1. Country and Sector Background

1. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) has followed a gradual approach to economic reform to minimize the social costs of transition. Market-oriented reforms have been slow and have focused on a few areas, particularly current account convertibility, adjustment of energy services, privatization through lease-holding of collective farms, gradual improvement in the business environment, and modernization of the Treasury. The GOU now seeks to lessen its dependence on primary agriculture while developing its mineral and hydrocarbon potentials, further diversifying its economy, and addressing serious environmental challenges.

2. At present, primary agriculture is highly important. The sector constitutes 32 percent of GDP and is Uzbekistan’s major source of employment and income. Sixty-four percent of citizens live in rural areas and have livelihoods dependent on agriculture and related sub-sectors. Further focusing the issue, as a result of the country’s arid climate almost all agriculture depends on irrigation and drainage (I&D) infrastructure. The irrigated areas are located in the valleys and plateaus near the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers, and cover about 4 million hectares (ha). Of this, more than 25 percent is within the Ferghana Valley (FV), a region shared by Uzbekistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. The FV has the most fertile soils in Central Asia and its highest population density. As a whole, the FV has an irrigated area covering about 1.4 million ha, of which the Uzbek share is evidently about two-
thirds, the Kyrgyz share about a quarter, and the Tajik share about ten percent. The total population of the FV is about 10 million, of whom about 70 percent in the Uzbek area, comprising about 28 percent of the population of Uzbekistan.

3. The project area lies in the Syr Darya Basin portion of the FV, encompassing three raions in Uzbekistan’s Ferghana Oblast: Bagdad, Rishtan, and Altarik. The principal economic activity and source of employment in the project area is agriculture; the main crops are wheat (37 %) and cotton (35 %), followed by orchards (8.9%) and vineyards (1.3 %).

4. While the FV has abundant surface water resources and large quantities of good-quality groundwater resources, the FV’s lack of drainage facilitates therefore the area suffers from waterlogging and soil salinization. At present, both of these constrain agricultural production, degrade the environment, and damage housing and public infrastructure. Soil degradation, low water-use efficiency, weak infrastructure and institutions, and a lack of farmers’ incentives are the main factors impeding the productivity and sustainability of irrigated agriculture in the project area, and tend to reinforce each other. These issues are summarized below and discussed in more detail in Annex 1.

5. **Shallow Groundwater Levels, Soil Salinization, and Environmental Degradation.**

About one-third of all irrigated land in Uzbekistan has a shallow groundwater level (GWL). Shallow GWLs have developed in a cumulative process in Uzbekistan as a consequence of long-term under-investment in drainage infrastructure in irrigated areas. During the last ten years alone, the area characterized as waterlogged (GWL within two meters of the surface) has increased by 30 percent. In turn, upper layers of soil have become salinized through capillary action, accumulating a heavy load of salt that threatens agricultural productivity, the environment, and public health. This process has operated with particular severity in the FV and especially the project area, where recent deterioration of the drainage system combined with the area being naturally swampy prior to its conversion by the Soviets into irrigated areas has caused waterlogging in most areas. Some areas have developed standing water as a result; elsewhere, shallow GWLs cause flooding in settlement areas, damaging houses and infrastructure.

6. **Low Water Use Efficiency.** Throughout Uzbekistan, agriculture is characterized by low water-use efficiency. Water-use efficiency overall is reportedly 30 percent and in some areas is yet lower. Low water-use efficiency is one cause of the development of shallow GWLs, in a vicious cycle of productivity loss: overuse of water leads to water-logging and excessive soil salinity, which leads back to overuse of water as farmers apply large volumes of water to crops for leaching to keep the soil salinity under control. Further, as a result of leaking irrigation canals, water diversions do not reach the fields in full.

7. **Deteriorating I&D Infrastructure.** One promising approach to increasing water use efficiency and enabling the retreat of shallow GWLs is rehabilitation of I&D infrastructure. At present, much of Uzbekistan’s hydraulic, irrigation, and drainage infrastructure is that which was developed in the 1960s and 1970s, now reaching the end of its useful life. Its deterioration has accelerated since independence due to: (a) insufficient funds for O&M and rehabilitation; (b) limited institutional capacity in the planning, design and operation of I&D systems; and (c) inadequate participation of water users in the management of I&D systems.
Current O&M of the systems is below sustainable standards. The system’s current status contributes to water losses, low irrigation efficiencies, waterlogging, widespread soil salinization, and declining crop yields. The deterioration/loss of the resource base for agricultural production is estimated to cost the country about USD 1 billion annually in economic prices.

