

Republic of Uzbekistan
Committee of Veterinary and Livestock
Development

Second Livestock Sector Development Project

RESETTLEMENT POLICY
FRAMEWORK

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AIR&T	Animal Identification, Registration, and Traceability
BIPs	Border Inspection Posts
CC	Civil Code
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	Displaced Person
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (2018)
FM	Financial Management
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LC	Land Code
LSSDS	Livestock Subsector Development Strategy 2020-2030 and Five-Year Investment Plan 2020-2025
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFI	Participating Financial Institution
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLF	Precision Livestock Farming
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
CVLD	Committee of Veterinary and Livestock Development
SLSDP	Second Livestock Development Project
VIS	Veterinary Information System
VS	Veterinary Services
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In this Resettlement Policy Framework, unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

Environmental and Social Standards	ESSs set out the requirements for Borrowers/Clients relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. 10 ESSs establish the standards that the Borrower/Client and the project should meet through the project life cycle.
Project affected persons (PAPs)	PAPs mean persons who are impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below.
Involuntary resettlement	Means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by: a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in: i. relocation or loss of shelter; ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location. b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
Land acquisition	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.
Restrictions on land use	Restrictions on land use refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
Livelihood	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Cut-off date	Cut-off date is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the

site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

Compensation	Compensation means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.
Census	Census is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
Resettlement Assistance	Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.
Replacement cost for houses and other structures	Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting building materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contractors' fees; and (d) any registration or transfer costs.
The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project.
Replacement cost	Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.

Voluntary Land Donation

Means communities or individuals may agree to voluntarily provide land for sub-projects for desired community benefits. The operative principles in voluntary land donation are “informed consent and power of choice”. Informed consent means the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project. Power of choice refers to the people involved have option to agree or disagree, without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by others.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background and Project Objective

The proposed **project aims** to support the development of a more productive, market-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable livestock subsector in Uzbekistan. It seeks to achieve this by strengthening the management and service delivery capacity of public livestock support institutions, supporting the development of market and value addition infrastructures, enhancing import control, and animal identification, registration, and traceability, and enhancing the competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability of livestock value chains by improving the access to improved, climate-smart and inclusive technologies and greener finance of livestock farmers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors. Beneficiaries of the project include staff of public livestock institutions, smallholder farmers, commercial farmers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors (such as service providers). Interventions the project would finance are in line with findings and recommendations of the various OIE VS missions as well as propriety development areas identified in the LSSDS. The project will be implemented nationwide in all regions of Uzbekistan, including the Tashkent City and will have four components, namely three technical and one project management and coordination component.

The **Project Development Objective (PDO)** is to support the development of a more productive, market-oriented, sustainable and inclusive livestock subsector in Uzbekistan.

Project area. Project covers entire territory of all regions of Uzbekistan, including the Tashkent City.

Project beneficiaries. The project's primary beneficiaries are smallholder farmers (dehkans), large-scale private commercial farmers, agribusinesses, and other livestock value chain actors such as service providers, input suppliers, aggregators, and off takers.

1.2. Project components

Component 1. Strengthen public livestock support services. The objective of this component is to improve the capacity of public institutions involved in providing livestock support services¹. Climate change, inclusion, resilience, and sustainability will be at the center of strengthening public support services. The OIE PVS missions as well as the LSSDS indicated that need to strengthen public livestock support services in Uzbekistan and the need to make them inclusive, sustainable, and climate resilient. They highlighted positive changes, including the establishment of the CVLD; the adoption of several policies and legislations, and improved infrastructure investments at central and local levels. At the same time, they identified many challenges, including weak management and service delivery capacity of the CVLD, including the need for reorganizing the CVLD Headquarters by establishing units, building the capacity of its staff, including the leadership; weak public livestock support services, including veterinary, animal health, research, extension and advisory services; weak basic veterinary education; ineffective system of control and enforcement of present and future food safety laws and regulatory acts; and low motivation of the "veterinary specialists" (veterinarians in the field) who need adequate physical resources (facilities, transportation, equipment), training and increased salaries. This component has four subcomponents: (a) improving the enabling environment; (b) strengthening the management and service delivery capacity of the CVLD; (c) strengthening livestock extension and advisory services; and (d) strengthening research and development.

Subcomponent 1.1 Improve the enabling environment: this subcomponent is to improve the policy and legal framework of the livestock subsector. Since independence in 1991, the government issued several policies and legislations, including presidential decrees, resolutions, and directives of cabinet of ministers (COM). However, while some of the

¹ These include veterinary and animal health services; extension, and advisory services; and research and development, including educational institutions i.e., universities and colleges.

policies and legislation are outdated, the majority of them placed more emphasis on increasing production volumes, and less on improving production efficiency, market orientation, inclusion, and environmental sustainability. They also did not pay sufficient attention to sustainable intensification making the development and implementation of climate smart policies and legislations a formidable challenge. There are also policy and legislative gaps identified by the OIE PVS missions and the LSSDS, including in livestock breeding and genetics, land tenure, animal health, veterinary public health, trade, and management of veterinary services. The subcomponent thus aims at filling the policy and legislation gaps by developing new and/or revising existing policies and legislations that promote sustainable livestock production, including climate resilience and mitigation. The development and/or revision of policies and legislations would be done in line with the OIE PVS mission recommendations, including for example QR code for AIR&T system, that include information about vaccination, use of antibiotics (in which case the QR is blocked for further activities within 14 days), etc. The results of this work will also support and enhance the implementation of the LSSDS.

The subcomponent would support: (a) review of existing policies, legislations, regulations, institutions and standards, including: (i) identifying gaps and implementation challenges, (ii) developing new and/or revising/updating existing policies, legislations, regulations, institutions and standards, including harmonizing them with regional and international standards; and (b) provision of technical assistance for the CVLD and other stakeholders in the review, formulation and implementation of policies and legislations with a particular focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The support would also focus on raising awareness and progressive implementation of the collaborative One Health approach.

Sub-Component 1.2 Strengthen the CVLD: this subcomponent is to improve the management and service delivery capacity of the CVLD. The CVLD, with its headquarters located in Tashkent and branch offices in all the regions and districts as well as NVLNs², artificial insemination (AI) centers, and BIPs that directly report to it, is the CA responsible for veterinary and livestock development. The current capacity of the CVLD is limited: it is not yet aligned with the new strategic vision for the sector; and it is not organized with relevant units/departments and adequate systems and procedures that are in line with a modern and forward-looking sector. The CVLD is underfunded to fulfill its mandate, and lacks the required capacity, including IT system to implement its core functions, support its activities, monitor sector performance, and improve internal and external coordination capacity. The various OIE PVS missions highlighted the urgency to strengthen the management and service delivery capacity of the CVLD. Guided by findings of the 2017 PVS Evaluation Follow-Up, national priorities, and detailed discussions with representatives of the CVLD and supporting documents, the PVS Gap Analysis Mission made recommendations for priority activities to strengthen the CVLD, including the need for building the capacity of CVLD staff, including the leadership, improving the infrastructure of the CVLD, developing veterinary information system (VIS) with connected databases managed by the CVLD that will allow collection and sharing of the information amongst different levels and units of the SVC, as well as monitoring of the effectiveness of implementation of the activities; ensuring relevant and stable financing of the different programmes through better planning and financing of the activities; and improving the standards and regulation of through systematic licensing, a code of practice and a regime of professional oversight.

The subcomponent would support: (a) system capacity building, including developing a veterinary information system (VIS), (b) infrastructure capacity building, including

² The NVLN consists of the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Tashkent, 13 Regional Veterinary Laboratories, and 130 District Veterinary Laboratories

procurement of goods such as office furniture, IT and field equipment, vehicles, and civil works, including rehabilitation/renovation and refurbishment/equipping office and laboratory buildings; and (c) human capacity building, including advanced and vocational trainings, and international exchanges. The support to strengthen the CVLD would be based on priority development areas identified by the various OIE PVS missions as well as the LSSDS and a detailed human and infrastructure capacity needs assessment that would be undertaken during implementation.

Sub-Component 1.3 Strengthen public livestock extension and advisory services: this subcomponent is to further improve livestock extension and advisory service provision. In Uzbekistan, livestock extension and advisory services is the mandate of the Uzbekchordanasl Agency (hereafter referred to as the Agency), which was established in 2019 under the auspices of the CVLD, following the transfer of livestock development responsibility from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to CVLD. The Agency is not only newly established but also lacks the infrastructure, systems and human capacity and resources to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate extension and advisory service programs. As a result, livestock extension and advisory services in Uzbekistan remained weak, not sufficiently supporting livestock farmers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors. Universities and research institutes have also been involved in providing livestock extension and advisory services. However, their services are not only ad-hoc and weak, but also they were neither inclusive (often they target only their members) nor climate sensitive. This is aggravated by the lack of feedback mechanisms for ensuring the participation of producers and the private sector and informing the design and implementation of extension and advisory services.

The subcomponent would support: (a) capacity building primarily of the Agency, but also other public livestock extension and advisory service providing institutions as deemed necessary, including (i) infrastructure capacity building (civil works for rehabilitation/renovation and refurbishment of office buildings, and goods, including office furniture; field equipment; farm machineries and vehicles) and (ii) human capacity building (short and long term training, exchange visits, study tours and technical assistance); (b) the establishment of demonstration plots, including (i) infrastructure (civil works for the construction, rehabilitation/renovation and refurbishment of demonstration farms, and goods such as agricultural inputs used for demonstration purposes, extension materials, office furniture), and (ii) human capacity building, including through training of extension staff, farmers, agribusinesses; organizing field days, workshops and exchange visits and; (c) technical assistance for public education campaign using traditional and new media tools to raise awareness about diet-appropriate nutrition and food preparation practices in collaboration with the MoH.

Sub-Component 1.4 Strengthen public livestock research and development: this subcomponent is to build the capacity of selected public institutions involved in livestock research and development³, including the RIs of Veterinary, Research Institute of Livestock Sector and Poultry Farming, and of Aquaculture. The subcomponent will also support other public R&D institutions involved in livestock research and development, including those under the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences and the Karakul Sheep Breeding and Wool Research Institute, and the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine (SIVM). The research and development institutions are significantly underfunded and understaffed, and they lack capacity, including infrastructure, human and systems. Initial basic trainings to bring new graduates and professionals entering the veterinary profession up to standards set out in the OIE Competencies Guidelines, and continuing education for

³ The complete list of research and development institutions to be supported by the project, including their detailed investment plans will be prepared before the project is declared effective.

improving the knowledge and skills of existing CVLD staff and reflect current expertise and methods are also lacking. As a result, R&D institutions have not been able to engage in meaningful research, development and training programs that could generate high-quality technology solutions and innovations, including climate smart options and options tailored for different types of producers, that could contribute towards the transformation and environmental sustainability of the livestock subsector. The situation is aggravated by the lack of mechanisms for ensuring the participation of livestock producers and the private sector in determining research, development and training priorities and providing feedback.

The subcomponent would support: (a) infrastructure capacity building, including construction (of new), rehabilitation/renovation (of existing), and refurbishment (both existing and new) office and laboratory buildings, green houses and lath houses; and procurement of goods i.e., office furniture; laboratory equipment and consumables, , green house and lath house facilities, field equipment and farm machineries, vehicles, and; (b) human capacity building, including training (short and long term) of staff, exchange visits, study tours, and technical assistance.

Component 2. Strengthen market and value addition infrastructure, and facilitate trade.

this component is to develop market and value addition infrastructure and thereby improve market access, enhance value addition, and import control. Enhancing climate resilience, including adaptation and mitigation opportunities will be at the center of Strengthening the market and value addition infrastructures both in terms of climate proofing, building broader climate resilience due to addressing climate risks and impacts, as well as energy efficiency, and less FLW along the value chain. The component has three subcomponents, including: (a) strengthening market and value addition infrastructure; (b) strengthening quarantine and border security; and (c) operationalizing the AIR&T system.

