please specify): | |
| Description of the Grievance What did happen? When did it happen? Where did it happen? What is the result of the problem? | |
| What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem? | |

Signature:

Date:

Grievance Closeout Form

| | |
|---|--|
| Grievance closeout number: | |
| Define immediate action required: | |
| Define long term action required (if necessary): | |
| Compensation Required? | <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO |
| CONTROL OF THE REMEDIATE ACTION AND THE DECISION | |
| Stages of the Remediate Action | Deadline and Responsible Institutions |
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | |
| 8. | |

COMPENSATION AND FINAL STAGES

This part will be filled and signed by the complainant after s/he receives the compensation fees and his/her complaint has been remediated.

Notes:

Name-Surname and Signature

Date..../...../.....

Of the Complainant:

Representative of the Responsible Institution/Company

Title-Name-Surname and Signature

ANNEX 6. RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS WITH ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS WITH ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

MINUTES

Meeting location: Zangiota, Pskent, Urtachircik and Yangiyul oblast

Meeting date: 24-25 March, 2015

Project: Regional Roads Development Project (P146334)

Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: As part of the public consultations preparation, a letter with information on planning activities on the project's disclosure was sent to the Zangiota, Pskent, Urtachircik and Yangiyul city's governmental authority (Hokimiyats). Annex 6a includes the information letters from RRF to these institutions. In these letters RRF request collaboration in the dissemination of the public consultations of the project between the communities. Moreover, around 10 announcements were placed at public places such as market, shops, bus stops, etc.

Who was invited: Representatives of local communities, local residents of project village and other public representatives. Total number of people attended - 198 people in four oblasts.

Presentation given by: RRF Environmental expert

Environmental consultant presentation content: Conduction of public consultation and information session with participation of the representative from the Republican Road Fund, specialist from Al Mar Consulting company regarding ESMF under the Regional Roads and Development Project.

Meeting Program/Schedule: The objectives of the Public Consultation were to discuss the environmental impact of this road project, highlight possible concerns and clarify the following issues:

- Present project details and possible environmental issues and solutions;
- Discussions of environmental issues likely to occur along the project road sections;
- Environmental Assessment Requirements
- Proposed mitigation measures
- Listening to opinion of public representatives community, organizations and local residents;
- Knowledge of possible environmental concerns along the road (erosion, water crossing, surface drainage, potential impact on existing environmental features)Discussions;
- The responsibilities of Oblast and Rayon road and environmental public agencies;

Comments of participants: After presentation for the purpose of discussion of this issue the public representatives raised questions of their interest. Participants expressed their opinion regarding reconstruction of road. In general they supported implementation of the project and alongside with that they expressed their opinion regarding additional works that could enhance the output of the project.

Follow Up Actions Defined:

Public Consultations were carried out on March 24, 2015 in Pskent and Urtachircik oblast and on March 25, 2015 in Zangiota and Yangiyul oblast. Public consultations were organized with sufficient place to sit. All attendants were recorded (Annex 6C). Public consultations were chaired by local Hokimiyat officials together with RRF Environmental Consultant. All participants were free to ask questions, give comments, express their opinions. The discussions focused on the ESMF and project design decisions (road characteristics, bridges, noise and dust impacts and farm traffic, etc). Environmental Consultant of RRF announced information on project that

made familiar all attendees with the details on Environmental impact assessment under Project implementation. Afterwards she requested questions (the full text of presentation is enclosed in Annex 6D)

