

Resettlement Plan

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UZB: Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project

(External Power Supply Transmission Line:220 kV Namangan/Raustan (12km))

Prepared by The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY), Republic of Uzbekistan for the Asian Development Bank. This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 05 August 2019)

Currency unit	–	Uzbekistan sum (UZS)
UZS1.00	=	\$0.0001149
\$1.00	=	UZS 8,704.87

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Person
AH	-	Affected Household
CC	-	Civil Code
CSC	-	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DLARC	-	District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
DP	-	Displaced Person
EA	-	Executing Agency
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	-	Hectare
HH	-	Household
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IP	-	Indigenous Peoples
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LC	-	Land Code
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
PC	-	Public Consultation
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RoW	-	Right of Way
SCLRGCS	-	State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State
C	-	Cadaster
SES	-	Socioeconomic Survey
SSMR	-	Semi-annual social monitoring report
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TC	-	Tax Code
TL	-	Transmission Line
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
UTY	-	O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari
UZS	-	Uzbek Som

GLOSSARY

Affected Persons	Affected persons (APs) are the members of the affected households those who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. In the project, affected persons are similar to the economic displaced persons as per ADB's SPS.
Affected Household	A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family. In the project, household is the unit for compensation and all the members in a household are considered as affected persons.
Compensation	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey which will be based on the detailed and final engineering design.
Displaced Persons (DPs)	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the project, physical displacement is not anticipated.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cost of compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.

Inventory of Loss	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
Illegal/Non legalizable/Non recognizable	HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's SPS explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Kokimiyat	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Land Use rights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use transferred as descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and business) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In the above case when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).
Leaseholder	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
Low Income	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 202,730 (approximately US\$ 2.1 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of approximately US\$2.0 per capita, per day for developing countries. According to WB (UNDP Human Development Index) poverty data in 2013 the number of people living in poverty in Uzbekistan constitutes 14.1% of the population.
Makhalla	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla

leaders are elected by their local communities.

**Meaningful
Consultation**

A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

**Replacement
cost**

Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

**Severely
Affected
Households
Significant
impact**

Severely affected households are those who lose 10% or more of their productive asset (income generating productive land) and or physically displaced

200 persons or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

**Vulnerable
Households**

Low-income households, female-headed households, the elderly headed household, households headed by physically disabled persons.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Central Asia Regional Economic Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (the project) aims to electrify the missing 145.1 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track linking major cities in the populous Fergana Valley with Tashkent. This will facilitate direct and efficient operation of both freight and passenger train services and thereby promotes economic and social development of the Fergana Valley.¹ The Project will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) stimulated economic growth in the Fergana Valley, and (ii) increased regional trade along CAREC Corridor 2. The outcome will be the level of passenger and freight service on the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line improved.
2. **Background.** The Project includes the following components:
 - 1) Electrification of the main track (145.1 km) - *Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
 - 2) Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km)-*Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
 - 3) Construction of two new traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad, including the access roads
 - 4) External power supply transmission line (TL) of 52km to transmit electricity to two new substations to be constructed as follows:
 - 110 kV TL for Khakulabad (40 km)
 - 220 kV TL for Namangan/Raustan (12 km)
3. This implementation-ready Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for one of the components of the “CAREC Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project” External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km) to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to assess the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project based on the final design. This LARP complies with requirements of relevant Uzbek laws and regulations and ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and is based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census data which allowed assessing the project’s actual impact.
4. **Impacts.** The impact of the project in terms of land acquisition is limited to two districts: Turakurgan and Namangan districts and Namangan city. The project will have permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. Permanent land acquisition includes loss of trees as well as permanent impacts on agricultural land within the permanent area for installation of suspension and anchor angular towers, while temporary land acquisition with the RoW includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of reinforced concrete and

¹ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance for Preparation of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (TA 8706-UZB).

suspension and anchor angular towers and installation of external power supply cable which will cause of loss of trees and agricultural land due to the construction.

5. In total 36.28 ha (1.16 ha permanent and 35.12 ha temporary) area will be permanently and temporary affected due to the project, of which 0.99ha permanent and 27.96 ha temporary affected agricultural cultivated land and 0.16ha permanent and 6.45 ha temporary affected orchard/garden land. The number affected land users due to loss of permanent and temporary land acquisition are 50 AHs with 317 APs (AH members).
6. A total of 1764 numbers of fruit trees will be affected due to permanent and temporary acquisition. All affected trees were evaluated by independent appraisal company while the annual harvest evaluated by agriculture department of local khokimiyats. There will be temporary impact for unregistered movable greenhouse which will be dismantled and removed temporary during the construction period of 2-3 weeks in that section. No business and employment will be impacted by the project.
7. **Affected Households and Persons:** The total number of AHs is 50 with total number of 317 APs. According to impact assessment, there are no severely affected HHs due to permanent land acquisition, as well as no vulnerable AH affected by the project.

Table ES: Summary of impacts

1	Type of Impact	Permanent impact	Temporary impact	Remarks
1	Number of districts		1	Turakurgan, Namangan
	City		1	Namangan
2	Number of affected massives		4	
3	The length of the External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km)		24 km (in and out)	
5	Total Affected Land area (ha)	1.17	35.12	50AHs and 3 state canals
6	Affected agricultural cultivated land area (cotton/wheat and vegetables) (ha)	0.99	27.96	50 AHs
7	Affected Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	0.16	6.45	34 AHs
8	Ditches, canals, roads and other lands	0	0.71	
9	Households lands (Residential land)	0	0	
10	Number of severely AHs/APs because of the physical displacement		0	
11	Number of vulnerable AHs		0	
12	Number of affected fruit trees		1764	
13	Number of affected wood trees		0	
14	Number of affected bushes		0	
15	Number of affected residential structures		0	
16	Number of affected non-residential structures	0	1	Movable greenhouse without legal right for usage
17	Number of affected businesses, employees		0	
18	Number of permanent affected AHs/APs		26/178	Without one AHs who did not take part in the survey
19	Number of temporary affected AHs/APs		50/317	All AHs have temporary impact
20	Number of total AHs		50	Without double counting
21	Number of total APs		317 ²	Without double counting

² In total 49AHs participated in the SES survey with 317 APs identified.