Subcomponent 2.1 Strengthen livestock market and value addition infrastructure: with a focus on dekhans, the objective of this subcomponent is to improve market access for livestock farmers, processors, and other value chain actors. The livestock subsector currently has a low commercial orientation and limited value addition due to inadequate market and value addition infrastructure. Market and value addition infrastructures, including market centers and the associated basic amenities, including feed, veterinary services, and water provision, stock routes or slaughtering houses, processing plants, and milk collection centers, are few and lack the appropriate facilities and equipment. There are very few livestock product processing facilities and most of them are not operating at full capacity due to shortage of supplies and poor infrastructure quality. Only a small portion of livestock products goes through value addition, and that comes mainly from commercial farmers and agribusinesses. The country does not have quarantine facilities and border inspection and import control are weak. Market participation by producers is currently hampered by remoteness of the marketplaces, absence of stock routes, and lack of. Poor infrastructure development, accompanied by lack of vertical (value addition) and horizontal (productive alliances) coordination between value chain actors through, for example, forward contracts and cooperatives, women groups, youth groups, or clustering, led to inefficiencies, and unpredictability of transactions in the livestock value chain.

The subcomponent would support: (a) establishing new and/or strengthening and modernizing existing livestock market and value addition infrastructures. This includes: (i) infrastructure capacity building (goods and civil works), including the construction (of new), rehabilitation/renovation (of existing) and equipping (of both existing and new) market and value addition infrastructures, and (ii) human capacity building, including trainings, exchange visits, study tours and technical assistance to livestock producers, traders and staff of institutions involved in livestock marketing; (b) the development of vertical and horizontal integration/coordination among livestock value chain actors for production, processing, marketing, and input supplies through productive alliances and

partnerships, with due attention to women and youth and possibilities of greening; and (c) establishing livestock market information infrastructure.

Sub-Component 2.2 Strengthen border security and quarantine: this subcomponent is to enhance import control and thereby protect the health of the population and animals, as well as ensure food safety. There are 20 BIPs in Uzbekistan but no quarantine stations. The BIPs have all serious capacity limitations and lack the necessary infrastructure, including vehicles and equipment required for sample collection and related inspection at customs terminals that would enable them to monitor the health status of animals and animal products imported from abroad. The country does not have a comprehensive and integrated border control strategy, a border module for the proposed VIS and biosecurity measures that meet international standards for on-farm quarantine of animals from abroad. It also does not have well qualified veterinarians who have the capacity to diagnose and detect clinical signs and recognize diseases of potential risk for the country.

The subcomponent would support: (a) the development of a comprehensive and integrated border control strategy; (b) strengthening BIPs; and (c) establishing on-farm quarantine stations. Strengthening BIPs and establishing quarantine stations include: (i) infrastructure capacity building, such as works i.e., construction and/or rehabilitation of various types of buildings, and goods i.e., the procurement of vehicles, sample collection and related physical inspection equipment, computers and office equipment, a VIS compatible border inspection module; and (ii) human capacity building, such as training of personnel involved in quarantine and border security. The capacity building support, which targets BIPs, and quarantine stations will be provided based on OIE recommendations as well as the outcome of a detailed capacity needs assessment to be developed during project implementation. The support to the development of a comprehensive and integrated border control strategy will focus on the development of a trade health certificates system that follows international standards and ensures sustainability. With strengthened border security and enhanced quarantine, Uzbekistan will be able to protect the health of its population, animals, and investments as well as ensure food safety.

Sub-Component 2.3 Operationalize AIR&T system: this subcomponent is to support the government in the implementation (roll out) of the AIR&T system. The currently ongoing LSDP financed the preparation of the methodology for AIR&T. The methodology was developed based on the recommendations of the various OIE PVS missions and by reviewing (a) the current legislative base for AIR&T systems, and (b) characteristics of the livestock production systems with particular focus on stock routes, slaughtering, marketing systems, pastures, livestock markets, holding grounds, transport facilities, feedlots, and quarantine stations. The methodology includes a roadmap i.e., step-by-step implementation of the AIR&T system in Uzbekistan and an estimate of the financial resources required to fully implement the AIR&T system and its maintenance. The AIR&T system, the roll out of which the proposed project would be supporting, can also be used as precision livestock farming (PLF) since it allows the use of several technologies used for health and welfare monitoring, weight control, and animal management (identification, registration, and movement control) that can support the livestock keeper in making decisions or even make decisions for the producer.

The subcomponent would support: (a) procurement of information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, including computers, servers, smartphones, printers, tablets, scanners, and field equipment, including vehicles, ear tags; (b) field activities, including coordination mechanisms with relevant national and regional institutions and local authorities, preparation of census staff and materials, conducting the census i.e. cattle census (individual animal) and holding census (all cattle owners); (c) drafting legislations and rules; (d) human resource development, including training and capacity building of staff of the CVLD, field veterinarians, farmers, slaughter house and livestock market

workers, police and zootechnicians; and (e) awareness creation, including preparing communication plan, production (and distribution) of printed materials and audiovisuals and social media outlets.

Component 3. Green and resilient livestock value chains. The objective of this component is to modernize livestock value chains and make them greener and more resilient, by improving access to finance of livestock farmers interested in improving their on-farm climate resilience and in greening their livestock production. A special focus will be given to support access to finance for productive alliances established under the project (particularly those comprising or led by women and/ or youth), as well as smallholder livestock farmers. The component includes two subcomponents: (a) credit line to participating financial institutions (PFIs) for provision of working capital and investment finance to the livestock subsector nationwide for farmers, agribusinesses, productive alliances and other value chain actors, including for climate-resilient and green livestock farming, marketing, distribution, and processing; and (b) capacity building for PFIs on sector-specific loan product development, loan appraisal, environmental and social standards, and monitoring in the livestock subsector.

Sub-Component 3.1 Extend credit line. this subcomponent is to improve the access to finance of livestock producers interested in improving the climate resilient of their farms and in greening livestock production. The credit line would have two windows. Window 1 will support loans in the amount of up to US\$1 million in order to meet the needs of commercial farmers, agribusinesses, productive alliances, and other value chain actors who are generally operating within this scale. Window 2 would be for loans up to US\$50,000 targeting dekhans (very small farmers with up to five dairy cows or equivalent in other animals), using more streamlined procedures. The initial credit line allocation is US\$100 million under Window 1 and US\$50 million under Window 2. The PFIs would need to draw on both windows concurrently and ensure a well-diversified sub-loan portfolio at the PFIs as well as at the project level.

Sub-Component 3.2 Build capacity of PFIs. this subcomponent is to build the capacity of PFIs, including through trainings, study tours and exchange visits to staff and managers of PFIs so that they are able to introduce innovative financing instruments such as digital financial services and value chain financing modalities for livestock farmers and agribusiness enterprises. The training program would focus on the use of new financial products to target clients (with a particular focus on smallholder farmers in this case, and on female clients) engaged in livestock production activities, evaluating the suitability and effectiveness of these new financial products, and mitigating the possible risks associated with lending to these beneficiaries as well as risks associated with climate change. Training will also cover how to integrate cost-of-fuel savings into financial analyses.

Component 4. Project management and coordination. This component will be implemented by the project implementation unit (PIU) established under the auspices of the CVLD. The component will support incremental operating costs for project execution, including project administration and management, management of social and environmental issues, financial management (FM), procurement, contract administration, project reporting, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). It will also finance consultancy services (individual and firm) hired to complement capacity building of the implementation units, baseline and project completion surveys, preparation of assessments and data collection, annual project audits.

2. RATIONALE FOR ESS 5 AND RPF SCOPE

The WB Environmental and Social Standards (hereinafter - ESS) set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing.

The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement. Ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. The proposed activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. However, the project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause economic displacement in total 4 sub components of the project. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and to meet ESS5 requirements the present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed since at this stage a final list of activities and their exact location are not yet defined.

RPF lays bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement action plans (RAP). This framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific resettlement action plan. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

Potential Impacts on Assets, People and Livelihood. Given the planned activities under the Project components may have a potential land acquisition, land use restriction and resettlement impacts (Impacts under ESS5):

- 1.3 Strengthen public livestock extension and advisory services;
- 1.4 Strengthen public livestock research and development;
- 2.2 Strengthen border security and quarantine;
- 3.1 Extend credit line.

The scope of potential Impacts under ESS5 expected by the Project components/subcomponents is the following:

Table 2.1. Scope of expected Impacts under ESS5 of the Project components/subcomponents

#	Component	Activities planned	Possible type of Impact under ESS5
1	1.3 Strengthen public livestock extension and advisory services	Establishment of demonstration plots, including infrastructure (civil works for the construction, rehabilitation/renovation and refurbishment of demonstration farms, and goods such as agricultural inputs used for demonstration purposes, extension materials, office furniture	Permanent impacts to any land for the establishment of demonstration plots. Temporary impact to any land during the construction.

2	1.4 Strengthen public livestock research and development	Infrastructure capacity building, including construction (of new), rehabilitation/renovation (of existing), and refurbishment (both existing and new) office and laboratory buildings, green houses and lath houses; and procurement of goods i.e., office furniture; laboratory equipment and consumables, green house and lath house facilities, field equipment and farm machineries, vehicles.	Permanent impacts to any land for construction of new office and laboratory buildings, green houses and lath houses. Temporary impact to any land during the construction.
3	2.2 Strengthen border security and quarantine	Construction and/or rehabilitation of various types of buildings for quarantine stations.	Permanent impacts to any land for construction of new quarantine stations. Temporary impact to any land during the construction.
4	3.1 Extend credit line	Integrating renewable energies production along the livestock value chain, for instance, biodigesters and solar panels to power processing plants or temperature control in animal houses.	Permanent impacts to any land for construction of renewable energy equipment . Temporary impact to any land during the construction.

The nature of impacts and extent of interventions will become clearer once the subprojects are selected and the final design for them become available. The presence of informal users or structures and associated economic impacts covered under ESS5 also cannot be ruled out. While public land is expected to be made available in case of expansion of new infrastructure, the project allows voluntary land donations by the community or individuals and this process will be closely managed during implementation in line with the protocols included in this RPF.

Individual land donation will be subject to strict scrutiny and approved by the World Bank, prior to accepting donation. Land donation cannot result in a person or household being worse off than pre-project levels and must receive benefits from the project.

The RPF identifies the possible impacts from project activities, describe the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) to land use/access and structures and describes how compensation rates will be determined and procedures for the same. Where there is a gap between national and World Bank procedures, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project. The RPF will serve as a screening device to ascertain if there will be any impacts resulting from project activities. The RPF is intended as a practical tool to guide the preparation of ESF instruments such as RAPs and necessary due diligence for activities during implementation of the comprehensive project. If any impacts are identified, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan will develop ESS instruments for each sub-project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in the RPF document.

This RPF will be a part of Loan/Grant agreement package and reviewed/cleared by the Borrower. Once the document has been approved, it will be uploaded to WB's external website and be available locally through the development center, in compliance with the WB's policy. The RPF will be translated into Russian and/or Uzbek and further will be distributed in such a way as to be available to central and local government agencies and potential PAPs. Implementation of the planned project investments will only take place following these approvals and information sharing/consultation.

3. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) aims at describing policies and procedures to ensure that people adversely affected under the Project are adequately consulted with on project activities and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore pre-project level of livelihoods. The RPF provides policies and procedures to determine requirements of the World Bank's ESS on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), to assess potential expected risks and impacts, to identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the project including:

- involuntary land acquisition (temporary or permanent);
- protocols on voluntary land and asset donations
- loss of, or impact on, assets or access thereto;
- loss of standing crops, trees income source or livelihoods, regardless of whether the project affected persons (PAPs) will be resettled, or not;
- restricted access to natural resources, public places and services;
- legal framework, eligibility criteria of displaced population, valuation methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures;
- due diligence procedures in case of project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the Government and other funding agencies;
- grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures, and;
- monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

The basic objectives of the RPF are to:

- (i) guide Committee of Veterinary and Livestock Development (CVLD), district units of the state agencies and local self-government in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs),
- (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs, and
- (iii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring subproject Abbreviated RAPs and full RAPs.

