



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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Dec-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA23288



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Uzbekistan	Project ID P164226	Project Name Additional Financing - Horticulture Development Project	Parent Project ID (if any) P133703
Parent Project Name Horticulture Development Project	Region EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 28-Nov-2017	Estimated Board Date 25-Jan-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Uzbekistan	Implementing Agency Rural Restructuring Agency

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective is to enhance the productivity and profitability of horticulture sector in the project area.

Components

Agricultural Support Services
Access to Credit
Project Management

Financing (in US\$, millions)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	17.98
Free-standing Cofinancing Trust Fund	25.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	500.00
LOCAL: BENEFICIARIES	98.14
Total Project Cost	641.12

Environmental Assessment Category

Partial Assessment (B)

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue



Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Uzbekistan is gradually moving away from a state driven development model towards a more diversified and private sector led economy. This structural change – which has accelerated significantly in the past year – is also taking place within the context of significant macroeconomic policy shifts, the most prominent of which has been the recent move towards greater currency convertibility and a significant devaluation in September 2017. These developments play a strong role in shaping the country’s development agenda going forward.

Agriculture continues to play an important part in Uzbekistan’s economy and in 2016 accounted for 17 percent of GDP, 15 percent of export revenues, and over one-third of employment. As noted in the May 2016 Systematic Country Diagnostic, the agriculture sector can produce significant results in terms of economic growth and employment in the medium-term and diversification of outputs and exports have considerable space to expand.

Horticulture plays an important role promoting a gradual shift away from the traditional crops (cotton and wheat) and public intervention towards a more liberal and diversified agricultural sector. Agriculture value added has grown at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent since 2003 and the strongest growth has come from crops other than wheat and cotton. With a growing domestic and export market, the area devoted to horticulture has increased steadily, primarily by displacing land used to grow cotton. The economic impact of the fruit and vegetables subsector is also large, accounting for 50 percent of the value of crop output and over 35 percent of agriculture export value. Despite delayed returns and higher investment costs, horticultural crops generate revenues to farmers significantly higher than wheat and cotton. The horticulture sector provides an important source of all-season jobs in rural areas and is a significant employer of women.

The proposed Additional Financing will also contribute to Uzbekistan’s accelerating reform agenda, which is creating rapid structural change. Structural reforms will create both opportunities and risks – exchange rate depreciation has created a clear opportunity to expand exports. Price liberalization is also expected to contribute to the development of more competitive industries and a diversified economy. At the same time, the negative impacts of reform could include job losses in inefficient industries and lower overall growth while the economy adjusts. Significant fiscal resources may also be required to maintain currency reserves and address financial risks in state-owned enterprises and the banking sector. In this context, additional investment to increase private sector participation in the economy and finance sectors with the potential for growth and job creation can be an important element to mitigate the costs of structural transition.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The Horticulture Development Project (HDP) is part of a portfolio of agricultural investments aimed at diversifying agriculture into higher value crops, intensifying agricultural yields and productivity, and fostering



greater and better rural jobs. Approved in June 2014, HDP focused on addressing several constraints facing the horticulture sector: (i) improving access to technologies, knowledge and markets; (ii) strengthening technical and managerial capacity in the farming and agri-business sectors; and (iii) introducing new financial products. The design of HDP drew on the implementation experience of the Rural Enterprise Support Program (RESP), which established a successful model for long term agricultural finance through private and state owned banks.

HDP's primary project beneficiaries are farmers, farmer groups, private enterprises, agro-firms, and agro-processing enterprises, involved in the country's horticultural sub-sector. Secondary beneficiaries are the Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) through improved skills and acquisition of a more diverse menu of suitably adapted financial products; and the national network of private growers through training and technical assistance. At the same time, the project was designed to support the growth and development of small and medium enterprises in the rural areas, creating more and better paying jobs in the agro-processing, trading and export sectors, and increasing the value added of the agricultural sector.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance the productivity and profitability of the horticulture sector in the project area. The project has three components: Component 1 (Agricultural Support Services); Component 2 (Access to Credit); and Component 3 (Project Management). The original Project IBRD Loan in the amount of US\$150 million was approved by the Board of Directors on June 12, 2014 and became effective on October 5, 2015. The project was restructured in 2016 to accommodate new co-financing for HDP through a technical assistance program by the European Union (EU). This grant will total Euro \$21.0 million and replace IBRD financing for Component 1.

To date, 92 percent of the loan (US\$137.9 million) has been disbursed primarily under Component 2. Thus, during the first two years of implementation 97 percent of funding for the second component was disbursed to finance 223 sub-loans.