8. **Lack of Farmers’ Incentives.** In the longer run, an alternative approach to improvement of water use would be to remedy the lack of incentives to farmers to help fund, maintain and operate shared systems. Throughout Uzbekistan, farmers lack incentives to raise productivity because the public sector continues to dominate the agro-industrial complex; i.e.: (a) the state-order system dictates the cropping pattern for cotton and wheat on about 50% of the total irrigated area, and dictates also the prices paid to the farmers; (b) the settlement account system limits farmers’ access to their own financial resources; and (c) the sector’s monopolistic systems of input supply, agro-processing, and marketing deprive farmers of choice, raise input costs, and lower sales prices. The GOU has initiated reforms in the past six years to move Uzbekistan’s agricultural sector toward a system of less centralized control. In this context, some improvements have been observed in State procurement prices for cotton and wheat, as well as a reduced disparity with international prices for wheat. Overall, however, implementation is slowed by GOU’s continued emphasis on farmers’ meeting crop quotas rather than on introducing modern farm management principles and techniques. The recent reforms resulted in some changes to water management, including the reorganization of the public water management institutions and introduction of Water Users Associations (WUA), but substantial support and new regulatory frameworks are needed to ensure that the newly established WUAs function properly and are sustainable, and that the overall incentive structure promotes farmer initiatives to raise productivity.

2. **Objectives**

1. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve agricultural production in areas affected by water-logging, and to reduce damage to housing and infrastructure from rising ground water levels and salinity in the project areas. The objective would be achieved through the rehabilitation of the I&D system and through institutional capacity building in sustainable water resources management and agricultural production. Achievement of project objectives would be measured by the following key performance indicators: (a) the lowering of the ground water table, (b) an increase in crop yields, and (c) the reduction of land area flooded in settlements.

3. **Rationale for Bank Involvement**

1. **Consistency with the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS).** The CAS (presented to the Board of Executive Directors in June 2008) approach is based on Uzbekistan’s Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS or Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) discussed with the Board in January 2008. It provides two levels of Bank engagement: (i) the first level is in areas identified as WIS priorities for which there is a mutual agreement for a reform package, including poverty
reduction, improvement of living standards, and provision of global goods; and (ii) the second level, which is in areas where the government and the Bank agree on broad directions and the ultimate objectives of the reforms. However, further engagement is necessary to identify achievable common objectives as well as the reform sequence and timing. The proposed project falls under the CAS’s first level of engagement because it supports development of agricultural services; improvement of public service provision in irrigation and drainage; and improvement in the environment and public health. These are the areas where the Bank and the government have had a sustained and productive collaboration during the past 10 to 15 years.

2. The GOU is committed to improving water resources management, particularly in the FV, because better water resources management would provide direct benefits to the people by improving living conditions and public health and environment, even under a challenging socioeconomic and political environment. The proposed project would address major water resources management issues in the southwestern part of the FV, in the Ferghana Oblast through rehabilitation and construction of a proper drainage system and improved water management practices. Ultimately, the project would provide good economic returns and increase farmers’ income even without agricultural sector reforms, although greater improvements could be achieved with the reforms.

3. The World Bank’s involvement is crucial for achieving project objectives. Since the early 1990s, the Bank has provided leadership in the water sector in the Central Asia region through the Aral Sea Program and other programs for I&D systems rehabilitation and environmental management. For example, the Bank’s Drainage, Irrigation and Wetlands Improvement Project (DIWIP), one of the largest Bank investments in Uzbekistan, is supporting major works to improve drainage and environmental conditions in South Karakalpakstan, the region adjacent to the Aral Sea. The Bank also has played a significant role in the development of the Ferghana Valley Program (FVP) which is active in all three countries of the FV (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan). The Bank’s continued involvement in the sector is critical for continuing a coherent FVP, and for ensuring that integrated water resource management in the Syr Darya Basin reflects national and regional priorities. The GOU recognizes the Bank’s technical excellence in the water sector, and has requested its involvement in preparing and supervising the proposed investments because it would allow a more productive transfer of knowledge and skills than through analytical work alone. More importantly, the Bank support is essential for enhancing Uzbekistan’s capacity in I&D management, and for strengthening the managerial and financial capabilities of its institutions to plan and implement large and complex infrastructure projects.