8. **Consultations.** Consultations were carried out with APs at early stages of project preparation i.e., during feasibility study especially during preparation of draft LARP. Within the finalization of this LARP, another round of consultations have been carried out on 7th of April, 2018 in Turakurgan district. Almost all affected persons were participated in PCs. Meantime; face to face consultations also have been carried out with the AHs during the census survey. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. translated into the local languages (Russian and Uzbek) have been distributed to the affected persons during the PCs. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation.
9. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Copies of the final LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website (in English) and in the website of UTY (in English and Russian language) upon approval.
10. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** A grievance redress mechanism has been established at the project level by co-opting the local grievance mechanism to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project level grievance mechanism shall not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The aggrieved persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. UTY will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Three level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed namely (i) Level-1 (any railway station of Pap-Namangan-Andijan section and/or local Kokimiyat), (ii) Level- 2 (UTY's secretariat in Tashkent), and (iii) Level - 3 (Economic court). UTY and its PIU will keep records of complaints received for its use and monitoring as well as for review by ADB during regular supervision missions.
11. **Legal Framework and Compensation Eligibility.** The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirements, project related land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) principles have been adopted. APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings (as and when applicable), crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off- date which is the start of final

AP Census date during the detailed measurement survey, following the detailed design. The cut-off-date was published and communicated to APs by the UTY prior the start of final AP census survey during the public consultations. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction. All the compensation will be based on replacement cost.

12. **Budget.** The land acquisition and resettlement cost for the project includes eligible compensation cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation by the project is included include loss of land development cost to make the replaced land usable, loss profit from affected land, loss harvest from trees, cost of affected trees. Total Indicative cost land acquisition and resettlement is **814,091,720,4 UZS** equivalent to **93,521.41USD**.
13. **Institutional Arrangement.** The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is created in UTY which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist who is specialized in safeguards activities and will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS. The Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will support PIU in monitoring and reporting of safeguards compliance.
14. **Implementation Schedule and Monitoring:** The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. The construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement measures are completed. The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored, which will be the responsibility of UTY with assistance of CSC. The PIU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing land acquisition and resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems reported to ADB through the LARP implementation Compliance Report which will broadly include; setting up of relevant institutions, status on land for land compensation, status on disbursement of compensation and assistance, number of consultations carried out, number of grievance recorded and redressed, status on progress of physical construction, difficulties (if any) found during the implementation of LARP and further mitigation measures etc. The safeguards compliance monitoring will be reported to ADB also through Semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR).

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

15. The project aims to electrify the missing 145.1 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track linking major cities in the populous Fergana Valley with Tashkent. This will facilitate direct and efficient operation of both freight and passenger train services, and thereby promotes economic and social development of the Fergana Valley.³
16. The Project will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) stimulated economic growth in the Fergana Valley, and (ii) increased regional trade along CAREC Corridor 2. The outcome will be the level of passenger and freight service on the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line improved.
17. The project will produce two outputs. First, railway infrastructure along the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line will be upgraded. This includes electrification of 145.1 km of the main railway line to 27.5 kilovolts alternating current (including the 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan), construction of 2 traction substations and dispatcher points, modernization of the locomotive depot in Andijan for it to be able to handle electric locomotives, purchase of maintenance equipment and machinery, modernization of signaling and communications facilities, and construction of external power supply facilities which will transmit electricity from the main grid to the traction substations. 6.7 kilometers of the railway line will be realigned to bypass a section of the line that currently traverses the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic to be also electrified under the project. Second, UTY's institutional capacity will be strengthened, especially with regards to multimodal logistics. The intention is to equip UTY with improved capacity to handle the large anticipated volume of freight through customer-friendly interfaces, cooperation with the trucking industry for last-mile connectivity, and improved design of logistics centers.
18. The main technical features of Project components are described below and the map of Project location is presented in Figure 1.1. The Project includes the following components:
 - Electrification of the main track (145.1 km) starting from Pap station PK473+63 until Andijan station PK3279+54, Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV
 - Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km)-Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV
 - Construction of two new traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad, including the access roads
 - External power supply transmission line (TL) of 52km to transmit electricity to two new substations to be constructed as follows:
 - 110 kV TL for Khakulabad (12 km)
 - 220 kV TL for Namangan/Raustan (40 km)
 - Uychi Blok Post:
 - Construction of the automobile road for Uychi Blok Post (passing loop) distance from PK-131+38-PK-1319+25;

³ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance for Preparation of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (TA 8706-UZB).

- Borrow pit for construction in PK-1320+30-PK-1321+50;
 - Building of Uychi Blok Post (passing loop) in PK-1360+00.
19. This implementation-ready Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for one of the components of the “CAREC Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project”: construction of External Power Supply 220 kV TL for Namangan/Raustan 12km to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to assess the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project based on the final design.
 20. This LARP complies with requirements of relevant Uzbek laws and regulations and ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and is based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census data which allowed assessing the project’s actual impact.
 21. The map of all project components with applied social safeguard due diligence approach for each is provided in Figure 1.1 and the schemes of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km (subject of this LARP) are provided in Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3.

1.2 Project’s General Impact

22. The positive impacts of the project will be through the support to overall macroeconomic development in Fergana Valley. In addition, people will have timely and safe trips to Fergana valley. It is expected that the electrification of the railway section Pap - Andijan - Namangan will not only increase trade and passenger traffic in the most Fergana Valley, but also allow to:
 - create new jobs;
 - reduce operating costs;
 - reduce the need for material resources by eliminating diesel fuel;
 - improve the quality of services provided to consumers by increasing the speed of movement;
 - reduce the time for delivery of goods in transit passengers stay;
 - reduce the adverse effects of rail transport on the environment and humans;
 - increase throughput and carrying capacity of the railway section.

