

**Ministry of Housing and Communal Services
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
"Kommunkhizmat" agency**

PROJECT

«Water Services and Institutional Support Program »

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)



Tashkent, Uzbekistan
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ANNEX 1. Asbestos Containing Material Management Plan (Example)

Applicability

The Asbestos Containing Material Management Plan (ACMMP) applies to all project construction or reconstruction sites and any related areas. Contractors employed by Project are legally responsible for their construction sites and related areas and must follow the provisions of the Project ACMMP within those locations. Specifically, this procedure must be used to ensure the safe handling, removal and disposal of any and all Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) from those areas.

Immediate Action

On discovering ACM on a Project site the contractor must:

- a) Stop all work within a 5 m radius of the ACM and evacuate all personnel from this area;
- b) Delimit the 5 m radius with secure fencing posts, warning tape and easily visible signs warning of the presence of asbestos;
- c) If the site is in an inhabited area, place a security guard at the edge of the site with instructions to keep the general public away;
- d) Notify the RPCU's Safeguards Specialist and arrange an immediate site inspection.

Equipment

To remove asbestos from a construction site, contractors must provide the following equipment:

- a) Warning tape, sturdy fence posts and warning notices;
- b) Shovels;
- c) Water supply and hose, fitted with a garden-type spray attachment;
- d) Bucket of water and rags;
- e) Sacks of clear, strong polythene that can be tied to close;
- f) Asbestos waste containers (empty, clean, sealable metal drums, clearly labelled as containing asbestos).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All personnel involved in handling ACM must wear the following equipment, provided by the contractor:

- g) Disposable overalls fitted with a hood;
- h) Boots without laces;
- i) New, strong rubber gloves;
- j) A respirator is not normally required if there are only a few pieces of ACM in a small area, and if the ACM is damp;
- k) There must be no smoking, eating or drinking on a site containing ACM.

Decontamination Procedure 1: Removing small pieces of ACM

- a) Identify the location of all visible ACM and spray each lightly but thoroughly with water;
- b) Once the ACM is damp, pick up all visible ACM with shovels and place in a clear plastic bag;
- c) If ACM debris is partially buried in soil, remove it from the soil using a shovel and place it in the plastic bag;
- d) Insert a large label inside each plastic bag stating clearly that the contents contain asbestos and are dangerous to human health and must not be handled;
- e) Tie the plastic bags securely and place them into labelled asbestos waste containers (clean metal drums) and seal each drum;
- f) **Soil that contained ACM debris must not be used for backfill** and must instead be shovelled by hand into asbestos waste containers;

g) At the end of the operation, clean all shovels and any other equipment with wet rags and place the rags into plastic disposal bags inside asbestos waste containers.

Decontamination Procedure 2: Removing ACM-contaminated backfill

- a) If soil containing ACM debris has inadvertently been used for backfill this must be sprayed lightly with water and shovelled out by hand to a depth of 300 mm and placed directly into asbestos waste containers (i.e. not stored temporarily beside the trench);
- b) Any ACM uncovered during the hand shovelling must be placed in a clear plastic bag;
- c) Once the trench has been re-excavated to 300 mm, if there is no visible ACM remaining, the trench may be refilled by excavator using imported clean topsoil.

Disposal

ACM should be disposed of safely at a local hazardous-waste disposal site if available, or at the city municipal dumpsite after making prior arrangement for safe storage with the site operator.

- The Contractor must arrange for the disposal site operator to collect the sealed asbestos waste containers as soon as possible and store them undisturbed at the disposal site.
- At the end of construction Contractors must arrange for the disposal site operator to bury all ACM containers in a separate, suitably-sized pit, covered with a layer of clay that is at least 250 mm deep.

a) Personal Decontamination

At the end of each day, all personnel involved in handling ACM must comply with the following decontamination procedure:

- At the end of the decontamination operation, clean the boots thoroughly with damp rags;
- Peel off the disposable overalls and plastic gloves so that they are inside-out and place them in a plastic sack with the rags used to clean the boots;
- If a disposable respirator has been used, place that in the plastic sack, seal the sack and place it in an asbestos waste container;
- All personnel should wash thoroughly before leaving the site, and the washing area must be cleaned with damp rags afterwards, which are placed in plastic sacks as above.

b) Clearance and Checking-Off

- The decontamination exercise must be supervised by site supervisors (engineering or environmental).
- After successful completion of the decontamination and disposal, the Contractor should visually inspect the area and sign-off the operation if the site has been cleaned satisfactorily.
- The contractor should send a copy of the completion notice to the RPCU, with photographs of the operation in progress and the site on completion.

TRAINING

RPCU's Environmental Specialist may hire the specialized companies to conduct training on ACCMP implementation for Contractors staff and RPCU and PCU. The training will include a session focusing on ACM, which covered:

- a. Risks of contact with ACM;
- b. Responsibilities for dealing with ACM on project's construction sites;
- c. The Project's ACMMP and the Protocol for site clean-up;
- d. Awareness-raising for the contractors' workforce.

COST ESTIMATE

Costs incurred by contractors in implementing the ACMMP are included in their budget in ESMP budget.

ANNEX 2. IFC Exception List

The IFC's Exceptional List defines the types of projects that IFC does not fund. The IFC does not finance the following projects:

- Production or trade of any product or activity that is considered illegal under the laws or regulations of the host country or international conventions and agreements, or that is subject to international prohibitions such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone-depleting substances, Polychlorinated biphenyls, wildlife or products regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Manufacture or trade in weapons and ammunition. 1
- Manufacture or trade of alcoholic beverages (except beer and wine). 1
- Tobacco production or trade. 1
- Gambling, casinos and similar businesses. 1
- Production of or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any other equipment if the IFC considers the radioactive source to be minor and/or properly shielded.
- Production or trade of unbound asbestos fibres. This does not apply to the purchase and use of glued asbestos cement sheets with less than 20% asbestos content.
- Drifting nets for the marine environment using networks of more than 2.5 km in length.

The feasibility test will be applied when the activities of the project company have a significant impact on development, but the circumstances in the country will require adjustments to the List of Exceptions.

ANNEX 3. TORs for conducting ESIA

An environmental and social impact assessment report Categories A and B sub-projects focuses on the significant environmental issues raised by a sub-project. Its primary purpose is to identify environmental impacts and those measures that, if incorporated into the design and implementation of a project can assure that the negative environmental effects will be minimized. The scope and level of detail required in the analysis depend on the magnitude and severity of potential impacts.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report should include the following elements:

- a. *Executive Summary.* This summarizes the significant findings and recommended actions.
- b. *Policy, legal and administrative framework.* This section summarizes the legal and regulatory framework that applies to environmental management in the jurisdiction where the study is done.
- c. *Project Description.* Describes the nature and scope of the project and the geographic, ecological, temporal and socioeconomic context in which the project will be carried out. The description should identify social groups that will be affected, include a map of the project site, and identify any off-site or support facilities that will be required for the project.
- d. *Baseline data.* Describe relevant physical, biological and social condition including any significant changes anticipated before the project begins. Data should be relevant to project design, location, operation or mitigation measures.
- e. *Environmental impacts.* Describe the likely or expected positive and negative impacts in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identify mitigation measures and estimate residual impacts after mitigation. Describe the limits of available data and uncertainties related to the estimation of impacts and the results of proposed mitigation.
- f. *Analysis of Alternatives.* Systematically compare feasible alternatives to the proposed project location, design and operation including the "without project" alternative in terms of their relative impacts, costs and suitability to local conditions. For each of the alternatives quantify and compare the environmental impacts and costs relative to the proposed plan.
- g. *Environmental Management Plan (EMP).* If significant impacts requiring mitigation are identified, the EMP defines the mitigation that will be done, identifies key monitoring indicators and any needs for institutional strengthening for effective mitigation and monitoring to be carried out.
- h. *Appendices.*

This section should include:

- (i) The list of EIA preparers;

(ii) References used in study preparation;

(iii) A chronological record of interagency meetings and consultations with NGOs and effected constituents;

(iv) Tables reporting relevant data discussed in the main text, and;

(v) A list of associated reports such as resettlement plans or social assessments that were prepared for the project.

ANNEX 4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENT

Part 1

General Remarks. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should outline the mitigation, monitoring and administrative measures to be taken during project implementation to avoid or eliminate negative environmental impacts.

The Management Plan format provided below. It represents a model for development of an ESMP. The model divides the project cycle into three phases: construction, operation and decommissioning. For each phase, the preparation team identifies any significant environmental impacts that are anticipated based on the analysis done in the context of preparing an environmental assessment. For each impact, mitigation measures are to be identified and listed. Estimates are made of the cost of mitigation actions broken down by estimates for installation (investment cost) and operation (recurrent cost). The ESMP format also provides for the identification of institutional responsibilities for "installation" and operation of mitigation devices and methods.

To keep track of the requirements, responsibilities and costs for monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation identified in the analysis included in an environmental and social assessment, a monitoring plan is necessary (see below). Like the ESMP the project cycle is broken down into three phases (construction, operation and decommissioning). The format also includes a row for baseline information that is critical to achieving reliable and credible monitoring. The key elements of the matrix are:

- What is being monitored?
- Where is monitoring done?
- How is the parameter to be monitored to ensure meaningful comparisons?
- When or how frequently is monitoring necessary or most effective?
- Why is the parameter being monitored (what does it tell us about environmental impact)?

In addition to these questions, it is useful to identify the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and recurrent) and the institutional responsibilities.

When a monitoring plan is developed and put in place in the context of project implementation, the PCU will request reports at appropriate intervals and include the findings in its periodic reporting to the

World Bank and make the findings available to Bank staff during supervision missions.

Part 2

Description of the of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the EMP (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement); (b) describes--with technical details--each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures; and (d) provides linkage with any other mitigation plans (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural property) required for the project.

Monitoring

Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental and social aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the borrower and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the EA report and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the EA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the agency and ministry level. ³If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA

recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements that is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

Integration of EMP with Project

The borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the ESMP will be executed effectively. Consequently, the Bank expects the plan to be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by establishing the ESMP within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.

Resource: OP 4.01, Annex C - Environmental Management Plan.
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL>

ANNEX 5. Environmental Management Plan Checklist

(for small scale construction/rehabilitation sub-projects)

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk construction projects, such as minor roads rehabilitation works or the construction of bicycle paths, the ECA (Europe and Central Asia) safeguards team developed an alternative ESMP (environmental and social management plan) format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to mainstreaming the World Bank's environmental safeguards requirements into projects which (a) are small in scale or by the nature of the planned activities have a low potential environmental impact, (b) are located in countries with well-functioning country systems for environmental assessment and management. The checklist-type format has been developed to ensure that basic good practice measures are recognized and implemented, while designed to be both user friendly and compatible with the World Bank's safeguards requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical key mitigation measures to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts or of a simple, low risk nature. This format provides the key elements of an ESMP to meet the minimum World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements for Category B projects under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it offers practical, concrete and implementable guidance to Contractors and supervising Engineers for simple civil works contracts. It should be completed during the final design phase and, either freestanding or in combination with any environmental documentation produced under national law (e.g. ESIA reports), constitute an integral part of the bidding documents and eventually the works contracts.

The checklist ESMP has the following sections:

Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project, specifies institutional and regulatory aspects, describes technical project content, outlines any potential need for capacity building and briefly characterizes the public consultation process. This section should indicatively be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information may be supplemented as needed.

Part 2 includes a screening checklist of potential environmental and social impacts, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking "yes", a reference to the appropriate section in the table in the subsequent Part 3 can be followed, which contains clearly formulated environmental and social management and mitigation measures.

Part 3 represents the environmental mitigation plan to follow up proper implementation of the measures triggered under Part 2. It has the same format as required for MPs produced under standard safeguards requirements for Category B projects.

