

**ONE HEALTH FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTION FOOD
SYSTEMS RESILIENCE AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN
CENTRAL ASIA**

(P181459)

**AS PHASE 1 OF THE MULTI-PHASE PROGRAMMATIC
APPROACH**

Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)

October 2024

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Project Affected People (PAP): Individuals affected by Project-related impacts.

Project Affected Household (PAH): All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

Cut-off date: refers to the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

Detailed measurement survey (DMS): field surveys carried out based on the proposed/approved detailed engineering drawings to finalize and/or validate the results of the Inventory of Losses, severity of impacts, and list of PAPs to be covered under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Entitlement: The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation and transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to PAPs, depending on type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.

Eligible PAP: Any person who resided in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from: loss of house, loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Indigenous Peoples: a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of host country.

Informal Settlers: Affected persons who neither hold the ownership title to land/assets they occupy nor are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

Improvements: Structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, animal pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.), and crops/plants planted by people, households, institutions, or organizations.

Host population: Community residing near the area where the Project beneficiaries are proposed to be voluntarily resettled within the framework of the given project.

Income Restoration: Reestablishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Inventory of losses: The process in which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, or agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fence, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, for valuation and determination relevant full replacement costs for compensation purposes.

Land Acquisition: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land/assets for public purposes in return for in-kind replacement or compensation at replacement costs.

Legitimate Possessors: Physical/legal persons who occupy and use land and/or assets without registered title, however, are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

Non-titled: Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.

Relocation: The physical relocation of PAP/PAH from her/his pre-project place of residence.

Rehabilitation: Compensatory measures other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets which are provided under Resettlement Planning Framework aimed at improving, or at least restoring, livelihoods and living conditions of affected households to pre-displacement levels. Such measures must be determined in consultation with affected persons, including those whose rights might not be formally recognized.

Replacement Cost: Method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transitional and restoration costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, title costs and any other applicable payments. Where national law doesn't meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential and location. The replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, and transaction costs to be able to replace these assets, including taxes for land purchase and moving costs.

Resettlement: All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts (full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and/or economic) of the Project on PAP's property and/or livelihood (resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or an access to parks and protected areas), including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

Resettlement Action Plan: A time-bound action plan with project objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, grievance redress process, setting out compensation for affected land, assets and income, monitoring and evaluation.

Severely Affected: This refers to affected households who will: lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, have to relocate; and/or lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Vulnerable groups: People who, by virtue of factors (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, Economic disadvantage, or social status) beyond their control, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental or social impacts and may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes female-headed households with dependents; disabled heads of household; poor households; landless people; elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; ethnic minorities.

ACRONYMS

PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GOK	Government of Kyrgyz Republic
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
APIU	Agricultural Project Implementing Unit
SES	Socio-economic survey
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kyrgyz Republic, a landlocked, lower-middle-income country with a population of 7.101 million, faces economic challenges due to weak governance, poor service delivery, and an unstable business environment. Agriculture, particularly livestock, is central to its economy and rural livelihoods, but it also contributes to environmental degradation and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Misuse of antibiotics in human and animal health care, weak regulatory frameworks, and poor infrastructure hinder health security and food safety. Despite national and regional efforts, including the 2024–2030 National Action Plan for Health Security, many challenges remain in disease surveillance, antimicrobial management, and healthcare systems. Rising temperatures and drought further strain the pastoral system, while the regional One Health Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) aims to improve zoonotic disease, AMR, and food safety capacities across Central Asia.

Project Activities

The One Health Program is structured around four components aimed at improving the region's capacity to address zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and food safety threats.

Phase I of the One Health program aims to strengthen governance, knowledge, workforce capacity, and prevention systems to address zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and food safety threats in Central Asia.

Component 1 focuses on establishing regional and national institutions to coordinate One Health governance, with subcomponents for multisectoral planning, stakeholder engagement, and regulatory frameworks.

Component 2 enhances knowledge and workforce capacity through research, education, and training in areas like AMR and zoonotic disease prevention.

Component 3 strengthens surveillance, laboratory networks, and response systems, improving detection and management of health threats. It includes efforts to develop interoperable information systems, improve laboratory facilities, and implement infection control measures.

Component 4 supports project management, monitoring, and evaluation, with a focus on learning from gender perspectives and program implementation. The program promotes cross-sectoral and cross-country collaboration to enhance public health, food safety, and environmental resilience.

Project Impact

Component 3 of the project involves constructing two new laboratories in Aksy and Kadamji districts and modernizing district veterinary laboratories in several other regions. Additionally, 78 laboratories and veterinary control points at 27 border checkpoints, 5 airports, and other facilities will undergo repairs and equipment upgrades. The project's impact will be assessed based on the

location and design of sub-projects, using GIS and cadastral data to identify potential land acquisition needs. The construction will prioritize state-owned land to avoid affecting private land and assets. If private land acquisition becomes necessary, field surveys and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure is expected to cause only temporary disturbances, but any unavoidable impacts on private assets will be addressed through compensation according to the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

Applicable Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Project's policy framework is based on the Kyrgyzstan Republic's laws and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 2018. The Kyrgyz Republic lacks specific laws for resettlement, land acquisition, or expropriation for public purposes, and no law fully addresses determining fair market value for land. Therefore, the Project's resettlement policy follows both World Bank ESS guidelines and relevant Kyrgyz laws, prioritizing the higher provisions where discrepancies arise between local and World Bank policies.

Resettlement Policy Framework

The World Bank acknowledges that land acquisition and use restrictions can negatively impact communities, causing physical or economic displacement. "Involuntary resettlement" occurs when affected people cannot refuse such measures. This can lead to long-term hardship unless properly managed. To address this, the RPF has been developed for the One Health Pandemic Prevention Program in Central Asia. The RPF outlines principles and procedures for managing resettlement impacts caused by project activities. It focuses on mitigating impacts, including compensation for land acquisition and resettlement. The RPF applies to all sub-projects that may cause physical displacement (such as relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (such as loss of land, assets, or income sources). It details the legal basis for land acquisition, defines eligibility for compensation, and sets procedures for resettlement and assistance.

Entitlements Matrix

Resettlement activities will be coordinated with the investment component of the project to prevent displacement or restricted access before necessary measures are in place. As per WB ESS 5 and the RPF, project impacts will be identified during RAP preparation and addressed accordingly. Project affected persons (PAPs) will receive compensation and assistance prior to displacement, including resettlement sites with necessary facilities. Land acquisition and asset impacts will only occur after compensation and allowances are provided. Eligibility for compensation is determined by a cut-off date, which marks the start of the census and socio-economic survey. PAPs settling in the affected area or building assets after this date will not receive compensation, but will be notified and allowed to dismantle their structures without penalties.

Grievance Redress Arrangements

In accordance with World Bank ESS 5, a Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established to address concerns from project-affected persons. The GM aims to ensure timely resolution of grievances at the project level, preventing escalation to courts or the World Bank Accountability Mechanism. It

will be accessible to anyone affected by project activities, with support provided in its use. Grievances will be addressed by the Project Implementation Unit, Construction Supervision Consultant, and Contractors, with other relevant authorities involved in complex cases. The Grievance Redress Committee will be established locally as per the Kyrgyz Republic laws. Complaints can be submitted with the Focal Person at local service centre GRC. Alternatively, via email, phone, or grievance box that will be located in visible public spaces. Grievance form must include the complainant's contact information, date, details of the complaint, and any supporting materials.

Disclosure and updating of RPF

In line with World Bank policies, the Project Implementation Unit (EA/APIU) will ensure that the RPF and site-specific RAPs are translated into Russian and distributed to local government agencies. A Public Information Booklet (PIB) summarizing the RPF will be created in English and translated into Kyrgyz, then shared with PAPs and local governments for public disclosure. Local authorities will ensure accessibility of the booklet to affected communities for review and feedback. The EA/APIU, Consultant, and World Bank will collect and consider comments in the final documents. PAPs will be fully informed about census results, inventory of impacts, and their compensation preferences. Active participation and transparent communication with PAPs and local authorities are crucial throughout the project to minimize conflicts and ensure successful implementation.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic is a landlocked, lower-middle-income country of about 7.101 million people that relies heavily on remittances and natural resources. Agricultural activities are a dominant share of the economy, with the sector accounting for nearly one quarter of the workforce in 2022. While the economy has rebounded from the impact of COVID-19, it continues to be held back by weak governance, poor service delivery, and an unstable business environment, and remains vulnerable to public health crises.

Infectious diseases threaten public health advances, as well as impacting agriculture and trade. Antibiotic misuse is heightening infectious disease risks by accelerating antimicrobial resistance (AMR), however, its extent is not systematically quantified. Most food businesses lack the infrastructure needed to implement hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) protocols, and informal slaughtering practices that bypass inspections remain prevalent. Over-the-counter sales of antibiotics persist despite a ban, and in the absence of regulatory oversight, they are freely used as growth promoters in animal agriculture.

Although the 2024–2030 National Action Plan for Health Security provides a specific list of activities to be implemented and the steps and resources needed to achieve health security goals, it is yet to be approved and funded. In turn, health risks are amplified by inadequacies in human and animal healthcare systems, with outdated laboratories and infrastructure, limited technical capacity and insufficient resources, leading to weak surveillance and controls, and substandard care. In the agrifood sector, fragmented regulatory frameworks and limited capacity to comply with standards compound low productivity.

While vital to rural livelihoods, the livestock sector both on account of its size and practices—is a central source of the risks at hand, including through its contributions to environmental degradation. Meanwhile, significant rises in temperatures and drought risk threaten the Kyrgyz Republic’s pastoral systems, while enhancing disease susceptibility in livestock and humans. Going forward, rural households could increase their livestock holdings to offset productivity losses, perpetuating a cycle of overgrazing and ecological decline. While Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance on Veterinary Services (PVS) assessments underscored laboratory systems, and zoonotic surveillance, analysis, early warning, and information sharing as areas of strength (scores of 4–5/5), early detection, continuing and veterinary education, antimicrobial management, and AMR surveillance were areas of particular weakness (scores of 1–2/3). Faced with these interconnected challenges, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (government) has recognized the benefits of a One Health approach and committed to strengthening PPR by working across countries and sectors.

The regional One Health Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) aims to strengthen capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to priority zoonotic diseases, AMR, and food safety issues in Central Asian countries through a regional One Health approach.

Phase 1 of the One Health Program will focus on cross-sectoral coordination and address key capacity gaps to enable the implementation of the One Health approach in Central Asia. Phase 2 is expected to expand this work in the remaining countries, and subsequent phases will scale up investments in participating countries to expand relevant capacities at the national and regional levels.

The implementation of the overall Program, its different phases and their projects, and their progress toward achieving the PrDO and PDOs, will be monitored through the results framework. At the

country (or project) level, results frameworks will be developed and include both Program and country-level (or project-level) indicators. The latter will be based on the project activities that participating countries or organizations decide to pursue.

This document has been prepared for Phase I of MPA. Phase 1 activities and indicators have been predefined for Program progress monitoring and assessment purposes.

1.2. Project Objectives

The Project's overall objectives are to: (1) reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics; (2) improve regional food-systems resilience to shocks and climate change; and (3) increase agricultural competitiveness and trade, and ecosystem wellbeing in Central Asia.

1.3. Project Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the Program are the populations of the five Central Asian countries, particularly individuals and animals at risk of, or already affected by, zoonotic and foodborne diseases and AMR. The Program is also expected to benefit a wide range of agrifood, public health, environmental, and other professionals such as policymakers, medical workers, (para-)veterinarians, rangers, border workers, biologists, pharmacists, researchers, extensionists, and various technicians who stand to gain professional experience and opportunities as a result.

1.4. Project Components

The Phase 1 of the project will help to develop the country's core capacities to implement a One Health approach at the national and regional levels, with a focus on establishing a governance mechanism and strengthening existing infrastructure and systems for improved prevention, detection, and response to zoonotic diseases, AMR and food safety challenges. Project will be implemented by Agricultural Project Implementation Unit (APIU) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing in close coordination with other agencies where multisectoral perspectives and investments are called for.

The Phase I components are as follows:

Component 1: Strengthening One Health Governance:

This component will establish and strengthen new and existing regional and national institutions to effectively plan, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate interventions that enable the region and countries to better prevent, prepare, and respond to key zoonotic diseases, AMR, and food safety threats. Activities under this component will mainstream gender and climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives at the core of the One Health governance system. This component has three subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1: Multisectoral Planning and Coordination. This subcomponent aims to enable the national- and regional-level coordination required to implement a regional One Health approach. It will finance: (a) the establishment, development, and strengthening of dedicated coordination structures at the regional and national levels; (b) strategic planning activities and the development of national action plans including the National One Health Action Plan (NOH-AP) and National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS); and (c) strategic consultations on regional issues including trade standards and regulations, public health systems, as well as national and transboundary wildlife conservation programs.

Subcomponent 1.2: Communication and Stakeholder Engagement. This subcomponent will enable information-sharing, and a foundation of cross-sectoral and cross-country cooperation. It will finance:

(a) the design and implementation of activities such as campaigns; and (b) the design, development, and management of national One Health digital platforms and a Central Asia One Health Portal to facilitate cross-sectoral information sharing¹. The national digital platforms and regional Portal will be leveraged by Component 4 for monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptive Project management.

Subcomponent 1.3: One Health Regulatory Frameworks. This subcomponent will contribute to addressing regulatory bottlenecks and creating incentives for One Health implementation. It will finance: (a) reviews of legal and regulatory frameworks, including regional-level comparative assessments; and (b) policy consultations and the drafting of regulatory frameworks and other policies conducive to cross-sectoral and cross-country cooperation.²

Component 2: Enhancing One Health Knowledge and Workforce Capacity:

This component will generate One Health knowledge and strengthen relevant workforce capacity. The component is expected to help improve cross-sectoral collaboration, women engagement and climate outcomes on account by supporting the development and sharing of knowledge among decision makers, practitioners and community workers. This component has two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Knowledge Management and Development. This subcomponent aims to expand One Health evidence and knowledge by developing research capacity and programs. It will finance: (a) the design and implementation of assessments (notably SPAR, JEE, PVS, and action reviews like EARs, IARs, and AARs[1]),³ surveys, and other analytics relating to priority zoonotic and foodborne diseases, AMR⁴ and One Health service delivery; (b) multisectoral hazard risk assessments and prioritization; and (c) the establishment of multidisciplinary partnerships involving national and international organizations to carry out scientific and action-oriented research, and handle the development and delivery of training.