Summary Meeting Minutes: List of main questions and answers:

| Questions /Issues Discussed | Answer |
|---|--|
| General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project. | Most of the participants are in favor of the project and have been made aware of the proposed project through the various surveys that have taken place |
| Support of local people for the proposed project | The vast majority support the project. Some participants mentioned that they are ready to work on the project as unskilled laborers. |
| How will the wastes be removed? | In the process of reconstruction and operation of the facilities, construction and household wastes will be utilized, and removal will be carried out in accordance with concluded agreement. Domestic and construction waste will be regularly collected and deposited in approved disposal sites. |
| What are the main risks in ecological impact? | The Project will have some minor environmental impacts, which will be both positive and negative, including: (a) soil erosion, (b) temporary effect on noise and air quality due to construction activities; (c) better indoor air quality; (d) better life style and improved living conditions. |
| How will people be informed on this project, will brochures be distributed? How will they be informed of their rights? | Project staff will have several site visits for different aspects (technical, environmental, social and resettlement); there will be meetings and consultations with local people and local government stakeholders; brochures will be distributed |
| Dust from construction traffic and minor increased levels of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur from construction equipment are the primary pollutants in the construction phase. The dust will settle on trees and crops and may cause some nearby residents to suffer respiratory stress. How this impact will be mitigated? | These impacts will be mitigated using water spray trucks to wet down roads, therefore requiring a fleet of specialized spray trucks. Exhaust fumes from all equipment shall meet emissions standards. Material stockpiles being located in sheltered areas and be covered with tarpaulins or other such suitable covering to prevent material becoming airborne. During periods of high wind any dust generating activities will not be permitted within 200 m of populated settlements located in the direction of prevailing wind. |
| If a group of road workers lives near your home temporarily, do you have any concerns and if so, what are they? | None of the participants expressed concern about groups of road workers temporarily living close to their houses. |
| Is this consultation useful? Comments | All respondents were of the opinion that the consultation is very useful and they expect continued consultation in the future. |

Complete List of Attendees (including Name, home village/town and Occupation): The complete list of attendees is attached to this document. Total number of attendees is 198 people.

Suggestions:

- There should be effective mitigation measures in order to reduce noise pollution. Tree plantation and construction of noise protection walls is suggested.

- Water should be sprayed at the construction site in order to reduce dust, particularly during the construction phase.
- Enhance environmental awareness via conducting seminars for builders and local people

ANNEX 6A. INFORMATION LETTERS FROM RRF

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
MOLIYA VAZIRLIGI
HUZURIDAGI
RESPUBLIKA YO'L JAMG'ARMASI



РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ
ДОРОЖНЫЙ ФОНД ПРИ
МИНИСТЕРСТВЕ ФИНАНСОВ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

«19» 03 2015 г. № 114/28-16-160

« » 201 г. №

Хокимияту Зангиатинского района
Ташкентской области

В соответствии с поручением Первого заместителя Премьер-министра Республики Узбекистан, 25 марта 2015 года в 10-00 часов в здании Хокимията Зангиатинского района в рамках реализации Проекта развитие региональных дорог (P146334), консультантами и сотрудниками Всемирного банк и проектной организацией «ТошуйжойЛИТИ» планируется проведение общественных консультаций по вопросам политики переселения, экологического и социального управления.

Данным проектом планируется произвести капитальный ремонт автомобильных дорог местного назначения Зангиатинского района Ташкентской области.

В связи с вышеизложенным, Республиканский дорожный фонд просит Вас оказать содействие в проведении общественных слушаний со всеми заинтересованными сторонами, которые затронуты в рамках проекта восстановления дорог и обеспечить участие руководителей соответствующих служб хокимията.

Телефон для справок: (+99871) 1508886; (+99871) 1508887; (+99893) 3825250.

Приложение на 1-ом листе.

Директор

М. Абдуллаев

100017, Toshkent sh., Istiqlol, 29
Tel.: (998 71) 239-11-12, 239-14-79
Faks: (998 71) 239-14-69

000407

100017, г. Ташкент, Истиклол, 29
Тел.: (998 71) 239-11-12, 239-14-79
Факс: (998 71) 239-14-69

ANNEX 6B. PHOTOS FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION



Announcement placed at school



Announcement placed at the city market



Announcement placed at Urtachircik Hokimiyat



Announcement placed at Mahalla / Village Assembly



Public consultation in Pskent oblast



Public consultation in Pskent oblast



Public consultation in Zangiota oblast



Public consultation in Zangiota oblast



Public consultation in Urtachircik oblast



Public consultation in Urtachircik oblast



Public consultation in Yangiyul oblast



Public consultation in Yangiyul oblast

ANNEX 6C. LISTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS PARTICIPANTS