Part 4 contains a simple monitoring plan to enable both the Contractor as well as authorities and the World Bank specialists to monitoring due implementation of environmental management and protection measures and detect deviations and shortcomings in a timely manner.

Part 1. Project Information

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (names and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			<i>Attachment 1: Site Map []Y / []N</i>	
Who owns the land?				
Geographic description				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Will there be any capacity building? (Yes/No) [], if Yes, *Attachment 2* includes the capacity building program

Beneficiary:

Signature:

Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following:	Activity	Status	Additional references
	A. Building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	B. New construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section C below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section D below
	E. Acquisition of land ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section E below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section F below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section G below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section H below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section I below

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
A. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety(a)	<p>The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities</p> <p>(b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works)</p> <p>(c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation</p> <p>(d) All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.</p> <p>(e) Workers will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)</p> <p>(f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.</p>
B. General Rehabilitation and /or	Air Quality	<p>(a) During interior demolition use debris-chutes above the first floor</p> <p>(b) Keep demolition debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris</p>

¹ The project will support construction of new buildings only in the case when land acquisition is not necessary and there are no any resettlement issues; for such cases the investor should have the landownership title as well as has to prove the land at the moment of sub-projects application is not occupied or used even illegally

² Toxic / hazardous material includes and is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, removal of lead paint, etc.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
Construction Activities		dust (c) Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site (d) Keep surrounding environment (side walks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	(a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	(a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Waste management	(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. (b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)
C. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	(a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities (b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out
D. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notify and obtain approval/permits from local authorities and address all construction activities in line with local and national legislation (b) Ensure that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted, officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.
E. Acquisition of land	Land Plan/Framework	(a) If expropriation of land was not expected and is required, or if loss of access to income or damage to assets of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
		<p>the bank Task Team Leader is consulted.</p> <p>(b) The approved by the Bank Land Acquisition Plan (if required by the project) will be implemented prior to start of project works.</p>
F. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals</p> <p>(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p>
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances should be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching</p> <p>(c) The wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used</p>
G. Affects forests and/or protected areas	Protection	<p>(a) All recognized natural habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(b) For large trees in the vicinity of the activity, mark and cordon off with a fence large trees and protect root system and avoid any damage to the trees</p> <p>(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams will be protected, from construction site run-off, with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales, silt fences</p> <p>(d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.</p>

Environmental Monitoring Plan (Example)

Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation	site access traffic management	at the site	check if design and project planning foresee diligent procedures	before launch of construction	safety of general public,	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	availability of waste disposal facilities	at the site			timely detection of waste disposal bottlenecks		
	hazardous waste inventory (asbestos)	in site vicinity on site	visual / analytical if in doubt	before start of rehabilitation works		marginal, within budget;	
	construction material quality control (eg. paints / solvents)	Contractor's store / building yard	visual / research in toxic materials databases	before approval to use materials	public and workplace health and safety	(prepare special account for analyses at PCU)	
During activity supervision	dust generation	on site and in immediate neighborhood, close to potential impacted residents	visual consultation of locals	daily	avoidance of public nuisance	marginal, within budget	Contractor, Engineer
	noise emissions			daily			
	waste and wastewater types, quality and volumes	at discharge points or in storage facilities	visual, analytical if suspicious count of waste transports off site, check flow	daily / continuous	avoidance of negative impacts on ground/ surface waters		
	surface drainage soundness			daily /	ensuring proper		

			rates and runoff routes for wastewater	continuous	waste management and disposal		
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ANNEX 6. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST FORMS

Form 1 (to be completed by Sub-project beneficiary)

1. **Project Name:**

2. **Brief Description of sub-project** to include: nature of the project, project cost, physical size, site area, location, property ownership, existence of on-going operations, plans for expansion or new construction.

3. **Will the project have impacts on the environmental parameters** listed below during the construction or operational phases? Indicate, with a check, during which phase impacts will occur and whether mitigation measures are required.

Environmental Component	Constructi on Phase	Operation al Phase	Mitigation Measures
Terrestrial environment			
Land & soil degradation: Will the project involve land excavation?			
Generation of solid wastes, including toxic wastes?			
Soil and underground water pollution			
Air quality			
Will the project provide pollutant emissions?			
Aquatic environment			
Water Quantity: will the project involve water use?			
Water Quality / Pollution: Will the project contribute to surface water pollution			
Socio-economic environment			
Will the project assure non-deterioration of human health, occupational safety and non-disturbance of residents living near project area?			
Does the project require public consultation to consider local people environmental concerns and inputs?			
Social impacts			

Subproject beneficiary

Form 2 (to be completed by the RWGs SS based on the findings of the environmental screening process)

1. Sub-project Environmental Category (A, B or C) _____ (if project is categorized as A, no needs to fill next paras – sub-project could not be included into the project)

2. Is project activities will be implemented:

a) in or near sensitive and valuable ecosystems — wetlands, wild lands, and habitat of endangered species - _____(yes or no)

b) in or near areas with archaeological and/or historical sites or existing cultural and social institutions - _____(yes or no)

c) in densely populated areas, where resettlement may be required or potential pollution impact and other disturbances may significantly affect communities - _____(yes or no)

d) in regions subject to heavy development activities or where there are conflicts in natural resource allocation; along watercourses, in aquifer recharge areas or in reservoir catchments used for potable water supply; and on lands or waters containing valuable resources (such as fisheries, minerals, medicinal plants, prime agricultural soils) - _____(yes or no)

If any “yes” - the sub-project will be excluded from the Program

3 Environmental Assessment required (yes or no) _____ (the next paras have to be filled only for category B sub-projects)

3. Types of required EA documents (circle round the required):

a) partial ESIA, including site assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Category B sub-projects;

b) Environmental and Social Management Plan for small scale moderate Category B sub-projects;

c) ESMP checklists for small scale Category B sub-projects;

d) Draft Environmental Impacts Statement (for categories 2-4 (Uzbek) sub-projects)

e) Statement on Environmental Consequences (only for category 2-3 (Uzbek) sub-projects)

4. What environmental and social issues are raised by the sub-project?

10. If an environmental and social impact assessment is required, what are the specific issues to be addressed?

11. What is the time frame and estimated cost of conducting the ESIA? _____

Conclusion (could the sub-project be included in the program and if yes, under which conditions):

Environmental Screener:

Date:

Form 3: Field site visit checklist

Project Name:
Rayon:

Date/time of Visit:
Visitors:

Current activity and site history

- Who is the site contact (name, position, contact information)?
- What is the area of the site to be used for project activities?
- What are current users of the site?
- What were previous uses of the site (give dates if possible)?
- Are there any encroachers or illegal users of the site whose livelihoods or assets are going to be affected by the project?

Environmental Situation

- Are there sensitive sites nearby (nature reserves, cultural sites, historical landmarks)?
- Are there water courses on the site?
- What is the terrain or slope?
- Does the site experience flooding, waterlogging or landslides? Are there signs of erosion?
- What are the neighboring buildings (e.g. schools, dwellings, industries) and land uses? Estimate distances.
- Will the proposed site affect transportation or public utilities?

Licenses, Permits and Clearances

- Does the site require licenses or permits to operate the type of activity proposed? Are these available for inspection?
- What environmental or other (e.g., health, forestry) authorities have jurisdiction over the site?

Water Quality Issues

- Does the proposed activity use water for any purposes (give details and estimate quantity)? What is the source?
- Will the proposed activity produce any effluent? (estimate quantity and identify discharge point)
- Is there a drainage system on site for surface waters or sewage? Is there a plan available of existing drainage or septic systems?
- How waste water is managed (surface water courses, dry wells, septic tanks)?

Soils

- What is the ground surface (agricultural land, pasture, etc.)?
- Will the project damage soils during construction or operations?
- Will the project affect the landscape significantly (draining wetlands, changing stream courses)?

Biological environment

- Describe vegetation cover on the site.
- Is there information about rare or threatened flora and fauna at or near the site? If yes, would the project have an impact or increase risk to the species?
- Obtain a list of vertebrate fauna and common plants of the site (if available).
- Note potential negative impacts on biota if project proceeds.

Visual Inspection Procedures

- Try to obtain a site map or make a sketch to mark details.
- Take photos, if permitted.

- Walk over as much of the site as possible, including boundaries, to note adjacent activities.
- Note any odors, smoke or visual dust emissions, standing water, etc.

Form 4: Final Environmental Assessment Checklist (1)

(to be completed by the PCU based on review of the mitigation proposed and the environmental impact assessment (if required))

Was an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment needed? (Y or N) ___ If yes, was it done?

Was an Environmental and Social Management Plan prepared? (Y or N) _____

Are the mitigation measures to be included in project implementation adequate and appropriate? (Y or N) _____

Will the project comply with existing pollution control standards for emissions and wastes? (Y or N) _____ If No, will an exemption be sought? _____

Is an Environmental Monitoring Plan necessary? (Y or N) ___ If so, has it been prepared? (Y or N) ___ Approved by the PCU? _____

What follow-up actions are required by the proponent, the RPCU and PCU?

Were public consultations held concerning potential environmental impacts of the proposed sub-project? (Y or N) _____ Were minutes recorded? (Y or N) _____

Dates	Participants
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project Officer:

Date:

Environmental Screener: Date:

Form 5. Final Environmental Assessment Checklist (2)

(to be completed by the PCU based on review of the mitigation proposed and the environmental and social impact assessment (if required))

Is the project documentation complete? If not, what is missing?

Are land use and resource use permits required? If so have they been received?

Are discharge permits required for solid waste? If so have they been received?

Are discharge permits required for wastewater discharge? If so have they been received?

Is there a sanitary inspection required? Has a permit been issued?

Has the environmental assessment been received and approved?

Is there potential for soil degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for water quality degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for air quality degradation or contamination? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there a threat to the biological environment? If yes, have appropriate prevention or mitigation measures been planned and budgeted?

Is there potential for adverse impacts on the social environment? If yes, are there necessary prevention, mitigation or compensation measures planned and budgeted?

Was the level of public involvement in design and planning and public consultation sufficient? Were public concerns raised in the consultation process adequately addressed?

What is the desired level, frequency and scope of environmental monitoring during the construction phase?

What is the desired level, frequency and scope of environmental monitoring during the operational phase?

Annex 7. Social Screening Format

A. Sub-Project Description:

1. Give a brief introduction to the sub-project and its components, their objectives and benefits.
2. Details about existing conditions of the facilities and proposed civil works with scope
3. Available design maps earmarking site and proposed activities in order to explain work.
4. Whether this is purely rehabilitation of existing facilities or will involve any new works.
5. Is this sub-project closely linked to any other activity not funded under MSCIU DP?
6. Will this sub-project involve any ancillary impact/ activity away from the work site?
7. Time line for completion

B. Social Screening format

No	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts Questions	Yes/No	Not Known	Details/Notes
1	Will the intervention include new physical construction work?			
2	Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?			
3	Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?			
4	Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the government/community land?			
5	Is this sub project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?			
6	If the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through negotiated settlement?			
7	If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?			
8	Are these land owners willing to voluntarily donate the required land for this sub-project?			
9	Whether the affected land owners likely to lose more than 20% of their land/structure area because of donation?			
10	Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot (Right of Way)?			
11	Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on the proposed			

	site/project locations that use for civil work? Is any temporary impact likely?			
12	Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?			
13	Is there any physical displacement of persons due to constructions? Does this project involve resettlement of any persons? If yes, give details.			
14	Will there be loss of /damage to agricultural lands, standing crops, trees?			
15	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?			
16	Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?			
17	Are there any previous land acquisitions happened and the identified land has been already acquired?			
18	Are there any land acquisition happening in frame of this project but without financing of the World Bank?			

C. Estimates of Specific Impacts

Components of the Sub Project	Private and required In Sq. m.	No of Land owners losing more than 10% of	Governmental and required in Sq. m.	Forestland required in Sq. m	No of houses affected	No of shops affected	No of other structures affected	No of squatters affected	Public utilities affected

F. Information on Project affected Persons (PAPs)

Any estimate of the likely number of affected households that will be affected by the sub project?