Subcomponent 2.2: Education and Training. This subcomponent aims to institutionalize the One Health approach and its implementation by strengthening the relevant capacities of agricultural, veterinary, environmental, and public health professionals. It will finance activities that: (a) develop and subsequently update national multisectoral workforce development strategies and implementation plans; (b) develop curricula for training courses in relevant technical areas including antimicrobial stewardship (AMS), governance, surveillance, laboratory, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and information systems; (c) establish a regional One Health learning platform; (d) conduct training for professionals across all relevant sectors;⁵ and (e) carry out functional exercises such as simulation exercises to test

¹ Providing One Health practitioners access to relevant data such as disease incidence and related health indicators, international standards and guidance documents, research evidence, and training materials.

² For example, on trade and connectivity, the harmonization of regional standards and customs agency cooperation.

³ SPAR = State Party Self-Assessment Annual Reporting; JEE = Joint External Evaluation; PVS = Performance of Veterinary Services; EARs = Emergency After Action Reviews; IARs = Intra-Action Reviews; AARs = After Action Reviews.

⁴ For example, epidemiological studies on anthrax, brucellosis, echinococcosis, E-coli, rabies, and salmonellosis, and studies on antimicrobial stewardship programs and practices.

⁵ For example, policymakers, farmers, extensionists, (para-)veterinarians, wildlife rangers, clinical foresters, health workers, and pharmacists.

and build the capacity to prepare and respond to priority zoonotic and foodborne pathogens and other threats to food safety. .

Component 3: Improving One Health Prevention, Detection, and Response Systems:

This component will invest in the surveillance and response systems that are needed to prevent, monitor, detect, and respond to priority zoonotic and foodborne diseases, and AMR. Climate risks and vulnerable populations will receive attention in One Health prevention and response systems developed with support of the Component. This component has two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 3.1: Laboratory Networks. This subcomponent will strengthen laboratory systems to inform risk-based prevention, monitoring, and detection, and response measures at the national and regional levels. The subcomponent will: (a) construct, renovate, and equip laboratory facilities; (b) adapt and help laboratories adopt international Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); (c) support quality control and assurance activities; (d) establish national and regional networks of accredited reference laboratories; (e) develop and update guidelines, plans, and SOPs for diagnostic and laboratory networks; and (f) develop laboratory information management systems that are interoperable with other information systems within and across relevant sectors.

Subcomponent 3.2: Surveillance and Control Systems. This subcomponent will strengthen pertinent surveillance and emergency response management systems. To this end, it will: (a) support and expand surveillance system coverage based on risk assessments; (b) develop or upgrade animal and food product identification and traceability systems; (c) improve sample collection, handling, and transportation to laboratories; (d) establish and strengthen interoperable information systems to exchange surveillance data within and across sectors; (e) support water, sanitation, and hygiene measures and infrastructure in a range of settings (including animal husbandry, food processing and marketing, healthcare, and residential); (g) establish or strengthen preparedness measures (for example, quarantine stations and zones, and cross-border surveillance) at designated points of entry (PoEs); (h) support the adoption of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) in food supply chains; (i) strengthen infection prevention and control procedures at health facilities; (j) establish or strengthen rapid response and surge teams and public health emergency operations centers; and (k) support emergency management and response activities (including investigations, inspections, surge response, and case management).

Program Component 4: Project Management, M&E, and Learning:

This component will finance expenditures relating to M&E and the Program learning agenda, which, among other things, will build a body of evidence on gender in PPR, and Program implementation and coordination at the national and regional levels.

1.5. Need and scope of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Amongst the various activities identified to be implemented under the project, activities under Component 3, apart from providing technical assistance, support in capacity building, funding to purchase of medical equipment and inputs, also involves setting up of research centers and laboratories.

Program support for laboratories and healthcare centers could involve the handling of infectious products that present risks of contamination for workers and communities. Project implementation

could also expose different types of workers including APIU staff, civil servants, local civil society organization staff, community health and nutrition workers being exposed to OHS risks.

This may require construction of waste management and health care facilities as well. These activities may involve land acquisition and involuntary resettlement if suitable facilities are not available and and/or government managed land is not available for construction of these facilities.

Subproject designs have not yet been prepared and the exact areas for construction and/or rehabilitation work have not been determined. Possible impacts associated with involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be determined in detail once the location and design is finalized. As the impacts are not identified yet, a framework approach is being followed in the project. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of any resettlement impacts caused by project interventions. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) identifies key areas for appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation for mitigation and compensation for the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement resulting from project intervention.

The RPF is applicable to all sub-projects of the Project, which are likely to have involuntary resettlement impacts in the form of,

- physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter);
- economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).

This document describes in detail the legal basis for land acquisition, land use restrictions, involuntary resettlement, and defines eligibility criteria, compensation or assistance mechanisms, as well as resettlement procedures.

1.6. Purpose of RPF

Therefore, the decision was made to develop RPF applicable to Kyrgyz Republic for One Health Pandemic Prevention Food Systems Resilience and Ecosystem Health in Central Asia Program.

This RPF, after being reviewed, publicly disclosed, and the final version agreed with the GOK and WB will serve as the base document for further development of site-specific RAPs for each selected sub-project.

On completion of detailed design and prior to award of any construction contract, either RAP (where there is physical or economic displacement) or a due diligence report (DDR, where there is no physical or economic displacement) must be submitted to WB for approval.

1.7. Project stakeholders

The spectrum of project stakeholders will be rather wide, commencing with individual farmers and household owners, legitimate possessors and users of the project affected land parcels, eligible for cash compensation, including commercial entities, business owners, local government, water users and local communities that may not necessarily release their assets for project purposes in lieu of reasonable cash compensation but still gain/share project benefits.

Local government and state institutions will be involved in RAP preparation process as the agencies responsible for a number of tasks to be accomplished during RAP preparation and implementation on behalf of the government of Kyrgyz Republic. Chapter 8 'Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure' describes the procedures and actions to be undertaken during RPF and RAP disclosure, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement results, as well as project construction period

1.8. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures Women have important economic role. In rural areas most women are engaged in a wide range of income generating activities in the field of agriculture, trading of agricultural produce at local markets. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. In order to ensure the gender informed assessment and consultation processes the following actions will be considered:

During project planning, RAP development and implementation women will be encouraged to be actively engaged in the consultation processes starting from the early phase of the project preparation⁶. Focus group discussions will be organized to support engagement of various groups of project affected communities with special care to be given to women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Gender inclusion initiatives will be exercised to ensure provision of equal opportunity to express opinions during project planning and field surveys for impact and needs assessment purposes, and on a later phase during RAP preparation for the purposes of accurate data collection, determination of relevant compensation entitlements, required mitigation measures, and etc.

1.9. Measures to be taken to minimize project adverse impacts

A project's resettlement planning begins during the feasibility studies and continues through final design studies and sometimes into project implementation. It may be possible at each point to avoid or minimize population displacement. This will be achieved by analyzing design alternatives that yield the same or similar project benefits while requiring less land acquisition, less disruption of livelihood, and less resettlement plan implementation cost.

The design of each proposed sub-project will be prepared in accordance with required standards. During RAP preparation several actions will be undertaken. After scoping and feasibility survey several alternatives of project design alignment will be prepared.

Each location for new construction will be carefully selected and priority will be given to government managed lands free from any private possession or use. The preliminarily selected locations will be superimposed on to the official cadaster data, followed with onsite examination to prevent potential impact on private property.

On site surveys will be undertaken per each location to assess approximate magnitude of land acquisition, identify any potentially affected structures (residential, commercial, and/or public facilities), supplementary structure, perennials and annual crops, business stoppage etc.

Alternative locations will be assessed in respect with scope of project impacts and the possibility of minimizing adverse impacts, to select the most efficient option in terms of minimum impacts in line with reasonableness of construction costs.

This will be done to avoid or minimize adverse impacts and if complete prevention is not possible at least minimize physical resettlement of local population. Realignment of project ROW (footprint of project affected area at selected location) may foresee design change to reasonably limit land and assets acquisition, avoid removal of structures and minimize the scope of physical and or economic displacement located along the ROW.

⁶ Impact assessment of PAPs indicating the total number of families and people must be gender-disaggregated to pinpoint how many women are likely to be affected by the Project and establish their pre-Project conditions.

Measures taken/proposed to minimize adverse impacts will be described in each RAP prepared for specific sub-projects and publicly disclosed.

1.10. Scope of Application of RPF

The preliminary surveys conducted by the Borrower within the selected sub-project location will reveal tentative impact of the proposed project. Some locations might not require any land acquisition, or economic and/or physical displacement will not be anticipated to occur, unless the need for further alignment change is required at a later phase of civil works.

The scope of work for each sub-project will be determined at the phase of feasibility study. This phase includes carrying out feasibility studies and the preparation of preliminary designs of proposed alignment of the ROW to define the boundaries within which all civil works will be carried out to rehabilitate and/or construct laboratories and related facilities.

The feasibility studies should provide for (i) the selection of feasible and preferred options for the intervention, (ii) the preliminary designs for the agreed options/alternatives; and (iii) respective framework safeguard documents, including the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be followed with Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP)⁷.

ESIA is an instrument designed to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed sub-project/project, volume of land-related impact, evaluate alternatives, and to design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

Social Due Diligence report (SDDR) will be prepared for the sub-projects with confirmed absence of LAR impacts.

Site-specific RAPs will be prepared in case the initial assessment confirms magnitude and type of likely LAR impacts.

To address the issues identified during the ESIA, the Borrower will use this RPF as the guiding document and prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to cover project impacts associated with the project and ensure restoration of livelihood of project affected persons and communities within the project influence area, as needed.

The site-specific RAPs will include detailed compensation and administration budgets and implementation schedules linking land acquisition and resettlement planning tasks to the initiation of civil works.

1.11. Conditions for Project Implementation

Based on the WB policy/practice, the approval of project implementation is based on the following LAR-related conditions:

Signing of Contract Award: Conditional to the approval of the project specific RAP by WB and Government. Site-specific RAP reflects final impacts, final PAP lists and compensation rates at replacement cost approved by EA/APIU.

Notice to Proceed to Contractors: Conditional to the full implementation of Site-specific RAP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) and certified by RAP implementation Compliance Report prepared by EA/APIU and approved by WB.

⁷ The Environmental and Social Impact Framework (ESMF) is developed as a separate document and included in project related Safeguards Reports.

2. PROJECT LOCATION AND SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

2.1. Project Location

The Kyrgyz Republic, along with the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, is one of the five countries participating in Phase 1 as recipients of the Pandemic Fund (PF) grant. Phase 1 will focus on cross-sectoral coordination and address key capacity gaps to enable the implementation of the One Health approach in Central Asia.

Central Asia faces common health-related risks and aspirations, particularly from zoonotic diseases and antimicrobial resistance affecting both humans and animals. These disease outbreaks significantly hinder social and economic development in the region. Animal health issues, food safety concerns, and institutional challenges also hamper livestock trade and competitiveness. The frequency and impact of disease outbreaks are expected to increase due to various factors. Additionally, climate change is strongly impacting the region and aggravating health-related risks.

2.2. Potential Impacts Under the Project

Implementation of Component 3 will require construction of two new laboratories in Aksy and Kadamji districts. Reconstruction/modernization of buildings of district veterinary laboratories in Aitmatovskaya, Tonskaya, Ak-Talinskaya, Zhumgalskaya, Bazar-Korgonskaya, Aksyyskaya, Kadamjayskaya, Leilekskaya districts.

In addition, repair and equipping 78 laboratories of LVSE, veterinary control points at 27 border checkpoints, 5 airports, 3 internal posts and 5 temporary storage warehouses may require some improvement of infrastructure communications.

The scope of project impact will be defined in accordance to the location and design of specific sub-project

Once the project design is superimposed on GIS, cadastral data will be analysed and the possible land take needs will be identified according to the proposed footprints of area required for project purposes.

The construction of the two new laboratories will prioritize state-owned land to avoid the project impact to private land and assets. However, if project will require permanent acquisition of private land and assets for any project related purposes relevant desk review and field surveys will be carried out to identify whether new land acquisition will trigger acquisition of privately used and/or possessed land and assets; following with the determination of LAR impacts to be addressed accordingly by preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. The scope of project impact related to rehabilitation of existing infrastructure facilities most likely will not require new land takes and will be limited by temporary disturbance, however there might be some impact to private assets that will be ascertained during the screening stage. In case of any unavoidable impact on private asset, the loss will be compensated as per the principles stipulated site-specific RAP prepared on the requirements of project RPF.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

The two new laboratories will be constructed in the Aksy and Kadamjay districts of Kyrgyzstan. Aksy is located in the Jalal-Abad Region, covering an area of 4,578 square kilometers. It is composed of one town and 78 villages, organized into 11 rural communities. As of 2021, Aksy had a population of 137,103.⁸ The district is known for its mountainous terrain and agricultural activity, contributing significantly to the local economy.

Kadamjay District is located in the Batken Region in southern Kyrgyzstan. It spans an area of approximately 6,100 square kilometres and is known for its mining industry, particularly antimony. The district consists of one town and several rural communities, including dozens of villages. Kadamjay is less densely populated than Aksy, with an estimated population of around 220,000 as of 2021⁹. It is an important industrial hub for the country, with both agriculture and industry playing key roles in its economy.

In case of involuntary resettlement, the demography and socio-economic data will be collected during RAP preparation activities once the footprint of each sub-project is defined and in case LAR impacts are confirmed as a result of screening activities.

Each site-specific RAP will contain a chapter on socio-economic profile of LAR affected people identified within the project affected area, developed as a result of thorough census and socio-economic survey (SES) of 100 % present and located project affected households.

Additionally, RAP will contain socio-economic profile of each district/city as well as the information regarding the health facilities in the area.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census of all affected farms (PAF), affected households (PAH) and affected persons: legal persons (business owners), physical persons (hired labor, renters, etc.) to define the socio-economic profile of all affected persons to be covered under project specific RAPs.

Inventory of all projects affected assets assigned to each PAP/PAH or AF will be conducted in presence of the legitimate owners/possessors or their authorized representatives and in presence of local authorities.

The inventory will be carried out to identify the PAPs/PAHs, project affected land, assets and business operations will be recorded and inventoried in presence of PAPs and local government representatives. The inventory results will be recorded and evaluated for compensation purposes.

Socio-economic survey of project affected households is often allocated a separate chapter in the site-specific RAP. The chapter describes main economic activities of members of PAHs, education and literacy level, major sources of income, employment and vulnerability level of PAPs identified during the census and SES.

Thus, a good coverage of the livelihoods of the affected area should be given, that will provide sufficient feedback for the proposed livelihood restoration activities.

During site-specific RAP preparation, socio-economic study carried out with the involvement of potentially affected people will be required and includes the following data:

⁸ "Population of regions, districts, towns, urban-type settlements, rural communities and villages of Kyrgyz Republic" (XLS) (in Russian). National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2021

⁹ Ibid.