The rapid rate of disbursement of the project's Access to Credit Component demonstrates the significant demand for credit in the horticulture sector. This was anticipated, given the RESP experience, the sector analysis, and expressions of interest by potential PFIs. The PFIs have a pipeline of sub-project beneficiaries that meet the criteria in the HDP Credit Guidelines. In view of rapid credit line disbursement and significant unmet demand for investment in the agribusiness sector, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has submitted a request to the World Bank for an additional loan to scale-up the investment and working capital sub-loans and lease financing activities.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

The project development objective is to enhance the productivity and profitability of horticulture sector in the project area.

Current PDO



No change is proposed to the PDO, which will remain “to enhance the productivity and profitability of horticulture sector in the project area”. The project area, however, will be expanded to all thirteen regions (full coverage of the country) and the closing date is proposed to be extended a further two years to 2023.

Key Results

PDO level results will continue to measure changes in productivity and agribusiness performance levels and have been adjusted to accommodate the scale up within the project. Some intermediate results indicators have been adjusted to reflect the increase in the volume of credit and scale out to additional beneficiaries. Adjustments have also been made to Component 1 indicators and technical assistance related activities.

Project performance has demonstrated solid achievements and the additional financing will build on positive results. A preliminary beneficiary survey was carried out in July and August 2017 among fifty-five randomly sampled HDP beneficiaries. The survey found:

- Strong job creation, with the number of permanent jobs within HDP financed enterprises increasing on average 78 percent after the enterprise received sub-project financing. Of these new jobs, more women were hired than men, with sub-loan beneficiaries reporting a doubling in permanent jobs held by women.
- Enterprise sales increased on average 281 percent and enterprise profits 250 percent.
- Increased exports with a 10 percentage point (from five to 15 percent) increase in exports after receiving HDP support. Several beneficiaries reported entry into entirely new export markets (Turkey, Ukraine, India, Great Britain, Malaysia, Turkmenistan)
- Adoption of new crops, varieties or agronomic practices, with 15 percent of HDP loan recipients introducing new crops or new crop production systems.

D. Project Description

The project design will maintain the same three components with the additional financing supporting the scaling-up of the original project’s credit line for loans and leases under Component 2 - Access to Credit. This component will continue to focus on improving access to financial services for farmers and agribusinesses and will support additional financing for the purchase of new cultivars, seeds/seedlings, water-saving irrigation facilities (such as drip irrigation), cold storage and other cold chain facilities, and value added handling/processing equipment and facilities.

The institutional arrangements will remain the same. The environmental safeguards category will remain “B.” The results monitoring framework has been revised to reflect the additional credit, introduce new sector indicators, and revise some target values given changes in circumstances both within and outside of the project.

E. Implementation



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Overall responsibility for implementation continues to rest with the Rural Restructuring Agency (RRA). The RRA is a specialized organization that was created for implementing investment projects in the agriculture and rural sector. The additional financing will use the same on-lending modality to channel resources through PFIs on the same lending terms and conditions used under the parent HDP. Under the original HDP, nine banks have been qualified as PFIs and it is expected that additional banks will apply under the proposed additional financing. The same due diligence process will be followed for new PFIs as was used in the parent HDP. Terms and conditions of the credit line and the associated credit line guidelines will remain largely the same with minor adjustments.

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

Project activities under the first component will take place as planned under the original project within the fields and laboratories of participating research institutes and on farm demonstrations among participating producers. Under the second component, the sub-projects to be supported by the Credit Line will be based on demand for proposed activities. Project activities will now be implemented in all 13 provinces of the country, expanding the project area from the original eight provinces. The main physical characteristics of the new provinces are as follows: (1) Bukhara province is primarily desert plain. Water resources are limited and agricultural production is reliant on the Zarafshan and the Amudarya rivers. The Amu-Bukhara and Amu-Karakul machine canals draw water from the Amudarya for the irrigated oasis located in the south (Gijduvan, Bukhara and Karakul). Horticulture activities are primarily located in these irrigated oases. (2) Karakalpakstan includes the southern half of the Aral Sea, where significant ecological change is occurring. A new salt marsh desert Aralkum is being formed due to the drying out of the Aral Sea and the lower reaches of the Amudarya River are drying up. The desert occupies more than 13.67 million hectares (more than 80 percent of the territory). Horticulture production is limited but does occur in irrigated areas. (3) Navoi province is occupied by the Kyzylkum plateau in the northwestern part of the region, the Nurata mountain ranges in the east, and the Zarafshan River in the south. The climate is continental, desert, and arid. Horticulture production is widespread within the region with a number of processors and exporters located in the region. (4) Syrdarya province is located in the center on the west side of the Syr Darya river and immediately west of Tashkent province. The steppe occupies part of the region and the south-eastern part of the region is vulnerable to crop damaging dry winds and dust storms in the summer. Horticulture production is widespread within the province, although concentrated in higher rainfall areas. (5) Surkhandarya province is located in the extreme south east with flat areas in the central and southern parts of the region and mountains in the north, west and north-west. The climate ranges from the dry desert in the south, to the sub-tropical in the north (Uzun). Horticulture production is widespread in the river valley and the central zones of the region.