Figure 1.1: Map of the ADB-financed project location

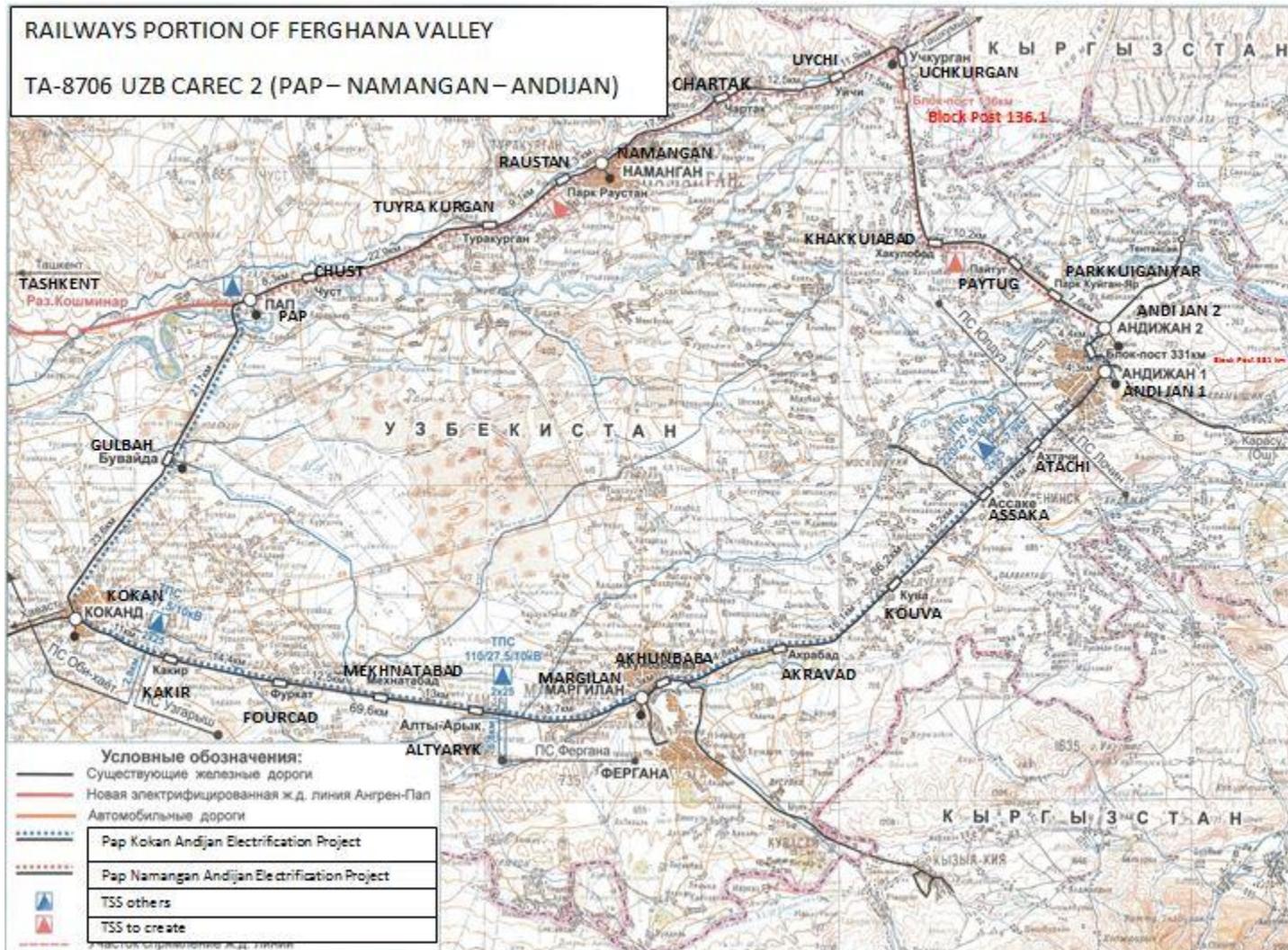
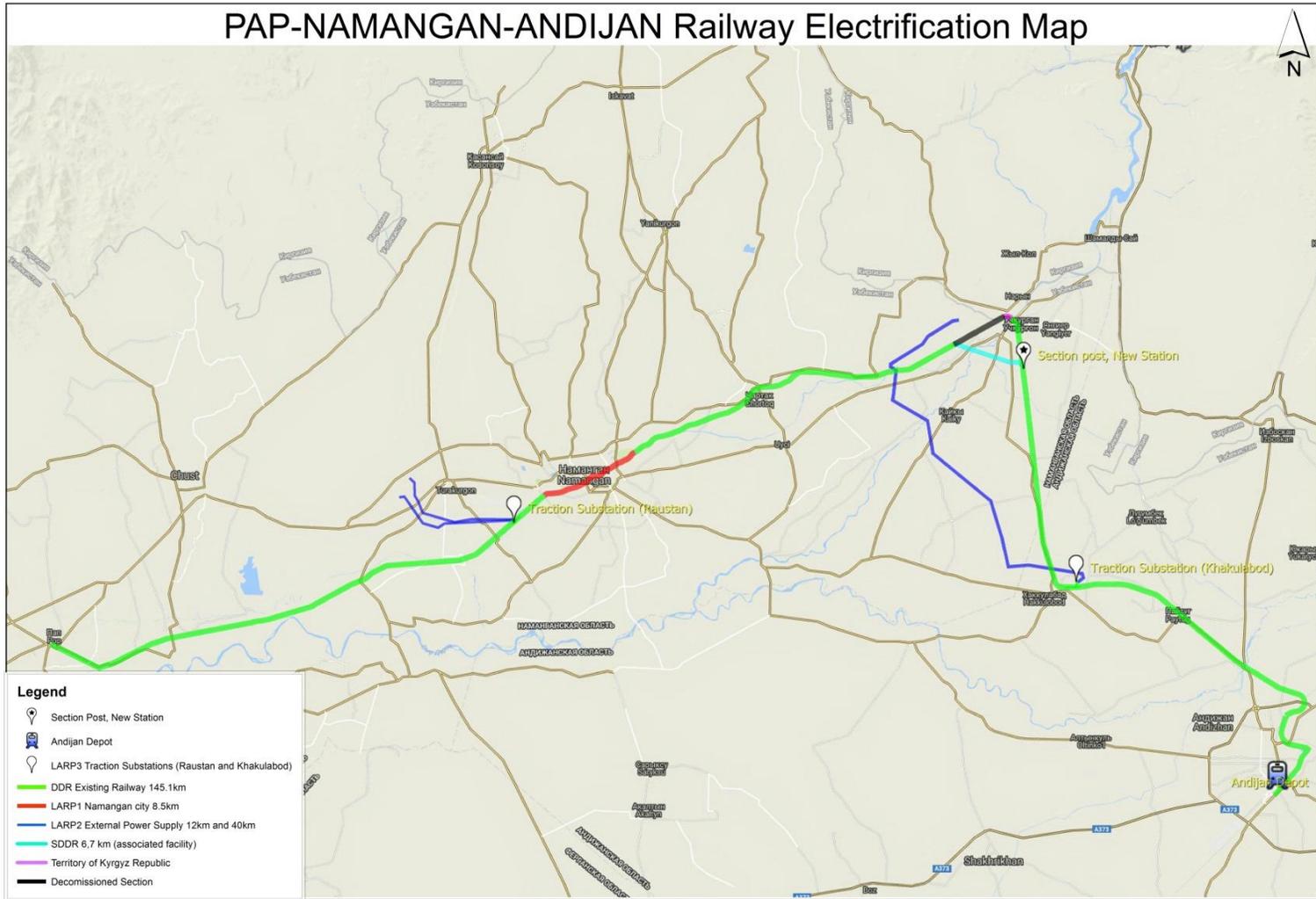