- ✓ Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
- ✓ Standard characteristics of affected households (gender disaggregated as relevant), including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- ✓ Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- ✓ The aim of Census and Socio-economic survey is to provision update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.
- ✓ Inventory of project affected assets defines the magnitude of expected loss, total or partial impact on land and assets, income loss and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.

4. COUNTRY LEGISLATION, WB RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND LEGAL GAP ANALYSES

4.1. Legislation of Kyrgyz Republic

Land relations in the Kyrgyz Republic are regulated by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as decrees of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic issued in accordance with them, resolutions of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Below are the key articles of laws and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic regulating ownership of land/real estate, as well as rules and procedures for obtaining state ownership rights to privately owned land plots, based on the necessary public needs caused by the activities of the Project.

The main legal document regulating the rights of citizens to land is the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, adopted by referendum (popular vote) on May 5, 2021.

The main legal document regulating the rights of citizens to land is the constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, adopted by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on May 5, 2021. According to the constitution, the land is in state, municipal, private and other forms of ownership.

The Constitution of Kyrgyz Republic (amended on May 5, 2021)

Thus, Article 15 of the Constitution states the following: The Kyrgyz Republic equally recognizes and protects private, state, municipal and other forms of ownership.

The ownership is inviolable. No one can be arbitrarily deprived of their property. The expropriation of property against the will of the owner is allowed only by a court decision.

Land, its subsoil, air space, waters and forests are the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic, are used to preserve a single environmental system as the basis for the life and activities of the people of the Kyrgyz Republic and are under special protection of the state.

The conversion of property owned by citizens and legal entities into state ownership (nationalization) is carried out on the basis of law with compensation for the value of this property and other losses.

Where differences exist between local laws and WB policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will follow policy or legislation which has higher provisions.

The Land Code No. 45 - 02 June, 1999

The Land Code No. 45 of 1999 serves as the primary regulatory document governing land resource management in the Kyrgyz Republic. Between 1999 and 2018, ten amendments were made to the document. Below are the relevant articles and excerpts from the document that pertain to the project.

Article 4. Land ownership

In accordance with the constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, land can be in state, municipal, private and other forms of ownership.

State property includes lands provided to state land users, lands of forest and water funds, lands of specially protected natural areas, reserve lands, lands of the border zone, lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Land, pastures in rural settlements, pastures in the area of intensive use, as well as distant pastures and other lands, and municipal property.

The state property also includes the lands of state livestock breeding, seed, research farms, experimental stations and landfills, base stations of educational institutions and agriculture-related

scientific research institutes, formed on the lands of the State Fund of Agricultural Lands, with the exception of lands provided to citizens living and working in specified farms as land shares.

The right of state ownership of land is exercised by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic throughout the territory of the republic and by local state administrations within the competence established by this code.

Lands within the boundaries of the ayil aimak (AA) and the cities are municipal property, with the exception of land in private and state ownership.

Management and disposal of land in municipal ownership is carried out by:

- The executive body of local government within the boundaries of ayil aimak;
- Local government bodies within the boundaries of cities.

Land management within the boundaries of ayil aimak and state-owned cities is carried out by local self-government bodies in the cases provided for by this code. Pastures cannot be transferred to private ownership or lease.

Article 7. Terms of use of a land plot by land users

The use of a land plot can be unlimited (without specifying a period) or limited (temporary).

Limited (temporary) use of a land plot, including under the terms of a lease agreement, is the use of land for a limited period of up to 50 years. After this period, by agreement of the parties, the terms of use of the land plot may be extended.

Land plots are provided to foreign persons only for fixed-term (temporary) use.

Agricultural land from the State Fund of Agricultural Land is leased, as a rule, for a period of at least 5 years.

Article 35. Transfer of land. Land transfer fees (excerpt from article)

1. The owner of the land plot or the land user has the right to transfer her/his right to the land plot in whole or in part to another individual or legal entity without any permission of state bodies, unless otherwise provided by this code, other legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, the terms of the land plot provision.
2. When transferring the right to a land plot by the owner or land user to another individual or legal entity, the amount of payment for the land plot is determined by agreement of the parties.
3. Transactions with a portion of a land plot are made after this portion of land is transferred in the prescribed manner into an independent land plot with subsequent state registration.

Article 53. Create an easement

1. An easement may be created by agreement of the parties (voluntary easement) or, if necessary, on the basis of a decision of the authorized body (compulsory easement).
2. The encumbrance of a land plot with an easement does not deprive the owner of the land plot or land user to use and dispose of the right to the land plot belonging to him.

Article 54. Voluntary easement

The agreement on the creation of an easement (voluntary easement) includes:

- 1) a description of the land plot encumbered with the easement and the land plot in the interests of which the easement is created;
- 2) The conditions and terms for creating the easement;
- 3) A plan or map of the site indicating the location of the easement.

Article 56. Purposes of establishing a compulsory easement

In the cases provided for by this code and other legislation, the authorized body has the right, at the request of an interested person, to create a compulsory easement.

Compulsory easement may be created to ensure:

- 1) Access to the land plot, if other access is impossible, extremely difficult or requires disproportionate costs;
- 2) The laying and operation of power transmission lines, communications, water supply, heat supply, land reclamation and other needs that cannot be provided without the creation of a compulsory easement.

Article 57. Compensation for losses associated with the creation of a compulsory easement. Compulsory easement fee (excerpt from article)

Losses caused to the owner of a land plot or land user by creating a compulsory easement are subject to compensation by the person in whose interests the easement is created.

The owner of a land plot or a land user, whose land plot is encumbered by a compulsory easement, has the right, instead of compensation for losses, to demand from the person in whose interests the easement is created a commensurate payment.

Article 62. Termination of the right of land ownership

The right to a land plot is terminated in the following cases:

- Alienation of the right to a land plot to another person;
- Foreclosure on a land plot owned or on the right to use, at the request of creditors in accordance with the law;
- Death of the owner of the land plot or land user in the absence of heirs;
- Voluntary refusal of the owner or land user from the right to a land plot;
- Expiration of the term of use of the land plot;
- Termination of labour relations and relations equated to them, in connection with which a service allotment was provided;
- Impossibility of further use of the land plot as a result of a natural disaster;
- When seizing a land plot on the grounds and in the manner provided for in chapter eleven of this Code;
- Liquidation of a state or municipal land user, public association, public fund and religious organization;
- Upon renunciation of the citizenship of the Kyrgyz Republic, the owner of an agricultural land plot or land plot, with the exception of the case of mortgage housing construction;
- Upon termination of a concession agreement, a mining concession agreement, a production sharing agreement, as well as upon termination of the right to use subsoil;
- Upon termination of the agreement concluded within a public-private partnership.

Article 66. Grounds for withdrawal of a land plot (excerpt from the article)

1. Withdrawal of a land plot is allowed in the following cases:
 - Use of a land plot in violation of its intended purpose;
 - Withdrawal (redemption) of a land plot for state and public needs in accordance with this chapter;
 - Non-use of a land plot or non-use of a portion of a land plot provided for agricultural production for three years;
 - Non-use of the land plot within the specified period provided for non-agricultural production in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - Failure to pay land tax within the time limits established by tax legislation.
4. Withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs is made after payment of the value of the right to the land plot and compensation for losses.

Article 68. Withdrawal (buyout) of a land plot for state and public needs

1. Withdrawal (buyout) of a land plot for state and public needs may be carried out on the basis of an agreement between the authorized body and the owner of the land plot or land user. If the owner of the land plot or land user disagrees with the withdrawal (buyout) or its conditions, the authorized body has the right to apply to the court within two months with a claim for a reimbursable withdrawal (buyout) of the land plot from the moment of receipt of the refusal.
2. Until the court makes a decision on the withdrawal (buyout) of the land plot, the landowner or land user is entitled to exercise their rights to the land plot and make the necessary costs to ensure the use of the land plot in accordance with its intended purpose. The landowner or land user bears the risk of undertaking the costs and losses associated with new construction, expansion or reconstruction of buildings and structures during the specified period.
3. When determining the buy-back price of a land plot, it includes the market value of the right to the land plot and buildings and structures located on it, as well as losses caused to the landowner or land user in connection with the termination of the right to the land plot, including losses associated with early termination of obligations to third parties.
4. In case of expropriation of a land plot for state or public needs, with the consent of the landowner or land user, s/he may be provided with another land plot with the cost set off in the withdrawal (buy-back) price.

4.2. World Bank ESS

The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

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

The WB ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land, and Involuntary Resettlement, include safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

The objectives of the WB ESS 5 serves to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- Avoid forced eviction;
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:
 - i. Providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and
 - ii. Assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

The WB ESS 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest

products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;

- Land rights or claims to lands or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

4.3. World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing

This Policy also requires the application of the ESSs to Associated Facilities. Associated Facilities will meet the requirements of the ESSs, to the extent that the Borrower has control or influence over such Associated Facilities¹⁰.

For the purpose of this Policy, the term “Associated Facilities” means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist¹¹. Where:

- A common approach has been agreed for the project, the common approach will apply to the Associated Facilities;
- Associated Facilities are being funded by other multilateral or bilateral funding agencies, the Bank may agree to apply the requirements of such other agencies for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts of the Associated Facilities, provided that such requirements will enable the project to achieve objectives materially consistent with the ESS.

4.4. Comparison of Government Regulations and ESS 5

The Legal Matrix given in next table describes the differences between the legislation of Kyrgyz Republic and WB ESS 5 on Involuntary Resettlement and describes the mitigation measures suggested to bridge these gaps.

In case of disparity of the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic with the requirements of the WB ESS5 provisions on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS5 should be applied.

Table 1. Legal Matrix and Reconciliation to Meet the Gaps

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Kyrgyz Republic National Legislation	Reconciliation
Entitlements: 1. PAPs with formal legal rights to land receive compensation	Entitled to compensation	Entitled to compensation	Same in principle and application.

¹⁰ (Footnote 17 in WB ESS)

The Bank will require the Borrower to demonstrate the extent to which it cannot exercise control or influence over the Associated Facilities by providing details of the relevant considerations, which may include legal, regulatory and institutional factors

¹¹ For facilities or activities to be Associated Facilities, they must meet all three criteria.

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Kyrgyz Republic National Legislation	Reconciliation
for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance			
2. PAPs that lack formal rights to land but have a claim to such land/assets are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance.	Entitled to compensation	Entitled to compensation	Same in principle and application
3. DPs with no legal rights on land that they occupy/use receive compensation for non-land assets/improvements and provided with rehabilitation assistance	Entitled to compensation for non-land assets if any but not for land	Informal land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>Informal land users will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets and improvements and for rehabilitation assistance</p>
Procedural mechanisms	1. Prior Notification. Timely notification provided to PAPs prior to land acquisition is needed.	1. Prior Notification Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	1. Same in principle and application.

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Kyrgyz Republic National Legislation	Reconciliation
	<p>2. Information disclosure.</p> <p>RAP documents should be disclosed in a timely manner and in a language accessible to local population.</p>	<p>2. Information disclosure</p> <p>RAP decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Kyrgyz within 5 days from approval.</p>	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>2. Draft RPF and site-specific RAP will be disclosure to PAPs/PAHs and project stakeholders as per WB policy and procedure.</p>
	<p>3. Public consultation.</p> <p>Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs. PAPs should be informed about the entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>3. Public consultation.</p> <p>There are no requirements to directly inform the PAPs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.</p>	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>3. Consultations with PAHs to be conducted during RAP preparation and implementation process.</p>
	<p>4 GRM should be established for each project and information on GRM should be communicated to PAPs.</p>	<p>4 GRM. No project specific GRM exists.</p>	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>4. The GRM procedure will be developed and maintained operational during the entire project lifespan. PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders will be notified on GRM application rules and procedures.</p>
Prior acquisition	<p>Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs</p>	<p>Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs</p>	<p>Same in principle and application.</p>
Resettlement planning, assessment	<p>RAP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood</p>	<p>RAP Preparation: No requirements to prepare RAP or pursue measures to</p>	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>RAP will be prepared following WB policy and procedures. The RAP will</p>

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Kyrgyz Republic National Legislation	Reconciliation
and valuation of project impacts	restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact / valuation surveys as detailed below.	restore the livelihoods of APs to the pre-project level.	be based on detailed design.
	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitatively impacts for each affected property.	DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Same in principle and application.
	PAP's Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all PAPs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	Census: PAP Identification. Identifies all APs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status.	Same in principle and application.
	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on PAP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	No comparable requirements exist	WB practice to be applied Socio-economic survey will be carried out following WB policy and procedures.
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	1. Land: If land market exists based on a survey of recent land transactions. In absence of land market info, based on land productivity and income.	1. Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined.	WB practice to be applied 1. Land valuation method will be applied as per WB standard.
	2. Buildings replacement cost	2. Buildings/structures: Market value materials,	WB practice to be applied

Legal Provision	WB ESS	Kyrgyz Republic National Legislation	Reconciliation
	<p>of materials, labor and transport and special features</p> <p>of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.</p>	<p>labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.</p>	<p>2. Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without discounting depreciation and transaction costs as per WB guidelines.</p>
	<p>3. Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.</p>	<p>3. Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.</p>	<p>WB practice to be applied</p> <p>3. Same in principle, but different in application. Valuation will be applied as per WB guidelines.</p>
<p>Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and relocating APs</p>	<p>1. Vulnerable PAPs should be identified, and special assistance should be provided to them so as to help their restoration or, improvement of pre-project level of livelihoods</p>	<p>1. No special consideration is required for vulnerable PAPs; no distinction is made between PAPs when deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package</p>	<p>WB Practice to be applied</p> <p>1. Vulnerable households will be (i) provided with additional cash allowance, (ii) enrolled in government assistance program, and (iii) prioritized in project related employment.</p>
	<p>2. Resettlement assistance: PAPs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.</p>	<p>2. Resettlement assistance: No special consideration is required for resettled PAPs. However, the package depends on Government's decision regarding transitional period allowance.</p>	<p>WB Practice to be applied</p> <p>2. Relocating PDPs will be provided with allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fee (up to 6 months) and communal/site preparation for the alternative land plot, in case of land-for land compensation.</p>

5. COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place.

As stipulated in WB ESS 5 and as described in this RPF all project related impacts should be identified through the relevant studies undertaken during RAP preparation and addressed accordingly, meaning that all project affected persons will be provided with relevant compensation and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, effective taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

5.1. Establishment of the Cut-off Date

Compensation eligibility is limited to PAPs by a **cut-off date**.

The, **cut-off date** will be the commencement date of **census of and socio-economic survey of PAPs. PAPs who settle in the affected areas, or erect any fixed assets**, such as structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots and other assets, **after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation**. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered following exhaustion of all other efforts.