[] No. [] Yes. If yes, approximately how many?



No. of PAPs losing <10% of their productive assets

(land/cowshed/shops).....

■ No. of PAPs losing 10% or more of their productive assets?.....

Are any vulnerable households affected? [] No. [] Yes. If yes, please briefly describe their situation with estimate numbers of PAPs?

What are the needs and priorities for social and economic betterment of vulnerable people who are affected by this project?

H. Decision on categorization

After reviewing the answers above, it is determined that the sub project is:

- [] Categorized as an 1 project, a full RAP is required
- [] Categorized as a 2 project, ARAPis required
- [] Categorized as an 3 project, no RAP/ARAP is required, Only Due Diligence

Report is required

.....
.....

.....
.....

Prepared by:
(Screening Consultant OR
Social Safeguards Specialist,
PCU)

Reviewed by:
Authorized person, Implementing Agency

Date:

Date:

.....
.....

.....
.....

Approved by:
Social Safeguards Specialist,
PCU)

Approved by:
(Project Director, PCU)

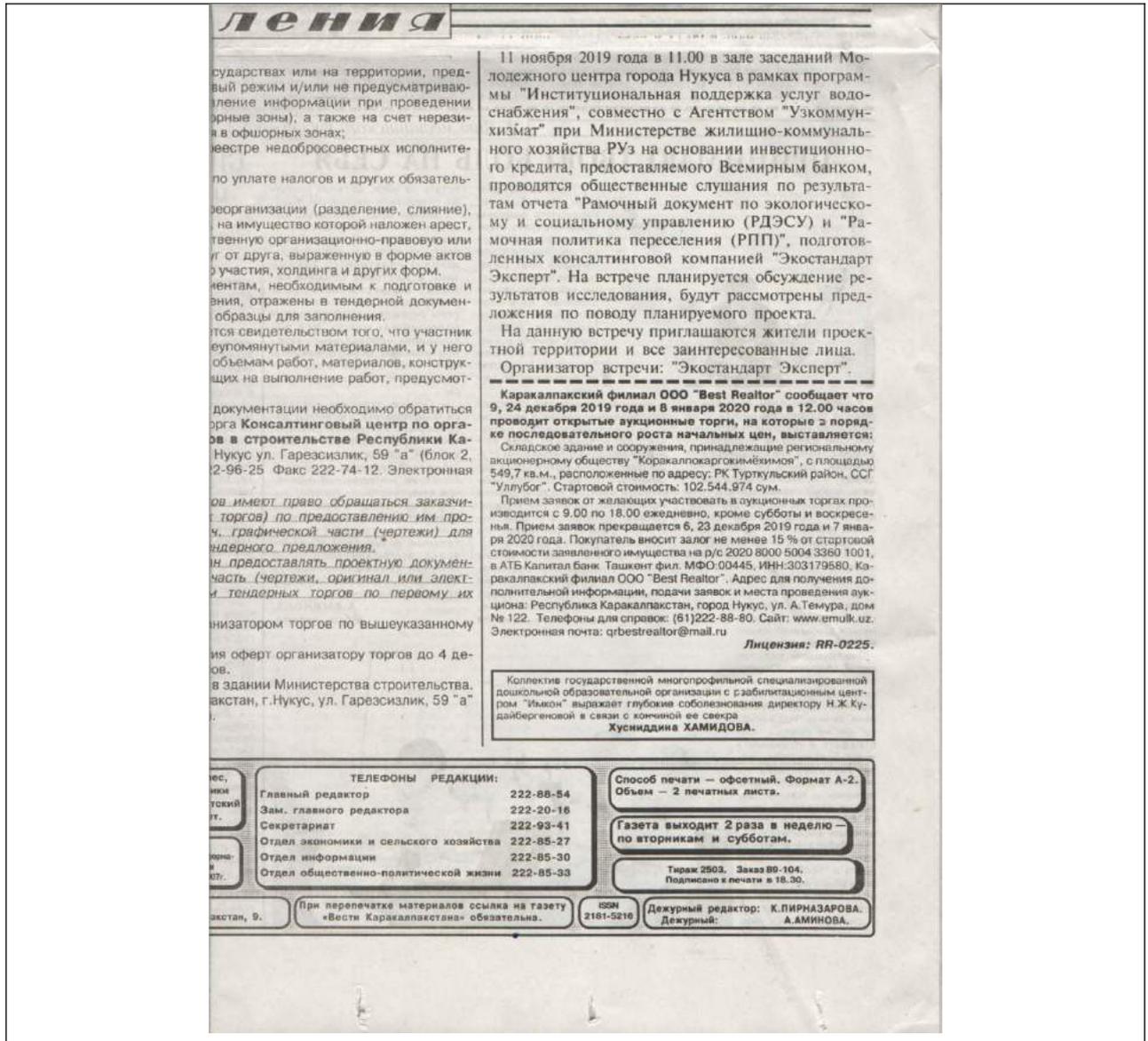
Date:

Date

ANNEX 8. Public Consultation Minutes and photos.

8.1 Publications in the media, Minutes of the public hearings, Lists of participants, Asked questions and answers.

Nukus



Протокол 1

Нукус шаҳри,
11.11.2019 йил.

«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури» (WASIS)

1. Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели (РПП).
2. Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси.

Кун тартиби:

1. «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг такдими.
2. Жамоатчилик муҳокамаси иштирокчилари уртасида савол-жавоблар ва таклифлар.

Экспертлар:

1. Г.Петряева – Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси эколог;и
2. З.Казакова – Коммуникация ва гендер масалалари буйича эксперт;

Иштирок этди:

1. С.Айтжанов – СП ООН, Ижтимоий масалалар буйича гуруҳ раҳбари;
2. Нукус ш. ҳуқуқий базирмаси – Д. Қолмоғилов.
3. Б. Маматмуродов – ЭИИВ, Туямузон Нукус зам. дир.
4. Ш. Валитов – Госком Экология.
5. А. Алибегитов – Туямузон Нукус ВК.
6. А. Қасимбеков – Зам. Ақими.
7. К. Аннамуров – ИЯК.КОРК.
8. Д. Бекмуратов – Таълим Консалтинг.

Жамоатчилик муҳокамасини «Туямузон-Нукус» МСҚФБ ДУК директорининг ўринбосари Б.Маматмуродов кириш сузи билан очиб берди ва амалга оширилиши режалаштириладиган лойиҳанинг такдими Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси томонидан такдим этилиши буйича иштирокчиларни таништирди.

Муҳокамани Эксперт З.Казакова Жаҳон Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши кузда тутиладиган 2 та асосий хужжат: «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси учун тайёрланган такдимотида лойиҳанинг мақсад ва вазифалари, лойиҳани молиялаштиришда

Жахон Банки томонидан куйилган талаблар, конун хужжатлари, лойиха рамка хужжатларининг камрови ва мохияти, амалга ошириш компонентлари ва механизмлари, ижтимоий ва экологик рисклар ҳамда таъсирлар, ГКП ва бошка асосий ижрочи ташкилотлар ва тузилма, рамка хужжатлари камрови, гендер ҳаракатлар режаси, матрица, мониторинг ва баҳолаш, урганиш натижалари ҳамда шикоятлар ва уларни куриб чиқиш механизмлар тугрисида батафсил маълумотларни очиклади.

Маълумотлар очиклангач, иштирокчиларнинг саволлари тингланди. Саволларга эколог Г.Петряева батафсил жавоб берди ва иштирокчиларнинг кушимча таклифлари тингланди. Шунингдек, эколог Қорақалпоғистон Республикасининг экологик мухитидан келиб чиқиб, кушимча атроф-мухит ва экология тугрисида маълумотлар берди.

«Туямуюн-Нукус» МСКФБ
ДУК директори ўринбосари:



Б.Матмуратов

Эксперт:

Г.Петряева

Эксперт:

З.Казакова

Нусха ш.

«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури»

№	Ташкилот номи	Фамилия, исми ва отасининг исми	Контактлар (e-mail адрес)	Имзо
1.	Туркман-Кукуч ДУК Ноҳияс Ақобу сўй Филиал	Алибегов Азам	90 591-64-36	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	— " —	Алимуратов Шайхон	97 241-58-85	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	— " —	Назарбеков Медресе	90 595-51-88	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	— " —	Урадибеков Шукрабоб	93 920-07-95	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	— " —	Абдумурадов Бахтиёр	91 308-01 93	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	— " —	Саларов Махсуд	91 581-18-55	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Полиция тумани, "Ташкилот" ДФХ раиси	Мансур Юсупов	90 591-92-88	<i>[Signature]</i>

№	Название организации	ФИО	контакт	Подпись
8.	МПЖ "Жашиш" 37	Абдиқаримов Алоабдул	99-956-19-62	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	"Тунгуч камбис" МПЖ	Байназаров Тенелбой	91-386-46-59	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Дослов гузар	Айтмуратов Муратбай	91-322-67-10	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	МПЖ "Гаросизлик"	Арзалибетов Жамол	91-322-64-17	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	ТОЖ "Ақома коммунал" Мукоимежонова А		91-333-55-84	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Стройград Кукуч	Таноберганов А.	99-500-58-54	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Бунёдчи министрилиги	Ҳалломов Руслан	91-388-14-44	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	МПЖ 30	Раулетов Азат	90-651-22-01	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	МПЖ 12	Назиев Асан	90-594-87-20	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	"Дарбент" МПЖ	Узакбойев Амир	90-590-65-27	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	"Телу-пол" МПЖ	Яхшимуратов Далшод	90-575-33-46	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Зои. ақил	Ковалибетов Амируст	90-574-88-85	<i>[Signature]</i>

8.	МЖКО РК	Акижанов Кучат	97-474-51-40	
9.	Зои дидебергис Курман	УМБ "Зои дидебергис" Маммураев Байрам	91 374-20-30	
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				

	Название орг-ции	ФИО	e-mail контакт, адрес	подпись
20.	рес рес	Утемишев Мурат		
21.	"Талимлаш-таклаш" Кунград	Достанов Амжы	91-261-36-25	
22.	УБ-Таш Коммунал Хизмет Корсету болми	Атаманов Шукрат	91-507-17-67	
23.	МЖКО РК	Джумабайев Турмачон	91-384-92-29	
24.	Хотели Хакимият	Тажидов Дамир	99-543-63-18	
25.	Хотели ОТХ	Курилов Сайсабет	99-955-55-15	
26.	Хотели КИРО	Сариев Даурон	91-383-17-40	
27.	Хотели МЖКО РК	Омирбаев Тимур	90-575-57-55	
28.	"Ак отау" МПЖ	Байжиязова Зулера	90-783-69-91	
29.	"Робат" МПЖ	Алламбергенова Марри	97-789-32-19	
30.				
31.				

32.	МТМ Тунтик вақас	Дошмиева Унаира	91395-81-80	
33.	Тоқтоташ зеркочилуқид	Бекмуратов Раўфидин	91370-45-90	
34.	Экология	Аминов Мақсат	91328-61-03	
35.	Компаниени эркин фирмаси	Ермазов Мақсат	9300175-37	
36.	Нотариуслик қўлини қўриқув хизмати	Мақсимова Раҳим	91376-13-62	
37.	ҚК электрармацияси	Қаниязов Бозорбой	94450-00-65	
38.	Қуқ узак МТМ	Бегимов Мақсат	93367-15-15	
39.	ПРООН	Амминов Самишон	93501-49-41	
40.	Тоқтоташ Махалле кеңеси	Худайбердиев Мирзомурат	91370-60-32	
41.	Тоқтоташ рай. Халқаролик МТМ	Ешиқбаев Девора	90734-16-61	
42.	Тоқтоташ р-и Халқ. док. Орийиш.	Бабалимова Гулмира		
43.	Комитет Вазирлиги	Толик	9059111-65	

Kattakurgan

кунни соат 10:00 дан 12:00 гача Гагарин кўчаси, 62-уйда жойлашган "Ўзи Самарқанд" филиали биносида "Ўзбектелеком Интернешнл" қўшма корхонаси бош директори Ли Гера Фёдорович раҳбарлигида ўтказиладиган "Сайёр қабул"га ташриф буюришингизни сўраймиз.