Figure 1.2: Map of the Project components per social safeguards approach



1.3 Overall Objectives and Status of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

23. The purpose of the LARP is to identify all persons and entities who will be affected by the construction of the project, to estimate the extent of the impact (i.e., what type of loss they will suffer and their value), and how they will be compensated or their incomes restored, to ensure that they are not worse off than in a “without project” situation. In all cases, the overall aim is to at least, restore the livelihoods and quality of life of the affected persons (Aps). The primary objective of the LARP is to provide necessary details for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, including: i) preliminary identification of the extent of losses and impact of the project; ii) information disclosure, consultation and participation; iii) policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation; (iv) rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable households; v) complaints and grievance redress mechanism; vi) resettlement budget and financing plan including the estimated compensation for lost assets, relocation, and rehabilitation; vii) the institutional framework and implementation schedule of resettlement plan; and viii) monitoring of LARP implementation.
24. The LARP contains the extent of permanent impact to be caused by the construction of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan, 12km). Attempts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as the choice of alignment for the construction of the external power supply and minimizing the right of way (RoW) in the populated area. The LARP:
- Defines the legal framework of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for the project;
 - Presents the main types of actual permanent and temporary impacts of the project (land structures, crops, trees etc.) based on impact assessment;
 - Clarifies the entitlement matrix and valuation principles in frame of LAR;
 - Describes the groups of affected persons and households;
 - Presents the phases of LAR implementation and institutional arrangements;
 - Describes the grievance redress process in different levels;
 - Presents the requirements of monitoring of LAR activities;
 - Describes the process of public consultation and information disclosure during the LAR activities.

1.4 LARP and related conditionalities of project implementation

25. According to the requirements of the SPS 2009 and established operational practice, the project approval/implementation will be based on the following conditions:
- **Approval of Loan:** Conditional to preparation/disclosure of a draft LARP acceptable to ADB and Government of Uzbekistan;
 - **Project implementation clearance:** Conditional to the finalization of the LARP as an implementation-ready document and its disclosure.
 - **Start of Physical Civil Works:** Conditional on full implementation of the final LARP (full compensation/rehabilitation delivery) to be vouched by a Compliance Report prepared by UTY and acceptable to ADB.

26. Thus, this implementation-ready LARP is subject to ADB's approval and disclosure by UTY and further implementation.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 General

27. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project components are categorized into permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition.
28. **Permanent impacts:** Permanent land acquisition includes loss of trees as well as permanent impacts on agricultural land needed for installation of suspension and anchor angular towers.
29. **Temporary impacts:** Temporary land acquisition with the RoW includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of reinforced concrete and suspension and anchor angular towers and installation of external power supply cable which will cause loss of trees/crops and temporary use of agricultural land due to the construction. After construction, the temporary used agricultural lands will be re-cultivated to their original condition and can be used by APs.
30. Thus, this LARP covers permanent and temporary impacts (land acquisition) due to construction of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km). The detailed information on the norms of permanent and temporary land allocation which is required for construction of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km) is presented in section 2.2 (Table 2.1).

2.2 Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology

31. The impact assessment survey for this LARP was carried out based on the final design for construction of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km). The following activities have been undertaken at this stage:
- (i) **Identification of affected lands:** The final detailed design schemas (including the exact places of installation of TL towers) have been superimposed on Google maps in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification within the defined location. The list of affected assets/parcels was developed based on Google map data and the data on ownership status, type of lands (agricultural/ non-agricultural), names of affected households were collected through consultations with the khokimiyats (local government) and local cadastral offices land allocation (zemelny otvod) document.
 - (ii) **Inventory of Losses:** The data about the affected trees/crops were collected through local cadastral land allocation document (zemelny otvod), the direct inventory in the field, as well as consultations with khokimiyat and APs.
 - (iii) **Census and Socio-Economic Survey (SES):** To identify the exact number of AHs and their members, including some elementary social characteristics such as gender and ethnicity, as well as current socio-economic condition of affected people and household's census and

SES surveys were carried out covering all AHs permanently and temporary affected due to construction of External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km). The census/SES covers the 98% of AHs.

32. The detailed impact assessment of for the permanent and temporary land acquisition was carried out in accordance the UZB regulations and norms for construction and operation of TLs, particularly:
- The Government KMK 2.10.08-97 provides standard and guidance for design, construction, and operation of transmission line particularly having a voltage of 0.4-500 kV with its requirement for permanent and temporary land acquisition for transmission line.
 - Resolution of COB № 93 on “Rules of protection of transmission facilities” (17 May, 2010) provides safety rules for TL protection, and
 - The Government requirement “СанПин РУз” N 0236-07 (2007) provides sanitary norms and safety regulations for the population living near the high voltage transmission lines.
33. The required land for transmission towers, safety zone, and temporary land required during construction for TLs of different type and voltage are calculated in compliance with the requirements as described in the preceding paragraph, particularly:
- (i) The TL requires a temporary alignment corridor in defined widths for stringing the conductor cables of different voltage.
 - (ii) For construction of suspension, anchor-angular and tension towers permanent land acquisition based on defined surfaces for their installation and temporary land is required for the construction period depending from the type of towers and voltage of TL.
 - (iii) Post-erection of the transmission towers and stringing of the conductor cables different distance from each side of the outer conductor cable is required as a safety zone.
 - (iv) For the safe operation of TLs sanitary-safety zone is required for the population living near the high voltage transmission lines.
34. According to the Decision of Turakurgan and Namangan district khokims #1125 (dated on 24.05.2019) and #1528 (dated on 29.05.2019) the length of constructing an External Power Supply Transmission Line (EPS TL) of 12km with 220 kV for Raustan is total 24 km with in and out supply. Corridor of 16m (8m from each side of the axis) for temporary usage during the installation of cables in a period for 1 year is allocated. The detailed norms for permanent and temporary land acquisition applied under this LARP per local legislation are summarized in Table 2.1 below, as well as in Appendix 1.
35. Meantime, the safety zone of 25m and sanitary protection zone of 15m is applied for the EPS TL of 220kV, which limits the construction of structures within that zone, while the agricultural activities are allowed⁴. There will be no impact or restriction to use of any residential structures within the safety and sanitary protection zone as all the affected lands are farmlands which can be used by their original usage purpose.