4. Description

1. The project design addresses overall constraints to agricultural production in Uzbekistan, damage to public and private infrastructure, threats to the environment and public health due to shallow GWLs in the project area, and weak capacity for efficient water resources management in both public and private sectors. The project includes three components, as described below (see Annex 4 for a detailed description). The total project cost is estimated at USD 83.96
million, including contingencies (see Annex 5 for the detailed cost table). Out of the total cost, IDA would finance USD 69.07 million; the remaining USD 15.89 million (equivalent) would be financed by the GOU.

2. **Component A: Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage Network (Total Cost USD 75.62 million).**

This component aims at addressing the problem of high groundwater levels by financing improvements in the surface drainage network and irrigation system as well as the installation of vertical drainage wells. The component includes the following five sub-components.

3. **Sub-Component A1: Improvement of Irrigation Network (USD 14.71 million).** This sub-component would include but not be limited to: (i) rehabilitation and reconstruction of inter- and on-farm earthen canals; (ii) rehabilitation of lined canals; (iii) rehabilitation and construction of new culverts and bridges where necessary, repairs to the cross regulators and outlets, installation of new outlets where needed; and (iv) construction of water measuring structures.

4. **Sub-Component A2: Improvement of Drainage Network (USD 29.27 million).** This sub-component would improve the surface drainage system to enable it to remove surplus drainage water coming from the higher elevation to the floor of the FV, and properly dispose of the drainage effluent. The investments would include: (i) construction and rehabilitation of interceptor drains, culverts, aqueducts, and related works; (ii) construction or rehabilitation of elements of the surface drainage collector system, including culverts, bridges and siphons to collect and dispose of drainage from various sources (the inter-district and inter-farm collector drains would be rehabilitated and reconstructed where necessary for efficient functioning of the collection and disposal system); and (iii) construction or rehabilitation of sub-surface horizontal drainage systems covering over 1,000 ha.

5. **Sub-Component A3: Improvement of Vertical Drainage Network and Groundwater Development and Management (USD 24.98 million).** This sub-component would include investments in: (i) vertical drainage systems through a series of pumped tube-wells, artesian wells, and pressure relief wells (possibly for the conjunctive use of surface and groundwater); and (ii) improvements to the extensive drainage system in Rishtan town where the city’s ground water is very close to the surface, and there is standing water in most places during certain times of the year.

6. **Sub-Component A4: Environmental Management Activities (USD 0.95 million).** This sub-component would finance any preventive actions/mitigation measures needed to address unforeseen construction-related impacts as well as to build capacity in environmental management/monitoring in the PIU, raion and oblast institutions; and any monitoring activities (e.g. water quality/quantity, public health, pest management) not undertaken by GOU institutions in the project area. A thoroughly-studied Environmental Management Plan covering construction activities (borrow area management, sanitation along construction sites, protection of habitats, wild life and noise control, construction access control as well as other wetland protection measures needed) has been prepared, and will be incorporated into detailed design of the project works.
7. **Sub-Component A5: Resettlement Policy Framework and Land Acquisition: (USD 1.31 million).** The project supports mainly rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage network except for the construction of new open interceptor drains of 25 km on the land of 37 individual leasehold farms. The construction will require permanent acquisition of 42 hectares of leasehold farmland. Other works under the project may involve temporary acquisition of farm land and standing crops during one construction season only such as in the case of embedding subsurface horizontal drains. Although the exact locations and magnitude of these impacts will be known only after project detail design, compensations for annual crops and fruit trees due to permanent and temporary land acquisition will be provided in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Specific Resettlement Action Plan (Annex 12) to satisfy OP 4.12 and the laws of Uzbekistan.

8. **Sub-Component A6: Detailed Designs, Construction Supervision and Contract Administration (USD 4.40 million).** This sub-component would cover national and foreign consultancy services for the preparation of detailed designs of all works included in this component, survey, investigations, preparation of tender/bidding documents, support in the procurement of goods and works, as well as construction supervision and contract administration during implementation. The consultancy services contract of this sub-component will also have overall responsibility for the two consultancies under Component B (see below).