G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Arcadii Capcelea, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Nina Kolybashkina, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The OP is triggered as the proposed project activities and subproject that would be supported under credit line, could generate a series of adverse impacts. Category A-type subprojects are excluded by the project. To address other activities the client has updated the parent Environment and Social Management Framework(ESMF) which will guide the EA process during the project implementation. The updated ESMF takes into consideration the new geographic locations and, in particular, the scaling-up credit line resources and the needs for further EA institutional capacity building. In this regard under the Project AF, the RRA will hire additional Environmental Specialists in all participating oblasts, where regional RRA PIUs will be established.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The ESMF provides screening criteria to be applied to exclude any projects that could have an impact on natural habitats.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The ESMF provides screening criteria for exclusion of any projects that could have an impact on forests, rights of forest communities or traditional uses of forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	As in the case of agricultural production or agro-processing sub-projects, there might be needed pest management activities if this OP is triggered. The ESMF has a special section specifying provisions for preparation of simple pest/pesticide management plans as part of the application process and supporting IPM.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The ESMF provides screening criteria for exclusion of any projects that could have an impact on physical cultural resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This OP is not applied in the country



Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project will support construction of new buildings and processing, and cold storage facilities only in the case when land acquisition is not necessary and when people have not been displaced prior to the application for purposes of the proposed subproject and there are no resettlement issues. For such cases the investor should have the landownership title as well as proof that the land at the moment of subprojects application is not occupied or used illegally.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will not support activities which are dependent on an existing dam (e.g. irrigation works).
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Any credit investments would be limited to rehabilitation or modification of existing minor schemes in ways which would not increase the amount of water abstracted or have any other impact on the water source or local hydrological regime (e.g. replacing conventional irrigation with drip irrigation in an existing irrigation scheme would be still eligible). Creating a new scheme which will lead to increasing water abstraction from the rivers will not be financed under the project. This determination would be made in the screening process.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project will not support any activities in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The project will maintain its category B classification and will not trigger any new safeguards policies. The scope and scale of the project’s activities will continue to be limited as they will occur through the project’s existing sub-project mechanism. As a result, the project’s safeguards issues can be addressed by application of the rules and procedures established under the HDP Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as well as by any implementing mitigation and monitoring measures stipulated in any site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

Potential environmental impacts. The project will continue supporting various types of horticulture related production and processing sub-projects. Subprojects will remain limited in terms of spatial scale and take place through sub-projects of limited duration and size. HDP’s credit line guidelines prohibit financing to category A sub-projects and as a result, no significant environmental impacts that fall under the Category A classification and for which a full



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required are expected. Credit guidelines also prohibit selection of sub-projects located in protected areas, critical habitats or culturally or socially sensitive areas.

A portion of sub-projects are expected, however, to show the potential for limited adverse environmental impacts that would fall under the Category B under Bank OP/BP 4.01. This is primarily due to activities related to small-scale agro-industries; small-scale rehabilitation, maintenance, and upgrading of various premises or storage facilities; and plantation of new orchards and/or vineyards. The potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed types of sub-projects can be summarized as follows: (a) agricultural production: soil erosion, loss of soil productive capacity, soil compaction, soil pollution, surface and underground water pollution, loss of biodiversity; (b) agro-processing: contribution to surface-water pollution, wastes generation, odor; (c) small-scale construction and/or rehabilitation of the existing premises: soil and air pollution; acoustic, construction wastes, and potential asbestos issues, etc. All these impacts are expected to be easily mitigated through good project designs and best implementation practices.

The sub-projects to be implemented under the Credit Line are also expected to generate a number of both direct and indirect positive impacts. Direct positive impacts will be generated by increased production, products and goods which would result in creation of new jobs and respectively, more employment and increased income. Indirect positive impacts will relate to overall improving of business environment, introduction of advanced agricultural technologies and techniques, contribution to poverty reduction and food safety.