**"Ўзи Самарқанд"
филиали маъмурияти.**

ЙИГИЛИШГА ТАКЛИФ ЭТАМИЗ!

Шу йилнинг 12 ноябрь кунни соат 10:00да Каттақўрғон шаҳар ҳокимияти мажлислар залида Ўзбекистон Республикаси УЙ-жой коммунал хизмат кўрсатиш вазирлиги ва Жаҳон банки томонидан молиялаштириладиган «Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури» доирасида «Экостандарт Эксперт» консалтинг хусусий корхонаси томонидан тайёрланган «Экологик-ижтимоий бошқарув рамка ҳужжати» ва «Кўчириш рамка сиёсати» ҳужжатларининг ҳисоботи бўйича жамоатчилик муҳокамаси ўтказилади ҳамда лойиҳа юзасидан савол-жавоблар ўрганилиб, таклифлар тингланади. Жамоатчилик муҳокамасида лойиҳа ҳудудидаги аҳоли ва барча қизиқувчиларни таклиф этамиз.

**Учрашув ташкилотчиси:
«Экостандарт Эксперт» консалтинг
хусусий корхонаси.**

нотариал идоралага (2015 йил равшли мол-мулк у муносабат билан тунад давлат ваат этишларини

Мустақиллик

давлат нотари-хматов Эркинга ятган) қарашли илмоқда. Шу му-нинг Каттақўрғон л идорасига му- н тумани Пай-ер Навоий кў-

1-сон давлат нотариал идорасига мурожаат этишларини сўраймиз.

МАНЗИЛ: Самарқанд шаҳри Абдураҳ-мон Жоний кўчаси, 64-уй.

Самарқанд шаҳар 3-сон давлат нотариал идорасида марҳум Раҳимова Меликка (2014 йил 11 июлда вафот этган) қарашли мол-мулк учун мерос иши очилмоқда. Шу муносабат билан меросхўрларнинг Самарқанд шаҳар 3-сон давлат нотариал идорасига мурожаат этишларини сўраймиз.

МАНЗИЛ: Самарқанд шаҳри Амир Те-мур кўчаси, 108-уй.

БЕКБОР ҚИЛИНАДИ

Пайариқ туманидаги 6-умумий ўрта таъ-лим мактабидан 2013 йилда Мамиров Дилшод Набиддинович номига берилган U № 5937037 рақамли умумий ўрта таълим тўғрисидаги

**Мухаббат ХИКМАТОВА,
Каттақўрғон шаҳри.**

Жўрабой ҲАМДАМОВ

Ўзбек тилшунослиги фани ҳамда Самарқанд шаҳри илмий-педагогик жамоатчилиги оғир жудаликка учради. Филология фанлари номзоди, Самарқанд давлат университети ўзбек тилшунослиги кафедраси профессори Жўрабой Ҳамдамов 90 ёшда вафот этди.

Жўрабой Ҳамдамов 1929 йил Андижон вилояти Андижон туманининг Хартум қишлоғида туғилган.

1946-1951 йилларда Самарқанд давлат университетида тахсил олган. Университетни илмий диллон билан таномлагач, 1951-1954 йилларда ўзбек тилшунослиги кафедраси аспирантурасида ўқишини давом эттиради. 1954-1962 йилларда СамДУ ўзбек тилшунослиги кафедраси катта ўқитувчиси лавозинида меҳнат қилди. 1963 йилда номзодлик диссертациясини ҳимоя қилди, ўша йилдан ушбу кафедра доценти лавозинида ишлаган. 1969-1990 йилларда факультет декани ўринбосари лавозинида фаолият кўрсатди. 1990-2012 йилларда ўзбек тилшунослиги кафедрасида доцент ва профессор вазифасини бажарувчи лавозинларида талабаларга "Ўзбек тили тарихи", "Эски ўзбек тили", "Ўзбек диалектологияси" фанларидан дарс берди. У иккита дарслик, учта ўқув қўлланма, юздан зиёд илмий мақолалар муаллифи эди. Таъқиқли олим, устоз, кадрдон дўст ва оилаларвар инсон Жўрабой Ҳамдамовнинг ёрқин хотираси қалбинизда яшайди.

**САМАРҚАНД ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАКУЛЬТЕТИ ДЕКАНАТИ.**

Юнус АҲРОРОВ

Бешафқат ўлими моҳир педагог ва олим Юнус Аҳроровни орамидан олиб кетди.

Ю.Аҳроров 1950 йилда Тойлоқ туманида туғилди. Ўрта мактабни битириб, Самарқанд давлат университети ўзбек филологияси факультетига ўқишга кирди. Ўқитувчилик фаолиятини Тойлоқ туманида 63-мактабда дарс бериш билан бошлади. Илмига



тать в историю дела и в стремление к знаниям, благодаря чему каждый из них получил качественное образование.

Октам Бекжановна с детства отличалась равносторонними интересами: в школьные годы занималась балетом, была успешной спортсменкой, любила рисовать. Однако любовь к природе, особенно к растительному миру, стала решающей в её выборе будущей профессиональной деятельности. После успешного окончания биологического факультета Узбек-

ского университета актуальным аспектам биологической защиты виноградных плантаций. Спустя четыре года после успешной защиты О. Мусинова получила звание доцента.

Продолжая работу на биологическом факультете СамГУ О. Мусинова специализировалась на выявлении и изучении млекопитающих и диких растений Самаркандской области, разрабатывала инноваторские научно обоснованные методы борьбы с заболеваниями виноградной лозы.

Вместе с коллегами, которые сегодня работают в образовательных учреждениях, ведут успешную научную деятельность, занимают руководящие посты. Все они с благодарностью вспоминают своего наставника, настоящего труженика науки.

- Октам Бекжановна была куратором нашей группы, - вспоминает кандидат сельскохозяйственных наук Толиб Мукимов. - Студенты любили и уважали своего наставника, которая прививала любовь к науч-

ной работе каждому студенту. Личные проблемы и трудности с удовольствием превращала в формирующий материал для разностороннего и наставника. Высоким был авторитет О. Мусиновой в Московском государственном университете, являлась членом жюри региональных

• ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ • РЕКЛАМА • ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ • РЕКЛАМА • ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯ • РЕКЛАМА

Приглашаем на обсуждение!

12 ноября текущего года в 10:00 в зале заседаний жакимията города Каттакургана в рамках программы «Институциональная поддержка услуг водоснабжения», финансируемой Министерством жилищно-коммунального обслуживания Республики Узбекистан и Всемирным банком, проводятся общественные слушания по результатам отчета «Рамочного документа по экологическому и социальному управлению (РДЭСУ) и «Рамочной политики переселения (РПП)», подготовленных консалтинговой компанией «Экостандарт Эксперт». На встрече планируется обсуждение результатов исследования, будут рассмотрены предложения по поводу планируемого проекта.

На данную встречу приглашаются жители проектной территории и все заинтересованные лица.

Организатор встречи «Экостандарт Эксперт».

ПРИГЛАШАЕМ НА РАБОТУ!

В организацию требуются специалисты с высшим и средним образованием, со стажем и опытом работы по указанным специальностям:

- маркетолог;
- технолог-винодел;
- инженер-технолог мукомольного производства;
- агроном с опытом работы в тепличном хозяйстве.

Оплата по договоренности.

Телефон для справок (+99866) 234-52-79.

Самаркандский городской отдел внебюджетного пенсионного фонда изменил свой адрес

С 4 ноября 2019 года Самаркандский городской отдел внебюджетного пенсионного фонда функционирует в здании бывшего лицея Самаркандского института медицинской ветеринарии по адресу: г. Самарканд, ул. Махмуда Кошгари, дом 85-«Л». Ориентир: филиал «Регистан» Национального банка внешнеэкономической деятельности.

Телефоны для обращений: (66) 233-19-15; 233-19-17; 233-19-18.

Круглую печать и угловой штамп фермерского хозяйства «INTENSIV MEHNAT DALASI» (ИНН 303586337) Ургутского района Самаркандской области в связи с утерей считать недействительными.

Аттестат (шахадат) образования U № 108 от 1998 года Самаркандского государственного университета имени Маматовича, в связи с утерей считать недействительным.

Диплом и вкладыш (регистрационный № 108 от 1998 года Самаркандским областным академическим лексиконным государственным учреждением «Халқбердиёва Умиди Маррей» считать недействительными.

Диплом и вкладыш (регистрационный № 108 от 1998 года Самаркандским областным академическим лексиконным государственным учреждением «Халқбердиёва Умиди Маррей» считать недействительными.

Домовую книгу, од в бывшем дворе, расположенном по адресу: Самаркандская область, город Самарканд, улица Школьная, дом № 108, в связи с утерей считать недействительными.

Кадастровые документы в 2013 году Самаркандским областным государственным управлением кадастра недвижимости в отношении одной части жилого дома, расположенного по адресу: Самаркандская область, город Самарканд, № 5, на имя Асатова Р. считать недействительными.

Паспорт и регистрационный номер «М. 115Ф» заводской № 1 ввданную 5 сентября 2019 года № 1801101659 государственной инспекцией города Самаркандской области «МАХАММАДИЙЕВА МАХМУДИЙЕВА» (ИНН 553655844) в связи с утерей считать недействительными.

В государственной регистрации № 1 города Самаркандской области государственное дело Лоскут

Протокол 2

Каттақурғон шаҳри

12.11.2019 йил.

«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури»
(WASIS)

1. Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели (РПП).
2. Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси.

Кун тартиби:

1. «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг тақдими.
2. Жамоатчилик муҳокамаси иштирокчилари уртасида савол-жавоблар ва тақлифлар.

Экспертлар:

1. Г.Петряева – Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси экологи;
2. З.Казакова – Коммуникация ва гендер масалалари буйича эксперт;

Иштирок этди:

1. Д.Раҳмонов – Каттақурғон шаҳри хокимининг ўринбосари;
2. А.Мамедов – “Сувоқова” ДУК Каттақурғон шаҳар филиали раҳбари;
3. Ф.Эрдонова – “Сувоқова” ДУК Каттақурғон шаҳар филиали бош ҳисобчиси;
4. А.Шодиёв – “Сувоқова” ДУК Каттақурғон шаҳар филиали ходими;
5. Ф.Нуриллаев – “Сувоқова” ДУК Каттақурғон шаҳар филиали ҳуқуқшуноси;
6. А.Баҳриев – Каттақурғон шаҳар Оқолтин МФЙ раиси;
7. Б.Хантов – Каттақурғон шаҳар Сиплон МФЙ раиси;

Жамоатчилик муҳокамасини Каттақурғон шаҳар хокимининг ўринбосари Д.Раҳмонов кириш сузи билан очиб берди ва амалга оширилиши режалаштирилган лойиҳанинг тақдими Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси томонидан тақдим этилиши буйича иштирокчиларни таништирди.

Муҳокамани Эксперт З.Казакова Жаҳон Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши кузда тутилаётган 2 та асосий хужжат: «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка хужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси учун тайёрланган тақдимида лойиҳанинг мақсад ва вазифалари, лойиҳани молиялаштиришда Жаҳон Банки томонидан қўйилган талаблар, қонун хужжатлари, лойиҳа рамка хужжатларининг камрови ва моҳияти, амалга ошириш компонентлари ва механизмлари, ижтимоий ва экологик рисклар ҳамда таъсирлар, ГКП ва бошқа асосий ижрочи ташкилотлар ва тузилма, рамка хужжатлари камрови, гендер ҳаракатлар режаси, матрица, мониторинг ва

баҳолаш, урганиш натижалари ҳамда шикоятлар ва уларни қуриб чиқиш механизмлар тугрисида батафсил маълумотларни очиклади.