**Component B: Institutional Strengthening and Agricultural Development Support (Total Cost USD 3.92 million).**

9. **This component would cover institutional strengthening support to public and private institutions/organizations involved in the enhancement of water resources management (I&D system O&M, water utilization) and agriculture production in the project area. The component would finance training and study tours, outreach demonstration plots, field and O&M equipment, laboratory, IT and office equipment, and institution and training support consultancy services. The component will include the following sub-components.**

10. **Sub-Component B1: Institutional Strengthening of Public Institutions (USD 0.52 million).** The sub-component would include: (i) institutional strengthening and training support to the MAWR staff in project administration, and to local O&M institutions (BAIS and HGME) in managing day-to-day O&M of the I&D system in areas such as: (a) water management, irrigation scheduling, operation of canals, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater systems and water allocation and pumping to lower the groundwater levels; (b) preparation of asset management plans, and O&M plans for I&D systems; and (c) detailed design, contract administration, construction supervision, procurement, and financial management; and (ii) provision of office, IT and training equipment, vehicles, tools, and plants to facilitate O&M (flushing equipment) to BAIS and HGME.

11. **Sub-Component B2: Demonstration Plots, Institutional Strengthening and Training for WUAs (USD 1.81 million).** The sub-component would provide: (i) support for outreach Demonstration Plots (DPs) that would introduce agronomic and irrigation/drainage practices, training and education of practicing new farmers and action research, (ii) training program for farmers’ WUA leaders to enhance knowledge in establishment of WUAs, development,
governance and management, planning of O&M of the system, and (iii) agro-melioration machinery to facilitate O&M.

12. **Sub-Component B3: Technical, Institutional and Training Support Consultancies (USD 1.58 million).** Under this sub-component, two local consultancy firms, one for technical support, and the other for institutional and training support, would be hired under the sub-component A5 (design and supervision consultants) for support to the PIU in the preparation of training programs and processes, providing training in technical and O&M practices, institutional and organization aspects, as well as legal and fiduciary aspects covering the above-mentioned subjects.

**Component C: Project Management and Audit, and Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Impact (Total Cost USD 4.43 million).**

13. This component consists of operational expenditures for project management, consultancy services for auditing project expenditures and for the M&E of project impacts, and for the preparation of a future project. It will have the following sub-components.

14. **Sub-Component C1: Project Management (USD 1.40 million).** This sub-component will support project management and coordination between MAWR oblast- and raion-level irrigation and agricultural administrations, undertaken by a project implementation unit (PIU-WI) in Tashkent and project management groups (PMGs) supported by technical assistance consultants under Components A and B.

15. **Sub-Component C2: Annual Audit (USD 0.22 million).** This sub-component would finance the hiring of an independent financial-auditing firm approved by the Bank for auditing annual project accounts.

16. **Sub-Component C3: Project Monitoring and Evaluation (USD 1.60 million).** This sub-component would support the hiring of an independent M&E consulting firm. The firm would be responsible for monitoring and evaluating project impacts and outcomes, and providing continuous feedback to the GOU, project steering committee (PSC), and implementing agencies on the project’s performance, implementation status, and impact of its various components.

17. **Sub-Component C4: Preparation of Phase II (USD 1.20 million).** This sub-component would support preparation of FWRMP Phase II to address similar issues in other parts of the FV, with a preliminary focus on areas adjacent to this project to take advantage of the Phase I investments and other improvements in the drainage network in this project area.

5. **Financing**

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<td>International Development Association (IDA)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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6. Implementation

1. **Overall Project Management.** The proposed project implementation arrangements are presented in Chart I. As shown, MAWR will have overall responsibility for project implementation. MAWR, with branches at the oblast and raion level, is responsible for water planning in the country as well as O&M of the main I&D systems up to the boundaries of the leasehold farms. MAWR also administers international river systems with respect to water sharing and water quality control. Within MAWR, the Deputy Minister for Water would act as the Project Head and have overall responsibility for the project and for liaison with other ministries and government agencies.