The RPF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

The RPF is based on the following principles:

- i. Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized.
- ii. PAPs are to be suitably assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
- iii. PAPs are fully informed and consulted on compensation options.
- iv. Lack of formal legal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- v. Particular attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female headed households, elderly households, etc. and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to project-related changes.

- vi. Land acquisition and resettlement is conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation are included in project costs and benefits.
- vii. Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to displacement and prior to ground leveling, demolition, and in any case, before an impact occurs.
- viii. Compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost to PAPs, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.
- ix. “Voluntary land donations” will only be allowed when protocols provided in this RPF are followed.

It should be further noted that no changes to the RPF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or other entitlements to assistance can be made without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RAPs prepared on the basis of the RPF will also be subject to prior approval of the World Bank.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This section of the RPF presents an overview of the policy/legislative framework and land acquisition assessment procedures of Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as relevant World Bank (WB) Environmental Social Standards (ESS) applicable to the project activities. Each activity selected under the project will be screened, classified, and assessed based on WB Environmental Social Framework 2018 (ESF 2018), and legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and, if necessary, will be reviewed and approved by WB.

The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and WB ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

4.1. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the sphere of land acquisition

The following laws and normative acts regulate land/real property ownership rights and rules and procedures for obtaining state ownership right to privately owned land parcels based on the necessary public needs caused due to the Project activities.

4.1.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 8, 1992) provides that

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

4.1.2. Land Code (30 of April 1998)

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

- Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
- The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).

- The LC (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right of possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).

According to Article 39, Clause 1 land user, tenant and land owner have besides others the right for reimbursement of losses (including lost profits), in case of withdrawal of land or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land (Article 39, Clause 1, sub-Clause 7).

The LC (Article 86, Clause 1) specifies the cases where losses of land users must be compensated in full including lost profits:

- seizure, redemption or temporary occupation of land;
- the restriction of their rights in connection with the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, sanitary protection zones of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground water, zones of resort areas, public areas of biosphere reserves, protected zones around national parks, game reserves, national nature monuments, sites of cultural heritage, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines.

4According to the Article 87, Clause 1 losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land, owned and used by individuals to use them for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and tenants or deterioration land due to the impact caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations, shall be reimbursed in addition to the indemnity provided for in Article 86. Losses of agricultural and forestry production is compensated by legal and natural persons:

- which removes withdrawn agricultural and forest lands for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry;
- around objects that set security, sanitary and protection zones with the exception of the revolutions of agricultural and forest land, or transfer them to less valuable lands.

4.1.3. Civil Code (29 August 1996)

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

The CC provides that: person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:

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

According to article 14, Clause 3 “If the person has violated law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits”.

According to article 7 “If an international treaty or agreement stipulates other rules than those stipulated by civil legislation, rules of the international treaty or agreement”. This rule is a common rule for all Uzbekistan’s laws.

According to the Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law. Article 84, Clause 1 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into the force. This statement is very important for the further understanding of LAR processes related to land acquisition and building’s demolition.

4.1.4. Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)

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

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

The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry includes the following:

- Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and land owners;
- Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;
- cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners, whose land plots are seized and to whom land plots are granted, in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses, can appeal to court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:

- Cost of land plot, owned by individuals and legal entities;

- Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilization is impossible due to seize of land plot.
- Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
- Cost of incomplete agricultural production;
- Lost profit.

Above described Laws and Regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.

Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan.

4.1.5. Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 (16 July 2018)

The resolution “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” partly provides that payment of compensation for the land acquisition, demolition of houses, other structures, plantings within the framework of projects with the participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), if it is agreed and stated in agreements, then will be carried out by authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of IFIs or Foreign Governmental Finance Organizations (FGFOs).

4.1.6. Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 911 (16 November 2019)

The resolution envisages procedures for acquisition of lands for state and public needs that belong to individuals (individual entrepreneur, citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizen and stateless persons) and legal entities (business entities, non- governmental organizations) on the basis of ownership, permanent use or temporary use, as well as in the framework of investment projects and compensation for property owners including for the properties located on impacted lands.

According to the Chapter 3 (General procedure for providing compensation to owners due to demolition of properties), Article 11 of the resolution, compensations are paid as follows:

- a. Market value of real estate located on the seized land, and the market value of the right to the seized land;
- b. Expenses associated with the temporary acquisition of properties, including relocation;
- c. Loss of profits of individuals and legal entities, and other expenses and losses stipulated by law or agreement.
- d. The cost of self-constructed housing, industrial and other buildings and structures should also be covered.

Types of compensation provided:

- a. Cash;
- b. Provision of land plot or another property for the acquired land and property;
- c. Other form of compensation as per agreement of parties.

By agreement of the parties, the owner may be provided with several types of compensation, considering the estimated value of the property. The term for the provision of a new property instead of demolished property should not exceed 24 months from the date of provision of another property for temporary use. If a new property is not issued within the indicated period, the entrepreneur pays the owner a fine of 0.01 percent for each day of delay. In this case, the size of the fine should not exceed 50 percent of the value of the violated property. An agreement providing for the provision of property as compensation is subject to state registration in cases provided for by law.

In case of acquiring the land for state and public needs, compensation shall be paid by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Hokimiyats of the city of Tashkent, regions, or district (city) from the funds of the corresponding centralized fund and other sources not prohibited

by law.

In case of acquiring the land for investment projects, the investor pays compensation and compensation can also be paid from other sources not prohibited by law, through:

- a. Transferring funds to the appropriate bank (deposit) account of the affected owner;
- b. In case of acquiring an apartment building the affected owner shall be given apartment for ownership in the same area or another area based on the agreement of parties;
- c. A new apartment can be given from an apartment building (or houses) which are being built on the acquired land plot, as wished by the affected owner. In this case, the owner will be provided with temporary housing for rent paid by the investor, until he/she receives a new apartment in the housing buildings which is being built;
- d. In case of acquiring lands occupied by a non-residential building, as agreed by parties, the affected owner shall be given a non-residential building within the same district (city) and not less than the total area of the acquired non-residential building;
- e. If a non-residential building to be given as compensation from the buildings being built at the acquired land, the affected owner shall be given a temporary non-residential building for rent at the expense of the investor until she/he will receive the compensated non-residential building;
- f. In case of acquiring a land, plot occupied by an individual residential premise (including construction in progress, but registered) - by an agreement of the parties, the owner shall be compensated with an individual residential premise within the district (city);
- g. In case of acquiring a land plot the affected owner shall be given another land plot, the type and area of which is equal to the previous one.

If the market value of the right to the seized land exceeds the market value of the right to the land plot provided as compensation, the difference shall be compensated to the right holder of the land plot.

If the market value of the right to the affected land is lower than the market value of the right to the land granted as compensation, the affected land holder will not be required not pay the difference.

By agreement of the parties, the size, and types of the land plot unit for compensation may be reduced by providing additional land plot as compensation.

In case of acquiring the land plot for housing construction, the investor provides the affected owner and his/her family with temporary rent housing until the completion of construction and transferring the housing unit to the affected owner. In this case, the construction period should not exceed two years from the date of conclusion of the agreement.

4.2. The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

The WB's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

ESS5 Requirements

Project design

The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.

The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

Community engagement

The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

Grievance mechanism

The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

Planning and implementation

Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

To address the resettlement impact, this ESS requires preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process, once the extent of the direct impact is known. Where an impact is minor an Abbreviated RAP can be prepared. For projects with significant impacts, a full RAP is required. The ESS5 requires that special attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the impacted population, especially to the residents living below the poverty line, the residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children, and ethnic minorities. Where no private lands or non-land assets are expected to be lost but voluntary land donations are expected, a Voluntary Land

Donation Form will be prepared as part of the subproject proposal in line with the criteria and form provided in Attachment 1.

GAPs between legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and WB ESS5

In principle, the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and World Bank ESS5 both adhere to the objective of compensation at replacement cost. Under the projects RAP(s), if any, all PAPs will be entitled to a combination of compensation and necessary assistances reflecting type of property lost or asset loss, magnitude of loss, impact on livelihood, and degree of PAPs socio-economic vulnerability. PAPs that do not own land or other properties but have economic interests and suffer loss of income or livelihoods will be assisted.

To clarify these issues and reconcile eventual gaps between Republic of Uzbekistan legislation and World Bank Policy, this RPF has been drafted for the Project, ensuring compensation at replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of non-titled people and informal settlers, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for PAPs who may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be severely affected. The main provisions affording reconciliation of the differences between legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and World Bank's policy include:

- Any PAPs, regardless of title or not, will be entitled to compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under the project. This includes land-less people using land and squatters).
- PAPs and affected communities will be consulted on options and any impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- A social screening will be conducted to identify the level of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.
- If land for land compensation is not technically feasible or socially viable, compensation will be in cash at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Compensation for any other assets affected (structures, crops and trees, as well as business/income loss) will be in cash or kind at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Vulnerable and poor PAPs will be entitled to additional measures as relevant, and gender issues will be addressed.
- Maintenance works will avoid or minimize, as far as possible, the need for land acquisition and resettlement.
- Compensation for temporary loss of land or assets, or for temporary disruption of income will be provided.

It must be especially noted that under the WB ESS5, status of those without legal title is clearly defined. In accordance with this policy, those people who do not possess official legal title or judicial rights for the land use, but still use the state land are entitled to receive compensation, taking into account the investments they made into the state land, their labor and lost assets, but not for land ownership as in the case of a titled owner. Instead, alternative sites are allocated for their use, or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation, are provided to those informally using or occupying land to the project cut-off date.

In case of disparity of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the requirements of the WB ESS5 provisions on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS5 should be applied. This priority of WB norms over the national legislation is required for World Bank financed projects.

5. RAP PREPARATION, APPROVAL AND DISCLOSURE PROCESS

The first step in the process of preparing a RAP is the assessment to identify land plots and assets that may be affected by the Project. This assessment of land plots affected will be carried out by the CVLD Social Specialists in conjunction with the representatives of local self-government bodies, and will be used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed for implementation under the Project, to adopt respective impact mitigation measures. This assessment also shows that the prevention or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion in preparation of the RAP prior to implementation of the Project.

The assessment will be carried out according to the established RAP process detailed in Attachment 2 and will be documented in the form of a report on screening (see Attachment 2) of the expected social impacts, following the adoption of main technical solutions or detailed sub-projects.

The design will not be completed until it is clearly established that all attempts have been made to minimize the impacts of resettlement. If the assessment indicates the need for physical displacement, land acquisition, impact on assets or negative impact on economic resources, whether or not there is physical displacement, the next step will be a social and economic census and inventory of the land resources and assets in order to determine the extent of the need for resettlement. This will be followed by the development of the RAP for the Project, following the steps outlined below.

5.1 Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses and Valuation

The census and socio economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants of land being acquired, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the extent of land required for the proposed improvements, in order to: (i) assess the magnitude of impact to private assets; and (ii) to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of the sub-project and resettlement preferences of those who require to relocate. This information would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impact.

The purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. The key socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey shall cover all PAPs and the survey shall also collect gender disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. PAP census, Inventory of PAP's land assets forms are given in the Attachment 3.

As part of socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations the design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions, in particular to land tenure, livelihood impacts, delivery of compensation, and resettlement planning, will be addressed through appropriate mitigation.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) with the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of PAPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.