⁴ Regulated by Resolution of COB № 93 on “Rules of protection of transmission facilities” from 17 May, 2010 and Government requirement “СанПин РУз” N 0236-07, 2007.

Table 2.1: Norms of land allocation for construction of 220kV External Power Supply⁵

#	Installation of tower and transmission line (TL)	Area (m2)	
		Temporary land acquisition	Permanent land acquisition
1	Suspension tower	560	120
2	Anchor angular tower	700	150
3	Width of land during the construction (TL)	16m corridor	-

36. The schematic photos of suspension and Anchor towers to be installed are given in Appendix 5.

2.3 Impact on Land

37. The following section describes the findings of the impact assessment survey and land allocation document data. This LARP covers total 2 districts such as Turakurgan, Namangan and one city Namangan with total affected land of 36.28 hectare, of which 1.16 ha are affected permanently and 35.12ha-temporary. This affected land includes both lands owned/used by AHs for agricultural purposes as well as the land used as ditches and canals.

38. The total affected area owned/used by affected households is 35.57 hectare (1.16 ha permanent and 34.41 temporary) except the khokimiyats land types such as ditches and canals (0.71 ha temporary). The number of affected land users/AHs due to loss of permanent and temporary land acquisition is 50 (21 farmers, 29 private dehkans). All the affected 50 AHs will experience temporary impacts, while 26 AHs will be affected also by permanent land acquisition.

39. Meantime, there are no permanent and seasonal agricultural laborers which will lose their work due to permanent and temporary land acquisition of farmlands (see section 2.8 for details).

40. There are total tow districts, one city and 5 massives⁶ which will be affected due to permanent and temporary land acquisition (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: List of Affected Districts and Massives (permanent and temporary impact)

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total number of Massives
1	Namangan	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura Ibrat	4
			I.Nabiev	
			Tezkor Navruz	
			Shohidon Nurli Diyor	
2		Namangan	K.Soliev	1
3		Namangan	Namangan city	1
Total:				6

⁵ Regulated by Government requirement KMK 2.10.08-97, 1997, Table 1 and Table 2.

⁶ It is a local level community-based agricultural unit of farmers.

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, April-May 2019.

41. Out of totally affected 36.28 ha (permanent 1.16 ha and temporary 35.12 ha) lands a total of 28.95 ha (79.76%) are agricultural lands (arable/crop cultivation), 6.62 ha (18.23%) are garden/orchards and 0.71 ha (1.95%) are ditches, canals and other lands (see Table 2.3 and Appendix 4).

Table 2.3: Affected Land (permanent and temporary impact)

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Type of impact	Total Affected Land (ha)				
					Total Affected Land (ha)	Including			Households
						Agriculture land		Ditches, canals and other lands	
		Arable/Crop Cultivation	Garden/Orchards						
1	Namangan	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura Ibrat	Permanent	0.12	0.12	-	-	-
				Temporary	4.44	4.44	-	-	-
				Total	4.56	4.56	-	-	-
			I.Nabiev	Permanent	0.53	0.52	0.01	-	-
				Temporary	10.34	9.24	0.5	0.6	-
				Total	10.88	9.76	0.51	0.6	-
			Tezkor Navruz	Permanent	0.2	0.18	0.02	-	-
				Temporary	11.23	10.67	0.55	0.01	-
				Total	11.42	10.85	0.57	0.01	-
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Permanent	0.17	0.03	0.13	-	-	
			Temporary	5.14	0.18	4.86	0.1	-	
			Total	5.3	0.21	4.99	0.1	-	
		Namangan	K.Soliev	Permanent	0.048	0.05	-	-	-
				Temporary	1.642	1.09	0.55	-	-
				Total	1.69	1.14	0.55	-	-
		Namangan	Namangan city	Permanent	0.09	0.09	-	-	-
				Temporary	2.34	2.34	-	-	-
				Total	2.43	2.43	-	-	-
Total permanent land, ha					1.16	0.99	0.17	-	-
Total temporary land, ha					35.12	27.96	6.45	0.71	-
Total:					36.28	28.95	6.62	0.71	0

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, April-May 2019.

2.4 Severity of Impact

42. Severity of impact occurs when 10% or more of the total productive asset (income generating) such as agricultural land is affected and in case of physical relocation of household. Data on the total agricultural land holding size of the affected households has been collected and accordingly, the severity of impact has been calculated. Under the project, the maximum expected percentage of impact on agricultural land is only 8.69%. Thus, there are no severely affected households under the project. The detailed information per massive is presented in Table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4.1: Severity of impact per affected massives

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Agricultural land		Severity of impact in %
			Total land holding area (ha)	Total affected area (ha)	
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura Ibrat	200.88	4.56	2.27
		I.Nabiev	626.03	10.88	1.74
		Tezkor Navruz	648.11	11.42	1.76
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor	61.01	5.3	8.69
2	Namangan	K.Soliev	394	1.69	0.43
3	Namangan	Namangan city	47	2.43	5.17
Total:			1977.23	36.28	-

Table 2.4.2: Severity of impact per affected massives (permanent impact)

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Agricultural land		Severity of impact in %
			Total land holding area (ha)	Total permanent affected area productive assets agricultural land (ha)	
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura Ibrat	200.88	0.12	0.06
		I.Nabiev	626.03	0.52	0.08
		Tezkor Navruz	648.11	0.18	0.03
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor	61.01	0.03	0.05
2	Namangan	K.Soliev	394	0.05	0.01
3	Namangan	Namangan city	47	0.09	0.19
Total:			1977.23	0.99	0.05

2.5 Impact on crops

43. As per the impact assessment survey it is found that there are mainly three types of crops being cultivated which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are cotton/wheat and vegetables(see Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Loss of Crops due to Permanent and temporary Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Permanent and temporary land acquisition		Type of main cultivated crops
			Total affected agricultural land area. ha	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura Ibrat	4.56	76,612,800	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetables (usually 3 type of crops are mixed cultivated on the same land)
		I.Nabiev	9.76	122,740,000	
		Tezkor Navruz	10.85	158,311,200	
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor	0.21	-	
2	Namangan	K.Soliev	1.14	-	
3	Namangan	Namangan city	2.43	-	
Total:			28.95	357,664,000	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetables

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, April-May 2019.