2. **Project Steering Committee (PSC).** A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed to help coordinate project implementation and resolve issues across various government ministries and agencies. It also would provide overall policy guidance and monitor project implementation and outcomes. The PSC will be chaired by the Minister of MAWR, and its membership would consist of the Project Head (Deputy Minister of MAWR); representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Economy, Finance, and Foreign Economic Relations; the State Committee for Nature Protection; the Oblast Administration of Ferghana; and the Raion Administrations of Rishtan, Baghdad, and Altaryk. The Technical Director of the PIU for the ongoing DIWIP would serve as the Secretary for PSC. PSC membership may be adjusted periodically to address project issues as appropriate. The PSC will meet at least once every quarter, or more frequently as needed to resolve project-related issues.

3. **Project Implementation.** Responsibility for day-to-day project implementation would be delegated to the PIU for the ongoing DIWIP (PIU-WI). At present, PIU-WI is headed by a Technical Project Director supported by a group of technical and administrative staff. It is located in Tashkent. Under the project, key staff of the PIU-WI’s Tashkent office would ultimately include an I&D engineer, an environmental specialist, a social resettlement specialist, procurement and contract management specialists, a financial management specialist, and an accountant assisted by administrative and support staff. The PIU-WI would establish an additional office in Rishtan to manage field activities and collaborate with local authorities, project beneficiaries, WUAs, contractors, and consultants. The Rishtan office would comprise a deputy director/I&D engineer, an agriculturist, a groundwater specialist, an institutional/WUA specialist, and administrative and support staff.

4. PIU-WI would be responsible for the implementation of all contracts; recruitment of consulting services; procurement of goods and works; financial management; project monitoring; implementation of technical assistance and training; implementation of the environmental management plan (EMP), social management plan (SMP), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/Land Acquisition Plan (LAP); coordination with other GOU ministries and agencies and with local and regional authorities; and collaboration with project beneficiaries.

7. Sustainability

1. In Uzbekistan, as in many countries around the world, the sustainability of publicly-managed I&D systems is undermined by the shortcomings of centralized bureaucracies:
inadequate funding, lack of corporate skills, and poor client focus and accountability. For this project, certain financial, institutional and technical aspects present issues of sustainability. As for financial sustainability, the issue is that the main infrastructure to be rehabilitated or constructed under the project is of a “public good” nature. Thus, funds for sustaining O&M are expected to come from the GOU budget. The GOU has clear ownership of the project, and given the severe living conditions due to drainage problems in the project area, is expected to finance O&M. Nominally, the GOU already supports O&M of the main I&D infrastructure within the project area, yet the funding levels are insufficient for proper maintenance (40-50% of the required level). Thus, to ensure that there is adequate O&M for the upgrades to the system to be financed under the project, the credit agreement will include a provision requiring adequate government funding for system O&M. Additional funding is expected to come from the WUAs for which the project will provide TA and training. Upon project completion, the WUAs will be expected to pay for part of the water services provided by the district water management organization (AIS). WUA members would be required to contribute funds for O&M for the on-farm I&D infrastructure they manage.

2. As for institutional sustainability, TA will be provided to establish, develop, and assist the WUAs in carrying out their water management tasks, thereby promoting beneficiary ownership and ensuring proper on-farm system O&M through formally-organized and empowered organizations. The project will support these improvements by strengthening WUA capacity, supporting high-payoff infrastructure investments, and fostering a sense of responsibility for meeting O&M costs through user fees. The project also will support capacity building in modern O&M for public institutions involved in water management.

3. Finally, as for technical sustainability, the project will build on widely-tested and commonly accepted technology, most of which is not new in Uzbekistan. However, the project will introduce some new technological approaches to water management, including the development of groundwater resources and drainage systems. To ensure technical sustainability, adequate training in O&M for the new systems will be provided for both public and leasehold/dehkhan users.

8. Lessons Learned from Past Operations in the Country/Sector

1. The project design is based on a thorough analysis of recent sector studies and consideration of important lessons learned from the Bank's experience in the I&D sector in Uzbekistan and other countries (Mexico, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Turkey). The main lessons incorporated in the project design are:

   (i) Planning effective and sustainable I&D investments requires an understanding of local economic, social, and environmental conditions. Further it requires a systemic approach to rehabilitation, modernization and construction, without which the outcome will not be effective.