The results of DMS will produce: (a) number, ownership and type of affected land plots; (b) type and area of crops affected (c) number, ownership type of the structures that will be affected, (d) type of construction materials used and (e) other assets such as utility connections etc.

A cut-off date will be established and will be the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

A valuation process will involve a specialized valuation company together with CVLD to conduct socio-economic survey of the PAPs that will include among others: (a) household level data broken down by age, education, employment, gender; (b) family incomes and its sources; (c) assets inventory including land, crops, trees; (d) access to social services such as schools, hospitals, churches; (e) vulnerability status of the household. The census will identify the loss of income from businesses and potential displacement of workers employed by the affected business shops. Special attention will be paid to identifying the vulnerable households. The results of the impact assessment will be the base for compensation and livelihoods rehabilitation measures for the PAPs. PAP rights for compensation are specified in Attachment 4.

Following the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data of impacts and impacted persons.

5.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

RAP will be prepared after the social and economic census and the identification of project affected parties. The RAP will be drafted in consultation with the project affected parties. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation entitlement, as well as on emerging obstacles to economic and livelihood activities, on assessment methods, compensation, possible assistance, PAPs' inspirations, grievance mechanisms, as well as on the timeline for implementation. The final version of the RAP will incorporate PAP's remarks/comments.

The key RAP elements indicated in ESS5 are listed below. The RAP contents are also outlined in the Attachment 5. The level of Project impact on individual affected people is not expected to be significant (i.e., the PAPs are not likely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). The abbreviated RAP will include several standard sections, such as: description of project impact and valuation of affected assets, description of affected people and of their basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics, institutional arrangement and implementation procedures, compensation and assistance to be provided to affected people; results of consultations, monitoring and evaluation procedures, timeline and budget, at minimum. The data on the project-affected households are considered as an important component of the RAP; however, due to respect for privacy, the information relating to particular individuals and households shall not be subject to public disclosure. Data collected at the beginning of the RAP process can then be used as a baseline to ensure affected persons and households are able to maintain, or preferably improve, their standard of living to pre-project levels. Where a full RAP needs to be developed, it should include the following at minimum: (i) baseline census and socio-economic survey information; (ii) specific compensation rates and standards; (iii) policy entitlements related to any additional impacts which are not identified in this RPF but which are identified through the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; (v) implementation schedule for resettlement activities; (vi) and detailed cost estimate.

5.3 Disclosure and approval

The following steps should be followed after full/ abbreviated RAP preparation:

- i. The draft RAP shall be subject to discussion with PAPs who will receive a copy of the RAP a week before the discussion. Public consultations shall be attended by PAPs, Local-Self-Government (LSG) officials and CVLD representatives.
- ii. After the discussion, comments and proposals shall be reflected in the RAP.
- iii. The RAP shall include a section of the consultation process with the matrix of comments and proposals for the inclusion and implementation thereof.

- iv. The PIU shall submit the RAP to the CVLD for approval.
- v. After inclusion of the comments received as a result of disclosure of the RAP and after approval thereof by the CVLD, the RAP shall be officially sent to the WB for review and confirmation on the compliance with ESS5 and other applicable policies/procedures.
- vi. Once the World Bank confirms the acceptability of the quality of each RAP, it shall be disclosed on the WB website, published as a final RAP on the CVLD website and re-shared with all stakeholders. Private information about PAPs shall not be made publicly available.

No changes shall be made to the compensation entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates, or provisions for assistance without the prior World Bank's consent.

6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

This section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage claims of ineligible people.

6.1. Principles

The involuntary taking of land can result in relocation or loss of shelter; and/ or loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

ESS5 Eligibility Classification

Affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a. Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b. Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- c. Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it, before the entitlement cut-off date. Eligibility for assistance under World Bank ESS5 also applies for project affected persons even if it is deemed that Republic of Uzbekistan legal provisions provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land immediately adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

6.2. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

The RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

The criteria for eligibility is based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups: (a) those who have title or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) / Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) or census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP; and, (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. non-titled users or informal settlers).

The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under the Project include:

- i. Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ii. Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- iii. Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) as a result of loss of land caused by the Project;
- iv. Persons whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, as a result of loss of land caused by the Project;
- v. Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, as a result of loss of land caused by the Project;
- vi. Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, as a result of loss of land caused by the Project.

Where land is to be acquired, titled or legalizable PAPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the Project at replacement cost. This will be in cash at replacement value or land-for-land with a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors of which is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken to the satisfaction of the PAP (of equal size and/or productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP). Non-titled PAPs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to the land and other assistance as required, in lieu of land compensation.

Households/persons receiving government welfare payments due to their special vulnerable status, low-income households receiving monthly welfare payments in accordance with national law will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table 6.1 below presents the Project's entitlement matrix, based on potential losses.

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject and PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

6.3. Entitlement matrix: eligible PAPs, assets, and compensation

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in Table 6.1 below that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements and is in compliance with national laws and ESS5.

Table 6.1. Entitlement matrix

Asset	Specifications	Compensation Entitlements
A. Impact on Land		
A.1. Agriculture land / Orchard land	All land losses independent of impact severity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services). Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by the khokimyats of project districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law; OR Cash compensation equivalent to the average annual net income from the affected land in the past 3 years multiplied by 4 years. This compensation is calculated by the agricultural department of the project district. 2. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if it becomes unviable after impact.
A.2. Residential and/or commercial land	Land loss	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost with registration and transfer charges if any to be borne by the khokimyats of project districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law; OR Cash Compensation at market replacement cost to be determined by the Independent Valuer. 2. Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs. 3. All mandatory fees for registering the land, completion of required house design, surveys, acquiring permission for construction under the affected HHs name and any other related costs will be paid by the khokimyats of project districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law.

Asset	Specifications	Compensation Entitlements
B. Impact on Structures		
Residential	Full or partial loss of Structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost. 2. Members of household of land users must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation. 3. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure. If the parts not affected by the Project become unusable, a compensation fee will be set for them as well. 4. Costs of re-supply of existing water, electricity, gas and telephone networks shall be included in the compensation payment.
Commercial Structures	Full or partial loss of Structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation and reinstallation service by Executive Agency in moving another place their assets among the road. Besides these they will get official right of usage for the new land.
	Loss of place to rent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. 2. Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. 3. Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation
C. Impact on Crops and Trees		
Agriculture land, orchard, within residential complex	Loss of crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance notice to harvest the crops. 2. Schedule of construction to avoid crop season. 3. If impossible to avoid the harvest then unfinished harvest type of compensation will be calculated as: cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year production cost (inputs).
	Loss of productive (fruit) trees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average income for past 3 years multiplied by the affected area and multiplied by the number of years to regrow a new tree up to the same productive age. 2. Plus cash compensation based on the market value of the wood as determined by an evaluation company. 3. Felled fruit trees will be kept by APs with no deduction from the compensation.

Asset	Specifications	Compensation Entitlements
	Loss of non-productive (timber) trees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume based on evaluation company report. 2. Felled trees will be kept by APs with no deduction from the compensation.
D. Impact on Income / Livelihood		
Agriculture-related income	Loss of employment (temporary or permanent)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value. 2. In case of informal agricultural workers (working without any agreement) the allowance to 3 months of minimum wage will be paid.
Business /Employment	Loss of business (temporary or permanent)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation for the loss of business/income to be calculated based on the average net income multiplied by the duration of interruption. In case of permanent interruption, average net income will be multiplied by 6 months as provided by tax department of each project district. This period includes time for receiving new land plot, designing of new construction and erection of premises and structures of an equivalent nature and size. 2. All affected business holders will be exempted from all mandatory tax for a period of relocation up to 6 months. In cases wherein exemption is not possible, the tax will be paid by the khokimyats of project districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law.
E. Relocation Assistance (Transportation and rental cost)		
Relocation and Rental	Transportation and rental cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation allowance sufficient to cover transport expenses for APs losing structures/buildings. This includes allowance sufficient to hire vehicle and labour for transportation of the family belongings to the new place. The transportation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. 2. Relocation allowance equivalent to monthly rental cost for similar land plots/structure multiplied by the number of months needed to rebuild and relocate to a new site. The rental allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.

Asset	Specifications	Compensation Entitlements
F. Assistance for Vulnerable Households		
Vulnerable population groups	All impacts Women headed household, low-income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household headed by physically disabled people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Income rate for estimation will be based on highest income receiving family member of the affected household. 2. Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
G. Assistance for Severe Impact		
Severe impact	Severely impacted households lose 10% or more of their productive/income generating assets, such as agriculture/aquaculture landholding, and/or physically displaced from housing, and/or business owners losing their business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. 2. Priority in local employment for severely impacted APs.
H. Impact on Community Structures and Assets		
Community structures and assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility Community owned assets	Rehabilitation / replacement of affected structures / utilities (total 1 affected structure which includes 1 bus stations) to pre-Project level.
I. Temporary Impacts during construction		
Temporary impact on land, assets and/or income	Due to construction	Any kind of temporary land acquisition or impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
J. Any unanticipated Impacts		
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.		

If the PAPs are liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees related to Impacts under ESS5, such taxes or fees will be paid by the project from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Borrower. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAPs at the banks.

6.4. Voluntary Land Donation

If only small sections of private land need to be acquired with insignificant impact, the project is allowed to acquire such lands without compensation at replacement values, through voluntary donations. Community members have the right to make a contribution of their land or other assets without seeking or being given compensation at full replacement value. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent. Local Authorities must assure that voluntary contributions are made with the affected person's full and prior knowledge of the availability of other options (including compensation at replacement cost) and are obtained without coercion or duress. Also, voluntary donations are allowed only if the affected people are direct beneficiaries of the investments that cause such impact. Proposals including voluntary contributions will not be submitted for approval where they would significantly harm incomes or living standards of individual owners or users (the size of land contributed on a voluntary basis should not exceed 5% of that individual's total land holding). Specifically, the following protocol will govern voluntary contributions under the project:

- i. Voluntary contributions are an act of informed consent and affected people are not forced to donate land or other assets with coercion or under duress, or misled to believe that they are obliged to do so, without regard to the legal status of their land occupancy.
- ii. Land alienation should not result in physical or economic displacement.
- iii. The impacts must be minor. the households contributing land or other assets are direct beneficiaries of the sub-project; the impact is less than 5% of the total productive assets owned by said household.
- iv. The facilities requiring land should not be site specific.
- v. The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- vi. The land must be identified by the municipality and cadastral authority, and not by CVLD or other line agencies or project authorities. However, the project technical authorities should ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not have any adverse health or environmental safety hazards.
- vii. Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons/household donating land. This should be in the form of signed statements.
- viii. CVLD will also create awareness among the community to devise mechanisms to express a sense of gratitude to those households' donating lands. These will find a place in the statements.
- ix. The affected people are fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land or other private assets, and instead receive compensation at replacement cost, and that a grievance handling mechanism is available to them through which they can express their unwillingness to donate. Furthermore, people are encouraged to use the grievance handling mechanism if they have questions or inquiries, either in writing or verbally.

6.5. Methods to Determine Cut-Off Dates

Once the design of an activity has been finalized and legal procedures completed, a RAP will be prepared for the activity. As part of the RAP, a census will be undertaken to identify all the PAPs and the related levels of impact. The date when the census is finalized is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Hence, it is important that this date is fully

communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national mass-media in the project affected area with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the census.

This communication will be done through CVLD, and in line with the consultation procedures outlined in this document. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notifications including through local and national mass-media, in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives.

7. RPF AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES

7.1. Overview of the process flow

Overall, activities for the SLSDP will be predicated on the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and responsive citizen engagement throughout the Process cycle. Citizen engagement values the right of citizens to have an informed say in the decisions that affect their lives. It is based on a two-way interaction and dialogue with government and emphasizes the sharing of power, information, and a mutual respect between government and citizens.