Маълумотлар очиклангач, иштирокчиларнинг саволлари тингланди. Саволларга эколог Г.Петряева батафсил жавоб берди ва иштирокчиларнинг қушимча таклифлари тингланди. Шунингдек, эколог Коракалпогистон Республикасининг экологик мухитидан келиб чиқиб, қушимча атроф-мухит ва экология тугрисида маълумотлар берди.

Саволлар қуйидагилардан иборат:

1. Савол – Каттақурғон шаҳри 100 фоиз оқова (канализация) тармоғи янги қуриладими ёки мавжуд тизим алмаштириладими.

2. Туман ҳудудидан келадиган магистрал сув қувири ёзги мавсумда туман аҳолиси томонидан ер сўғориш ишлари учун катта миқдорда сувни олиб қолади ва Каттақурғон шаҳрининг купгина қисмига сув босими тушиб кетиши натижасида сув чиқмайди, савол – ушбу муаммони бартараф этиш ҳам лойихага киритилгани 100 фоиз оқова (канализация) тармоғи янги қуриладими ёки мавжуд тизим алмаштириладими.

3. Ҳозирда Каттақурғон шаҳридаги “Обод маҳалла” Давлат дастури асосида кучаларга янги асфальт ётқизилди бу лойиха натижасида иш бошланса кучалар асфальт қопламалари бузилади уни ҳам тиклаб берилиши лойихада борми.

4. Ҳозирда оқова сувлари ерга оқиб атроф мухитни зарарсизлантирмоқда, Каттақурғон шаҳрида янги қурилиш бошланганига қадар чиқинди сувлари антисанитария ҳолатлари шу ҳолда давом этадими.

5. Ҳозирда оқова сувлари ерга оқиб атроф мухитни зарарсизлантирмоқда, Каттақурғон шаҳрида янги қурилиш бошланганига қадар чиқинди сувлари антисанитария ҳолатлари шу ҳолда давом этадими.

6. Каттақурғон шаҳрида сув ва оқова тармоқлари янги қурилиши давомида маҳаллаларнинг ички кичик кучаларига ҳам янги тармоқ утказиладими.

7. Каттақурғон шаҳрида оқова сувини тозалаш иншооти (КОС) ни маҳаллаларнинг узида яъни алоҳида кичик локал сув тозалаш иншоотлари қурилса бўлмайди.

8. Ҳозирда жаҳон банки томонидан ажратилган ушбу кредит суммасини келгусида қайтарилишига ишлаб чиқариш ва аҳолига сув ва оқова хизмати кўрсатиш хизматидан қутилган натижа берадими.

Каттақурғон шаҳар ҳокимининг ўринбосари:  Д.Раҳмонов

“Сувоқова” ДУК Каттақурғон шаҳар филиали бошлиғи:  А.Мамедов

Эксперт:  Г.Петряева

Эксперт:  З.Казакова

«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури»

№	Ташкилот номи	Фамилия, исми ва отасининг исми	Контактлар (e-mail адрес)	Имзо
1.	Зиёчилар ДТД	Эмомов Мамали каб Раёубов	97 925 1790	
2.	Зарафшон МФЙ	Зиёв Абдунож Исламов	97 286 75 00	
3.	Сурх Ободёр МФЙ	Рўзиев Касридан Содиқов	95 509 01 58	
4.	Ертагит МФЙ	Абдуллаев Курал	93 726 12 77	
5.	Мийнкол МФЙ	Турсунов Тустам	94 471 42 26	
6.	Раганнарвар МФЙ	Ахмедов Саломан Саломов	94 283 75 57	
7.	Гарб маий МФЙ	Тагаев Музаффар	94-240 57 78	

8.	Мирзи МФЙ	Тошқулов Л.	93-83183 70	
9.	Фелик МФЙ	Каримов К	94 243 58 71	
10.	"Кунжукан" МФЙ	Қаримов В.	93-703-33-73	
11.	Фалғор МФЙ	Вохитов Р	90-250-50-10	
12.	Широбу МФЙ	Умаров С	94-476-27-41	
13.	Зарифобу МФЙ	Шамиев Ш	94-476-19-65	
14.	Пўзалкент МФЙ	Бахриев А.У	94-473-61-60	
15.	"Оқ олтин" МФЙ	Саидкулов Б.И.	94.185.35.12	
16.	"Укандуф" МФЙ	Икрашоев Т.И.	91542 8190	
17.	"Қайдаргалам" МФЙ	Султанова Ш.П	91534 2749	
18.	"Норус" МФЙ	Абдуллоева О.Р.	93-7261675	
19.	"Нордара" МФЙ	Димазаров Р.Х.	905039995	

20.	Горно-Восточный МРП	Самойлов Д. П.	93 228 61 00	Рад
21.	Наббахов МРП	Шагеев Д. М.	93-349 50-08	Рад
22.	Мехрем "МРП"	Морова Т. У.	94-185-34-61	Мехрем
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31.				

	Орг-уза	Фирма	КОНТАКТ	Телефон
32.	А-Темур МРП	Кузнецов Нарзулло	932335021	Рад
33.	"Ибра коритон" МРП	Даминилов СГ	912975774	Рад
34.	"Наббахов"	Мирзаев З	93 359 16 17	Мехрем
35.	"Курмаган" МРП	Дисомова Мохира	94.2864802	Мехрем
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37.				
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кўрсатиш вазирлиги ва Жаҳон банки томонидан мўлжаллаштирилган "Сун таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури" доирасида "Экостандарт Эксперт" консалтинг компанияси томонидан тайёрланган "Экологик-ижтимоий бошқарув рамка ҳужжати" ва "Қўриқ рамака сибсати" ҳужжатларининг ҳисоботи бўйича жамоатчилик муҳокама-си ўтказилади ҳамда лойиҳа юзасидан савол-жавоблар ўрганилиб, тақлифлар тингланади. Жамоатчилик муҳокамасида лойиҳа ҳудудидаги аҳоли ва барча қизқувчиларни таслиф этамиз.
Мурожаат учун манзил: Гулистон шаҳар 1-мавзе, Фирдавсий кўчаси, 70-уй. Телефонлар: (67) 227-84-81, (98) 260-79-73.

"Sirdaryo milk markazi" МЧК томонидан бошланғич баҳоси босқичма-босқич олиб бериш тартибида ўтказиладиган очик аукцион савдосига таклиф этади!

Ўзбекистон Республикаси капитал бозорини ривожлантириш агентлигининг 2019 йил 4 ноябрдаги № 210-сонли хатига асосан Гулистон шаҳар Хайқат кўчаси 15-уйда сақланаётган "ТИСО" русумли д/р 20 827 GAA бўлган 1998 й. и/ч автомашина.

Бошланғич баҳоси — 2 387 000 сўм қилиб белгиланган.

Аукцион савдоси 2019 йил 10 декабрь кuni соат 10.00да бўлиб ўтади. Аризалар расмий иш кунлари соат 10.00 дан 16.00 гача қабул қилинади (13.00 дан 14.00 гача тушлик).

Мулклар 2019 йил 10 декабрь кuni сотилмаган тахдирда, тақрорий савдолар 2019 йил декабрь ойига қадар ҳар ойнинг жума кунлари бўлиб ўтади. Аризалар қабул қилиш савдо кунидан бир кун олдин соат 18.00да тўхтатилади.

Савдо қолибига 10 банк иш кuni ичида сотувчи билан олди-сотди шарт-номаси тузиш ва белгиланган муддатларда сотиб олинган мулк қий-матини тўлаб бериш мажбурияти юклатилади.

Талабгорлар мулк бошланғич баҳосининг 10 фоизидан кам бўлмаган миқдорда акалат пулини "Sirdaryo milk markazi" МЧКнинг АТИБ "Ипотeka банк" Сирдарё вилoят филиалидаги ҳисоб-рақамига тўлашлари шарт: Х/Р: 20 208 000 904 944 884 001, МФО 00364, ИНН: 302144586.

Манзил: Гулистон шаҳар, Бизнес маркази биноси, 3-қават.

Тел.: (67) 26-28-93, (99) 474-25-75.

28.11.2019 йил Рeстрaдaги тартиб рақами 300, Гувоҳнома: № 0300.

Гулистон шаҳар давлат хизматлари маркази томонидан 25.04.2019 йилда 715804 рақам билан давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилган "RETAIL LINE-1" (СТИР: 306365317) МЧК 06.10.2019 йилдаги 2-сонли йиғилиш қарорига асосан Гулистон шаҳар давлат хизматлари маркази томонидан 13.04.2019 йилда 711414 рақам билан давлат рўйхатидан ўтказилган "DURDONA BEST-1" (СТИР: 306331572) МЧК га қўшиб олиш йўли билан бирлаштирилаётганиги сабабли уларнинг ҳуқуқий вориси "DURDONA BEST-1" МЧК ҳисобланади.

Дебитор ва кредиторлар эълон қилдан кундан бошлаб 2 (икки) ой муддат ичида қуйидаги манзилга мурожаат қилишлари мумкин: Гулистон шаҳар "Тараққиёт" маҳалласи, Шифокорлар кўчаси, 5-уй.

Телефон: (99) 475-05-33.

ликосининг барча ҳудудларида Ўзбекистон Қизил Ярим ой жамияти ҳам-гармасига хайрия тўлаш ўн кунлиги деб эълон қилинган.

Шу муносабат билан вилоят ҳозирининг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги 270-сонли қарори қабул қилинган бўлиб, ушбу қарорнинг ижросини таъмин-лаш мақсадида 2019 йилнинг ноябрь ойининг иккинчи ўн кунлиги Бобуот туманида Ўзбекистон Қизил Ярим ой жамиятининг аҳолига инсонпарвар-лик ёрдами кўрсатиш бўйича олиб бораётган ишларини моддий жиҳатдан қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида туманда фаолият олиб бораётган ташкилот-лар, корхоналар, муассасалар ҳамда мулкчилик шаклидан қатъий назар барча ҳўжалик юритувчи субъектлар ходимлари хайрия тариқасида энг кам ойлик иш ҳақининг 10 (ўн) фоизи миқдоридagi маблагни қуйида келтирилган ҳисоб рақамига ўтказиш тавсия этилади.

АТБ "Агробанк" Бобуот филиали, х/р: 20212 000 100 206 777 001, МФО: 00382, СТИР: 201919669.

Туманимиз аҳолисига шунинг айтмоқчимизки Ўзбекистон Қизил Ярим ой жамияти Бобуот тумани ташкилоти ҳисоб рақамига хайрия тариқасида йиғилган маблаглар, туманимиздаги ижтимоий ҳимояни таъминлаш, Халқаро гуманитар ҳўжўқ ҳақидаги билимларни тарқатиш, аҳолининг энг ноқир қатламларига сарфланади.

Мехр-муруват, хайр, аҳсон инсонни буоқликка етакловчи энг яхши фазилатлардан биридир. Ўзбекистон Қизил Ярим Ой Жамияти ҳам туманимизнинг бутун ҳудудида одамларга ҳолисона ёрдам кўрсатиш, шунинг-дек гуманитар фаолият ва ижтимоий соҳада давлатга ҳамда унинг оқлиқни сақлаш ва аҳолини ижтимоий муҳофаза қилиш идораларига иштиёрий равишда қўмақлашиб келмоқда.

Шу сабабдан мехр-муруват йўлида хайрия маблаглари тўпланишида фолл иштирок этишингизни сўраб қоламиз.