Zangiota oblast

Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (Р146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Занжигота Район

дата: *25 января 2015г.* *10:00*

| № | ФИО | Должность/место работы | Телефон | Подпись |
|----|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Каримов Расул Юсубович | Косарей ССР / и.р. аи си | тел: 1254430 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | Салимов Бахридильевич | (Ташкентская) / и.р. аи си Мирободов рай / и.р. аи си | тел: 50023-63 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | Мишаров Курбан Ахмедович | Узбекистон М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: — | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | Хасанов Ахтам | Челакчи о.к.с.и.и. М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 965-930 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | Тажиев Зол | Челакчи о.к.с.и.и. М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 2184009 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | Мухомбетов Абулхалил Хасенович | Челакчи М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 3858433 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | Абдулов Авазон Бишарович | ССР Туркестон / и.р. аи си | тел: 65074950 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | Тажиев Бахридильевич | Занжигота / и.р. аи си | тел: 702600 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | Зотаров Зол | Эркин К.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 1771960 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | Рахматов Муродмурод | Кучини М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 9508006 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | Шермухаммедов Алишер | Кичикерош М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | тел: 121-21-38 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

| № | Ф.И.О | М.Ф.И / К.Ф.И | Должность | Тел: | Подпись |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 12 | Зиямухаммедов Котам | Чува лачи курай котиби | | 94/6697943 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 13 | Пуллатов Эркин | Гулистон К.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 93/3820846 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | Адилходжаев Камолмурод | Санолий М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 93 538-44-40 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15 | Сакбаев Сайдулла | "Саркел" М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 983600757 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 16 | Модиров Шайхон | Санолий М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 3139777 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17 | Работсаров Муриддин | Санолий М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 9905817 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 18 | Иброхимов Фарходон | Фанат. и.р. аи си / и.р. аи си | | 5283655 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | Ираев Асатмилла | Сурхондария М.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 999392423 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 20 | Бекжанов Дилшод | Ободон-и Бош-и Бош мухандис | | (90) 805-34-88 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21 | Усмонова Дилноза | Юнкоробод кураи котиби | | (90) 98468-16 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 22 | Забуров Исламжон | ДСЭНМ / и.р. аи си | | 983673242 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | Сафаралеев Рахмонжон | Занжигота Т.Ф.И / и.р. аи си | | 903286121 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 24 | Аматов Алишер | Занжигота "Субокова" и.р. аи си | | 566-52-49 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 25 | Сейдакаримов Иброхим | туман „Махалла“ фонд раис. | 933-45-45 | |
| 26 | Нурматов Халида Арминовна | Назарбек 1991 / раис | тел: 582 49 20 | |
| 27 | Богуров Наманжон | Касандей 1990 - Раис | тел: (4) 660-45-25 | |
| 28 | Давлатов Бобур | Келмиш / раис руков-16 КОМОДКЕРА КЕН. | тел: 150-01-32 | |
| 29 | Абдуллаев Серик Самитович | Келмиш / Келмиш | 311-19-67 | |
| 30 | Ганнаев Серикбай | туман Исломие бўли. | тел: 700-77-20 | |
| 31 | Шунов Шукр | туман Авсойчу | 505-43-99 | |
| 32 | Усманхожиаев Х | туман. Фридекотарши. | 558-90-29 | |
| 33 | Исрамов А. | Давлат казарги | 142-03-57 | |
| 34 | Махмангазиев Т. | Ер ресурслари бўл. | 165-56-90 | |
| 35 | Забуров З. | туман СЭС. | 367-32-42 | |
| 36 | Усманов Ф.В. | 3-зам хошим | 360-21-02 | |
| 37 | Абдул Комиллар Омиров | Кучкарой 1976 / раис Итати МҲА / раис | 386 49 59 | |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| 38 | Норматов Музаффар | Самоаб мейб / раис Фристон 1976 / раис | 884 86 41 | |
| 39 | Абдуллаев Булқун Турсунбаев | Фристон 1976 / раис Фристон 1976 / раис | 630 07 62 | |
| 40 | Дусматов Музаффар | Сирган/раис / раис | (92) 744 33 91 | |
| 41 | Турсунбаев Шохмур | Фристон/раис / раис | 649 06 22 | |
| 42 | Каримберганаева Шамсия | Сарк мейб / раис | (98) 117 36 39 | |
| 43 | Абдуллаева Саodat Бакировна | Кучкарой мейб / раис | 985 35 74 | |
| 44 | Бектошев Абдул | Кучкарой мейб / раис | тел: 588 1135 | |
| 45 | Алиев Абдулхамид | Кучкарой мейб / раис | тел: 947 9085 | |
| 46 | Абдуллаев Рустам | Кучкарой мейб / раис | тел: 353 0919 | |
| 47 | Керимов Закиржан | Мустақим мейб / раис | (94) 943 7349 | |
| 48 | Усманова Махдун | Боздон мейб / раис | 94 8 4316 | |
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |

Pskent oblast

Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (P146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Пскинский

Район

дата 24 марта 2015г. 15:00

| № | ФИО | Должность/место работы | Телефон | Подпись |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Баймаганова Парвиза | Митан МФП / махалла йузуракчиси | Тел: (90) 926 3645 | [Подпись] |
| 2 | Алиев Фарход | раисчи / махалла йузуракчиси | Тел: (98) 361 09 05 | [Подпись] |
| 3 | Абдураманов Музафарим | махалла х.ж.ф / раисчи | Тел: (3) 372 2200 | [Подпись] |
| 4 | Исмаилов Турдумона | Назарол МФП / раисчи | Тел: (95) 515 66 35 | [Подпись] |
| 5 | Ачилов Абдуназар | Намуна МФП раисчи | тел. 93-182-5875 | [Подпись] |
| 6 | Алдамжоев Холдор | Байрой МФП раисчи | Тел 949335046 | [Подпись] |
| 7 | Орипов Турдумон | Дуслам МФП раисчи | Тел. 93 375 796 | [Подпись] |
| 8 | Берамиев Абдиқасим | Кеевчи МФП раисчи | Тел: 99-416-5939 | [Подпись] |
| 9 | Чинибоев Эркин | Чинкертон МФП раисчи | тел 94 924 3247 | [Подпись] |
| 10 | Минибаев Хайрулла | Союз х.ф.и раисчи | 4) 366-52-66 | [Подпись] |
| 11 | Эмомтошев Фарид | Бирма МФП раисчи | 4. 620 06 60 348 06 43 | [Подпись] |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 12 | Айдаров ИО | Дуслам МФП раисчи | Тел. 4 361-8788 | [Подпись] |
| 13 | Бурюбаев А. | Бирма МФП раисчи | Тел. (9) 620 06 60 | [Подпись] |
| 14 | Рахмонов ЭГ | Алибаев МФП раисчи | Тел 4. 920-46-63 | [Подпись] |
| 15 | Умарова Латифа | Алашхон МФП / раисчи | Тел (90) 928 49 05 | [Подпись] |
| 16 | Алибаева Тасолат | Алашхон МФП / махалла йузуракчиси | Тел (90) 315-55-25 | [Подпись] |
| 17 | Алибаева Азиза | Дуслам МФП / махалла йузуракчиси | Тел: (90) 91086 73 | [Подпись] |
| 18 | Расуллова Муштабар | "Заманавор" МФП / махалла йузуракчиси | Тел (4) 405-72-63 | [Подпись] |
| 19 | Алибаева Мархумат | "Навоий" МФП (СТМЭНТЭВ) | (5)-512-04-41 | [Подпись] |
| 20 | Пардаев Токир | Алашхон МФП раисчи | (94) 922-90-70 | [Подпись] |
| 21 | Рахимов Бейтур | раисчи / махалла йузуракчиси | (94) 212 72 52 | [Подпись] |
| 22 | Кобилов Руслан | Митан МФП / махалла йузуракчиси | (90) 918 30 47 | [Подпись] |
| 23 | Тулганов Арслан | "Кебека" МФП | 94. 920. 79-39 | [Подпись] |
| 24 | Алиев Музафар | Алибаев МФП / раисчи | (90) 904 45 60 | [Подпись] |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 25 | Аббасова Шохиса | Навоий МДВ / масна хайат | (93) 605 2018 | Аббас |
| 26 | Чомаевларов Хай | Майнинг МДВ / раис | (94) 426 56 06 | Чомаев |
| 27 | Курбанов Наманг | Муртаволий МДВ / раис | (93) 605 85 55 | Курбанов |
| 28 | Курбанов Мура | Мингана МДВ / раис | (90) 324 14 17 | Курбанов |
| 29 | Ураилов Курал | Сувчи МДВ / раис | (94) 921 42 20 | Ураилов |
| 30 | Самаров Мушк | Раёсат МДВ / раис | (93) 583 00 38 | Самаров |