With regards to RPF implementation, CVLD will be supported by district/municipal authorities or commissions (if any) (i) to implement social screening and evaluation of subproject eligibility; (ii) to communicate and coordinate with relevant government authorities (iii) to ensure proper implementation of the RPF, requirements as well as social due diligence tasks during the subprojects' realization; (iv) to address complaints and feedback from project stakeholders and the public, including grievances regarding environmental/social impacts of subprojects; (v) to supervise mitigation measures stipulated in the RAP implementation; (vi) to monitor social impacts as part of overall monitoring of the subproject implementation; and (vii) to report on social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyzing the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative consequences. Together with subproject implementers and beneficiaries, CVLD is responsible for the implementation of above activities.

7.2. Socio-Economic Profiling and Inventory of Losses

Should the screening process show that land acquisition will be required, the next step will be the socio-economic identification and profiling of Project Affected Persons (e.g. their age, asset dependence, income, family status etc.). This is the equivalent of a census conducted for large-scale resettlement.

Similar to a census, 100% of PAPs will be profiled. This step should take place at the same time as the inventory and valuation of all assets affected for each individual PAP. Once these steps are completed and there is evidence of resettlement issues, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed on the basis of the data collected. This RPF provides a framework for the preparation of RAPs to address resettlement associated with the activities of this project.

The screening process will involve direct consultation with the PAP(s) who will work with the CVLD representatives and officials from the District Administration and Municipal Structures to verify the affected assets and discuss their socio-economic situation. Before the process begins, the PAP(s) will be advised in writing and verbally of their rights and will be consulted throughout the resettlement process. This will include sharing a copy of the grievance redress procedure and the entitlement matrix.

7.2.1. Due Diligence Review of Linked Activities

The local community driven interventions and socio-economic infrastructures supported by the project may or may not be part of the Government and local government development activities. The initial review of some of the proposed interventions revealed that some other development activities may be planned or on-going in areas where the project will be implemented and which may be considered to be associated with the project per definition of "Associated Facility" in ESS1.⁴ Therefore, in addition to above mitigation measures, some protocol should be established to review any infrastructure activities planned and/or

⁴ See para 11 of ESS1 in the ESF.

implemented by other donors and/or government institutions, which may be associated or linked to the sub-projects to be supported under the ESFRP will be reviewed by the CVLD and the WB social team members. Due diligence review report will be prepared to assess if such associated activities social and reputation risks and to propose mitigation measures.

7.2.2. Estimates of affected population and assets in the project affected areas

Cases of temporary or permanent acquisition of individual land plots cannot always be avoided as suitable public land may not be available for the construction of infrastructure projects to be identified through communities' engagement approach. The extent to which any temporary or permanent land acquisition will be necessary or whether the access and use of land will be constrained on a temporary or permanent basis is not yet known and can only be fully determined after each sub-project design is completed. CVLD does not expect any demolition of capital structures during implementation of the Project, though the destruction of smaller-scale structures (fences etc.) cannot be fully precluded at this stage. Given that the impact on affected populations and/or assets are not yet clear, estimates will be produced when the project commences.

7.3. Valuation of assets/losses

A valuation process will involve an independent valuator or valuation company together with CVLD to conduct socio-economic survey of the DPs. Valuation of assets and losses shall consider the following:

- (i) applicable current regional schedules for land values obtained from municipal land commissions, if available;
- (ii) applicable current schedules for valuing structures, crops, and trees from local municipalities, if available;
- (iii) applicable current market prices.

The calculation of unit value will be done keeping in consideration the current market rate so as to meet with the replacement cost of the land and lost assets etc. An experienced and registered independent valuator or valuation company shall be employed to do the valuation of land, structures, buildings, trees, and crops. The PAP has an option to choose the valuator or valuation company at his or her own expense. The approach of the evaluator will consider the assessment for each type of land and assets by location. The valuation should be done when the census and DMS (detailed measurement survey) are conducted and the map of affected plots with demarcation of cut-off areas is prepared. The valuator will engage experts for respective areas who will undertake site visits for physical verification of each category of the losses.

7.4. Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities to implement resettlement plans addressing physical and/or economic displacement described ESS5. The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures. The outline of the resettlement plans is enclosed in Attachment 5.

The implementation arrangements of the RPF build on implementation arrangements for resettlement and compensation activities in line with the WB's ESS 5 outlined in this

document. Distribution of the responsibilities of all parties involved in the resettlement plans implementation is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Roles and Responsibilities during Resettlement Plans Implementation

Responsible Party	Responsibilities
CVLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the resettlement plans with the WB and disclose them at the CVLD website • Arrange for the government funding approval and disbursements for the resettlement plans implementation • Implement resettlement plans on site and provide regular reporting on implementation to the WB • Summarize the resettlement issues related to project implementation to WB in regular progress reports. • Be open to comments from affected groups and local authorities regarding resettlement issues of project implementation. Meet with these groups during site visits, as necessary. • Provide guidance to the construction contractor and engineering supervision firm to follow the resettlement plans requirements on site together with District Administration and Municipal Structures. • Coordinate and liaise with WB supervision missions regarding environmental and social aspects of project implementation. • Conduct regular monitoring activities for the implementation of site specific resettlement plans; • Manage GRM database and provide regular reporting on the number and substance of grievances.
Facilitating Partner Consultant Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold consultation meetings, and prepare and distribute leaflets or other informative documents to inform communities, and its impacts and construction schedule as well as rights and entitlements of PAPs • Set up a multi-level GRM, monitor and address grievances related to the project under specified timelines • Design and implement training and tools for building capacity of districts and Municipalities in social screening and community monitoring • Manage the grievance mechanism at the district level and communicate grievances to CVLD regularly through RPF/Resettlement Plans monitoring reports. • Monitor site activities on a regular basis (daily, weekly monthly etc.) • Prepare the resettlement plans progress reports for the review of CVLD.
Local khokimiyats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize its disclosure of the final resettlement plans and organizes public meetings, involving NGOs, community representatives, affected groups, etc. Formal minutes will be prepared to record inputs provided by the participants. • Manage the grievance mechanism at the Districts and Municipal levels; • Implement social screening of project sites during project

	<p>implementation; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate community monitoring;
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the resettlement plans requirements; • Compensate or fix all damages occurred during construction (i.e. damages to crops, infrastructure) as set out in Resettlement plan/RPF and cleared with CVLD. • Manage GRM at the contractor’s level
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the site-specific Resettlement Plans and provide no objections to CVLD. • Disclose final Resettlement plans on WB’s official website • Conduct implementation support and supervision missions in order to ensure that the Project is in compliance with WB ESS5.

The above table describes the optimal arrangements that build on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each project activity. These are based on the institutional structure at the time of writing the RPF. Should these institutional structures change, this will need to be reflected in the arrangements outlined.

7.4.1. Monitoring plans

The social issues included within the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by the local specialists appointed by the PIU. Although the social impacts are expected to be low, the potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation stages.

Environmental and social monitoring system starts from the implementation phase of the project through the operation phase in order to prevent negative impacts of the project and observe the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This system helps the WB and the Client to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows taking an action when needed. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision when needed, early detection of conditions related to mitigation measures, follows up on mitigation results, and provides information of the project progress. Environmental and social monitoring to be implemented by the CVLD has to provide information about key environmental and social aspects of the subprojects, particularly the project environmental and social impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented, when needed. In this regard the Monitoring Plan identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, and their link to impacts and mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the RAP provides: (a) a specific description and details of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements; and, (b) monitoring and reporting procedures.

7.4.2. Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

Through its Social specialist in the PIU will monitor all sub-projects that it finances to ensure conformity to ESSs requirements during construction, operation and maintenance. They will ensure full compliance with the contract conditions to the RPF/Resettlement Plans. Final payment to the contractor should be contingent on the final inspection, with particular attention to the requirement to restore the site to its original condition upon completion of rehabilitation activities.

The PIU Social specialist will visit to sub-project sites as and when necessary. Based on ESS performance of different sub-projects, the PIU’s Social specialist will advise on the subsequent

disbursements that should be done for the contractors awarded a contract to implement sub-projects. If it is found that there is no RPF and/ESSs compliance, further disbursements will be stopped until ESSs compliance is ensured. In addition, in the project areas the CVLD will be responsible for the environmental and social monitoring activities identified above as part of the preventive actions and mitigation measures proposed to address potential adverse impacts. This monitoring will be incorporated into the overall project monitoring plan required by the World Bank as part of project performance.

As part of its environmental and social monitoring activities, the CVLD will conduct random inspections of project sites to determine the effectiveness of measures taken and the impacts of sub

project activities on the surrounding environment. The CVLD are also responsible for processing, addressing and monitoring complaints and other feedback, including that on environmental and social issues.

The PIU will be responsible for RPF/Resettlement Plans reporting and will:

- Record and maintain the results of project supervision and monitoring throughout the life of the project. It will present summary progress reports on RPF/Resettlement Plans implementation and the ESS aspects of subprojects on a semi-annual basis to the World Bank,
- Prepare biannual reports on the progress of implementation of measures proposed by the RPF/Resettlement Plans for selected sub-projects, and as part of this reporting, provide updates as grievances/feedback that was received, that has been addressed and that may be pending;
- Prepare biannual reports on the social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyze the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative consequences;
- Prepare outlines and requirements for Contractors' reports on resettlement mitigation measures, and review Contractor's monitoring plan and reports
- Present the impact of mitigation and environmental and social protection measures for general public via specific publications or/and by annual public seminars.

7.5. Implementation Schedule, Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works

Before site-specific civil works for sub projects begin implementation, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of a disclosed and approved Resettlement Action Plan which is based on this Resettlement Policy Framework. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. PAPs who need to be physically relocated (if any) should be able to either complete construction of their houses at the replacement land plots or the rental fees for temporarily placing them in an alternative housing/apartment to be covered by the compensation budget. A written agreement regulating the specific terms and conditions should be signed between the parties. The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the RAPs that will be prepared for each activity involving resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed by the CVLD, Municipalities and the PAPs.

These include the target dates for start and completion of civil works, timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and dates of possession of land/structures/services that PAPs are using. The dates must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and payments of all compensation. How these activities are linked to the implementation of the overall subproject must also be agreed between the parties. The screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy.

The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Once the RAP is approved by the responsible authority, the RAP should be sent to the World Bank for final review and approval. Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.

7.6. RAP implementation budget

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details have not yet been developed. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of this project. However, when these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site-specific socioeconomic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budget for each RAP will be prepared by CVLD.

CVLD will be responsible agency for implementing RAP and the administrative costs related to staff costs, training and capacity building costs, monitoring and evaluation will be covered by the project.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

8.1. Disclosure and public consultations of the RPF mechanisms

The Executive Summary of the draft ESMF containing the principles and mechanisms of RPF, SEP and LMP (under corresponding ESSs) was disclosed through the Committee of Veterinary and Livestock Development web page in the Uzbek language on May 16, 2022, and the link (<https://vetgov.uz/uz/tender-va-elonlar/2022-yilda-khal-aro-tiklanish-va-tara-iyet-banki-v>) to the virtual public consultation meeting was sent to relevant government and non-government institutions which are listed in Annex 11.

In order to obtain feedback and comments on the draft ESMF, SEP, RPF, LMP, a public consultation meeting with key stakeholders was conducted on May 23, 2023, via the ZOOM platform. The content of all ESF instruments were communicated and discussed with the stakeholders. The participants included officials from relevant government agencies and other stakeholders. The full list of participants with names and organizations is annexed to ESMF and SEP.

The minutes of the public consultations are presented in the Q&A table below.

Full finalized version of documents will be re-disclosed on the CVLD website and WB external document library.