Мурожаат учун манзил: **Бобуот тумани, Бобуот шаҳарчаси, Фуркат кўчаси, 26-уй. Телефон: (67) 390-13-60.**

Мирзаобод тумани "Тошкент" ҚФЙ, "Тошкент" маҳалласи ҳудудида жой-лашган супермаркет биноси учун "Мирзаобод тумани ер тузиш ва қўчмас мулк кадастри" давлат корхонаси томонидан MOTOR-MASTER-KLASS номига 2015 йилда берилган 120303041004350001 рақамли кадастр ҳўжжати йўқол-ганлиги сабабли **БЕКОР ҚИЛИНАДИ.**

Бобуот тумани "Навбахор" СИУ Пахтачилик кўчаси ҳудудида жойлашган Аралаш моллар дўкони учун "Бобуот тумани ер тузиш ва қўчмас мулк ка-дастри" давлат корхонаси томонидан Байқулсова Инoбат Хабибуллоевна но-мига 2009 йилда берилган 120101020200010013 рақамли кадастр ҳўжжати йўқолганлиги сабабли **БЕКОР ҚИЛИНАДИ.**

Фўқаро Джаббаров Хўрсан Аскаралievна номига Гулистон туманидаги 7-умумий ўрта таълим мактаби томонидан 1995 йилда берилган 152522 рақамли гувоҳнома (шаҳодатнома) йўқолганлиги сабабли **БЕКОР ҚИЛИНАДИ.**

Протокол 3

Гулистон шаҳри,
13.11.2019 йил.

**«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал
қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури»
(WASIS)**

1. Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели (РПП).
2. Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка ҳужжати (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси.

Кун тартиби:

1. «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка ҳужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг такдими.
2. Жамоатчилик муҳокамаси иштирокчилари уртасида савол-жавоблар ва таклифлар.

Экспертлар:

1. Г.Петряева – Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси эколог;
2. З.Казакова – Коммуникация ва гендер масалалари буйича эксперт;

Иштирок этди:

1. И.Махманазаров- Мирзаобод тумани ҳокими ўринбосари
2. Х.Хайдаров- вилоят Экология ва атроф муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш бошқармаси муҳандиси.
3. А.Абдувоҳидов- Давсувинспекция Сирдарё вилоят минтақавий филиали бош инспектори.
4. О.Шарифуллаев- Сирдарё вилоят “Сувоқова” ДУК Бош муҳандиси
5. Ш.Акрамов- Сирдарё вилоят “Сувоқова” ДУК директор ўринбосари ва бошқалар.

Жамоатчилик муҳокамасини Сирдарё вилоят “Сувоқова” ДУК Бош муҳандиси О.Шарифуллаев кириш сузи билан очиб берди ва амалга оширилиши режалаштирилаётган лойиҳанинг такдими Экостандарт эксперт консалтинг компанияси томонидан такдим этилиши буйича иштирокчиларни таништирди.

Муҳокамани Эксперт З.Казакова Жаҳон Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши кузда тўтилаётган 2 та асосий ҳужжат: «Кўчириш сиёсати рамка модели» (РПП) ва «Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий муҳофаза тадбирларини бошқариш рамка ҳужжати» (РМУЭСОМ)нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси учун тайёрланган такдимида лойиҳанинг мақсад ва вазифалари, лойиҳани молиялаштиришда Жаҳон Банки томонидан қўйилган талаблар, қонун ҳужжатлари, лойиҳа рамка ҳужжатларининг қамрови ва моҳияти, амалга ошириш компонентлари ва

механизмлари, ижтимоий ва экологик рисклар ҳамда таъсирлар, ГКП ва бошқа асосий ижрочи ташкилотлар ва тузилма, рамка хужжатлари камрови, гендер харакатлар режаси, матрица, мониторинг ва баҳолаш, урганиш натижалари ҳамда шикоятлар ва уларни куриб чиқиш механизмлар тугрисида батафсил маълумотларни очиклади.

Маълумотлар очиклангач, иштирокчиларнинг саволлари тингланди. Саволларга эколог Г.Петряева батафсил жавоб берди ва иштирокчиларнинг кушимча таклифлари тингланди. Шунингдек, эколог Сирдарё вилоят экологик мухитидан келиб чикиб, кушимча атроф-мухит ва экология тугрисида маълумотлар берди.

Сирдарё вилоят "Сувокова" ДУК директор уринбосари:  Ш.Акрамов

Сирдарё вилоят "Сувокова" ДУК Сайхунобод туман филиали рахбари:  А.Кинкбаев

Эксперт:  Г.Петряева

Эксперт:  З.Казакова

Сурдағе 6.
Гулистон ш.

«Сув таъминоти хизматларини институционал қўллаб-қувватлаш дастури»

№	Ташкилот номи	Фамилия, исми ва отасининг исми	Контактлар (e-mail адрес)	Имзо
1.	Субханова Д.М. суғдорлаш ташкилоти филиали роҳбарчи	Қайтқобов Рабиобов Қориободович	62 344-13-42	
2.	Вилоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси Агропаркидаги қишлоқ суғдорлаш Виллоят Суғдорлаш Д.М. бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Бекмуродов Ахмед Муродович	90 255 99 88 okmot-bqs.tmc-uz@mail.ru	
3.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш Д.М. бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Табибдулло угли	94 911 - 97-55 Yaruv.9914@gmail.ru	
4.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш Д.М. бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Мадинадиловас Қишлоқ Раёгониде угли	91.824-64-64	
5.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Қишлоқ Раёгониде угли	91 62466-72	
6.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Қишлоқ Раёгониде угли	98 560-90-50	
7.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	Қайдаров Руқияддин Болимулович	97-246-50-07	

№	Названиге с/г-ини	Ф.И.О	КОНТАКТ	Тўғрусс
8.	Гулистон тумани	Самидов Б.	7962297	
9.	Гулистон тумани	М. Мирзаев	7962559	
10.	Гулистон тумани	З. Сидиков	99475-78-08	
11.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	А. Абдураҳимов	91-506-46-51	
12.	Виллоят Суғдорлаш бошқармаси, Ў.И.Ч. бўлими	А. Абдураҳимов	93-324-9402	
13.	Сардоба тумани	Б. Қурбанмуродов	98 560 13 03	
14.	Сайқунобоғ тумани	А. Шикбаев	994744068	
15.	Завоат тумани	Додабоев Жасурбек	99891002220	
16.	Сурдағе тумани	Мурзаев Нурали	55881104015	
17.	Гулистон ш.			
18.	Сурдағе тумани	Шарифов О.		+
19.	Сурдағе тумани	Махматов Фирдавс	998915060767	

20.	Суппий буа, Сибирск ДТК	Маматмуров Устурой	99 460 4887	
21.	Sirdaryo vil. Surxog'ol DTK	Ionqirov. Ahmad.	99 572 72 48	
22.	Сибирск ДТК	Ахмедов Шайхон	99 905 99 66	
23.	Сибирск ДТК ТМБХ	Туркунбаев Шайхон	99 475-50-55	
24.	Сибирск ДТК	Худайбергенов	98 560 3568	
25.	Сибирск ДТК	Худайбергенов X	91 502 25 09	
26.	Сибирск ДТК	Худайбергенов O.	98 260 19 75	
27.				
28.				
29.				
30.				
31.				

Asked questions and answers

Nukus city		
№	Question/comments	Answer
1.	I'm an environmentalist and social affairs team leader for the UN Joint Programme. I got full information about the project. I have three questions: 1. When is the project planned to be implemented? 2. Is there a plan to recycle treated water from the STP? 3. What air emissions are expected and what wastes will be generated?	<p>1. The project is expected to enter into force by the end of 2020.</p> <p>2. With sufficient wastewater treatment, the likelihood of its use for irrigation is high.</p> <p>3. The operation of the treatment plants generates "sludge" waste, which is recommended to be used as fertilizer for certain treatments. In the long term it is possible to get biogas from these wastes.</p> <p>It is also possible that chlorine may have an insignificant impact on the atmospheric air.</p>
2.	M. Khudaibergenov: Have similar World Bank projects been implemented in other regions of Uzbekistan and what are the results?	Currently, similar projects financed by the World Bank and other IFIs are being implemented throughout the country. For example, on the part of the Kommunkhizmat agency, the WB project to improve drinking water supply in Bukhara and Samarkand was successfully completed in June 2010, providing 260,000 residents in Bukhara and 390,000 residents in Samarkand with quality drinking water supply. The WB sanitation project in Bukhara and Samarkand was successfully completed in June 2016, and the second

		<p>phase of the project is currently under way. In total, the first and second phases of the sewerage project provided 500,000 residents in Bukhara and Samarkand. In June 2019, the project to improve drinking water supply in five districts of the Syrdarya region was completed, which in turn provided water to more than 190,000 residents. All projects are aimed at improving drinking water supply and sewerage systems. In particular, the future Sewerage Rehabilitation Project in Nukus, Tahiatash, Xojeyli and Kungrad in Karakalpakstan aims to improve the coverage, quality and efficiency of water supply and sanitation services in the project areas. In Nukus, among others, the following are envisaged: rehabilitation of the sewerage network; expansion of the sewerage network by 30 km to connect additional residents; rehabilitation of existing pumping stations and construction of 7 new pumping stations; reconstruction of the pressure sewerage pipeline and reconstruction and/or construction of a new sewage treatment plant. Upon completion of the entire project, it is expected that the quality and coverage of sanitation services will improve for more than 400,000 residents.</p>
3.	<p>Kosymbetov, representative on construction of the Kungrad Khokimiyat district: Which district/region will the project start from?</p>	<p>At this stage, work is underway to prepare a feasibility study for this project. Based on the results of the feasibility study, it will be known from which district the project will be launched. Data are currently being collected to take into account all needs and aspects prior to the start of the project.</p>
	<p>Gulistan city</p>	
1.	<p>District Heads of MFY: When does the project start? Next question: why is the construction / reconstruction of the sewerage system carried out only in the district centers, and does not cover all makhallas?</p>	<p>1. The project is expected to start by the end of 2020. At this stage, work is underway to prepare a feasibility study for the project.</p> <p>2. Coverage of the project areas has been determined on the basis of existing problems in the regions, their volume, sanitary and hygienic condition. It was also taken into account that the Syrdarya region is covered by other projects financed by many international financial institutions.</p>
2.	<p>Head of Department of Sardoba district department of housing and communal services: will the sewerage and water supply systems in makhallas participating in the "Obod Makhalla" program be organized/reconstructed?</p>	<p>The technical specification and design, as well as coordination with local authorities, are being prepared prior to project implementation. If the project covers the Obod Makhalla programme area and the water/sanitation system has been installed, the need for reconstruction and/or replacement of the pipeline will be taken into account during the design phase.</p>
3.	<p>Representative of the Regional Department of Ecology and Environment: I suggest using tamponage. It is also necessary to involve the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Geology in the project.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Geology, as well as a number of other ministries, will be involved in the project at the stage of approval of project documents and other documentation for the project.</p>