Therefore, the information regarding the cut-off date and the actual boundaries of the project impact boundaries (often defined as ROW and/or Col) will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project influence area at regular intervals in written forms¹² and verbally during public consultation meetings and non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal without any compensation.

5.2. Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of PAPs

This RPF determines the eligibility criteria of project affected persons (PAPs) and provisions for compensating all types of losses: land, crops/trees, shelter, structures, business/employment, and workdays/salaries/wages. All PAPs, including land users without title or legitimate possession will be compensated for lost income and assets. Loss of land will be cash compensated at replacement cost at current market value in the amount to allow PAPs to acquire land of the same area, productivity and designation in vicinity of current location, as described in this RPF and relevant RAPs prepared later for each specific proposed sub-project.

The criteria for eligibility of compensation are based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups:

- ✓ those who have certified and/or have formal rights to use of occupied land;

¹² Project Information Brochure and site-specific RAPs publicized and available to any interested person, posters displayed in public areas and information boards in the buildings of local Municipalities within project influence areas.

- ✓ those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the DMS or census completions but have legitimate right to claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Kyrgyz Republic; (Untitled PAPs who were legitimate leasers under the old Soviet system either, plots with house or regularly cultivated/used their land, but do not have plots with a house.);
- ✓ those who have no legitimate possession or is not eligible to claim for recognizable legal right to the land they occupy (i.e., land users without registered certificate and informal settlers).

PAPs who are entitled to compensation under this Project include:

- ✓ Persons whose houses or structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose residential dwellings, supplementary structures, fences/walls or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose business is affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose employment or hired labour is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- ✓ Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project, and
- ✓ Persons whose access to community resources, public facilities or properties are affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

Where land is to be acquired, landowners (PAPs) with registered Title Certificate, land-users and/or legitimate possessors of land/real property eligible to legalization of ownership rights will receive cash compensation for land at replacement market value in the amount that will allow them to purchase a land parcel of equal size and productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP.

Those PAPs that are not eligible for legalization of ownership rights under any rules or regulations being in force in the Kyrgyz Republic are not eligible for compensation for land compensation but will receive compensation for assets attached to project affected land and other assistance as required (especially in the case of vulnerable PAPs).

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households¹³ will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table 2 below presents the Entitlement Matrix that will be closely followed during preparation of RAPs for each specific sub-project.

It is worth noting that the Entitlement Matrix presented in this RPF will be used as a basic document, that will be altered in due manner to reflect any nuances detected during DMS, census, socio-economic surveys and inventory project affected assets undertaken during the RAP preparation period and provide relevant mitigation measures or reasonable approach for loss and impact compensation.

5.3. Compensation Principles

Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, houses, assets, business, income, and rehabilitation subsidies, will include provisions for permanent and temporary loss of land, residential house and commercial buildings, annual crops and trees, relocation subsidy, and business loss allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums as determined in the RPF. These entitlements are detailed below

¹³ Detailed explanation is provided in the Definition of Terms.

.5.4. Compensation Entitlements

The following are types of impacts subject to compensation entitlements within the scope of the RPF

..

Agricultural arable land will be cash compensated at full replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase replacement land of equal in value and productivity in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Agricultural residential (homestead) land will be cash compensated at replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase land of equal in value, designation, and productivity in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Industrial/Commercial land (privately owned) will be cash compensated at replacement cost in the amount sufficient to purchase land of equal in value, designation, and location in vicinity to the project affected land parcel. Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Industrial/Commercial land (leased from the Municipality/State) will be compensated in the form of land for land (in-kind) compensation with plots of equal size and designation in vicinity to the previous location to the extent possible. The replacement land will be allocated by the local rural administration free of charge to the PAH. The taxes and fees related to allocation of new replacement land and issuance of relevant lease agreement and if required Construction Permit will be covered by the Executing Agency

"Orphan land": remaining piece of land which as a result of land take has lost previous designation and became economically unviable. In such case, landowner is eligible to claim full cash compensation for the entire area of such land parcel.

Severe Impact: PAHs (landowners, possessors, sharecroppers) losing more than 10% of an income generating land will receive an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's gross yield of the land lost or one-time compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH, as per the most recent information available at the official website of the **National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic**¹⁴

Affected Structures: Houses, buildings, structures will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs. The compensation for houses/buildings will include the cost of lost utility (water, electricity, sewerage, gas) connections. Construction cost calculation considers market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractor's fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer and any applicable taxes. Alternatively, APIU may propose in-kind compensation through provision of replacement structure to PAHs¹⁵ in need for such help.

¹⁴ <http://www.stat.kg/en/statistics>

¹⁵ Elderly people without adult supporters, single women, and female-headed households who may find difficult to organize construction by themselves.

Supplementary Structures: PAHs losing supplementary structures attached to the project affected walls will be cash compensated at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs

Walls and Fences: PAHs losing solid walls or fences attached to the project affected land parcels will be cash compensated at full replacement cost, i.e. construction cost without any deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs.

Perennials: Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement. Cash compensation will be calculated at current market value and according to type, age, and productive value of project affected fruit tree.

PAHs will receive additional cash for purchase of seedlings per each project affected tree including fruit bearing, decorative and timber trees.

In case local government considers acceptable the PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves. Construction Company ensures free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.

Annual Crops: Cash compensation at current market rates for the net annual harvest actually being lost. Crop compensation will be paid to landowners. In case of tenancy agreement, cash compensation will be paid to owner/tenant based on the specific sharecropping agreements (written/verbal) being made between these two parties.

Permanent loss of Business (Businesses Owners): compensation for permanent business losses will be in cash for one-year income based on tax declaration. If tax declaration is unavailable, the amount of cash compensation will be based on the official minimum monthly salary in trade sector multiplied to 12 months. The data will be retrieved from official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan¹⁶.

Temporary Stoppage of Business: Compensation for temporary business stoppage will be cash covering the income of the interruption period, minimum up to three (3) months, based on tax declaration; or, where this data is not available one-time compensation calculation will be based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to minimum 3 months per AH. The amount to be calculated according to the data retrieved from official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan¹⁷.

Business workers and employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption period, minimum up to three (3) months, based on tax declaration. In case tax declaration reports are unavailable, then one-time compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level (multiplied to 3 months) per AH. The amount to be calculated based on the data retrieved from official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

Relocation subsidy for affected households subject to physical resettlement (loss of shelter): DPs facing the need for physical resettlement due to impact to their residential house will receive additional a one-time moving allowance sufficient to cover transport costs, rental and living expenses for one (1) year. In addition, these DPs will be given priority in jobs, created as a result of the project-activities, if it fits the local labor skills that are being sought. Besides, Local Executive power and Municipality will free of charge allocate alternative land parcel and transfer ownership title and construction permit to an AH that does not have ownership title to land attached with project affected residential house, considering that such DPs are not eligible to cash compensation

¹⁷ <http://www.stat.kg/en/statistics>

for affected land. This approach will ensure maintenance of livelihood of DPs without land title subject to permanent physical resettlement.

Squatters (Agricultural, Residential): One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1-year gross harvest, in addition to crop compensation for land use loss.

Community Structures and Public Utilities: If affected, assets will be fully relocated or rehabilitated to meet their pre-project functions and utilities.

Contractor's Temporary Requirements: The civil works contract will require the contractor to be responsible for the temporary acquisition and reinstatement of all land required outside the road reserve for construction camps, offices, borrow pits, materials storage sites, materials processing sites, and haul roads. The contractor will select the land parcels they require and they will be responsible for negotiating lease agreement(s) directly with land owners to temporarily use the land for construction camps. In the event that a contractor fails to obtain the agreement of a landowner, the contractor would be required to select an alternative site and negotiate a new agreement. No involuntary occupation of land for temporary construction purposes would occur. Provision will be made in the civil works contract for the contractor to be responsible for providing adequate measures to cater for existing traffic while the road/bridge rehabilitation/construction works are in progress. The contractors shall be required to obtain the approval of the executing agency for all proposals for traffic management during the construction of the civil works contracts and also they shall be required to maintain all temporary diversion roads and existing roads used to carry diverted traffic from the main road.

5.5. Additional Rehabilitation Measures

The RAP shall provide additional rehabilitation measures to the PAHs that qualify as vulnerable and severely affected.

Assistance for vulnerable people: In addition to the compensation of lost land and assets, vulnerable PAHs will be provided with additional rehabilitation measures; in particular, one-time allowance set to cash compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH. The amount of compensation will be calculated based on the data retrieved from official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan¹⁸. Additionally, the members of vulnerable families will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.

PAHs holders of severely affected land parcels: PAHs experiencing severe impact will also be provided additional assistance: one-time rehabilitation allowance for severe impact will be equal to or one-time allowance set to one-year payment of the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH.

5.6. Taxation and Bank Service Fees

In no case will the PAHs be liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency unless waived by the GoK. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAHs at the banks.

5.7. Deposit/Escrow Accounts

Amount of cash compensation will be deposited to the escrow accounts if during RAP implementation process any PAH is missing, absent, or deceased.

¹⁸ <http://www.stat.kg/en/statistics>

5.8. Addressing Gender Issues

Each project-specific RAP will include the following specific actions to address gender issues in the project:

- (i) During preparation site-specific RAP, both men and women will be consulted and invited to participate in the discussions during public meetings, providing inputs to DMS, and consultations on the resettlement activities and relocation options.
- (ii) A male and female representative of the PAHs will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- (iii) Special attention will be extended to the elderly and disabled PAPs during relocation and in the provision of assistance as defined in the project policy.

5.9. Entitlement Matrix

Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 2 below. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applicable in specific RAPs. However, in order to address any future unanticipated impacts during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 2. Entitlements Matrix

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
A. Loss of Land				
1.	Permanent Loss of land (agricultural/arable, residential, commercial, industrial)	PAHs as owners/legitimate possessors of all project affected land parcels independent from impact severity	Titleholders (PAHs with registered /recognizable title and not holding captured land)	Cash compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost at current market value to be sufficient to acquire land parcel of equal size, location, soil productivity and designation to project affected land parcel; Method for calculation of full replacement cost will include cost of preparation of the land to levels similar to those of the affected land. PAHs will be free of taxes, land parcel sub-division and transaction registration costs. The taxes and fee related to processing transaction registration will be covered by the Executing Agency.
2.	Permanent Loss of land (agricultural/arable, residential, commercial, industrial)	PAHs holding captured land ¹⁹	Non-Titleholders (PAHs who use more territory of homestead/arable land than it is registered under their ownership when homestead /arable land parcels owned/possessed by PAHs where the actual area of land	No cash compensation will be paid to PAHs who captured Municipality land by purring up the wall and fences towards the edge of the existing road. Land parcel boundaries separating the edge of the project affected land parcel from the road

¹⁹ Captured land refers to the cases when local people put stone walls and/or fences outside of the legally designated area often through shifting the boundaries of their homestead and/or arable land parcels towards the ROW of the existing road or simply occupying state/public land.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
			exceeds the area registered in the ownership certificate (title)	ROW will be identified and if proved that PAH has captured public and/or Municipality land no cash compensation will be issued on the captured area as this territory belongs to government and cannot become the subject of purchase and /or cash compensation to PAHs.
3.	Orphan land (of agricultural/arable, residential, commercial, industrial designation)	Any private land that will lose previous designation and economic viability as a result of project related land acquisition	Titleholders (All PAHs with facing the risk of keeping "Orphan land")	Landowner is eligible to claim full cash compensation for the entire area of such land parcel; Cash compensation will be calculated as usual at full replacement cost at current market value as applicable to the cases of permanent loss of land for title holders /legitimate possessors.
4.	Permanent Loss of Leased Land	PAHs leasing land from the State/Municipality	Leaseholders (PAHs holding a lease agreements/ permit to use residential, commercial, industrial land)	Compensation will be undertaken in the form of land for land (in-kind compensation) with plots of equal size and designation in vicinity to the previous location to the extent possible. The replacement land will be allocated by the local rural administration free of charge to the PAH. The taxes and fees related to allocation of new replacement land and issuance of relevant lease agreement and if required Construction Permit will be covered by the Executing Agency.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
5.		All AHs holding lease of agricultural land	Leaseholders	Renewal of lease in other plots of equal value/productivity of affected land parcel; or Cash compensation equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a minimum of 3 years)
		All AHs holding lease of commercial land	Renter/Leaseholder	One-time allowance equal to monthly rental fee (specified in the lease agreement) multiplied to 3; if Lease agreement is not available, minimum monthly salary multiplied by 3.
		Squatters in agricultural and/or commercial land	Squatters	Accommodation in a government resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance.
B. Loss of structure				
4.	Houses and Structures	Residential and supplementary structures, walls and fences subject to demolition for road project purposes	All PAHs (including Titleholders, Non-titleholders and squatters)	Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
5.	All Tenants	Residential land/house Tenant	All PAHs	PAHs who have leased land and/or a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three (3) months' rent at the prevailing market rate in the area of accommodation.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
6.			Squatters and encroachers in public facilities	Squatters and encroachers in public facilities will be provided with a cash grant of three (3) months' rent at the prevailing market rate in the area.
C. Loss of livelihood				
8.	Loss of income	Agricultural workers	PAPs holding a valid contract Agricultural workers	Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
9.		Agricultural Sharecroppers	Agricultural Sharecroppers/PAPs without valid contract	Agricultural sharecroppers will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if impact is temporary) plus one additional crop compensation (if impact is permanent).
10.	Business Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAHs	Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Worker/employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months.
D. R&R Assistance				
11.		Non- Titleholders (All non-titled land users and agricultural squatters)	agricultural squatters	One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of one-year gross harvest in

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
				addition to crop compensation from the project affected land.
12.		All non-titled land users and agricultural squatters	Residential squatters	One-time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of one-year gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
13.	Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood allowances	All PAHs affected by relocation	Provision of sufficient allowance ²⁰ to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month.
14.	Severe Impact	Additional provisions for severe impacts (loss of more than 10% of income generating land /assets)	PAHs (titleholders and/or without title but eligible to claim title registration, Leaseholder, Squatters	PAHs experiencing severe impact will be provided additional one-time allowance. The amount of one-time allowance set to the cash compensation. Calculation of one-time allowance is based on the Minimum monthly subsistence level multiplied by 3.

²⁰ The sufficient amount will be calculated as a lump sum based on the information gathered during the SES, considering factors such as the type of relocation (residential or commercial), the volume of personal belongings, and the distance to the destination.