Table. Detailed Q&A

#	Questions/Comments	Answers
1	Question raised by Mr. Khabibullo Khamdamov from CVLD. Comment: Thank you very much for the presentation, it would be really nice in further to have in fully in Uzbek language as some participants from regional departments have some difficulties in Russian language.	Sure, the next phases will be in Uzbek, moreover the main documents/instruments ESMF, SEP, RPF and LMP were translated in Uzbek language and sent for review.
2	Question raised by Mr. Khabibullo Khamdamov from CVLD. Land acquisition, land allocation related reforms are changed/are developed in our country as land allocations are based on tender basis. In my opinion in the framework of the project I do not see any resettlement impacts?	Thank you for the question. According to our analysis and project components we have following potential land acquisition resettlement (LAR) impacts: 1.3 Strengthen public livestock extension and advisory services; 1.4 Strengthen public livestock research and development; 2.2 Strengthen border security and quarantine; 3.1 Extend credit line. Specifically, in the following activities that have physical footprint: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of demonstration plots, including infrastructure (civil works for the construction, rehabilitation/renovation and refurbishment of demonstration farms, and goods such as agricultural inputs used for

		<p>demonstration purposes, extension materials, office furniture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure capacity building, including construction (of new), rehabilitation/renovation (of existing), and refurbishment (both existing and new) office and laboratory buildings, green houses and lath houses; and procurement of goods i.e., office furniture; laboratory equipment and consumables, green house and lath house facilities, field equipment and farm machineries, vehicles. • Construction and/or rehabilitation of various types of buildings for quarantine stations. • Integrating renewable energies production along the livestock value chain, for instance, biodigesters and solar panels to power processing plants or temperature control in animal houses.
3	<p>Comment by Mr. Khabibullo Khamdamov from CVLD.</p> <p>On the environmental side view in my opinion the impact is very low, as in the framework of project farms will get loan and brought the one cattle abroad instead five local cattle and it seems that environmental impact will be decreased five times.</p>	<p>We made analysis not only one component case but also in all project components, that's why we expect some environmental impacts during the construction of new buildings etc. Moreover PIU will have environmental specialist who will monitor and control.</p>
4	<p>Question from Mr. Oybek Rahimov Navoiy regional CVLD. 3.1 Extend credit line component related, during the credit approval how long period land ownership we need to check during the loan giving? Did you have such kind of experience in checking land ownership?</p>	<p>According to our experience you need to check the last two years land ownership. Concerning to experience, yes we had such kind of experience in WB Agricultural Modernization Project. In ESMF has spatial forms for social screening.</p>

8.2. Disclosure and public consultations of future RAPs

The project will facilitate active public and stakeholder participation, including information sharing and decision making in the preparation and implementation of the RPF/RAPs. The objectives of the consultation are to: (a) to identify and help address the concerns of PAPs related to the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan; (b) to identify PAP preferences regarding the type and provision of compensation; (c) to minimize PAP concerns and ensure transparency of Resettlement Action Plan activities; and, (d) to help avoid unnecessary and costly delays in project implementation.

According to WB policy, the PAPs should be fully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of RAP processes. They must also be informed in a timely manner of their rights, the results of the planning process, and the timelines and procedures for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan. The public awareness and consultation campaign should be conducted by the CVLD. In addition, the CVLD should organize meetings with the public to ensure disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan and inform the PAPs of the compensation and resettlement procedures.

9. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

9.1. Description of Grievance Mechanism

The main objective of a Grievance Mechanism (GM) is to assist to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective, and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective, and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GM:

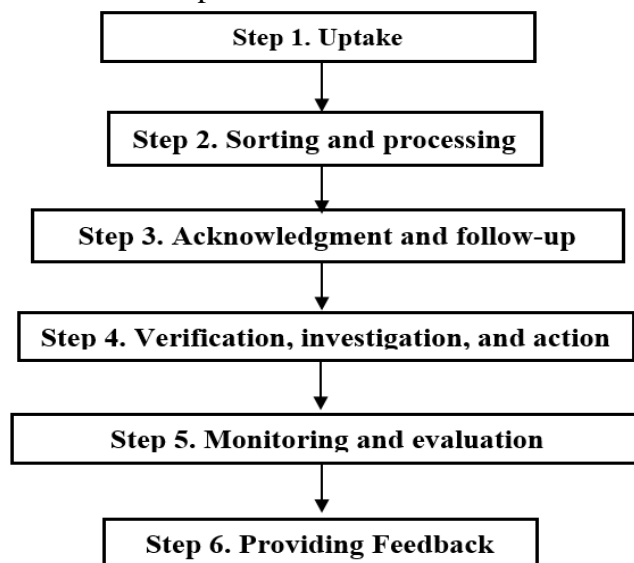
- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the implementation of projects;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

The PIU will operationalize a project-specific GM to address all citizen complaints and requests related to the project. Day-to-day implementation of the GM and reporting to the World Bank will be the responsibility of the PIU. The new Social Specialist will be the key nodal officer for GM in the PIU. The system and requirements (including staffing) for the grievance redress chain of action – from registration, sorting, and processing, and acknowledgment and follow-up, to verification and action, and finally feedback – are incorporated in the GM. The more sensitive grievances such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) are described in section 7.4 separately. To ensure management oversight of grievance handling, the PIU M&E will be responsible for monitoring the overall process, including verification that agreed resolutions are implemented.

9.2. Grievance resolution process

Information about the GM will be publicized as part of the Public/community communication (e.g., through websites, social media). Brochures and posters will be displayed in public places offices, project offices, CVLD outlets and notice boards, etc. Information about the GM will also be posted online on the CVLD website. The overall process for the GM will be comprised of six steps, as described in figure 9.1 below.

Figure 9.1: Grievance resolution process



Step 1: Uptake. Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels: contacting PIU by mail, telephone, email, social media, SMS, and Telegram messages.

Step 2: Sorting and processing. Complaints and feedback will be compiled by the Social Specialists at PIU and recorded in a register. These are assigned to the respective individuals/agencies to address. They are expected to discuss/ deliberate with the complainant and arrive at a resolution, within 15 days of receipt.

Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up. Within seven (7) days of the date a complaint is submitted, the responsible person/ agency will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint. If complaints are not resolved within 15 days, the responsible person will provide an update about the status of the complaint/question to the complainant and again provide an estimate of how long it will take to resolve the issue.

Step 4: Verification, investigation, and action. This step involves gathering information about the grievance to determine the facts surrounding the issue and verifying the complaint's validity and then developing a proposed resolution, which could include changes of decisions concerning eligibility for mitigation, assistance, changes in the program itself, other actions, or no actions. Depending on the nature of the complaint, the process can include site visits, document reviews, a meeting with the complainant (if known and willing to engage), and meetings with others (both those associated with the project and outside) who may have knowledge or can otherwise help resolve the issue. It is expected that many or most grievances would be resolved at this stage. All activities taken during this and the other steps will be fully documented, and any resolution logged in the register.

Step 5: Monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring refers to the process of tracking grievances and assessing the progress that has been toward resolution. The PIU will be responsible for consolidating, monitoring, and reporting on complaints, inquiries, and other feedback that have been received, resolved, or pending. This will be accomplished by maintaining the grievance register and records of all steps taken to resolve grievances or otherwise respond to feedback and questions.

Step 6: Providing Feedback. This step involves informing those to submit complaints, feedback, and questions about how issues were resolved or providing answers to questions. Whenever possible, complainants should be informed of the proposed resolution in person (communicating by telephone or other means).

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, she/he will be informed of further options, which would include pursuing remedies through the World Bank, as described below, or through avenues afforded by the Republic of Uzbekistan legal system. On a monthly basis, the PIU will report to CVLD on grievances resolved since the previous report and on grievances that remain unresolved, with an explanation as to steps to be taken to resolve grievances that have not been resolved within 30 days. Data on grievances and/or original grievance logs will be made available to World Bank missions on request, and summaries of grievances and resolutions will be included in periodic reports to the World Bank. Grievance Logs will include at least the following information:

- Individual reference number;
- Name of the person submitting the complaint, question, or other feedback, address and/or contact information (unless the complaint has been submitted anonymously);
- Details of the complaint, feedback, or question/her location and details of his/her complaint;

- Date of the complaint;
- Name of the person assigned to deal with the complaint (acknowledge to the complainant, investigate, propose resolutions, etc.);
- Details of the proposed resolution, including person(s) who will be responsible for authorizing and implementing any corrective actions that are part of the proposed resolution;
- Date when the proposed resolution was communicated to the complainant (unless anonymous);
- Date when the complainant acknowledged, in writing if possible, being informed of the proposed resolution;
- Details of whether the complainant was satisfied with the resolution, and whether the complaint can be closed out;
- Date when the resolution is implemented (if any).

The CVLD will offer its district and local channels. The PIU will enable (i) local level offices, (ii) district level as GM focal points. By this arrangement, the project will be able to address effectively and efficiently all grievances raised at the grass-root level, which will have a countrywide scattered pattern including those in remote areas. To manage the project GM, it will include the following successive tiers of extra-judicial grievance review and resolution:

- The first tier will be the village local self-governments at the grassroots, who are responsible for helping members of the community and other social work (conflict resolution, overall community upkeep, etc.). They have the primary responsibility for identifying the households and/or individuals requiring social assistance. Unresolved grievances will be elevated to Grievance Redress Commission (GRC).
- PAPs will have an option of submitting grievances to PIU directly. This will be the second tier, which will form a GRC under the leadership of PIU and includes one or more senior district and local level office managers and one village leader. GRC will resolve issues that could not be resolved by the local government or those that came directly. The GRC will deal with issues before referring to the legal recourse.

To promote the transparent and efficient implementation of the project, the PIU will accept and investigate queries from any Project-affected parties, including anonymous queries.

Table 9.2. Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism

To whom is the complaint filed	Form of submission	Complaint management procedure	Time for consideration of complaints
<p>THE FIRST LEVEL</p> <p><u>Office of local CVLD offices</u></p> <p>Address: [tbd]</p> <p>Tel.: [tbd]</p> <p>Fax: [tbd]</p> <p>E-mail address: [tbd]</p> <p>Officer responsible for</p>	<p>Verbal</p> <p>Written</p> <p>In electronic format</p>	<p>1. Local CVLD offices register complaints/proposals in the Log for registration of complaints and proposals;</p> <p>2. Maintain and monitor the process of reviewing and responding to complaints;</p> <p>3. Monthly they are reporting in writing to the PIU, to the Social Specialist on the status of work with complaints.</p>	<p>3 days</p>

To whom is the complaint filed	Form of submission	Complaint management procedure	Time for consideration of complaints
maintaining the GM Log: [tbd]			
THE SECOND LEVEL GRC at PIU level PIU CVLD: [tbd] Address: [tbd] Tel: [tbd] Fax: [tbd] E-mail address: [tbd] Officer responsible for maintaining the GM Log: [tbd]	in written form in electronic form	1. PIU office registers a complaint in the Log for complaints and proposals; 2. Maintain and monitor the process of reviewing and meeting the complaints; 3. Consideration of the complaint may require additional verification of the issue, including the collection of additional documents. 3. Report monthly in writing to the CVLD (depending on the nature of the issue) on the status of work with complaints.	5 days 15 days

9.3. Monitoring and reporting on grievances

The PIU will be responsible for:

- Analyzing the qualitative data on the number, substance, and status of complaints and uploading them into the project databases established by PIU;
- Monitoring outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;
- Preparing quarterly reports on GM to be shared with the WB.

Biannual reports to be submitted to the WB shall include a section related to GM which provides updated information on the following:

- Status of GM implementation (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting, etc.);
- Qualitative data on the number of received grievances (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), highlighting a number of resolved grievances;
- Quantitative data on the type of grievances and responses, issues provided, and grievances that remain unresolved;
- Level of satisfaction by the measures (response) taken;
- Any correction measures taken.

Handling of sensitive grievances

GBV including SEA/SH) issues require some additional measures:

- Gender sensitivity will be sought in the employment of Stakeholder engagement and communication specialists who will work in the region.