4.	<p>Representative of the Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection: As I understand it, the map of the region is based on GOOGLE images. I suggest visiting the site for a meeting with local authorities. And I suggest to consider the expected emissions and wastes from the project implementation.</p>	<p>At any design stage at the stage of site selection it is planned to visit the project area for visual inspection. The project area was visited by 2 representatives of international and national experts: environmental and social scientists and a gender specialist.</p> <p>Today's meeting is also a confirmation of the fact that today representatives of not only the authorities, but also all interested departments have gathered together. A mandatory condition for the project implementation is the implementation of DSEI (PZVOS), which provides for the calculation of probable emissions into the atmosphere and the generation of industrial and consumption waste at the stage of construction and operation of the project, and only with the approval of the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection can it be implemented.</p>
5.	<p>Chairman of Gulistan Region's MFY: Sewerage pipes currently being laid are made of fiberglass plastic. I think it would be better to use cast iron pipes instead. What is their quality?</p>	<p>Prior to the start of the project, geological exploration work is carried out in preparation for the project, which takes into account the composition of the soil and ground, as well as the terrain and other features. Accordingly, taking into account these aspects, certain pipe material is being laid for the project. Currently, the project feasibility study is only in progress and the pipe material has not yet been determined. Cast iron pipes are not being used by the Project due to the nature of the material. In addition, cast iron is a rather brittle material with low impact strength. Generally, the Project will lay high-tech nonmetallic pipes (GRP, PE, etc.) and metallic pipes (steel) depending on the specifics of the project area. On durability and service life such pipes are much practical.</p>
	<p>Kattakurgan city</p>	
1.	<p>Resident: Will the city of Kattakurgan be 100% connected to the sewerage system or will existing networks be replaced?</p>	<p>The proposed project will cover more than 85,600 residents of Kattakurgan and will include: rehabilitation of water intake facilities; rehabilitation of treatment facilities; rehabilitation and construction of water supply and sewerage networks; and rehabilitation and installation of pumping stations. The project aims to increase the speed of connection to the water pipeline to almost 100% for the population of about 100,000 people (including adjacent villages near the city) and to increase the continuity of supply to 24/7.</p> <p>On the issue of water supply, it is planned to connect 100% of the population to the system. On the issue of covering the population with centralized sewerage system, it is assumed that 98% of the population will use its services.</p>
2.	<p>Local resident: The main pipeline passing through the area is used for irrigation. As a</p>	<p>To prevent similar problems in the future, the project envisages public consultations on the careful use of</p>

	<p>result, the city does not receive water in summer. The population of the district receives drinking water for irrigation of its lands, and there is little water in the city. How will this problem be solved after the repair of the project?</p>	<p>drinking water. The project also includes the installation of water meters. Population control is equally important. In such cases, it is necessary to inform the relevant water supply and sewerage organization, the State Unitary Enterprise "Suvokava" and local authorities about such treatment and illegal use of drinking water for irrigation in a timely manner. Appropriate measures will be taken towards such persons.</p>
3.	<p>The water supply and sewerage system currently under construction in the makhalla under the Obod Makhalla programme is the opposite of this programme. The cost will be double. The streets were asphalted according to the programme. In realization of the given project, whether there will be double expenses or cancels the water drain because of absence of a waterpipe in our district?</p>	<p>During the preparation of engineering design and technical specifications for the project, all available aspects are taken into account. If the Project area coincides with the Obod Makhalla programme area, or if the water supply/sewage system is foreseen/already installed under the Obod Makhalla programme, this will be taken into account in the preparation of the Project and agreed with the local authorities, and the need for replacement or reconstruction of the installed and/or construction of a new pipeline will be considered. Accordingly, there will be no double costs. The construction/reconstruction project budget will only be established after the studies have been carried out.</p>
4.	<p>Existing wastewaters entering pit latrines pollute soils and groundwater, are a source of disease and a threat to public health, and what will happen to the population before the construction of the sewerage system?</p>	<p>The project region was selected based on these problems. Prior to the project implementation in makhallas by the representatives of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service, it is necessary to carry out explanatory work among the population about the fact that "cesspools" should be waterproofed, dirty effluents should not be allowed to get to the ground, personal hygiene rules should be observed. Supervising bodies should carry out inspections of the condition of existing "cesspools".</p>
5.	<p>The question is whether the streets inside the makhallas will be paved with asphalt or only the magistral network?</p>	<p>In the event of repair work being carried out on asphalt roads, these roads will be repaired (paved) at the end of the work. If the pavement has not been asphalted prior to the start of the project, no new asphalt will be asphalted as a result of the project. The project will provide for backfilling and levelling of the roads after construction and excavation works. The road surface will be restored in the same manner regardless of the location of the excavation works (makhalla or highway).</p>
6.	<p>MFY Chairman: Will the road be rebuilt after excavation and repair of the pipeline?</p>	<p>After carrying out the repair works, the backfill and restoration of the road surface is carried out. If the pavement has not been asphalted prior to the start of the project, the project does not provide for new asphaltting.</p>
7.	<p>Residents: Can I install wastewater treatment</p>	<p>Construction of local treatment facilities in this case is</p>

<p>plants in each area?</p>	<p>not rational. Each treatment facility is a source of environmental impact, the location of which is undesirable in urban areas. The degree of wastewater treatment at small sewage treatment plants is difficult to achieve up to the established MPC.</p> <p>The treatment facilities will be constructed according to the feasibility of the project.</p>
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Photos





ANNEX 9. Photos and description of the project territories.

Nukus sewerage system	
Sewage pumping stations in Nukus	
	
<p>There are 20 pumping stations in the city of Nukus. Almost all the SPS (sewerage pumping stations) were built after 1975.</p>	<p>SPS-24 in the residential neighbourhood (microdistrict) 24 .</p>
	
<p>The buildings and structures of this SPS-24 are severely deteriorated.</p>	
	
<p>Sewage pumping station SP-1A, located on M.Sarayev</p>	<p>Currently, this pumping station is undergoing</p>

Street	reconstruction.
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Sewerage pipeline route in Nukus



The existing sewerage network of Nukus city is 141 km. About 58% of the pipelines were worn out. When expanding the roads along the streets of A. Dosnazarov, Z. Aymurzaev, the route of sewerage pipelines fell under the roads.

The sewer line runs through the middle of the street. The pipes could not withstand the pressure and the asphalted road collapsed, creating pits every 5 metres.



First, cracks are formed in the middle of the street, and then the road falls into pits.



Filled holes in the middle of the street.

SPS in Nukus



Building of the main sewage pumping station



Wastewater pumping pumps to sewage treatment plant

STP in Nukus



STP in Nukus was put into operation in 1984. Design capacity was 65 thousand m³/day.



STP consist of bioproducts with several stages of purification.



Due to the large deterioration of structures, water is not treated properly



Contaminated water enters the soil, which affects the condition of plants growing nearby.



The dried tree near the territory of STP.



Wastewaters from the sewage treatment plant are directed through the pipeline to the filtration fields located in Kyzylkum



Wastewater distribution facility



Due to the deterioration of structures, untreated wastewater is discharged to the terrain

STP in Takhiatash



Takhiatash STP was built in 1970 according to the standard "KU200". Sewage from five sewage treatment plants located in the city of Takhiatash enters the sewage treatment plant.

Wastewater used to undergo a three-stage treatment: sedimentation tanks, aeration tanks, chlorination.



Partial cleaning is currently underway.

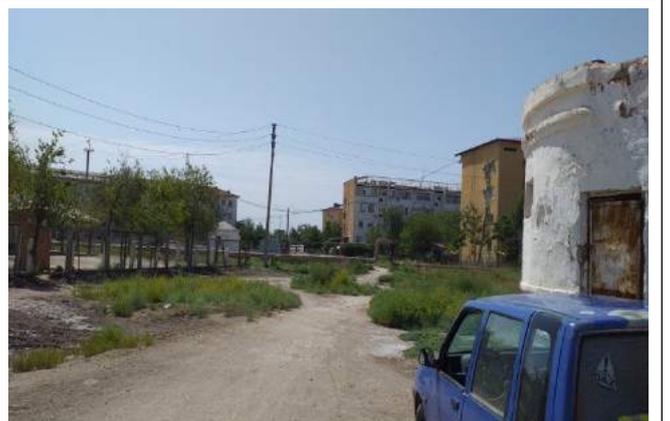
Sewage sites of the STP are not currently functioning



GOS Takhiatash pumping station

Untreated wastewater is discharged into a drainage collector located outside the city

Takhiatash sewerage pumping stations



There are 5 sewage pumping stations in the city of Takhiatash, which pump sewage from the canalized part of the city to the treatment facilities.

The sewerage reaches the SPS by gravity through the pipe system. They are collected up to a certain level and then the pump is switched on for pumping.



Internal view of the sewage pumping station building



The building and equipment are in poor condition.



Private sewage pumping station, transferred to private use in the city of Takhiatash. Serves multi-storey buildings located nearby



Sewage from nearby multi-storey buildings flows by gravity into the tank



Renovated sewage pumping station in Takhiatash city



Inside view

Xojeli STP



Xojeli sewage treatment plant is a radial settling tank



At present, waste water is discharged to nonoperating treatment facilities.



In 2018, a partial reconstruction of the STP was carried out. Unsecured soil supporting the supply pipeline was washed out and destroyed by runoff



Sewage discharged to the treatment facilities without discharge is discharged to nearby territories and penetrates the soil

Kungrad sewerage system



The Kungrad sewerage system was put into operation in 1970. There is no sewage treatment plant in Kungrad.



Sewage drains from multi-storey buildings are discharged to discharge fields.



Stinking odor spreads over long distances.

Syrdarya district



Water Tower in Mahalla "Intilish". From the body of the water tower, water gushes forth.



The water tower in the «Ilgor» Mahalla



The water tower in the town of Ziyokor in Chultukai KFY.



The building of water intake structures.



Deteriorated pipes leaving the water intake.



To transport water from afar, locals have adapted canisters.

Gulistan district



Water intake well on the territory of «T. Malik» mahalla. Provides water for several cottages and a hospital. The volume of underground water dries up, so that water is supplied in the evening for only 1 hour and 20 minutes.



The underground tank capacity is 250 m³. The underground tank is cracked and needs to be repaired. Water treatment is not performed.



The building and equipment of the water intake structure are in bad condition.





Water intake structure in Gulistan. On the territory of the water intake there are 3 wells, 2 of which are not working.



The pipes are rusted and leaking



In most cases, the «Rozhnov's water towers» have been installed in rural areas.



Water tower casings are worn out, tanks and supply pipes are leaking. Support structures are subject to corrosion



The water supply network is worn out and no water enters the houses. The population is forced to collect water in containers and carry it home

Saikhunabad district



Water towers in Saykhunabad district



The water intake building needs to be repaired



The equipment of the intake structure is severely worn



The roof of the intake structure





Water pipe



Worn-out equipment in the water intake building



Damaged water tower body.

Yangiyer city



The water supply system is located in the yard of a multi-storey building. The drinking water pipe has been damaged. Water is mixed with sewage and is not suitable for drinking.



The sewerage system is clogged, the sewers don't run off.

Chupanata water intake



The area of the Chupanata water intake is 94.6 hectares and is surrounded by a fence on the southern side. From the south outside the territory there are agricultural fields of farms, which may use pesticides for fertilization.

There is a chlorination room on the territory. Water in the tanks is treated with chlorine



There are 52 artesian wells on the territory of the Chupanata water intake, 46 of which are in working condition. Water from underground wells comes to 4 underground reservoirs with total volume of 6000 m³. Additional

drilling of 15-20 wells is planned

Water pipeline route



The route of the existing water conduit runs next to the motorway at a depth of 2 m



There are houses, shops and small stalls along the pipeline route. They may be affected by the construction of the pipeline



In some places the gardens, front gardens are located in close proximity to the road. In such cases, the construction of the pipeline route will either affect the vegetable gardens or the route will pass under an asphalt road



On both sides of the road, where the pipeline route will run, there are various ornamental and fruit trees growing. Trees may be cut down during construction of the pipeline and facilities.

Water distribution unit - Mulion pumping station



The Mulion pumping station was renovated 10 years ago



Currently it is planned to construct 3 new wells, reconstruct 8 existing wells and reconstruct the

pumping station, restore the distribution network 38 km long

«Murtaq» water intake structure»



The Murtaq water intake structure was put into operation in 1973. The water intake area is 17 hectares

The water intake area is located between the Karadarya River and Narpay Canal. Nearby there are agricultural fields, therefore there is a risk of pollution (by pesticides) of the aquifer



There are 15 artesian wells with the capacity of 15.0 thousand m³/day on the territory. More than half of the water wells are out of order

Water flows out of several non-working wells and lakes have formed in the depressions



The water intake pumps and pipes are leaking



The water well building needs to be repaired.