2.6 Impact on trees

44. A total of 1764 number of trees owned by 34 AHs out of total 50AHs will be affected due to permanent and temporary land acquisition, all are fruit trees. The main types of affected trees are peach, hurma and cherry. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Types and numbers of affected trees

#	Types of affected trees	Total Number of affected trees	Number of affected trees per age	Number of AHs
Fruit trees				
1	Peach	513	15-1 years 25-2 years 24-4 years 23-5 years 13-6 years 238-7 years 10-8 years 25-10 years 140-12 years	14
2	Hurma	445	35-1 years 15-5 years 30-6 years 124-7 years 44-8 years 197-12 years	13
3	Cherry	309	11-6 years 79-7 years 35-8 years 5-10 years 129-12 years 50-15 years	11
4	Apple	134	60-4 years 12-6 years 60-7 years 2-10 years	5
5	Pomegranate	110	81-7 years 14-8 years 15-10 years	5
6	Apricot	100	4-6 years 31-10 years 55-22 years 10-25 years	9
7	Almond	67	4-4 years 25-5 years 16-7 years 16-8 years 6-15 years	8
8	Grape	48	6-4.5 years 42-25 years	2
9	Mulberry	30	30-15 years	1

10	Walnut	3	1-20 years 2-22 years	3
11	Quince	3	2-2 years 1-8 years	2
12	Fig	2	2-10 years	2
Total		1764		34

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, April-May 2019

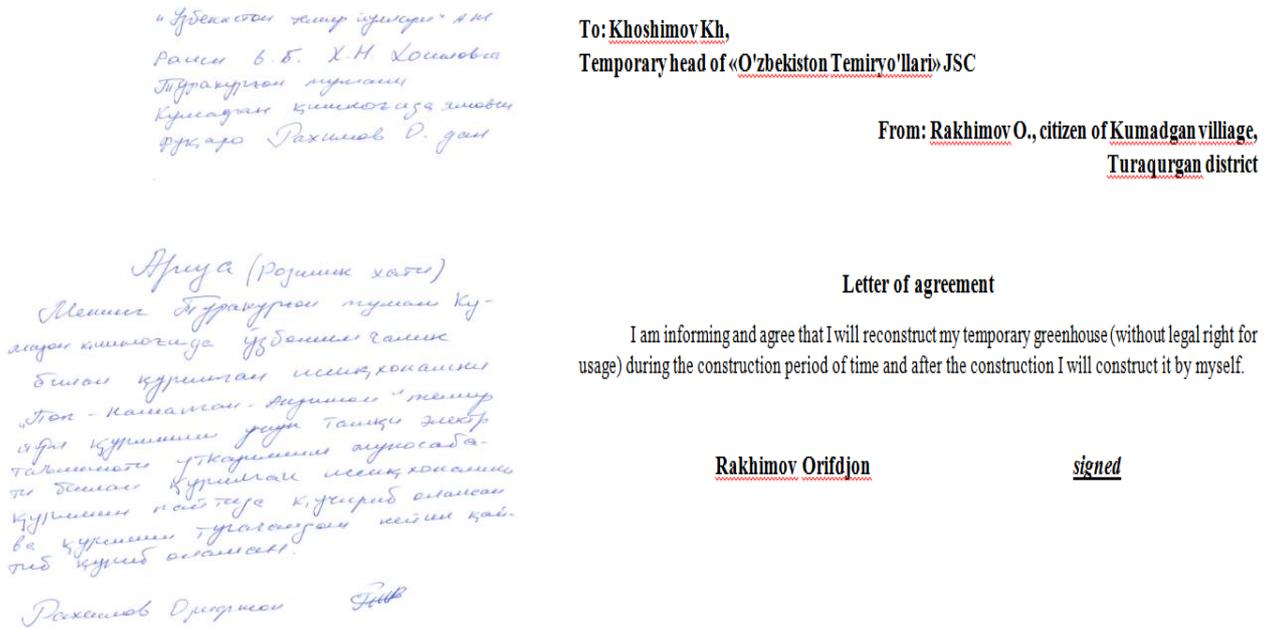
2.7 Impact on buildings and structures

45. According to the Decision of Turakurgan district khokim #1125 dated on 24.05.2019 and DMS results there is only one movable greenhouse owned by 1 AH without legal right for usage with total 0.02 hectare area which will be temporary affected during the construction period. The greenhouse has been recently constructed (in April 2019) and is made from cellophane and wooden sticks which can be easily dismantled and moved. At time of DMS there was no any crop/plant planted in greenhouse, thus there will be no loss of income from crops. The greenhouse will be temporary affected during the construction period when the transmission line cable will be pulled up above the greenhouse without demolishing (no TL towers will be installed in that section). Moreover, according to the experience of contractors, the temporary impact may be even avoided depending from the situation on place. In case, if the temporary impact will not be possible to avoid due to safety reasons, then the greenhouse will be dismantled and moved to another place. The expected temporary impact period is 2-3 weeks maximum. According to the SES survey, the AH has in total 0.2hectare agricultural land, where he can move the materials of the greenhouse and then reconstruct it again as needed. In that case UTY will assist the AH with dismantling and transportation of the greenhouse materials (during the construction and after). Details of affected greenhouse and letter of agreement are given in Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 respectively.

Figure 2.1: Temporary affected greenhouse in Turakurgan (ID: T-SH-O-22)



Figure 2.2: Temporary affected greenhouse owner's agreement letter



2.8 Impact on business and employment

46. According to the impact assessment, there are no businesses or employees affected by the project.
47. There are in total 411 agricultural laborers who have legal agreements with 34 AHs working on affected agricultural lands. However, taking into account the small scale of impact on land plots (only 8.9% maximum), the project will not affect the employment of those agricultural laborers who will continue to work on the remaining parts of the farmlands.