- Stakeholder engagement and communication specialists will be informed about GBV issues.
- In addition to the socio-cultural characteristics and non-violent communication ways in the training of workers, GBV will also be on the agenda. Worker training will include the following information on GBV:
 - Definition of violence against women in national and international documents,
 - Types of violence (physical, sexual, economic, emotional),
 - Legal sanctions.
- The grievance mechanism will be accessible and ensure the confidentiality of personal information.
- Information activities will be carried out to inform women about the mechanism. The following types of information are presented in these studies:
 - Women's rights
 - Self-protection in cases of violence and sexual abuse
 - Emergency phone numbers
 - Contact information of the institutions and organizations they can apply to
 - Grievance mechanism and privacy policy
- The confidentiality principle of the grievance mechanism will be repeated in all information materials.

The project will utilize additional mitigation measures proportional to risk. The contractor will be responsible for developing the workforce management procedure, health, and safety plans as well as SEA/SH protocols which will apply to their own and subcontractor employees who work on the Project. These procedures and plans will be submitted to CVLD and PIU for review and approval before the contractors are allowed to mobilize to the field of construction. All contractors will be required in the contract to commit against the use of child and forced labor, introduce mitigation measures against SEA/SH, and CVLD/PIU staff in charge of contractor supervision will monitor and report the absence of forced labor and cases of SEA/SH. All personal data and complaints received by the GM will be treated in a confidential manner unless the complainant consents to the disclosure of their personal information. Especially, the confidentiality of sensitive issues and complaints related to SEA/SH raised by communities will be followed.

9.4. GBV including SEA/SH grievances

The GM system will include special pathways for the GBV complaints and grievances, including grievances on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and labor-related grievances. Channels to accept and respond to GBV grievances, while ensuring high confidentiality, will be communicated to the project's affected parties during the consultation meetings and throughout project implementation. Training will also be provided by a GBV expert for the E&S officer on detection of cases of gender-based violence and handling of inquiries, complaints, and grievances related to GBV.

Once an E&S officer is hired, his/ her email address and telephone number will be communicated to the project's affected parties during consultations and through different stakeholder engagement methods. The E&S officer will be responsible for managing this type of complaint with high priority, seriousness, data protection, and privacy through channeling the complaint to the Head of PIU and following up on it.

The following sexual harassment and sexual abuse grievance procedures mechanism will be followed:

- I. Accept the grievance/ complaint through the GM available channels, including anonymous grievances;

- II. Provide the complainant with the option of anonymity;
- III. Upon agreement from the victim directorate to the CVLD and other respective ministries (Ministry of Mahalla, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs);
- IV. Follow up with the complainant, if they have provided their consent, to ensure just and proper care is provided to them and obtain feedback from relevant ministries regarding the case for filing and closure;

9.5. Existing GM at CVLD

Along with the World Bank requirements on the development and implementation of grievance mechanism for each Bank finance project, a grievance redress procedure is also required according to national legislation. In Uzbekistan a grievance redress procedure is regulated by the law “On Citizens’ Applications” and the “Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities” (#378, December 03, 2014). Moreover, the CVLD provides an internal grievance mechanism for physical and legal entities to raise reasonable workplace concerns. The grievance mechanism procedures are described in the following local regulations as well: *Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About appeals of individuals and legal entities” #445 dated on 11.09.2017* and charter of the Committee of Veterinary and Livestock Development dated in 2021.

Table 9.3. Channels for accessing information and submitting grievances⁵

Description	Contact details
Grievance Redress Committee – 1 st tier	district and local CVLD offices Mr. Akmal Mahmudov
Grievance Redress Committee – 2 nd tier	Project Implementation Unit Mr. Oleg Lee
Address:	Kichik khalka yuli Street #21-a, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Telephone:	+99871 202 12 00
Hotline:	+99871 202 12 00
Web-platform:	murojaat@vetgov.uz
Anonymous complaints are also entertained by any of the above channels	

9.6. Workers’ Grievance Mechanism

The CVLD shall provide clear grievance mechanisms for partners, workers, employees, and contractors including consultants and experts who will be employed or engaged in connection with the Project. The CVLD will inform the workers about the available tools to lodge grievances such as telephone numbers and email. The E&S officer will receive, and handle complaints related to workers’ grievances. The E&S officer staff will be responsible for managing and sorting complaints related to workers and employees (contracted and long-term employees) and for recording and tracking the resolution of grievances in the complaints log.

The worker’s grievance mechanism will include:

- a procedure to receive grievances such as comment/complaint form, suggestion boxes, email, a telephone hotline
- stipulated timeframes to respond to grievances;
- a register to record and track the timely resolution of grievances;

⁵ Contact details will be updated as soon as the PIU will be established

- an assigned staff/office/department to receive, record, and track the resolution of grievances.

The worker's grievance mechanism will be described in staff induction trainings, which will be provided to all project workers. Information about the existence of the grievance mechanism will be readily available to all project workers (direct and contracted) through notice boards, the presence of "suggestion/complaint boxes", and other means as needed. CVLD will monitor the registration and resolution of grievances, and report these in the progress reports.

9.7. World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may also complaints directly to the Bank through the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>). A complaint may be submitted in English, Uzbek or Russian, although additional processing time will be needed for complaints that are not in English. A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org
- By fax: +1.202.614.7313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA
- Through the World Bank Uzbekistan Country Office in Tashkent: 107B Amir Timur Street, Block C, 15th floor, 100084, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, tashkent@worldbank.org, Tel. +998 71 120-2400

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported project. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence to the extent possible. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint. Finally, the complaint should identify the complainant(s) or assigned representative/s and provide contact details. Complaints submitted via the GRS are promptly reviewed to allow quick attention to project-related concerns.

In addition, project-affected communities and individuals may submit complaints to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel, which will then determine whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of the World Bank's non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted to the Inspection Panel at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and after Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

ATTACHMENTES

Attachment 1. Summary and form of voluntary donation of land

Oblast:				
Local authority				
Rayon / City:				
Subproject:				
Date of public heating				
Name of land plot owner:	Land property right:	Subproject beneficiary: yes / no		
Age:	Gender:	Occupation:		
Address:				
Description of land to be received under SP:	Affected area:	Total area of land property:	Correlation between affected land to total area of property land:	Map codes, if any:
Description of annual current crop production on lands, description of project impact:				
	Details	number		
-trees to be mowed down				
-Fruit trees				
- trees used for other agricultural or domestic purposes				
- Mature forest trees				
-...				
Describe any other assets to be lost or resettled for the purpose of project implementation:				
Cost of donated assets:				
Will the donated land /asset be less than 5% from land/property?				
Appreciation from municipality:				

By signing this form, CVLD representative confirms that land donations are voluntary and comply with the protocol agreed with the World Bank.

By signing this form, the City Council (Representative) hereby confirms that the land donation is acknowledged and agreed with the expression of gratitude as described above. By signing this

form, the land user or owner agrees to contribute assets to the project. The contribution is voluntary. If the land user or owner does not want to contribute their assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide a thumbprint and instead ask for compensation.

Date:
Signature of affected
persons (both man and wife)

Date:
Signature of CVLD
representative

Date:
Signature of City
representative

Attachment 2. Form of screening report on the expected impacts under ESS5

(Report must be brief)

Sub-project _____

location of the Sub-project implementation _____

(Indicate location of the implementation with the designation on the map-scheme with photos)

Type of Activity: _____

(new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, repair)

Estimated cost _____

Estimated date of commencement: _____

technical drawings / specifications discussed:

Date of screening: _____

Checklist:

#	Possible Involuntary Resettlement/Social Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Details
1.	The sub-project requires the acquisition of private land				
2.	Necessary physical or economical relocation of local residents or businesses? Compulsory acquisition of land? Impact on assets?				
4.	Is it required to determine the level of assessment of institutional resources required for protection measures?				
5.	Any third party assets at the project site?				
6.	Any disputed territories and / or border areas?				
7.	Will there be access roads and footpaths to residential buildings, commercial structures, public services, natural resources during construction?				
8.	Will construction lead to a change in the social environment, will the incomes				

	of commercial structures and the population decrease?				
9.	Will the planned construction affect public health or harm anyone?				
10.	Will the subproject cause protests and concerns among residents?				
11.	Will the activity adversely affect the living conditions of the population, its values and standard of living?				
12.	Will the subproject cause inequality between population groups?				
13.	Is there a high degree of public interest in the subproject?				
14.	Is there any evidence of past impacts of involuntary resettlement in the area that requires corrective action for the past non-mitigated movements?				
15	Is this sub-project related to any other infrastructure development project?				

_____ *CVLD representatives* _____ *position* _____ *Full Name* _____ *Signature*

_____ *LSG representative* _____ *position* _____ *Full Name* _____ *Signature*

_____ *Initiator of SP* _____ *position* _____ *Full Name* _____ *Signature*

Based on the above checklist, it will be determined if RAP is required.

Recommendations:

Taking into account the responses to questions related to monitoring, it will be determined whether further action is required and whether ESS5 procedures will be applied WB _____

Attachment 3. PAP Census and SES Form

A. GENERAL

A-1	Name of Project Component:	
A-2	Type of Impact: 1. Permanent, 2. Temporarily	
A-3	Name of the Massive:	
A-4	Name of the Region:	
A-5	Name of the Province	
A-6	Type of Settlement 1. Urban 2. Rural	
A-7	Affect of Impact to: 1, Farm Land, 2. Structure, 3. Business, 4. Other (specify)	

B. DETAILS ON LAND PARCEL ONLY IN FARM AND LAND USE

B-1	Name of the farm (if applicable):	
B-2	Name of the Land Owner/User	
B-3	Gender of the Land Owner/User	
B-4	Age of the Land Owner/User	
B-5	ID Number:	
B-6	Total area (m ²) /ha	
B-7	Total affected area (m ²)/ha and in %	
B-8	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-9	Ownership of Land: 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-10	Type of Owner 1 - Registered/Legalized; 2 -Unauthorized/Non-registered; 3- Other (specify)	
B-11	Legal Status of the Land Owner/User: 1- Owner (in case of private garden); 2.- Formal lessee/tenant (tenant for 49 years by the government) 3.-Share cropper 4.- Informal lessee	
B-12	In case of Agricultural land use: 1- Arable/Crop Cultivation; 2- Orchard/Garden (Fruit); 3- Pasture; 4. Plantation (Timber), 5. Grassland, 6- Other (Specify).....	
B-13	Irrigation Status 1- Irrigated; 2- Non-irrigated	

C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Tenant/leaseholder (tenant for 49 years by the government) 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	Type of Labor Contract 1. Seasonal 2. Permanent 3. Seasonaland permanent	
C-1.2	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Seasonal	
C-1.3	Number of Men	
C-1.4	Number of Women	
C-1.5	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Permanent	
C-1.6	Number of Men	
C-1.7	Number of Women	
C-1.8	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Laborer? 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2	Agricultural Share Cropper 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-2.2	Number of Men	
C-2.3	Number of Women	
C-2.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural share cropper? 1. Yes 2. No	

D.	IMPACT ON CROPS	1. Yes; 2. No	<i>If no, forward to E</i>
-----------	------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

No	Name of the Crop	Affected Cultivated Area (Ha)	Average Yield or harvest (Tonne) from affected cultivated area	Market price per kilogram (Som)
D-1				
D-2				
D-3				
D-4				
D-5				
D-6				
D-7				
D-8				

E.	IMPACT ON PLANTS/TRESS ON AFFECTED LAND	1. Yes; 2. No	<i>If no, forward to F</i>
-----------	--	----------------------	----------------------------