Potential social impacts. Issues related to the risks of child and forced labor in the cotton harvest have been a challenge in the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan and efforts to eliminate these practices have received high level support within Government. Production in the horticultural sector is significantly more labor intense than in cotton and wheat, the peaks of seasonal labor demands are more dispersed across various crops, and the profits are higher. To mitigate any residual risks of child and forced labor, and to ensure that the project contributes to improved labor relations and practices in the agricultural sector of the country, the project envisions continued close collaboration with the International Labor Organization (ILO). Starting from 2018, research activities to monitor labor relations in the horticultural sector and to provide recommendation for creating decent working conditions would be implemented jointly with the ILO. The project will also participate in the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) set up by the World Bank for the agricultural portfolio in the country to focus on issues of child and forced adult labor. The TPM/GRM will be funded by a separate TF.

Acquisition of land. As all proposed activities are likely to be implemented within the existing agricultural land and settlement boundaries, the proposed project will likely not have an impact on wildlife and natural habitats and thus, OP/BP 4.04 (Natural habitats) is not triggered. It is also expected there will be no impact on physical cultural resources, which are generally not placed in the vicinity of agricultural land. Therefore OP/BP 4.11 "Physical Cultural Resources" is not triggered.

Private businesses will be eligible to become project beneficiaries under the condition that they have not acquired and/or would not acquire land for the needs of activities to be supported with the project proceeds, through a process which involved and/or would involve officially supported expropriation. Additionally, project funds will not support any sub-loans used to invest in a business which would require the involuntary displacement of existing occupants or economic users of any plot of land, regardless of its current ownership, or loss of, or damage to, assets including standing crops, kiosks, fences and other. The project operational manual will define a screening procedure to be filled by PFIs, and the implementing agency will closely monitor the screening procedure, with the support of the Bank task team. With these restrictions in place, the project does not trigger OP/BP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement".



2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

The cumulative negative impact of expanded horticultural production and processing is expected to be limited, particularly as expansion of the horticulture sector and successful implementation of sub-project activities are expected to lead to more efficient use of land and water resources compared to Uzbekistan's current dominant commercial crop sector (cotton and wheat). The expected cumulative impacts are expected to be mostly positive and includes improved knowledge on best agricultural and manufacture practices, with consequent improvements in the status of the environment in the country.

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

Project design includes a prohibition on category A sub-projects which is expected to prevent larger scale negative impacts. A "no project" scenario was considered but would result in continuation to the the current structure of agricultural production, which is dominated by cotton and wheat, which also have specific negative environmental and social impacts.

To boost employment of women, and encourage access of female entrepreneurs to loans, the project will closely collaborate with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and the Association of Business Women of Uzbekistan for policy level activities for mainstreaming gender in the sector, publicizing information about female role models, as well as providing targeted capacity building to female entrepreneurs to enable them to access funding through the project.

The project will have explicit focus on targeting more vulnerable farmers, both directly and indirectly. To achieve indirect effects, eligibility criteria for sub-loans would also consider the social impact of the project, including direct job creation, the multiplier effects of supporting suppliers down the value chain, as well as contributions towards improving community infrastructure. Trainings for the PFIs on social responsibility of business and labor rights would be conducted, to ensure better screening. Through Additional Financing, a share of the project resources would also be ring-fenced to target smaller farmers and entrepreneurs directly.

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

Safeguards instruments. The primary instrument for managing safeguards policy issues is the ESMF prepared for the initial HDP project and which remains valid for the additional financing to the project. The document has been updated for the AF to address the new geographic locations and any other relevant changes from the parent project, including in terms of Environmental Assessment (EA) capacity building activities (see below). The ESMF document outlines environmental assessment procedures and mitigation requirements for first component's activities and the sub-projects which is supported by the second component's Credit Line and, it provides details on procedures, criteria and responsibilities for subprojects preparing, screening, appraisal, implementing and monitoring. The document also includes Environmental Guidelines and Best Practices for different types of proposed sub-projects providing analysis of potential impacts and generic mitigation measures to be undertaken for subprojects in agricultural production, agro-processing and storage and cooling manufacturing sectors at all stages - from identification and selection, through the design and implementation phase, to the monitoring and evaluation of results. Furthermore, the ESMF provides a monitoring plan format which considers monitoring indicators, timing, methods, institutional responsibilities, etc. in all phases of the project's implementation.

The project's original social assessment, prepared in 2014, was updated to cover the new regions, as well as provide a



summary of more up to date analysis of the key issues. Issues related to labor rights and working conditions in horticulture sector, as well as access of women entrepreneurs to credit were flagged up. To address these, additional capacity building measures to be implemented in collaboration with the ILO, the Farmers Council and the Association of Business Women were designed for implementation under the additional financing. The project also participates in the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) set up by the World Bank for the agricultural portfolio in the country to focus on issues of child and forced adult labor. To date RRA has been found in compliance and the GRM is actively receiving and responding to inquiries, however no complaints issued thus far.