2.9 Impact on Vulnerable AHs

48. According to the impact assessment, there are no vulnerable households (low income HHs, HH headed by women, elderly or disabled persons) among those affected by the project. Vulnerability of AHs has been assessed based on results of census/SES analysis, as well as verified the through local government of all 2 districts and city in the project area.

2.10 Public Utilities

49. According to the Land allocation document, project final design and impact assessment, no impacts will be caused on any public utility/common use property by the project.

2.11 Summary of Impacts

50. Summary details on various impacts per Project components are shown in Table 2.7. Detailed breakdown of impacts per AHs and massives is given in Appendix 4 (table 1).

Table 2.7: Summary of Impacts

#	Type of Impact	Permanent impact	Temporary impact	Remarks
1	Number of districts	1		Turakurgan, Namangan
	City	1		Namangan
2	Number of affected massives	4		
3	The length of the External Power Supply Transmission Line (220 kV Namangan/Raustan 12km)	24 km (in and out)		
4	Total Affected Land area (ha)	1.16	35.12	50AHs and 3 state canals
5	Affected agricultural cultivated land area (cotton/wheat and vegetables) (ha)	0.99	27.96	50 AHs
6	Affected Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	0.17	6.45	34 AHs
7	Ditches, canals, roads and other lands	0	0.71	
8	Residential land	0	0	
9	Number of severely AHs/APs because of the physical displacement	0		
10	Number of vulnerable AHs	0		
11	Number of affected fruit trees	1764		
12	Number of affected wood trees	0		
13	Number of affected bushes	0		
14	Number of affected residential structures	0		
15	Number of affected non-residential structures	1 (temporary)		Movable greenhouse without legal right for usage
16	Number of affected businesses, employees	0		
17	Number of permanent affected AHs/APs	26/178		Without one AHs who did not take part in the survey
18	Number of temporary affected AHs/APs	50/317		All AHs has temporary impact
19	Number of total AHs	50		Without double counting
20	Number of total APs	317 ⁷		Without double counting

⁷ In total 49AHs participated in the SES survey with 317 APs identified.

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 General

51. This chapter presents the findings of the socio-economic survey activities undertaken in the local communities with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic condition and vulnerability of affected peoples and families within the survey areas.
52. After obtaining the land allocation document, impact assessment survey and intensive fieldwork was carried out to prepare this document. The field work included conducting a 100% Census of 49 Affected Households (1 AH did not participate in survey) and Socio-Economic Survey comprising about 98% of AHs consisting of interviews, consultations and discussions with 49 AHs members Turakurgan, Namangan districts and Namangan city in Namangan province.

3.2 Overview of the project Regions

53. Andijan and Namangan regions are located in Fergana Valley. Fergana valley is a valley in Central Asia spread across eastern Uzbekistan, southern Kyrgyzstan and northern Tajikistan. Fergana valley consists of three regions Fergana, Andijan and Namangan. This component of the project covers only Andijan and Namangan regions.
54. Andijan region is the largest agro-industrial region of Uzbekistan. From the northeast and south the region borders with the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, in the west – with Fergana region and the north-west - with Namangan region of Uzbekistan. The climate is continental. The total area of the region is 4.3 thousand square kilometers. The region consists of 14 administrative districts: Altinkul, Andijan, Asaka, Balykchy, Boz, Bulakbashi, Jalakuduk, Izbaskan, Kurgantepa, Markhamat, Pakhtaabad, Ulugnor, Hodjaabad and Shahrikhan; and 3 cities Andijan, Asaka, Khanabad. Andijan is known in Central Asia as one of the oldest cultural and shopping centers of Ferghana Valley and is currently the fastest growing center of industry and agricultural production. The city is located 450 meters above the sea level and its area is 74.3 square kilometers.
55. Namangan region is located in the foothills of Chatkal and Kurashin ranges. From the north and north-east the region borders with Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan, in the north-west and west with Tashkent region and Hodjent region of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the south and south-east with Fergana and Andijan regions. The relief of Namangan region has a mountain-lowland nature. The territory of Namangan region is located at an altitude of 350-380 meters above the sea level. The total area of the region is 7.4 square kilometers. The region includes Namangan city, 11 districts (Mingbulak, Kasansay, Namangan, Naryn, Pap, Uychi, Chartak, Chust, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Yangikurgan).

3.3 Affected Households (AHs) and Affected (APs) and Gender distribution

56. Census has covered 49 affected households with 317 affected persons (See Table 3.1). It includes 157 (49,53%) males and 160 (50,47%) females (Table 3.2). The heads of households profile shows there are 48 male headed households and only 1 female headed household. The average household size

is 6 persons. Usual average household size in Uzbekistan is about 5 persons. The size of surveyed AHs is comparatively bigger than the average rural Uzbekistan household size.

Table 3.1: Gender Profile of Affected Persons

Gender	No	% of the total
Male	157	49,53
Female	160	50,47
Total	317	100%

Table 3.2: Gender Profile of Heads and Members of AHs

AHs						AH members					
Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total AHs	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total APs	%
48	97,96	1	2,04	49	100%	157	49,53	160	50,47	317	100%

3.4 Age and Marital status of APs

57. The APs have an average age of 29 years. The most presented age groups are 26-35 (17, 98%) and 16-25 (17, 03%). The age distribution of the surveyed population shows that the 36-45 age group is the most represented group among the male-headed households (32, 65%). More than the half of APs are married (51, 42%). The details are presented in tables 3.3-3.6.

Table 3.3: Age Distribution of Heads of AHs by Gender

Age Cohort	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-35	10	20,83	-	-	10	20,41
36-45	16	33,33	-	-	16	32,65
46-55	7	14,58	1	100	8	16,33
56-65	13	27,08	-	-	13	26,53
66 and more	2	4,17	-	-	2	4,08
Total	48	100	1	100	49	100%

Table 3.4: Age Distribution of AH members by Gender

Age Cohort	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	25	15,92	25	15,63	50	15,77
6-15	22	14,01	27	16,88	49	15,46
16-25	24	15,29	30	18,75	54	17,03
26-35	32	20,38	25	15,63	57	17,98
36-45	18	11,46	19	11,88	37	11,67
46-55	9	5,73	15	9,38	24	7,57
56-65	17	10,83	13	8,13	30	9,46
66 and more	10	6,37	6	3,75	16	5,05
Total	157	100	160	100	317	100%

Table 3.5: Marital Status of Heads of AHs

Marital Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Married	47	97,92	1	-	48	97,96
Single (not married)	1	2,08	-	-	1	2,04
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	100	1	100	49	100%

Table 3.6: Marital Status of AH members

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%
1. Married	83	52,87	80	50,00	163	51,42
2. Unmarried	72	45,86	72	45,00	144	45,43
3. Widowed	2	1,27	8	5,00	10	3,15
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	157	100	160	100	317	100%

3.5 Education level

58. According to the survey results 57.14% of heads of AHs (males 27 AHs heads, female 1 AHs head) have secondary level education, while the 40,82% (males 20 AHs heads) has higher education and only 2,04% (males 1 AHs heads) has primary education among total 49 AHs heads. Similarly, the most presented percentage of 46,37% (males 65 APs, females 82 APs) has secondary education, while the least percentage 2,21% gathered by college students

among the total 317 APs. The distribution of AHs and APs per education status are presented in tables 3.7 and 3.8.