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
D. Assistance to Vulnerable Households				
15.	Vulnerable PAHs	Affected vulnerable household	PAHs below poverty line; disabled people; pensioners; widows; female headed households; impoverished	In addition to the compensation of lost land and assets, vulnerable PAHs will be provided with additional rehabilitation measures; in particular, one-time allowance set to cash compensation calculated based on the minimum subsistence monthly income level multiplied to 3 months per PAH Additionally, the members of vulnerable PAHs will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.
E. Loss of crops and trees				
16.	Crops	Crops affected	All PAHs (including squatters)	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for annual harvest to be paid to land-user or tenant will be determined based on specific sharecropping agreements made between these parties.
17.	Trees	Trees affected: Fruit bearing perennials	All PAHs (including squatters)	Cash compensation at market value on the basis of type, age, and productive value of fruit tree; Each fruit bearing tree in addition shall be compensated for purchase of saplings. PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures

Sl. No.	Asset Specification	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
				free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.
		<p>Trees affected:</p> <p>Non-fruit bearing perennials</p>		<p>No cash compensation will be issued for perennials not bearing fruits. PAHs will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves.</p> <p>Construction company ensures free delivery of timber to the residence of PAHs.</p> <p>In addition, each decorative tree in addition shall be compensated for purchase of sapling.</p>

5.10 Impact related to spoil disposal areas and construction camps

Temporary impacts: Temporary access will be set up by Construction Company. However, in case of any temporary impact caused by the use of land for camp or as a temporary disposal area, will be regulated by private agreements between the Contractor and the landowners and reported respectively.

Permanent impacts: Any permanent impact on land caused by the use of land for permanent disposal of unsuitable material or debris remaining after demolition of existing parts of the road, will be adequately compensated as per the provisions set up in the RAP

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. General

The Agricultural Project Implementing Unit will be composed by the designated representatives of the Committee for Environmental Protection, Committee for Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Component activities will be implemented by responsible technical departments within the ministries of, or committee on, agriculture, environment, and health, and by the National One Health Coordination Structures that the Program has established.

At the regional level, implementation will be handled by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC). Within this structure, implementation will be managed by the Regional One Health Secretariat under the oversight of the Regional One Health Steering Committee as defined in the Central Asia One Health Framework for Action.

The planning, preparation and implementation of the RAP involves distinct processes and different parties. This chapter details the core agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities during the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Various State Agencies and Institutions are responsible for different functions in the resettlement processing and implementation.

6.2 Executing Agency

The WB is the funding and Executing Agency (EA) of the given project. In addition to funding, WB will conduct planning, coordination, and monitoring of the entire project. WB designated staff will regularly review and assess entire project implementation process including review and approval of Safeguards Reports and composition of Bidding Documents.

Project planning and implementation will include review and clearance of site-specific RAP(s) and needed; monitoring civil works and related social and environmental aspects, including the grievance redress operations, stakeholder engagement and public consultations.

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation results. In addition, provision of clearance for contract awards and notice to proceed for civil works per each specific sub-project project.

6.3 Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. Once the project specific RAP is cleared by the WB and APIU the funds for RAP implementation and issuance of compensations to eligible APs will be allocated by the Ministry of Finance.

6.4 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

Project coordination and management will be the responsibility of an **Agricultural Project Implementation Unit (APIU)**, to be hosted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing that already has a team experienced in World Bank, IFAD operations and cross-sectoral cooperation. The APIU will coordinate with relevant ministries and institutions and serve as a single focal point for monitoring and reporting to the Government and World Bank. It will also monitor and evaluate day-to-day project activities and outputs and ensure environmental and social due diligence and compliance in accordance with the World Bank's ESF Standards, the relevant EHS Guidelines and international best practices. Led by a designated project manager, the APIU personnel will include (i)

an environmental specialist with health and safety expertise, (ii) a social and gender specialist, (iii) an expert specializing in laboratory biosafety and medical waste management, and (iv) resettlement specialist, as needed, in case if RAP preparation need is confirmed. Additional environmental and social capacity support will also be provided as required to assist in the management of risks, given the multi-sectoral nature of the project.

Within APIU Social and Gender Specialist will be hired and who will be responsible for facilitating effective communication between the project team and stakeholders, ensuring that stakeholders are regularly informed about project progress, challenges, and updates. This includes organizing meetings, consultations, and workshops to gather stakeholder feedback and foster collaboration and maintain a detailed log of all engagement activities, consultations, and responses to stakeholder concerns.

The implementation of the One Health Program at the regional level will be handled by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) to facilitate regional dialogue, coordinate regional activities, share experiences, and mobilize resources to address common challenges.

The Program Institutional Organogram is provided at the end of this chapter. As shown on Figure 1, the structure of the coordination entity includes a Steering Committee, a technical committee, eight technical working groups, and a Regional One Health Secretariat. It will comprise of officials from the Kyrgyz Republic and four other central Asian nations, each with decision-making capacity and relevant technical knowledge.

6.5 Project Stakeholders

The nature and scope of the proposed project required engagement of designated ministries and their committees.

The table below provides the brief description of the state agencies and their roles and responsibilities within the scope of the given project.

Table 3. State Agencies engaged in the project

No	Responsible Party	Main activities in brief
Component 1		
No 1	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry	An online data repository will be established and regularly updated. Laws and regulations relevant to the agricultural and veterinary sectors will be revised and kept current. Regulatory frameworks for monitoring veterinary product residues will be developed and implemented, along with regulations for compensation systems addressing animal health issues. HACCP awareness programs will be introduced for stakeholders from farm to fork. Additionally, safe food handling and nutrition will be promoted through ongoing communication and information-sharing with consumers and food operators.
No 2	<u>Ministry of Health</u>	A data repository for the online platform will be prepared and regularly updated. Information and education campaigns will be organized to raise

No	Responsible Party	Main activities in brief
		awareness about International Health Regulations (IHR) and health security. The Multisectoral AMR National Action Plan will be updated with prioritized, costed activities aligned with the AMR Global Action Plan. Contingency response plans will be developed for high-risk hazards related to AMR, food safety, and zoonotic diseases. Legal analyses across the agricultural, environmental, and health sectors will be conducted at all levels of government to identify and address gaps or inconsistencies in the country's legal instruments, especially those affecting IHR implementation.
No 3	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision	The data repository will be updated with environmental regulations, including frameworks for wildlife surveillance, vector-borne, and zoonotic diseases. Active and passive wildlife surveillance and control plans will be developed, covering detection, notification, sampling, diagnosis, reporting, and response.
No 4	National One Health Coordination Structure	Regular meetings of the National Coordination structure will be organized, and support will be provided for line ministries' participation in One Health events. A national One Health action plan and M&E platform for pandemic PPR will be developed. Investments will be mobilized, a survey on knowledge and practices conducted, and options for a sustainable supply system for lab reagents will be assessed.
Component 2		
No 5	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry	A baseline assessment of antimicrobial use in animal operations will be conducted, along with an evaluation of HACCP systems in food establishments and a traceability system for food products, followed by recommendations for improvement. On-the-job workforce development will be provided for Ministry staff. Veterinary and animal health worker curriculums will be reviewed and updated to incorporate the One Health approach and include the latest information on zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and food safety. Additionally, training will be conducted for relevant animal health professionals.
No 6	Ministry of Health	Routine simulation exercises, after-action reviews, and performance assessments will be executed. Existing capacities for awareness, training, surveillance, infection prevention and control (IPC), and antibiotic stewardship in relevant sectors will be evaluated.

No	Responsible Party	Main activities in brief
		Annual multisectoral hazard risk assessments will be conducted or updated to identify national and subnational priority threats, incorporating surveillance data, risk modeling, and other analytics. A contingency workforce plan will be developed to ensure healthcare workers and other essential roles are available for IHR needs in both routine and emergency situations. Training will be provided to health and public health workers, including clinicians, laboratorians, and surveillance officers, to enhance their ability to prevent, detect, and respond to priority diseases.
No 7	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision	On-the-job workforce development will be provided for staff in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision. Additionally, training will be conducted for animal health professionals, including technical and field staff, para-veterinarians, veterinarians, and community health workers.
No 8	National One Health Coordination Structure	A multisectoral workforce strategy and plan will be developed and implemented. Training will be organized for decision-makers on One Health management, along with joint training sessions for field and technical staff in agriculture, environment, and health sectors. These trainings will focus on preventing, diagnosing, and responding to priority zoonotic diseases, AMR, food safety hazards, field epidemiology, data sharing protocols, and risk communication.
Component 3		
No 9	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resources	Laboratory buildings will be constructed or renovated, and central and subnational veterinary labs will be equipped with diagnostic tools, reagents, and supplies, with a focus on upgrading the central veterinary lab and acquiring necessary furniture and equipment. Support will be provided to help labs achieve accreditation by strengthening internal and external quality assurance systems, SOPs, proficiency testing, and management procedures, starting with the central lab and then expanding to interdistrict labs. A mobile laboratory will be procured for testing in remote areas and during emergencies. A veterinary laboratory information management system (LIMS) will be developed, and existing veterinary health lab accreditation programs will be mapped. Additionally, efforts will be made to improve the current animal identification, registration, and traceability systems, enhance biosecurity on animal production sites, and establish or strengthen

No	Responsible Party	Main activities in brief
		quarantine stations and control capacities at key points of entry.
No 10	Ministry of Health	National IPC protocols will be developed for health facilities and special settings, alongside an assessment of clinical and public health laboratory capacity. A systematic specimen referral and transportation system will be implemented for priority diseases, and quality standards for laboratory licensing and accreditation will be established. Public health laboratories will be equipped with diagnostic tools, and a cross-sectoral surveillance assessment will leverage digital tools for data management. National surveillance guidelines will be developed, networks for healthcare-associated infections surveillance established, and epidemic intelligence functions expanded to assess risk signals from all sources.
No 11	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision	A wildlife monitoring system will be established, with equipment provided to the central lab for environmental sample analysis. A mobile lab will support remote areas, and testing capacity will be strengthened. Quarantine facilities will be set up, and field offices will be equipped for sample transport. Digital systems will identify zoonotic disease risk zones, while measures will control chemical pollution. Sentinel sites will be created for assessing chemical hazards and contaminants.
Component 4		
No 12	National One Health Coordination Structure	Create a monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning framework to track the plan's effectiveness.

6.6 Agricultural Project Implementing Unit (APIU)

The safeguards specialist of the APIU will ensure that the RAP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the APIU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to WB, and draft any updates/revisions to the RAP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from changes in design, location, etc. The safeguards specialist shall have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Kyrgyz Republic and WB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the safeguards specialist of the APIU will include the following:

- ✓ Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.

- ✓ Overall coordination in all social issues in the APIU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and WB social safeguard policy.
- ✓ Ensure comments from WB are integrated in finalized documents.
- ✓ Endorsement of RAP and obtaining the approval from WB002E
- ✓ Disclosure of RAP and information dissemination on RAP to the Project Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
- ✓ Ensure the implementation of RAP is consistent with Government and WP policies.
- ✓ Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimyat), SCLRCGSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and independent valuation firm and finalization of compensation packages.
- ✓ Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGSC²¹.
- ✓ Coordination with Khokimyat administration on facilitating the transfer of funds for payment of compensation to PAPs in accordance with RAP.
- ✓ Coordination with contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition.
- ✓ Support EA/APIU to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the updating and implementation of RAP.
- ✓ Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and maintaining the records of each grievance.
- ✓ Monitoring of RAP implementation including active and accurate reporting to WB.
- ✓ Seeking permission from WB to advance with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to PAPs, and upon the submission of a RAP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
- ✓ Submission of semi-annual monitoring reports to WB.
- ✓ Under the guidance and close consultation with the APIU, conduct a daily monitoring of the RAP implementation for each project component in accordance with RAP defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports.
- ✓ Assist the APIU in monitoring of SDDR and other project related social safeguard issues, and recommend corrective measures/actions for APIU's consideration and action as required.

6.7 Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC)

An international consulting firm will be engaged by the EA as a Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC) to assist EA/APIU in managing and implementing the project and ensuring compliance with the project implementation plan, the loan agreement, and the project agreement(s), including the supervision of the implementation and monitoring of the compliances with social and environmental safeguards, and social/gender development aspects.

The scope of CSC services is extended with involvement of international and national resettlement

²¹ State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre

specialists (IRS and NRS) who will provide overall assistance to APIU in managing and implementing the project and ensuring safeguards compliance with the project implementation plan, the loan agreement, and the project agreement(s) in terms of social safeguards and resettlement, particularly in implementation and monitoring of RAPs, including the preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports (CR) and other required progress reports in the scope of the Project. During the implementation of the assignment, the IRS and NRS shall closely cooperate with each other, as well as with the APIU's safeguards specialist, particularly they will:

- (i) Assist the APIU with implementation of site-specific RAPs, in particular - payment for compensation and other practical arrangements to affected people as per the final compensation and income restoration measures stated in RAPs prior to the commencement of construction;
- (ii) Under the guidance and close consultation with the APIU, conduct a daily monitoring of the RAP implementation for each project component in accordance with RAP-defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports;
- (iii) Under the guidance and close consultation with the APIU, update the RAPs (and/or prepare Corrective Action Plans (CAP) as required by WB) for each project component in case of changes in project designs;
- (iv) Assist the APIU in monitoring of SDDRs for project associated facilities and related social safeguards issues and recommend corrective measures/actions for APIU's actions as required;
- (v) Under the guidance and close consultation with the APIU, prepare Semi-annual social monitoring reports with indication of all social safeguards/resettlement related progress and issues for each Project component, including the associated facilities.