No	Name of Plant/Trees	Quantity (Number of affected Unit)	Age of the tree (Approximate Average)	Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non- Fruit/Timber Trees 3. Others	Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season	Cost to grow per unit (in case of seedlings)
E-1						
E-2						
E-3						
E-4						
E-5						
E-6						
E-7						
E-8						
E-9						
E-10						
E-11						
E-12						

F. AFFECTED STRUCTURE

F-1	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land which is subject to demolition by the project 1-Yes; 2-No	<i>If no, forward to I</i>
F-2	If yes, How many.....	
F-3	Name of the owner/user	
F-4	Gender of the owner/user	
F-5	Age of the owner/user	

G- PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

#	Description	Building/Structure No.1	Building Structure No.2	Building Structure No.3
G-1	Use of Building 1. Residential House, 2. Commercial, 3. Religious, 4. Community, 5. Cattle shed, 6. Boundary wall, 7. Garage, 8. Well, 9. Others (specify)			
G-2	Ownership of Building 1. Ownership Right, 2. Illegal			
G-3	Ownership Since Years			
G-4	Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation 1. Yes, 2. No			
G-5	If Yes, name of the document			
G-6	Size of Land plot owned			
G-7	Total floor Area of Building (Square meter)			
G-8	Affected Area of Building (Square meter)			
G-9	Year of Construction			
G-10	Number of Storey's			

H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE

H-1	Case of residential structure	
H-1-1	Residential Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-1-2	Number of Men	
H-1-3	Number of Women	
H-1-4	How much rent do you pay per month (SOM).....	
H-1-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2	Case of commercial structure	
H-2-1	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2-2	Number of Men	
H-2-3	Number of Women	
H-2-4	How much rent do you pay per month (SOM).....	
H-2-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	

I. DETAILS ON AFFECTED BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES

I-1	Is the business affected 1. Yes 2. No (<i>forward to J</i>)	
I-2	Name of the owner/user	
I-3	Gender of the owner/user	
I-4	Age of the owner/user	
I-5	Registration status of Business 1. Legal/registered (with permission/License), 2. Illegal/Unregistered (without permission/License)	
I-6	Type of Business 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale, 3. Large Scale, 4. Industrial	
I-7	Value if business sold (SoM)	
I-8	Income per year (Som)	
I-9	Expenditure perYear (Som)	
I-10	Profit perYear (Som)	
I-11	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
I-12	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
I-13	Number of Men	

I-14	Number of Women	
I-15	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (SOM).....	

J. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	Name Head of Household:	
J-2	Age	
J-3	Sex 1. - Male 2-Female	
J-4	Ethnic Background 1. Uzbke; 2. Tajik; 3. Kazakh; 4. Karakalpak; 5. Jewish; 6. Russian; 7. Ukrainian; 8. Others (Specify)	
J-5	Number of families	
J-6	Number of family members	
J-7	Number of Male	
J-8	Number of Female	
J-9	Is it a woman headed household Yes 2. No	
J-10	Is it a Below Poverty Line Household? Yes 2. No	
J-11	Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-12	Is it a household headed by Elderly Person 1. Yes 2. No	
J-13	Main Occupation of the Head of the Household: 1. Agriculture; 2. Business; 3. Government Jobs; 4. Private Jobs; 5. Daily Wage; 6. Pension; 7. Others (Specify)	
J-14	Total Annual Income of the Household/Family (SoM)	
J-14-1	The annual income in percentage; 1. Agriculture_____%; 2. Business_____%; 3. Government Jobs_____%; 4. Private Jobs_____%;5. Daily Wage_____%; 6. Pension_____%; 7.Any social allowance by Government 8. Others (Specify)_____	
J-15	Total Annual Expenditure of the Household (SoM)	
J-16	Compensation Options for Structure loss	

	1. Structure for Structure 2. Cash for Structure	
J-17	If the Household has any loans: from government for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes ; 2- No (forward to J-20)	
J-18	If yes, from whom? 1- government; 2- private bank, 3- other	
J-19	If yes, what is the monthly amount to be paid for the loan (SoM)?	
J-20	If the Household is leasing equipment for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes; 2- No	

K. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Higher Secondary 5. College 6. University 7. Kindergarden	Occupation 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Government Jobs 4. Private Jobs 5. Daily Wage 6. Retired 7. Student 8. Self Employed 9. Housekeeping 10. Under employment 11. Unemployed 12. Disabled 13. Others (Specify)	Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership 1. Skilled 2. UnSkilled
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

L. ANY COMMENTS/OBSERVATION/FEEDBACK:

The compensation eligibility will be limited by cut-off date to be established based on the last day of final detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census. All improvements made by affected persons after the cut-off date will not be subject for compensation.

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

CONTACT PHONE:

Attachment 4. PAPs' rights to obtain compensation

№ Of interview	Full name of household head	Compensation for land			Compensation for construction			Compensation for crop and trees			Compensation for other assets and losses (wells, business, etc.)		
		amount (m ² or hectares)	Unit price per (m ² or ha)	Right	Number (m ² or ha)	Unit price per (m ² or ha)	Right	Number (m ² or ha)	Unit price per (m ² or ha)	Right	Number (m ² or ha)	Unit price per (m ² or ha)	Right
1.													
2.													

INTERVIEWER NAME _____ Signature _____ / Date _____

Attachment 5. Summary of the Resettlement Action Plan and the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Content of the resettlement action plan. The volume and level of detail of the resettlement plan depend on the scale and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on updated and reliable information on: (a) the proposed resettlement and its impact on displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups, and (b) legal issues related to resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as appropriate. If any element is not relevant to the project conditions, this should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. *Description of the project. General description of the project and definition of the project area.*

2. *Potential impacts. Identification*

- (a) project component or activity that results in resettlement;
- (b) the area affected by such component or activity;
- (c) alternatives considered to avoid / minimize resettlement; and
- (d) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement as much as possible during project implementation.

3. *Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.*

4. *Socio-economic research.* Results of socio-economic research to be carried out in the early stages of project preparation and with the participation of potentially displaced persons, including

(a) census results covering

- (i) the current residents of the affected area to create a basis for the development of resettlement program and exclude the subsequent influx of people seeking for the right to receive compensation and assistance in resettlement;
- (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including description of production systems, labor and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as appropriate, levels of production and income from both formal and informal economic activities) and living standards (including health status) of the displaced population;
- (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss of assets, in whole or in part, as well as the degree of displacement, physical or economic;
- (iv) information on vulnerable groups or individuals for whom special provisions may be envisaged; and
- (v) provisions for regular updating of information on livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons, so that the latest information is available during their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following:

- (i) land tenure and land transfer systems, including an inventory of natural resources of common property from which people derive their livelihoods and necessities, non-ownership usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest land) are regulated by local arrangements for land allocation, including any issues CVLD from the different systems of ownership in the project area;
- (ii) patterns of social interaction in affected communities, including social media and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
- (iii) government infrastructure and social services to be affected; and
- (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (eg community organizations, ritual groups, non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to the design and implementation of resettlement activities.

5. *Legal framework.* The results of the analysis of the regulatory framework covering

- (a) the scope of authority for the expropriation of property and the nature of compensation associated with it in terms of evaluation methodology and timing of payment;
- (b) applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in legal proceedings and the time frame adopted for such procedures, as well as any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under project;
- (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land use, valuation of assets and losses, compensation and rights to use natural resources; customary personal law related to movement; and environmental and social security laws;
- (d) laws and regulations concerning the agencies responsible for the implementation of resettlement activities;
- (e) gaps, if any, between local laws on forced foreclosure and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy and mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
- (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, where appropriate, a process for recognizing legal claims to land, including customary and customary claims.

6. *Institutional framework.* The results of the analysis of the institutional structure covering

- (a) identifying institutions responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that can play a role in project implementation;
- (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such institutions and NGOs; and
- (c) any steps that are proposed to improve the institutional capacity of the agencies and NGOs responsible for implementing resettlement.

7. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant deadlines before termination of eligibility for compensation.

8. *Evaluation and Reimbursement of Damages.* The methodology to be used in assessing losses to determine their replacement cost; and description of the proposed types and levels of compensation in accordance with local legislation and such additional measures that are necessary to achieve the replacement value of the lost assets.

9. *Resettlement measures.* Description of compensation packages and other resettlement measures that will help each category of eligible displaced persons achieve policy objectives (see ESS5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, resettlement packages must be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

10. *Choice of location, preparation of location for resettlement.* Alternative relocation sites considered, and explanation of the selected sites, including

- (a) institutional and technical arrangements for the identification and preparation of resettlement sites, whether rural or urban, for which the combination of production potential, location advantages and other factors is at least comparable to previous assets, with estimation of timing required for the acquisition and transfer of land and auxiliary resources;

- (b) any measures necessary to prevent speculation on the land plot or the influx of ineligible persons into the selected sites;
- (c) procedures for physical relocation within the project, including the timeline for the preparation and handover of the facility; and
- (d) legal mechanisms for the regulation of tenure rights and transfer of rights to displaced persons.

11. *Housing, infrastructure and social services.* Plans to provide (or fund displaced persons') housing, infrastructure (eg water supply, access roads) and social services (eg schools, health services); plans to provide comparable services to hosting population; any necessary development of sites, engineering and architectural projects for these facilities.

12. *Environmental protection and management.* Description of boundaries of the resettlement zone; and environmental impact assessment of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as necessary with the environmental assessment of major investments requiring resettlement).

13. *Community Participation.* Attracting immigrants and hosting communities,

- (a) description of strategy for consultation and participation of displaced persons and hosting community in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (b) summary of views expressed and how these views were taken into account in the preparation of the resettlement plan;
- (c) review of presented resettlement alternatives and decisions made by displaced persons regarding their options, including those related to: forms of compensation and resettlement assistance; resettling as separate families or as part of pre-existing communities or kinship groups; maintaining existing models of group organization and maintaining access to cultural values (for example, cultural buildings of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (d) Institutionalized mechanisms through which displaced persons can communicate their concerns to project management during planning and implementation; and measures to ensure adequate representation of vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless people and women.

14. *Integration with the host population.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any hosting communities, including

- (a) consultation with host communities and local authorities;
- (b) arrangements for conducting prompt biddings for any payments due to landlords for their land plots or other property provided to the resettled population;
- (c) measures to resolve any conflict that may CVLD between displaced persons and host communities; and
- (d) any measures necessary to expand services (eg education, water supply, health care and manufacturing) in host communities to make them at least comparable to those available to displaced persons.

15. *Grievance redress procedures.* Acceptable and accessible procedures for addressing third-party complaints CVLD from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the possibility for communities to go to court, as well as traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

16. *Organizational responsibilities.* An institutional framework for resettlement implementation, including the identification of institutions responsible for implementing resettlement measures and providing services; mechanisms to ensure proper coordination between institutions and jurisdictions

involved in project implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) required to strengthen capacity of implementing agencies that design and implement resettlement activities; provisions for transferring responsibility for the management of facilities and services provided by the project to the local governments or displaced persons themselves, and other such responsibilities from agencies that deal with resettlement issues, when necessary.

17. *Implementation Schedule.* An implementation timeline covering all resettlement activities from preparation to implementation, including target dates for achieving the expected benefits for displaced persons and hosts and for discontinuing various forms of assistance. The timeline should indicate how the resettlement activities relate to the implementation of the overall project.

18. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including adjustments for inflation, population growth and other contingencies; expense schedules; sources of funds; and mechanisms for the timely flow of funds and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agency.

19. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Measures to monitor resettlement activities by the implementing agency, complemented by independent monitors, as necessary in the Bank's opinion, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure costs, services provided and outcomes of resettlement activities; involving displaced persons in the monitoring process; resettlement impact assessment within a reasonable period of time after completion of all resettlement and development activities; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Contents for abbreviated RAP

The abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) survey of displaced persons and assessment of assets;
- (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) consultation with displaced persons on acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and grievance procedures;
- (e) mechanisms for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) schedule and budget.