Institutional capacity. The project will continue be managed and implemented by the Rural Restructuring Agency (RRA), an institution that is currently implementing the Second Rural Enterprise Support Project, GEF Climate Change and Land Degradation Project, and other donors' projects. The RRA's capacity for implementation of the ESMF and of the participating Financial Intermediaries (PFIs) are adequate, based on the Bank supervision missions in 2016-2017. All sub-projects have been subject to screening and assessment and for those classified as Category B separate Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) have been prepared. Supervision has confirmed these are being implemented in a satisfactory manner and no outstanding issues have been identified.

Further capacity building is anticipated with respect to several technical aspects of horticulture production, as identified during the initial project implementation which are related to Integrated Pest Management (IPM), soil and water conservation, including field demonstrations. New training on EA is also required for Participating Financial Intermediaries (PFIs) which should strengthen the ability of their representatives to identify potential environmental and social impacts as well as their knowledge on the EA rules and procedures. The revised ESMF proposes necessary activities in this regard.

To accommodate the scaling up of activities for the project, it was agreed the RRA will hire additional Environmental Specialists in all participating oblasts, where regional PIUs will be established for all WB and other IFIs RRA projects will be implementing (including for Livestock Development Project which was recently approved by the Board). While the RRA ES will have the major coordinating role on EA, the PIU ESs will be responsible for assisting the PFIs in implementation of the Credit Component of the project, including reviewing environmental EIA studies and/or environmental management plans, monitoring their implementation, advising and guiding PFIs on specific environmental issues and management options and ensuring that potential cumulative impacts are addressed. One of the major area of their responsibility will be inspection of environmental compliance at worksites, ensuring the ESMP provisions are fully implemented. The PIUs ESs will advise PFIs in terms of integrating environmental requirements into bidding documents, and analyzing contracts and their implementation in terms of environmental management and mitigation issues. ESs will be responsible also for analyzing the environmental conditions of the subprojects' area and identify main environmental parameters. On a quarterly basis PIUs ESs will prepare short reports on implementing ESMF and site specific ESMPs for supported sub-projects. They will also identify the status of environmental compliance of sub-projects implementation, and, when needed will undertake relevant measures and agree with the sub-project beneficiaries on corrective measures and/or proposing to the PFIs and RRA canceling sub-project financing.

The project will also support a series of activities on human capacity building. This would include: (a) capacity building in collaboration with the ILO to increase compliance with national legislation and ILO conventions on child and forced labor, and broader labor issues, ratified by Uzbekistan; (b) training on strengthening project environmental management capacity for sub-projects environmental assessment; (c) training and information dissemination for sub-project beneficiaries and farmers on several important horticulture sector development issues, identified during the initial project implementation which are related to Integrated Pest Management, soil and water conservation,



including field demonstrations; and (d) training EA practitioners in the country that are working on preparing EA documents as well as familiarizing representatives from State Ecological Expertise on WB EA rules and procedures and proposing relevant recommendations on harmonizing the National EA requirements with the WB ones.

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

As part of the initial project preparation RRA disclosed and consulted the ESMF with all interested stakeholders. This process involved submission of the draft summary of the ESMF to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and other relevant ministries for their review and comments. The Executive Summary of the original document in Russian was posted on websites of MAWR for its access to the public on January 17th, 2014. On February 13, 2014, the RRA organized a consultation on the draft document. After the consultation, the draft ESMF was revised to consider inputs from consulted parties. The final version for the parent project was posted on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture on February 14, 2014 and submitted to the World Bank's external website on March 10, 2014. For the HDP AF the updated ESMF was posted by RRA on its website for further virtual public consultation in the provinces which have been already included in the parent project. Face to face public consultations with the participation of main stakeholders and farmers were organized in the new project provinces by RRA in October 2017. For that purpose RRA has provided to key stakeholders (oblast agriculture, environmental and sanitary authorities and environmental NGOs) hard copies of the draft ESMF. During the consultations overall the draft ESMF was supported by the participants, the few received comments were related to clarifying the EA roles and responsibilities and simplifying the EA rules and procedures and providing awareness activities for the potential subprojects beneficiaries in this regard. The minutes of consultations have been shared with the Bank.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 02-Nov-2017	Date of submission for disclosure 01-Dec-2017	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Uzbekistan
03-Oct-2017

Comments

Initial updated version disclosed in October, final updated version disclosed in country in December following updates based on Bank comments.

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
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NA

"In country" Disclosure

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

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

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

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

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable



and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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