| 31 | Корқов Туркин Абрамович | Заминдор МДВ / раис | (94) 925 35 27 | Корқов |
| 32 | Абдурашидова Махтурат | Самаров МДВ / масна хайат | (94) 401 41 60 | Абдурашидова |
| 33 | Кенжаев Шерар | Ташкент МДВ / раис | (93) 994 77 05 | Кенжаев |
| 34 | Дараматова Сайра | Бирлик МДВ / масна хайат | (90) 187 94 88 | Дараматова |
| 35 | Маджидова Махмурат | Давлатдор МДВ / масна хайат | (94) 402 50 48 | Маджидова |
| 36 | Мураев Абобакир | Оқтоғ МДВ / раис | (94) 218 52 84 | Мураев |
| 37 | Мамурова Мушк | Туркестон МДВ / масна хайат | (94) 402 11 56 | Мамурова |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 38 | Мирвасилов Н | Ободонмунтуриш | (95) 572 95 65 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 39 | Рахмолов У | Агробанс | (90) 933 78 86 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 40 | Рисоев П | Кадастр Пасеи | (93) 590 58 25 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 41 | Ортинов Карим | Таразский МВК/Пасе | (94) 664 85 07 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 42 | Алишерова Дилороз | Сулота ^{МТК/Пасе} _{Кадастр} | (93) 566 08 35 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 43 | Сариевкова Гулнора | Мустакиллик МВК/Пасе | (94) 685 94 96 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 44 | Абдул Исаев | Рашидберди МВК/Пасе | 94(412-75-80) | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 45 | Ахмедов Абдурашад | Машраф МВК/Пасе | (93) 182-587 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 46 | Абдушев Дилмурат | Мавзун МВК/Пасе | (94) 889 90 07 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 47 | Тармонов Гулнора | Тайфат МВК/Машраф | (94) 218 52 38 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 48 | Абдурашадова Марипа | Чинкунот МВК/Пасе | (94) 218 11 15 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 49 | Исмаилова Мадина | Машраф МВК/Машраф | 94(999)554 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 50 | Сагдиева Марипа | Куртени МВК/Машраф | (94) 362 55 09 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

Urtachircik oblast

55

Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (Р146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Уртачирчикский Район

дата: 24 марта 2015г. 10:00

| № | ФИО | Должность/место работы | Телефон | Подпись |
|----|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
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| 2 | Исраилов Бахтиер Эминович | Авробанк Урт. / ^{Бонус} ^{услуг} ^{за} ^{услуг} ^{услуг} | Тел: (90) 126 40 70 | [Подпись] |
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Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (P146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Ургатирлик сессия Район

дата 24.08.2015г.