Different types of consultants will be involved on a later phase of project implementation:

Engineer (i.e. PPTA consultants)

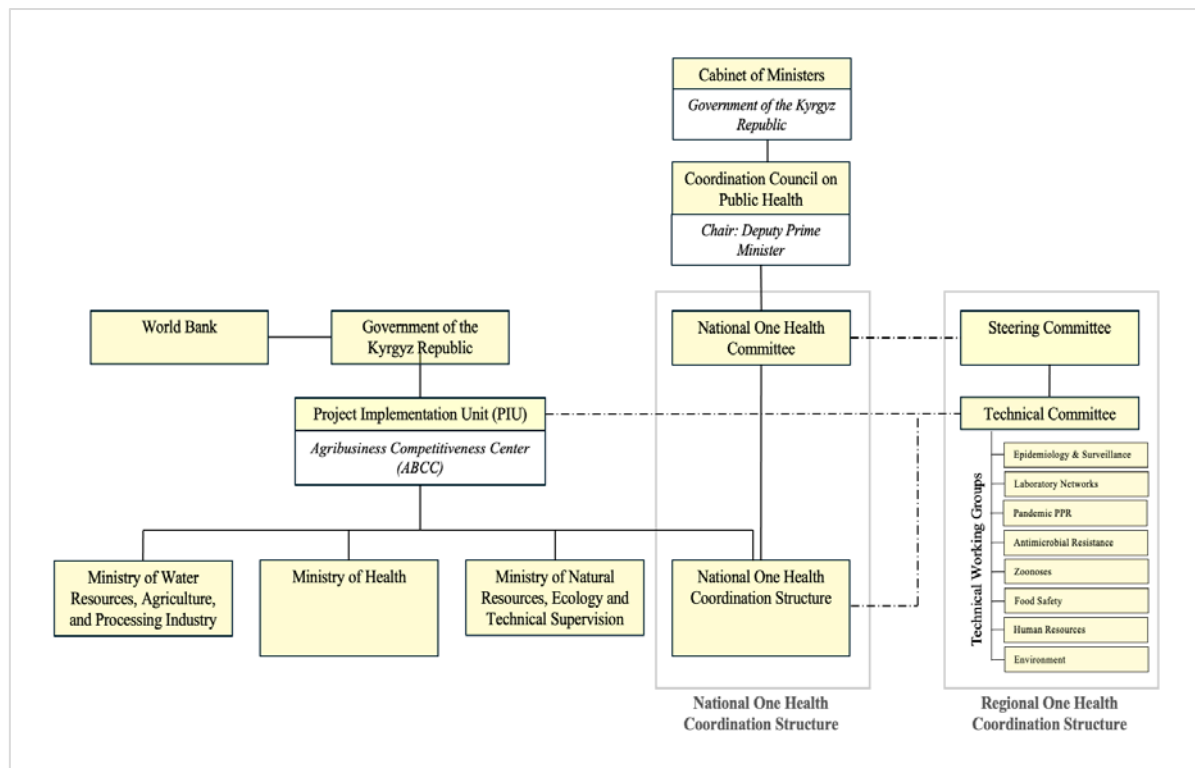
Construction Contractor (or Design and Build Contractor)

Construction Supervision Company

External Monitoring Agency and/or Independent Monitoring Consultant Independent Asset valuator²²

Figure 1. Program Institutional Organogram

²² Independent Appraisal (Valuation) firm with relevant experience and license to be engaged for preparation Valuation Report and compensation unit rates for project affected assets to be cash compensated under the site-specific RAP(s), as needed.



7. RAP PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1. RAP Objectives

The overarching objective of the RAP with regard to land and asset acquisition is to avoid physical or economic displacement, and when it cannot be avoided compensation and mitigation measures should be planned and implemented to ensure that PAPs are provided with fair compensation and reasonable assistance to improve, or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels.

RAPs prepared within the framework of the project should base on the following principles:

- ✓ Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- ✓ Compensation must ensure the maintenance of the PAPs' pre-project living standards;
- ✓ PAPs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- ✓ PAPs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported as much as possible;
- ✓ Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men;
- ✓ Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to compensation;
- ✓ Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their living standards;
- ✓ Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation should be included in project costs and benefits, and

- ✓ Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to commencement of civil works, i.e. before an impact occurs.

The hereby RPF adopts the following procedures to be applied:

- ✓ Design and construct the sub-project to avoid residential areas wherever possible to minimize physical relocation of people, and select alignments that minimise acquisition of privately or publicly held productive land;
- ✓ Adopt design standards that minimise the need to impose land use restrictions on adjoining areas;
- ✓ Develop fair and transparent procedures, as defined in the Entitlement Matrix in this RPF for site-specific RAPs, to determine compensation for (i) temporary loss of land/assets during construction; (ii) permanent acquisition of land and assets; and (iii) restrictions on use of land that may be applied to areas adjoining the corridor;
- ✓ Acquire land (or right to use land) through negotiated agreements and with the use of the power of eminent domain only as a last resort;
- ✓ Upon completion of construction, restore land as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users to resume their pre-project activities;
- ✓ Keep affected people and communities fully informed about the project, the process that will be followed to acquire and compensate for land, and their related rights and avenues for redress.
- ✓ Ensure that grievances APs may have will be redressed timely, adequately and that solutions in line with principles laid out in this RPF be employed;
- ✓ All APs, without regard to their status of legal rights to the land and assets, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix, to assist them in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living prevailing prior to the Project.

Those who illegally occupy land will not be compensated for loss of land, but will receive compensation for loss of other assets and for loss of income such that they are also assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods. Detailed measures to be implemented and such cases will be determined through census and socio-economic survey²³ to be carried out when Resettlement Action Plan is developed.

PAPs will be notified of the project implementation schedule and informed and consulted regarding the principles of land acquisition and loss of or damage to assets.

Damages to assets, such as standing crops, trees, fences and kiosks, and loss of income, including loss of harvest, will be minimized, and where inevitable, will be compensated without regard to legal status of ownership according to the Entitlement Matrix provided in this RPF and will be specified in each site-specific RAP in accordance to the findings of DMS and all relevant field surveys. Also, the contractor is responsible for repairing any accidental damage of property to non-acquired assets.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed as per this RPF and the applicable international standards as well as legislation of Kyrgyz Republic. Since, as discussed above, there are gaps between WB ESS 5 and Country legislation and practice on land acquisition procedure as required for the Project will be carried out as per the principles and procedures laid out in site-specific RAP developed

²³ Sample of questionnaire for census and socio-economic survey is provided in Annex 5.

in adherence of this RPF.

Social impact assessment surveys required during preparation of site-specific RAPs shall be based on census, inventory of losses (IOL) and detailed measurement survey (DMS)²⁴. The summary results of census, SES, inventory of affected assets covering the entire sub-project should be provided in the final RAP.

The Census shall cover 100% of located PAPs. A detailed budget table in the format of excel spread sheet shall reflect the number of PAPs, area of land take, affected assets, lost income, cases of severe impact, PAPs eligible to one-time allowances for severe impact, vulnerability, relocation costs and etc.

During RAP preparation is a must to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities of project affected women and minorities are addressed accordingly to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. Therefore, data collected during census and socio-economic survey should be disaggregated by gender, age groups, ethnicity and religious beliefs.

Each site-specific RAP shall include a RAP implementation budget and identify where the funds will come from. RAP implementation schedule should be linked to the procurement of civil works. Construction of civil works will not commence until compensation has been paid to all present PAPs. Compensation will be determined based on the replacement cost at current market rates and valuation methodology described in this RPF will be used as a guide to incorporate valuation methodology and unit rates per each type of loss identified during surveys and preparation of a specific RAP for each proposed sub-project. Section-by-section implementation approach can be applied if needed and shall be justified and clearly defined by the RAP.

As a result of data verification, the legalization and/or cadastral correction cases shall be revealed and included in the RAP implementation plan along with the needed budget. PAPs that do not have proper registration or titles but are legitimate occupants of the plots they lose will be legalized and registered in the land records. Afterwards they will receive full compensation as eligible PAPs.

APIU may decide to deploy authorized agency or other third party (for instance, alternative licensed valuator) to ensure the sample check and verification of quality of valuation and ensure that there are no systematic gaps in valuation and compensation unit rates determined in accordance to the Valuation Report prepared by the independent licensed valuator are accurate and reasonable.

7.2. Screening of Project Activities

The first step in the process of preparing individual RAPs is the screening process to identify the land/ areas that may result in resettlement impacts. This screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under this project, and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion when designing project activities.

²⁴ An IOL or DMS is dependent on the level of design available. An IOL is usually undertaken based on preliminary design while a DMS is usually undertaken based on detailed design and demarcation of the extent of impact on the ground. Any plans prepared on the basis of an IOL will be updated following detailed design through the completion of a DMS.

7.3. List of Non-Eligible Activities for Subprojects

The initial screening for the eligibility of the subproject will be based on the list of excluded activities that will not be permitted by the WB. Therefore, subproject proposals that include these activities will not be considered for financing.

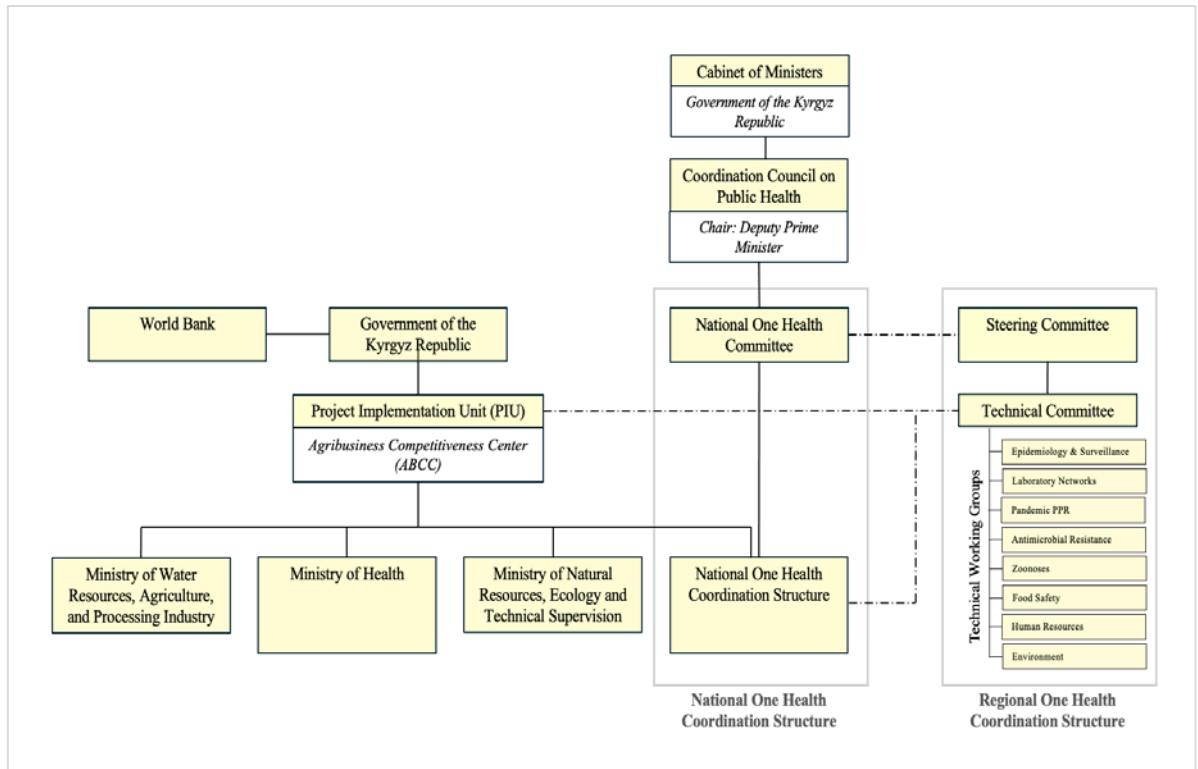
Non-eligible activities for subprojects are listed below:

- ✓ Have negative environmental or social impacts that are irreversible, create cumulative impacts and/or cannot be adequately mitigated;
- ✓ Require physical relocation or displacement;
- ✓ Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international bans, such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, ozone depleting substances, PCB's, wildlife or products regulated under CITES.
- ✓ Production or trade in weapons and munitions.
- ✓ Production or trade in tobacco.
- ✓ Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
- ✓ Production or trade in radioactive materials. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any equipment where IFC considers the radioactive source to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.
- ✓ Production or trade in unbounded asbestos fibres.
- ✓ Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor or child labor.
- ✓ Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
- ✓ Production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.
- ✓

7.4. RAP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

The RAP implementation schedule shall be included in each site-specific RAP showing the tasks and implementation timeframe according to complexity and volume of work of each separate project implementation milestone.

Figure 1. Program Institutional Organogram



8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DOCUMENTS DISCLOSURE

8.1. General overview

Following EA/APIU WB policies, the EA/APIU will ensure that this RPF and when prepared every site-specific RAP is translated into Russian language and distributed to local government agencies. Besides, the UJCS will prepare Public Information Booklet (PIB), i.e. reduced version of the final RPF in an understandable language²⁵ and format for PAPs. The Public Information Booklet will be prepared into English and Kyrgyz translation will be provided to all PAPs and local governments to be publicly disclosed in the project site. Local government representatives are responsible to make the Public Information Booklet accessible to the local population, including potentially affected communities within the project influence area for review, comments and input made during the disclosure period. All comments and suggestions will be collected through the LAR Team and provided to Consultant, EA/APIU and WB and if relevant reflected in the final version of the document (RPF and RAPs).

All government agencies involved in RAP preparation and implementation process will be informed about the project, and their assistance will be solicited in the conduct of the inventory of affected assets and the census of PAPs. In addition, prior to RAP finalization and its submission, PAPs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and inventory of impacts, and their preferences on compensation and/or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs, which will also include an appendix with dates, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

8.2. Objectives of Public Information and Consultation

Information dissemination to PAPs and involved agencies is an important part of RAP preparation and implementation. Consultation with PAPs and ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of PAPs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes, EA/APIU the Consultant will continue a dialogue with region and municipality authorities and NGOs, as relevant, during the entire project implementation process to ensure:

- ✓ Fully sharing information about the proposed sub-project components and RAP activities with the PAP (including the disclosure of design options as needed);
- ✓ Obtaining information about the needs and priorities of PAPs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
- ✓ That PAPs are fully informed about the decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them (including the announcement of cut-off date);
- ✓ PAPs are given contact information of project responsible persons from local authorities/EA/APIU that will provide timely sufficient feedback to their inquiries;
- ✓ Obtaining the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;

²⁵ Russian and Kyrgyz languages according to the needs identified during the census and SES within the specific project site.

- ✓ Transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and resettlement.

8.3. Consultation meeting held during RPF preparation

On November 15, 2024, the APIU, supported by Environmental and Social (E&S) Consultants, conducted a public consultation meeting in a hybrid format, accommodating both online and offline participants. The meeting aimed to engage all relevant stakeholders and provide detailed information about the project.

The session began with presentations by the APIU Director and E&S Consultants, who outlined the project's objectives, planned activities, and expected outcomes. The second part of the meeting focused on the summary of prepared E&S documents, including the ESMF, SEP, LMP, and Resettlement Policy Framework. The presenters provided a comprehensive explanation of the identified E&S risks and the corresponding mitigation measures, illustrating these with relevant examples.

The meeting concluded with an interactive discussion, during which participants raised questions about various aspects of the project. Topics of interest included the specific components of the project, the capacity of the implementing agency, and the projected timeline for project commencement and completion. The APIU and E&S Consultants addressed these queries, ensuring clarity and transparency in their responses.