   (ii) Improving agricultural productivity and ensuring the sustainability of irrigation and water management systems require participatory approaches. Thus, capacity building for WUAs should be included in the project design.
Effective water resources planning and management are best undertaken when I&D aspects are considered simultaneously within a river basin framework.

Successful project implementation is dependent on high-quality design and construction, timely completion of works, appropriate packaging of works, and careful procurement and contract management.

Practical application and knowledge of the operations of a modern I&D system must be imparted to the water users as well as to public institutions charged with O&M (e.g., MAWR, BAIS and HGME under this project) of the system.

Successful project implementation requires a PIU and field-based PIUs that develop linkages with the MAWR as well as responsible oversight institutions, local authorities, local people and beneficiaries, in supporting project implementation and the transfer of knowledge and training in the latest technical and cultural practices.

I&D projects need the understanding and support of the highest levels of government and the public to ensure successful implementation and sustainability.

9. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)

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<td>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</td>
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1. The proposed project triggers the Bank’s safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment (O.P 4.01), Involuntary Resettlement (4.12), and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).

2. **Environmental Assessment (O.P 4.01).** The EA, completed in March 2009, confirmed the project’s initial Category “B” classification finding that the overall environmental impact of the project is expected to be positive, with no significant, irreversible, cumulative or long-term adverse impacts anticipated. Project interventions targeting the drainage system and the rehabilitation works are expected to lead to improved drainage and reduced waterlogging and salinization in the project areas and, therefore, are considered positive environmental impacts. Health and sanitation conditions are expected to improve as well. The drainage-related infrastructure improvements are expected to cause temporary and local disruption as a result of the construction activities. These may include temporary impacts due to the construction of access roads (increased traffic, dust, noise, and vibrations), pollution of soil and waters near worker camps and construction sites, dumping of waste materials, and health and safety

*By supporting the proposed project, the Bank does not intend to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims on the disputed areas*
problems. Appropriate construction safeguards can largely mitigate these negative environmental impacts. Thus the environmental benefits of the project’s interventions are expected to outweigh any potential adverse impacts.

3. **Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).** The proposed project triggers the Bank’s policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) because implementation will require: (a) the permanent acquisition of 42 hectares of agricultural land currently leased by 37 farmers in order to construct 25 kilometers of new Interceptor Drains (IDs); (b) temporary land acquisition and economic displacement due to the rehabilitation of existing surface and sub-surface drains; and (c) limited economic impacts for individuals who planted trees illegally along roadways, canals, and collector drains, including special protection and sanitary zones.

4. **Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50).** The project is located in the Syr Darya River Basin and its proposed interventions involve irrigation and drainage systems that draw water from and discharge drainage into several international waterways that Uzbekistan shares with its riparian neighbors (i.e. Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan). The project’s interventions are largely rehabilitation of existing irrigation and drainage systems and thus will not involve any enlargement of existing irrigation systems or development of any new irrigation areas. Any potential changes in water flow or deterioration in water quality during construction works will be mitigated through implementation of the EA/EMP. For this reason, the project is expected to have no negative impact on the quantity or quality of water flows in the international waterways involved in the Syr Darya River Basin. Nevertheless, because of initial and temporary increases in drainage flows as the area being drained during project implementation, the Bank requested the GOU to comply with the notification requirement contained in OP 7.50 and inform the Governments of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan of the proposed project and its potential impacts on international waterways. The GOU sent the notification letter on 26 February, 2009.

10. **List of Factual Technical Documents**

1. Back-to-Office Reports
2. Framework Environmental Assessment
3. Framework Social Assessment
4. Feasibility Study: Inception\Interim Report and Final Report
   - Agriculture Working Paper
   - Institutions Development & Training Working Paper
   - Financial & Economic Analysis
   - Water Balance,
Soils & Land Improvement,
Irrigation and Drainage Working Paper
Hydrology Working Paper
Project drawings

5. Project Appraisal Document Datasheet
6. Environmental and Social Assessments
7. Resettlement Policy Framework and Specific Resettlement Action Plan
8. Project Concept Note
9. Project Concept Note - Datasheet
10. Project Information Document - Concept Stage
11. Integrated Safeguards Datasheet - Concept Stage
12. Mission Terms of Reference
13. Integrated Safeguards Datasheet - Appraisal Stage
14. Project Information Document - Appraisal Stage

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