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| 54 | Донабодов Акрам Худойбердиёв | Ҳундузда МФИ постчи | 1217338 | Акрам |
| 55 | Мусоев Хуррам Мамағалимов | Белекчи МФИ раиси | 0-358-31-83 | Мусоев |
| 56 | Икрамов Маъруфа Исрофи | Белекчи МФИ маслахаатчи | 90-945-04-55 | Икрамов |
| 57 | Ҳайдарова Рушмиа Ҳуриддиновна | Ҳундузда МФИ маслахаатчи | 90-956-26-05 | Рушмиа |
| 58 | Джурраев Ким | Ҳундузда МФИ маслахаатчи | 90-119-37-53 | Джурраев |
| 59 | Тўлқиева Шоира Усмоновна | Ҳундузда МФИ котиб | 90-916-16-62 | Тўлқиева |
| 60 | ТАВБАЕВ Ш. #. | Ушба сарай котиб | 189-56-03 | Тавбаев |

Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (P146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Район

дата 2015г.

| № | ФИО | Должность/место работы | Телефон | Подпись |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 61 | Евсанкулов Сапарали | Куратор МФИ Раиси | 90-806-72-69 | Сапарали |
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| 65 | Ҳакимов Мурад | Ҳўйта МФИ раиси | 90 971 2021 | Ҳакимов |
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Проект «Строительство региональных дорог Узбекистана» (P146334). Общественная встреча: "Структура экологического и социального управления", "Структура политики переселения".

Инчкентский Район

дата 25 марта 2015г. 15:00

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ANNE 6D.THE FULL TEXT OF PRESENTATION

REPUBLIC of UZBEKISTAN
REGIONAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (P146334)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Public Consultation and Information Session

Date: 24–25 March 2015

Content of the session

- ▶ Present project details and possible environmental issues and solutions;
- ▶ Discussions of environmental issues likely to occur along the project road sections;
- ▶ Listening to opinion of public representatives community, organizations and local residents;
- ▶ Discussions;
- ▶ Conclusions.

Regional Roads and Development Project (P146334)

Financed by
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development (IBRD)
Republican Road Fund under the Ministry of
Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Executing Agency: Republican Road Fund under the
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Project Components

Component 1: Road Rehabilitation and Safety. The component will finance part of the priority regional road rehabilitation roads program.

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening Component.

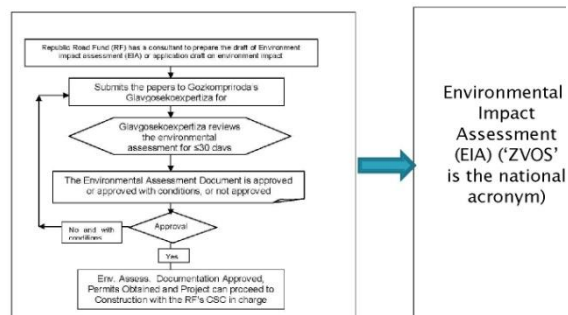
- (i) to develop a Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan and implementation of Road Safety Improvements Interventions on a set of road sections
- (ii) to support the GoU to improve road management practices and financial/institutional sustainability of the road sector
- (iii) to support the GoU to improve the operating environment for the local construction industry;
- (iv) to help institutional strengthening of the RRF for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its organizational arrangements

Component 3: Project management support:

Project Road Sections

| Code | Road site | Capital reconstruction (km) |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 4K785B | A373 – settlement Urtasaray | 12 |
| 4K730 | Carasu - Yangikhayot – railway station Kuchlik | 11 |
| 4K731 | Corasuv – Darkhon – Yorik – Tyabugiz | 16 |
| 4H708 | Corasuv – Beshboy – Huzha | 13 |
| 4K761 | Murotali – Kelog | 12 |
| 4H698 | Gishtkuprik – Telman – road M39 (806 km) | 11 |
| 4K708B | 4P4 – M39 – warehouse of timber | 2 |
| 4K716B | Settlement Bozsu – M39 | 2 |
| 4K744A | M39 – settlement Zangiota | 4 |
| 4K743 | M39 – city Yangiyul – farm Tinchlik | 7 |
| TOTAL | | 90 |

Arrangements of Environmental protection



WB Safeguards Policy and Environmental Assessment Requirements

Category A. A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts (based on type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts).