8.4. Consultation during RAP Preparation and Implementation

Public consultation and participation plan will be included in the Project to involve the stakeholders, especially the people either directly benefiting from, or affected by the sub-projects, through participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the sub-projects. All communications will be in the language most appropriate for involved and engaged parties in the project area. During RAPs preparation and implementation, the Consultant with assistance as required from the EA/APIU will undertake the following:

- ✓ Conduct information dissemination and consultation for all PAPs, NGOs and other stakeholders;
- ✓ Establish the rates/unit prices to be used as the basis of compensation awards, and confirm land acquisition and impact on properties identified through the DMS/census, demarcation and inventory, in consultation with PAPs;
- ✓ Conduct a survey (as part of the IOL/DMS) to:
 - ✓ inform them about possible resettlement options;
 - ✓ request information from PAPs about their preferences and choices of resettlement options; and,
 - ✓ request that PAPs indicate services such as education/health/markets that they are currently using and their distance from such services;
- ✓ Consultation regarding the PAPs preferred option for livelihood stabilization and/or rehabilitation assistance (where required). This applies to PAPs experiencing significant impacts and vulnerable PAPs.

8.5. Public Information Brochure

To ensure that PAPs, their representatives, and local government agencies in sub-project areas fully understand the details of the RAP process, and are also informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Project, a Public Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by the consultant.

This PIB will be distributed to all PAPs and communities in the sub-project area. The PIB will be translated into Kyrgyz language. The general contents of the PIB will include the following:

- ✓ Brief description of the project, implementation schedule;
- ✓ Project impacts, compensation entitlements and rights of PAPs;
- ✓ Resettlement and rehabilitation policies for all types of impacts;
- ✓ Institutions responsible for resettlement and timeframe (schedule), including the expropriation procedures if any;
- ✓ Information dissemination to and consultations with PAPs and stakeholders;
- ✓ What to do if PAPs have a question or a problem;
- ✓ Outline of the grievance redress procedure, and
- ✓ Requirements for monitoring and evaluation, including independent monitoring.
- ✓

8.6. RPF and RAP Public Disclosure

This draft RPF will be disclosed on the EA/APIU and WB websites in Russian and English. Russian version of RPF will be provided to relevant National and local authorities and State Agencies once sub-projects are identified. Its English version will be disclosed on the WB website after approval by WB and KR. Besides, each site-specific RAP once prepared and approved by EA/APIU and WB will also be disclosed at project levels. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project cycle.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Objective and scope of the GRM

In accordance with ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, a Grievance Mechanism (GM) is established prior to project effectiveness. The main goals of GM are to ensure the receipt and timely redress of grievances and concerns submitted by the aggrieved project affected persons, to resolve complaints at the project level, and prevent escalation to the national courts or WB Accountability Mechanism. The GM (Grievance Mechanism) will be available to those who live or work in the area affected by project activities. Any person who is affected or concerned by project activities will have the right to participate in the grievance redress procedure, have easy access to it, and be supported in its use. The proposed grievance redress procedure does not replace the public grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms provided by the legal system of the Kyrgyz Republic, but will try to minimize their use.

9.2 Objectives

All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the APIU, Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor's representatives. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions are to be invited. The GRM will cover issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the WB ESS and applicable laws of Kyrgyz Republic.

The Grievance Redress Committee will be established on local level in compliance with the country legislation²⁶ and based on formal letter to be issued by the APIU/EA to define the GRM to function for the entire project implementation cycle.

Grievance Redress Committee will be operating during the entire project cycle. A Focal Person (FP) appointed at each Project service centre will coordinate between APs, GRC members at local and APIU level. The APIU will be involved in all consultations with project affected persons. The APIU will be in charge to provide the full contact details of GRC members to project service centres within project influence area so that any aggrieved person can reach out the GRC in case of project related questions, concerns or complaints on social, environmental and resettlement issues.

The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The APIU and TA Consultant will conduct training for members of GRC members at the local project service levels.

9.3 Grievance Resolution Process

Any aggrieved person aggrieved Complainants or affected persons can visit, call or send a letter or email, or use the Grievance Box designated for this purpose and located in easily visible public spaces.

Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at local project service centre GRC. Alternatively, aggrieved person or groups of persons may call, email, or use a Grievance Box designated for this purpose that will be located in visible public spaces.

Any grievance must be registered and include at minimum the following information:

- Contact information of a complainant
- Date, time and place of accepting a complaint;

²⁶ The APIU will issue the formal letter to establish the Grievance Redress Committees to function for the entire project life span.

- Name of the person who received the complaint;
- Description of the complaint (added with supporting materials, including photos)

A sample grievance application form is included in Annex 1 of this RPF. Project’s local service centre FP, in consultations with the APIU safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, Focal Person (FP) will organize a meeting of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The APIU representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days from the date of application submission. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g., inspection by technical experts or legal opinion from the state or certified private entities) the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for extension, describing the process and indicating the expected dates for the delivery of the results of the revision.

All supporting documents such as photographs, related certificates and legal and technical expert opinions, if required, should be prepared, reviewed and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The APIU representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.

All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the APIU and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A APIU safeguard specialist keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project’s grievances cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

Regardless of the set grievance mechanism and procedures, PAPs will have the right to submit their cases to a court of law at any point in time of the grievance redress process. All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the Project level through community consultation with affected person. If not possible, attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the APIU level to avoid/minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the APIU and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

9.4. Six Steps of Grievance Management

The overall process for the GM will be comprised of six steps, as described below.

Step 1: Uptake. Project stakeholders will be able to provide feedback and report complaints through several channels: contacting PIU by mail, telephone, email, social media, SMS and messengers. Available grievance channels are provided in the below **Table 4**.

Table 4. Project GRM Channels

GRM Channels	Contact Details
Name of the Responsible Person	Social and Gender Specialist (To be hired by APIU before the Project commencement)
Postal Address (for mail)	96A, Kiyevskaya street, Bishkek City, 720040, APIU Office
Phone Number (WhatsApp, telegram)	+996 312 66 56 25
Facebook / Telegram	/APIU2019
E-mail	office@apiu.kg
GRM Boxes (for anonymous grievances)	at the office and/or at the project construction sites

Step 2: Sorting and processing. Complaints and feedback will be compiled by the Social and Gender Specialist at APIU and recorded in a register. They are expected to discuss/ deliberate with the complainant and arrive at a resolution, **within 14 days of receipt**. The log will be kept electronically (on an Excel table). The form of the log is given in the **Table 5**.

Table 5. Sample Log for recording grievances on Excel table

ID number of complaint	Date of receiving of complaint	Name and contact details of applicant	Gender (F/M)	Brief description of complaint	Responsible person	Progress on solving the complaint	Date of closing the complaint	Notes
1								
2								
3								

Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up. Within seven days of the date a complaint is submitted, the responsible person/ agency will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint. If complaints are not resolved within 14 days, the person responsible will provide an update about the status of the complaint/question to the complainant and again provide an estimate of how long it will take to resolve the issue.

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

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

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

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she can approach the Republic of Kyrgyz National system. He or she will also be informed of the World Bank’s grievance mechanism as described in this chapter. The APIU will report to National One Health Coordination Centre on grievances resolved since the previous report and on grievances that remain unresolved, with an explanation as to steps to be taken to resolve grievances that have not been resolved within 14 days. Data on grievances and/or original grievance logs will be made available to World Bank missions on

request, and summaries of grievances and resolutions will be included in periodic reports to the World Bank.

9.5. Handling of Sensitive Grievances

Taking into account the standards regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (GBV, SEA/SH), which, in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank, must be observed in all projects financed by the World Bank, these standards will be observed, and responsibilities take action to raise awareness on the prevention and suppression of SEA/SH. At all stages of the project implementation, all project staff and contractors will be informed about the understanding of the principles of control and prevention of risks of GBV, SEA/SH.

All contractors will be required in the contract to commit against the use of child and forced labor, introduce mitigation measures against SEA/SH, and PIUs staff in charge of contractor supervision will monitor and report the absence of forced labor and cases of GBV, SEA/SH. All personal data and complaints received by the GM will be treated in a confidential manner, unless the complainant consents to the disclosure of their personal information.

9.6. World Bank Grievance Redress System

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

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org
- By fax: +1.202.614.7313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC10-1018, 1818 H Street, Northwest, Washington, DC 20433, USA.
- To the World Bank office in Kyrgyz Republic, at the address: 120, Moskovskaya Str., Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, bishkek@worldbank.org, and by phone: +996 312 625262

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

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

9.7. GRM Responsibilities

The APIU has the main responsibility for the implementation of the GRM. The GRM Team within the APIU consists of the Environmental Safeguard Specialist, Social Development Specialist and the Project Coordinator, related day-to-day tasks rest specifically with the Social Development Specialist.

At the Contractor's side the Grievance Mechanism implementation team shall be comprised of the HSE Managers from Contractor, who will be also acting as community liaison officer (CLO) as per need. Clear lines of responsibility and accountability will be established within the implementation team. Main responsibilities on GRM are presented in Table 6 below.

It is important that all members of the team are adequately trained in stakeholder engagement. It is important that the CLO be a local person, who is fluent in Kyrgyz and familiar with the local customs. The table below provides the list of entities and their scope of responsibilities in the process of managing project related grievances during the entire project life span.

Table 6. Responsibilities for managing grievances

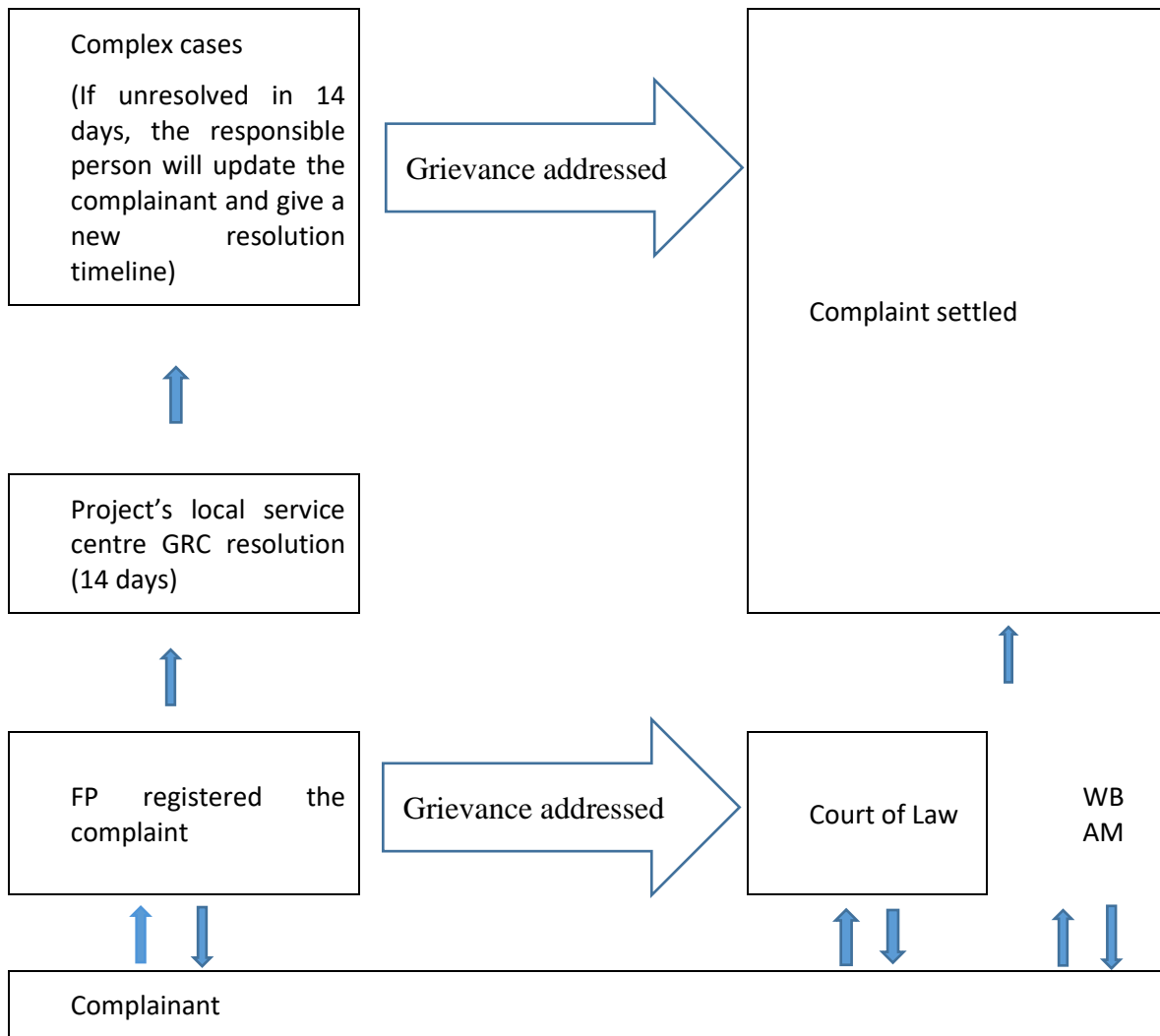
Entity	Responsibilities for managing grievances
APIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Main responsibility for the implementation of the GRM; ❖ Ensure GRM is integrated into the overall project management process. ❖ Coordination between all project participants and management of the complaints process; ❖ Management and resolution of grievances; ❖ Management of Project Information Centre; ❖ Analysis of complaint statistics and preparation of reports. Develop recommendations to improve GRM performance. ❖ Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance process and make alterations to improve its effectiveness where required.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implementation and compliance with internal and external GRM procedures at construction sites, including cases of GBV/SEA/SH; ❖ Regular reporting of complaints received and actions taken; ❖ Nominate a dedicated Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the handling and reporting of grievances; ❖ Ensure that the CLO has the necessary resources and personnel required to meet the commitments of the GRM. Support the resolution of grievances by conducting investigation of serious grievances and proposing appropriate resolutions to those grievances; ❖ To receive and register all incoming grievances into the Grievance Registration Book (grievance logbook and central grievance excel-sheet). ❖ To analyse the grievances in order to understand the nature of grievances and an appropriate way to deal with them; ❖ To categorize all incoming grievances; ❖ To refer the analysed grievances to the related committees/entities for resolution, and complainants, if they wish to come forward, should be able to explain; ❖ To follow up on the grievances with the responsible committees/entities to speed up the process and reach the result (timeline based); ❖ To hold periodic Grievance Redressal Committee meetings, as required ❖ To feed the result back to the complainant;

Entity	Responsibilities for managing grievances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To check the complaints box and address the incoming complaints.
Contractor's Community Liaison Officer (CLO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet and forms. ❖ Ensure that grievances raised are used to improve the Project's environmental and social performance in the future, so that similar grievances do not re-occur over time. ❖ Provide practical assistance to people seeking to raise a grievance, so that they are able to complete a Grievance Form. ❖ Send information to the Company E&S Manager, copies of completed Grievance Forms so that the Grievance Register can be updated. ❖ Support the investigation and resolution of grievances in close coordination with other concerned parties, including the person/group raising the concern.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure compliance with international standards and requirements for social and environmental management. ❖ Conducting audits and inspections.