Pumping station



There are 4 underground water reservoirs on the territory of the intakes, two of which are not working. The total volume of tanks is 6000m³



Asbestos sheets used as a fence



Repair works on the territory of the pumping station

STP of Kattakurgan city



The waste water treatment plant was built in 1988



Sewage treatment facilities are located in the immediate vicinity of the Karadarya River (160m). The river overflows its banks several times and floods the entire area of the waste water treatment plant



The sewage treatment plant was decommissioned in 2003 due to frequent flooding and the threat of contamination of nearby areas



At present, there is a question about the disposal of massive reinforced concrete structures



Construction of new STPs is planned in the vicinity of free areas and outside the Karadarya River impact zone



Red Listed storks nesting on high-voltage lines near the STP.



Pakhtaabad District Centre, a street to be canalized





A fragment of the central street of the district center, on which the sewerage network will be laid



In the foreground of the photo there are individual toilets (cesspools) built by the residents of a two-storey residential building.



The village had a sewerage system, which is currently not operational. The place where the SPS was located.



Wastewater of the village was pumped through the system "siphon" to the treatment plant in Yangier. In the right photo there is an inactive SPS, on the left there are remaining pipes, and on the far bank there is a sewage collection tank.



The central street of Bayout, which is planned to be used for sewerage



A fragment of the street where the sewerage network and gravity flow collector will pass



Central street of the district center, where the sewerage network will be laid.



In the area of these buildings, it is planned to build a SPS.



A fragment of the streets in the Saihun district center that will be connected to the sewerage system



Fragments of the street in the district center Bakht, which is planned to be connected to the centralized sewerage system.



It is planned to build a sewerage network along the central street of the village, connecting administrative buildings, sports and social facilities and two-storey residential buildings to it.



For 2-storey residential buildings in the courtyard there are toilets for 9-12 places with a local cesspool. Some residents of two-storey houses are currently addressing the problem of lack of sewerage on their own. They stretch pipes to discharge effluents into the constructed “cesspools”.



There is already a sewerage network on this street, there are observation wells, but so far there is no network connection to the houses and apartments.



There is a large cesspool between the houses at some distance, from which the sewage will be directed to the treatment facilities with the help of the SPS.

ANNEX 10. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

See the attached document.

ANNEX 11. GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)

Objective	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility/Remarks
Outcome: Improved access to reliable, sustainable and affordable water supply services in Sirdarya Province (Gulistan, Sirdarya, Saikhunobod districts and Yangier city)			
<p>1. Women's burden of care, time poverty reduced</p> <p>2. Public health condition improved</p>	<p>1. Convene focus group discussions and meetings at MCA level</p> <p>2. Run public awareness campaigns in all project MCAs with no existing in house connections</p>	<p>1.1. Qualitative and quantitative analysis conducted through discussions on reduced time poverty i.e. release from the drudgery of managing water and caring for family members</p> <p>2.1. Share of households with bathrooms and result of provision of reliable water supply and hygiene trainings</p> <p>2.2. (i) well targeted services improve the health and security of women and girls; (ii) positive impact on the social, political and economic position of women</p>	<p>PCU and PCU SDGS in collaboration with <i>khokimiyats</i> and MCAs</p> <p>PCU and regional branches PCU in collaboration with regional and districts health departments</p>
Output 1. Water supply system improved and fully operational			
<p>1. Increase awareness on the project and benefits to households from use of improved water services</p>	<p>1. Organize public awareness campaigns (in collaboration with local government, CBOs, and mass media) on water saving and</p>	<p>1.1. At least 50% of the project households reached by public awareness campaign primarily targeting women and girls</p> <p>1.2. At least 80,000 women and girls have access to improved services</p> <p>1.3. Set of sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion training aids for dissemination developed for local community/ households and school</p>	<p>PCU and PCU SDGS in collaboration with regional and districts deputy khokims responsible for women's issues, Education and Health departments of <i>khokimiyats</i>, MCAs, WCU <i>maslakhatchi</i></p>

hygiene/ sanitation promotion	1.4.Four gender informational modules for women and men
	1.5.99 women advisors (<i>maslakhatchi</i>) in all project MCAs and 100 teachers/school nurse in schools/kindergartens trained as community trainers
	1.6.At least 50% of hygiene promotion teams are women
	1.7.99 community hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness trainings are replicated in 99 MCAs
	1.8.Representatives of 5,000 households (primarily women) are covered annually (21,000 of the project area households in total)
	1.9.Trainings include distribution of basic hygiene reference sources to men and women, boys and girls
	1.10.Outreach activities for schoolchildren are conducted annually in 2018-2020 by trained teachers/nurses in all 100 project schools
	1.11.Media kit is prepared by 2019-2020
	1.12.Annual regional level outreach activities (TV/radio spots newspaper articles) linked to WSS improvements and

2.Ensure women participate in and benefit from project	2.Support women’s participation in project-associated activities increased	<p>hygiene/sanitation awareness carried out</p> <p>1.13.At least 30% women participate in project trainings, seminars, workshops and meetings</p> <p>2.1.At least 30% of participants in public consultations, hearings, and meetings on project interventions are women</p> <p>2.2.At least 90% of project beneficiaries express satisfaction with water quality</p>	UCSA, PCU, ESSS, PMC SDGS in coordination with CBCC, WCU
Output 2. Improved financial, operational and system management of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan and Sirdarya Province “Suvoqava” for the project areas			
3.To strengthen “Suvoqava” and district branches management with special focus on women	3.1Promote women’s career development and increase their numbers and participation in the water sector	<p>3.1.All new jobs in PCU/PMC and WSS units are advertised with a statement encouraging women to apply</p> <p>3.2.Women are represented in utility training, capacity building, study tours in proportion to the percentage of positions held by women in staff category</p> <p>3.3.All technical and financial management staff of the “Suvoqava” and two district branches trained (at least 30% women) (baseline: to be confirmed)</p> <p>3.4.Sex-disaggregated human resource database developed</p>	PCU ESSS, PMC SDGS in coordination with CBCC

		3.5. Yearly report on HR informed by gender analysis	
	3.2 Staff and operate water quality laboratory	3.2.1. One newly equipped water quality laboratory fully staffed with at least 30% female staff by 2021 (baseline: none)	
	3.3 Establish and monitor gender sensitive customer care/ complaints mechanism	<p>3.3.1. Customer care units set up and staffed with at least 30% women at project areas</p> <p>3.3.2. Sex-disaggregated customer database established and updated yearly. Analysis reported to management annually</p> <p>3.3.3. Sex-disaggregated complaints database is developed and analysis reported yearly to management</p>	PCU ESSS, PMC SDGS and districts utilities
4. Ensure implementation, monitoring and periodical reporting of GAP	4. Recruit Social Development and Gender Specialists (SDGS) with combined assignments on intermittent basis	<p>4.1. SDGS available to PMC with sufficient budget allocated for GAP implementation</p> <p>4.2. Sex-disaggregated project performance benchmarking system developed by 2021 (data is collected, monitored and evaluated)</p> <p>4.3. Baseline/end-line gender information is collected and incorporated into reporting</p> <p>4.4. Gender-inclusive project monitoring/evaluation system developed and fully operational</p>	PCU ESSS and PMC SDGS

		4.5.GAP implementation reports are submitted semi-annually and included in overall project reports	
5.Project participants aware of GAP implementation and relevant DMF indicators and covenants	5.Conduct GAD awareness training for main stakeholders on GAP implementation and linkage to the project goals	5.1 At least one joint GAD awareness regional training in TPS with participation of UCSA, PCU, regional “Suvoqava” districts branches, project districts’ <i>khokimiyats</i> and CBCC and WTP DBM contractor conducted; and at least one associated report produced in 2021	UCSA, PCU, ESSS, PMC SDGS
Project implementation, monitoring and reporting			
1.Ensure active participation of women in Project implementation, monitoring	1.Gender inclusive project monitoring and GAP implementation	<p>1.1.National social/gender development specialist hired on a full-time basis in PCU and gender focal points for each relevant partner agency identified</p> <p>1.2.Annual gender awareness training conducted for PCU, staff to ensure successful GAP implementation</p> <p>1.3.Semi-annual GAP progress report and sex-disaggregated project performance benchmarking system developed/submitted</p> <p>1.4.At least 30% of female staff in PCU</p> <p>1.5.Gender-inclusive project M&E system developed and operational</p>	

Objective	Activities	Status
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Output 1. Improved and expanded wastewater management system in the project area

<p>1.1. Reduce the burden of care on women caused by sanitation-related disease</p>	<p>1.1.1 Increase awareness on the project and benefits to households and use of improved sewerage system by conducting a public awareness campaign in collaboration with local government and mass media, including sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion trainings in communities, schools and other outreach activities linked to sewerage system</p>	<p>Gender specific informational modules developed, and 650 flyers delivered to schools and HH</p>
		<p>The hygiene promotion materials developed and 650 flyers distributed in 34 MCAs, the project support groups established</p>
		<p>Baseline survey conducted in local schools and households (HH)</p>
		<p>Sex and age disaggregated data on hygiene behavior is collected and analyzed</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Conduct hygiene baseline and follow-up surveys in local schools</p>	<p>6 sets of sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion training aids for schools developed</p>
		<p>Four age and gender-specific materials and informational modules targeting schoolchildren developed and disseminated</p>
		<p>One set informational modules targeting community/household training developed and disseminated</p>
		<p>One set informational modules targeting for in house sewerage connection installers</p>
		<p>A public awareness campaign in collaboration with local government and mass media</p>
		<p>Sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion are delivered covering teachers/school nurses of 28 schools</p>

		Sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion in schools
		Sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion are delivered covering 20 MCAs maslakhatchi and nurses
		Sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion trainings in communities (300 men and 500 women have participated in the community-level trainings by completion of Capacity Building Component)
		Annual city- level outreach activities linked to sewerage system improvements carried out as per communication and participation plan

Output 2. Institutional/management capacity of Project areas water supply and wastewater system strengthened and capacity of other key stakeholders

2.1 To strengthen Project areas WSS management with special focus on women	2.1.1 WSS gender concerns incorporated in main documents	Project-related GAD concerns are incorporated in charters and contracts of new municipal and/or provincial WSS institutions and contract(s) of Project areas WSS operators
	2.1.2 Female staff of wastewater and/or WSS operators have equal opportunity and access to training, capacity building, study	Women are represented in utility training, capacity building activities
	2.1.3 Gender sensitive customer care/complaints mechanism established. Sex-disaggregated database of developed	Customer care/complaints unit on WSS, sewerage concerns is established under the WSS utility operated and staffed with 50% women, and gender focal points established in each customer service department
	2.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation of WSS utility customer service. Progress against baseline by relevant indicators of customer satisfaction	Questionnaires developed
	2.1.5 Employment opportunities in wastewater	All new jobs are advertised with a statement encouraging women to

	treatment plant and WSS operators available to women	apply
2.2 To ensure women's participation in project planning and implementation	2.2.1 GAP implementation progress monitored on a regular (quarterly) basis with 16 targeted field visits	
	2.2.2 Written inputs to project reports on GAP implementation results, challenges, and solutions provided	
	2.2.3 Gender-inclusive project monitoring and evaluation system developed and operational	
3.3 Project stakeholders are aware of the content and responsibilities for implementing GAP including design and monitoring framework indicators and covenants	3.3.1 New positions for women, gender balanced team	
	3.3.2 Conduct GAD awareness training for main stakeholders on GAP activities, implementation modalities, and linkage to the project goals	
	3.3.3 At least two joint GAD awareness regional trainings (The Republic of Karakalpakstan and Sirdarya Province project areas including participation of UCSA, PMU, PCU, Regional wastewater utility/WSS operators, Provincial Water Administration, khokimiyats and at least two associated reports produced	
	3.3.4 Women's representation and participation in project-associated activities increased	

khokimiyat = municipal administration;

khokim = municipal mayor;

makhalla = community-based local institution;

maslahatchi = advisor on women's issues at *makhallas*.