Category B. A proposed project is classified as Category B if the potential impacts on the environment are typically site-specific, reversible in nature; less adverse than those of Category A subprojects and for which mitigatory measures can be designed more readily.

Category C. A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts.

Screening Results

The sub-projects are identified to be in World Bank Category B in nature

Environmental impacts

- ▶ Noise during construction;
- ▶ Dust during construction;
- ▶ Air Quality during construction;
- ▶ Water Quality;
- ▶ Poor design of culvert and inappropriate placement leading to chronic erosion problems;
- ▶ Erosion, rock falls, mudflow and avalanche hazards.

Proposed mitigation

1. Air Quality Degradation

- ▶ Control over speed regime and emissions into air;
- ▶ Saving of time and fuel as well as contraction of CO2 emission will be obvious after completion of the project;
- ▶ During periods of high wind any dust generating activities will not be permitted within 200 m of populated settlements located in the direction of prevailing wind;
- ▶ Regular watering/spraying of unpaved project roads and all unpaved roads being used for haulage of materials during the dry season;
- ▶ Construction equipment has to be to a good standard and fitted with pollution control devices.

Proposed mitigation

2. Noise and Vibration

- ▶ The contractor will consult with the community in respect of construction activities and potential noise and vibration impacts.
- ▶ Control Noise and Vibration by requiring contractors to stick to a strict equipment maintenance schedule;
- ▶ Prohibition of any construction activities between 10 pm and 6 am in settlements or close to sensitive receptors such as hospitals and schools;
- ▶ Operate equipment with specifications;
- ▶ Travel according to assigned speed limits and restrict use of vehicle horns.

Proposed mitigation

3. Water Quality

- ▶ Streams, rivers and watercourses (including drains) within and adjacent to the work sites will be kept free from debris and any material or waste arising from project works;
- ▶ Discharge or deposit any material or waste into any waters except without the approval from the relevant regulatory authorities will not be permitted;
- ▶ All water, waste-water and other liquids used or generated in execution of project works and activities will be collected and disposed in an approved manner in an approved location and will not cause either pollution or nuisance;
- ▶ All storm drainage will be adequately contoured, sized, and lined where necessary.

Proposed mitigation

4. Soils, Erosion and Slope Stability

- ▶ Random and uncontrolled deposition of excavated material will not be permitted;
- ▶ Re-vegetation of exposed areas including; (i) selection of fast growing and grazing resistant species of preferably local grasses and shrubs; (ii) immediate re-vegetation of all slopes and embankments if not covered with gabion baskets;
- ▶ Material that is susceptible to erosion will be replaced by adequate material around bridges and culverts;
- ▶ All land will be rehabilitated to its original or better condition upon completion of the project works;

Proposed mitigation

5. Impacts on Access and Traffic

- ▶ Prior to construction activities, the contractor will install a signs, barriers and control devices needed to ensure the use of the road by traffic and pedestrians, as required by traffic control plan;
- ▶ Signs, crossing guards and other appropriate safety features will be incorporated at grade level rail and road crossings;
- ▶ Local authorities and residents in a working area will be consulted before any detours for construction or diverted public traffic are established;
- ▶ Footpaths and roads will kept free of debris, spoil and other material at all times;
- ▶ Construction vehicles will use temporary roads constructed that purpose to minimize damage to agricultural land local access roads.

Grievance Redress Mechanism



Availability of ESMF

- ▶ Website of the Ministry of Finance;
- ▶ Local and regional Hokimiyats;
- ▶ PMU of RRF;
- ▶ Website of WB (InfoShop).

Actions to be taken

- ▶ Complete EIA
- ▶ Confirm that EMP details are defined in the contractor bid documentation and later the contract(s)
- ▶ Monitoring during road construction, in compliance with EIA's EMP;
- ▶ Apply mitigation and monitoring measures.