9.8. Local Level GRC

Composition of local level GRCs and contact details will be incorporated in site-specific RAPs and SEPs and distributed in relevant project areas right at the starting phase of RAP related field surveys and be regularly updated through the entire project cycle.

Figure 2: Grievance Resolution Process



9.9 GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

The APIU will maintain the complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRCs for periodic review by the WB.

9.10. Technical Experts

When requested by the APIU to provide technical expertise for the assessment of an impact claimed by the complainant, the relevant expert will:

- ✓ examine the case, perform relevant tests or an investigation
- ✓ prepare a short report based on the results of the examination completed
- ✓ recommend if further or additional legal opinion or expertise is needed to make a judgement on the substance of the case.

The GRC at the regional level shall consist of representatives of the Agricultural Project Implementation Unit (APIU), relevant local project representatives (at local level), Construction Contractor, Supervision Engineer, and the public (NGOs, etc.) The GRC composition at central and regional levels will be defined in the project specific RAP and SEP on a later phase on project implementation.

9.11. Disclosure of information about grievance procedures

Information on the project grievance redress procedure will be provided during the community meetings in the subproject areas and workshops. During such meetings it will be necessary to emphasize that the GRM aims at prompt and amicable resolution of grievances and does not replace the legal process established under the national legislation.

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation programme is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the provision of WB's ESP 2019, the laws of Kyrgyz Republic and with this RPF.

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation programme are to,

- ✓ Monitor that issuance of compensations and onetime allowances was accomplished in compliance with the WB cleared site-specific RAP;
- ✓ Monitor to ensure the provision of all required technical assistance as per the stipulations of site-specific RAPs;
- ✓ Ensure that the standard of living of PAHs is restored or improved;
- ✓ Monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- ✓ Identify problems or potential problems;
- ✓ Identify immediate/rapid response methods to mitigate problems or potential problems, and
- ✓ Ensure that the GRM is functioning and grievances, if any, are being addressed timely and effectively.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

The EA/APIU will conduct regular monitoring and assessment of project implementation process through following the procedures established under this RPF and followed with site-specific RAPs. To achieve the main purpose and objectives of internal monitoring the EA/APIU will ensure to provide significant attention to the following aspects of project implementation process:

- ✓ Frequency and quality of information campaign and consultations hold for project affected people Status of land acquisition and payments of compensations for project affected assets
- ✓ Status of provision of additional rehabilitation and mitigation measures
- ✓ Close monitoring of complaints and grievance management.

10.2. Independent External Monitoring (if applicable)

The EA/APIU will deploy independent consultant to undertake External Monitoring and preparation of Final Compliance Report for Category A projects.

The tasks and responsibilities of the External Monitoring Consultant will be to minimum assess the following aspects:

- ✓ Identify the extent of compliance of the activities undertaken under the RAP implementation process with the WB ESP Procedures and Guidelines as set out in ESS 5 on Involuntary Resettlement;
- ✓ Review the process of land legalization, transactions registration, assessment of the effectiveness and thoroughness of their implementation;

- ✓ Public meetings and information disclosure on proposed project, the level of accessibility for interested parties; efforts encouraging participatory involvement of PAPs/PAHs in planning and implementation of resettlement plan;
- ✓ Project related institutional arrangements and the level of efforts of local governance in RAP implementation process; actions and efforts undertaken by the APIU to compensate PAPs according to the terms and conditions identified under the site-specific RAP stipulations;
- ✓ Conducting appropriate surveys to assess the satisfaction level of PAP's;
- ✓ Review the accuracy of inventory of project affected assets and assess the fairness of calculation of compensation package per PAH;
- ✓ Review 100% of complaints and assess the efficiency of grievance redress mechanism;
- ✓ Obtainment of the confirmation that 100% of PAPs received the assigned compensation;
- ✓ Assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures undertaken/to be undertaken to ensure income and livelihoods restoration of PAHs;
- ✓ Provision of useful recommendations based on "lessons learned" which may be applied to future projects;
- ✓ A general assessment of the RAP implementation and recommendations to WB concerning the provision of the No Objection Letter to start the civil works.

10.3. Reporting Requirements

The results of internal monitoring during RAP implementation as well as project related construction activities will be communicated with EA/APIU, and WB through the quarterly project implementation reports as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR), to assess whether actual project impacts are adequately addressed, compensation payments disbursed if due, and grievance redress procedures are applied during the reporting period.

The information on possible social/economic impact incurred during earth works and project construction activities will be collected directly from the field by the Supervision Consultant and will be reported through the project Coordinator at the EA/APIU HQ on a monthly basis.

These monthly reports will then be quarterly consolidated by EA/APIU and submitted to WB.

10.4. Capacity Building and Training in RAP Implementation

To allow an effective execution of all LAR related tasks some expansion of the capacity on LAR currently available at EA/APIU may be needed. As soon as the Investment Program becomes effective, before the RAP preparation, once the APIU's safeguards staff is on board, the EA/APIU will carry out with WB and the Construction Supervision Consultant a capacity needs assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. Financing for capacity building initiatives will be included under the capacity building component of the Investment Program.

All concerned staff at APIU and GRC will undergo two days orientation training in WB Involuntary Resettlement Planning and implementation management to be provided either by a consultant hired by EA/APIU or by the Supervision Consultant's Social Safeguards and Resettlement expert. Training will cover the following topics:

- ✓ Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- ✓ Public consultation and participation;
- ✓ Entitlements, compensation and assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- ✓ Grievance redress, and
- ✓ Monitoring of resettlement operations.

10.5. Resettlement Budget and Financing

Site-specific RAP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of the project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Government of Kyrgyz Republic. The funds allocated by MoF will be delivered to PAPs by EA/APIU.

Each site-specific RAP will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; and (iii) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies.

EA/APIU is responsible for ensuring timely allocation of funds by MoF needed for RAP implementation. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the EA and WB. As per the LAR finances flow the budget for compensation and rehabilitation will be directly disbursed by EA/APIU to the PAP.

Annex 1. Grievance Lodging Form

Application form (Grievance Reference Number _____ Grievance submission Date)	
Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile Phone number: _____	
Email / Residence Hukumat _____ Jamoat _____ Village _____	
Language for communication: Kyrgyz Russian Other _____ (please clarify)	
Date of application _____	Date of acceptance _____
Please explain the reason for your application in detail. Use additional pages if necessary Provide copies of relevant documents, if available.	
Complainant: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____	Accepted: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Annex 2. Summary of Stakeholders Engagement During Project Preparation

Time/Date	Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location	Topic of Consultation
28/08/2024	APIU and WB	Online	Online	Introductory meeting, getting acquainted with the World Bank team, and discussing the preparation of required project documents.
30/09/2024	APIU and Project E&S Consultant	Online	Online	Introduction with E&S Consultant. Discussion of preparation of required E&S reports and stakeholder engagement activities.
03/10/2024	APIU, WB	Online	Online	Domestic project preparation procedures
04/10/2024	APIU, WB	Face to Face Meeting	WB office in Bishkek.	Preparation of documents required for public hearings on the project, timelines for required activities, and procurement of documentation matters.
04/10/2024	APIU, Ministry of Finance of KG	Face to Face Meeting	MoF HQ, Bishkek	Project implementation issues, required assistance from the ministry at the start of implementation, and matters related to the allocation and assignment of funds.
08/10/2024	APIU, E&S Consultant	Face to face meeting	APIU office, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of draft ESMF, SEP, and LMP documents, • Institutional setup of the project, • Organization of Stakeholder Consultation meetings
08/10/2024	APIU, Ministry of Health	Face to face meeting	APIU office, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of main concerns and expectations from the project, • Capacity of the MoH and the sub-ordinate organizations in implementation of the project activities, • Current medical waste management procedures, • Current conditions at MoH laboratories

Time/Date	Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location	Topic of Consultation
08/10/2024	WB staff and E&S Consultant	Face to face/online meeting	WB office in Bishkek	Discussion of current conditions in laboratories, existence of sewage, water supply, current procedure of waste management, and in case of lack of some facilities who will finance them.
09/10/2024	Veterinary Service, Virology Institute of Biotechnology	Face to face meeting	APIU office, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall information on agencies • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
09/10/2024	Laboratory of MoH in Bishkek City	Site visit	National Institute of Public Health, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall information on laboratory • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
09/10/2024	Department of Disease Prevention of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance	Site visit	Department of Disease Prevention, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Current conditions at the Department • Expectations from the project
09/10/2024	Veterinary Laboratory	Site visit	Veterinary laboratory at Aziz wholesale market, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
09/10/2024	Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise Center	Site visit	Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise Center, Bishkek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project
10/10/2024	Point of Entry,	Site visit	Dostuk Border, Osh City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project

Time/Date	Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Methods	Location	Topic of Consultation
10/10/2024	Center for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise	Site visit	Osh City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Procedure of waste management • Conditions of the laboratories • Expect major repair works.
10/10/2024	Kadamjay district veterinary laboratory	Site visit	Uch Korgon, Batken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Conditions of the laboratories • Expectations from the project • Concerns related to moving the lab to a new place located about 35 km far.
10/10/2024	New place for Kadamjay veterinary Laboratory	Site visit	Kadamjay, Batken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project • Assessment of a new place allocated for Veterinary lab.
15/11/2024	APIU, MoWRAPI, MoH, MNRETS, Regional and district veterinary and health laboratories, and other stakeholders (about 100 participants in online and offline format)	Online/offline hybrid format meeting	Bishkek, office of MoWRAPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Consultation meeting, informing about the project objectives, activities and timelines. • Detailed presentation on E&S risks and mitigation measures to be implemented. • Q&A about the project activities

Annex 3. Screening form of expected social impacts

This sample of the Screening Form contains number of questions to assess scope of possible social impact. During the screening additional questions may be added and/or some of the questions may be found irrelevant and be removed. However, the information collected through the social screening will allow to define the need for RAP preparation.

Sub-project _____

Sub-project implementation location _____

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

Kind of activity: _____

(New construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance)

Estimated cost _____

Estimated start date: _____

Technical drawings / specifications discussed: _____

Checklist:

N	Possible impact factor	Availability (Yes/No)	Comments
1	Does the sub-project affect private land?		
2	Is it necessary to physically relocate any local residents?		
3	Is any business stoppage expected that may require permanent economic displacement of operating businesses?		
4	Are any squatters and/or encroachers observed in the structure to be renovated to laboratory?		
5	Is there any risk of losing employment as a result of the project? (for instance due to constructing /shifting laboratory to another location further from the current one ²⁷)		
6	Are social impacts potentially significant?		
7	Are there any third-party assets at the project site?		
8	Are there any disputed territories/land parcels/assets?		
9	Is there any need for construction new access road or other associate facilities for efficient operations of laboratories?		
10	Will the construction lead to changes in social environment? (e.g. will local businesses/sole traders face loss of income?		
11	Will the sub-project cause protests and concerns among residents?		
12	Will activities cause unfavorable impact on the living conditions of the population, its values, and way of life?		
13	Will the sub-project cause inequality between population groups?		
14	Are the residents of sub-project area interested in the project implementation?		

²⁷ E.g. As per the SEP “**The veterinary laboratory in Uch Korgon, Batken oblast**, currently scheduled for relocation, with plans for a new facility to be constructed in Kadamjay town, approximately 35 km from its current location. The existing staff of seven expressed concerns about the challenges of commuting to the new site, citing transportation difficulties and additional costs”.

15	Are there any facts of the past impact of involuntary resettlement in a given territory, which require corrective actions for not mitigated past relocations?		
16	Is this subproject linked with any other infrastructure development project?		

Completed by (full name and contacts): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 4. Template of Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form

Census and Socio-Economic Survey Form

District, _____
 Khokimyat: _____
 Town/Village: _____

Date: _____ 2025

PAP /Land Parcel Unique Code:	Head of the Household Name, Surname:	
Number of persons in the household:	Landowner’s Name, Surname:	
Male:	Landowner’s ID:	
Female:	Contact information:	
Vulnerability:	Name, Surname of the Respondent:	

Demographic Data:

Household Member	Head of the household	Spouse	Daughter	Son	Father	Mother	Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law	Granddaughter	Grandson	Brother	Sister	Other (Male)	Other (Female)
Relationship to head of household (name)														
Age														

Marital Status														
Occupation														
Major Income Source														
Level of Education														
Vulnerability														
Ethnicity														
Religion														

Possession of Durable Assets of PAHs:

Please indicate whether your household owns the following assets and specify the quantity of each:

Colour TV	Satellite Antenna	Mobile Phone	Internet	Laptop/PC	Gas Heater	Woodstove	Well	Washing Machine	Refrigerator
Bicycle	Motorcycle	Automobile	Tractor	Mini Tractor	Microbus	Lorry	Cattle	Poultry	Cattle

Please assess the current condition of your residential building using the scale below:

- 1 - Very Poor Condition: The building requires immediate renovation or expansion and may be unsafe for occupancy.
- 2 - Poor Condition: The building needs significant renovation, but it is not an immediate safety concern.
- 3 - Moderate Condition: The building is in an average state, with some areas potentially requiring maintenance or repair.

4 - Good Condition: The building is generally in good shape, with only minor improvements or updates needed.

5 - Excellent Condition: The building is in optimal condition, and no improvements or repairs are necessary.

Please provide your household's average annual expenditure in Kyrgyz Som (KGS) across the following categories:

Food	Clothing	Beverages	Household items	Housing Repair	Utilities (Electricity)	Utilities (Gas)	Utilities (Water/Waste)	Healthcare	Education	Professional Trainings/Workshops
Agriculture	Livestock	Business	Transportation	Automobile (Fuel/M	Land Lease	Sports	Leisure	Mortgage Loan	Consumer Loan	Other

Other: _____ (Please, Specify)

Land use Patterns: Please indicate the number of land parcels owned by your household:

Type of Land	Number of Land Parcels	Area (sq.m.)	Annual yield (Kg/year)	Income(Kyrgyz Som/Year)
Residential				
Commercial				
Agricultural (fruit-trees)				
Agricultural (annual crops)				

Pastureland				
Leased Land (private lessor)				
Leased from the State				
Other				

Main source of income for the household

Which of these is the main source of income?

Agriculture	Livestock	Business	Monthly Salary	Periodic Work	Remittances	Wholesale of goods at the local market	Roadside Trading	Working abroad	Pension	State subsidy	Other

In case of other, please specify: _____

Vulnerability:

Does any of below mentioned correlate to your household?

- 1: Female headed household.
- 2: Below Poverty Line
- 3: Persons with disabilities
- 4: War Veteran
- 5: Household receives allowance from the state (Please provide a photo of the document):
- 6: Other (Please Specify)