Table 3.7: Education of AH Heads by Gender

Educational Level	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary	1	2,08	-	-	1	2,04
3. Secondary	27	56,25	1	100	28	57,14
4. Higher	20	41,67	-	-	20	40,82
5. College	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. University	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kinder garden	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	100	1	100	49	100%

Table 3.8: Education of AH members by Gender

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary	25	15,92	27	16,88	52	16,40
3. Secondary	65	41,40	82	51,25	147	46,37
4. Higher	32	20,38	20	12,50	52	16,40
5. College	6	3,82	1	0,63	7	2,21
6. University	5	3,18	5	3,13	10	3,15
7. Kinder garden	24	15,29	25	15,63	49	15,46
Total	157	100	160	100	317	100%

3.6 Employment status

59. According to the survey results heads of AHs are involved in agriculture, retired, government jobs, private job and other jobs activities as a main type of employment and source of income. In particular, there are 71,43% of AHs heads (males 34 AHs heads, female 1 AHs heads) involved in agriculture, 22,45% of AHs heads (male 11 AHs head) are retired, 2,04% of AHs heads (male total 3 AHs head) are involved in government job and private jobs and others. The most presented percentage of 37.22% (males 58 APs, females 60 APs) among total 317 APs is under employment, while the least 0.32% of APs (male total 2 AP) are engaged in private jobs and other sector. Only 6, 94% of APs are unemployed. The distribution of AHs and APs per employment status are presented in tables 3.9 and 3.10.

Table 3.9: Employment Status of AH Head by Gender

Employment Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	34	70,83	1	100	35	71,43
2. Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Government Jobs	1	2,08	-	-	1	2,04
4. Private Jobs	1	2,08	-	-	1	2,04
5. Daily Wage	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Retired	11	22,92	-	-	11	22,45
7. Student	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Self Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Housekeeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Under employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Others (Agriculture, government jobs simultaneously)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	100	1	100	49	100%

Table 3.10: Occupation Status of AH members by Gender

Occupation Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	50	31,85	18	11,25	68	21,45
2. Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Government Jobs	9	5,73	17	10,63	26	8,20
4. Private Jobs	1	0,64	-	-	1	0,32
5. Daily Wage	5	3,18	-	-	5	1,58
6. Retired	17	10,83	19	11,88	36	11,36
7. Student	4	2,55	-	-	4	1,26
8. Self Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Housekeeping	-	-	36	22,50	36	11,36
10. Under employment	58	36,94	60	37,50	118	37,22
11. Unemployed	12	7,64	10	6,25	22	6,94
12. Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Others (Agriculture, government jobs simultaneously)	1	0,64	-	-	1	0,32
Total	157	100	160	100	317	100%

60. Meantime, out of all 317 APs, only 1, 58% (male 3 APs, female 2 APs) are skilled with the several skills such as carpenter, baker, welder, seamstress/dressmaker, the details are shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Skilling profile of APs

Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership	APs	in Percentage
	No	%
Skilled	5	1,58
Unskilled	312	98,42
Total	317	100%

3.7 Source of Livelihood and Income

61. As shown in the Table 3.12 the agriculture serves as a main source of income for the affected households (60%), the other cost represented sources are government jobs (18%), pension (15%) and the last sources of income mentioned by surveyed AHs are the equally represented by private job, daily wage and others (2% each). The average household monthly income from agriculture activities is 1.224.490UZS, from government job is 375.510 UZS, from pension is 317.347 UZS, from others is 51.020 UZS, from private jobs 46.939 UZS and while from the daily wage it amounts to 34.694 UZS⁸⁹.

Table 3.12: AHs Source of income

Source of income	Average %age of Income per type Per Household (%)	Total Average Income Per Household per type (UZS)
Agriculture	60	1,224,490
Business, self-employed	-	-
Government Jobs	18	375,510
Private Jobs	2	46,939
Daily Wage	2	34,694
Pension	15	317,347
Social allowances by Government	-	-
Other (Agriculture, government jobs simultaneously)	2	51,020

⁸ 1USD=8704,87UZS as 05th of August 2019

⁹ SES Survey April-May 2019

Table 3.13: Proportion of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Annual Incomes per Household

Average Income By Non Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Average Income By Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Total Average Income Per Household (UZS)	%age of agricultural income to non-agricultural income
9,342,857	14,693,878	24,036,735	157%

62. According to survey results, the total average annual income of AHs is 24,036,735UZS while the total average annual expenditure of the AHs is 20,471,020 UZS, which is less than the total average annual income by 15%.

3.8 Vulnerable Households

63. Out of 49 AHs the Census/SES has not identified any household that could be considered as vulnerable household under the project entitlement matrix. This information has been verified through local government of all 2 districts and city in the project area.

3.9 Agricultural Laborers

64. Out of total 49 AHs there are 34 AHs (69,4%), where the owners of land plots have formal rent agreement with 411 agricultural laborers working on their farmlands. Taking into account that each AHs has only small temporary or permanent impact on his/her farmland (8.9% maximum), none of those agricultural laborers will lose the employment contract because of the project. They will continue their job on the remaining parts of the farmlands. Details are shown in table 3.14 below.

Table 3.14: Agricultural labor type per gender

Agricultural labor type	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Seasonal	204	42,06	605	82,31	809	66,31
Permanent	281	57,94	130	17,69	411	33,69

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General information

65. This chapter describes the process of Public Consultation (hereinafter referred to as PC) with the affected communities and AHs/APs.
66. Public Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation. The main objectives of the public consultations are as follows:
- ✓ to make people aware of the project and let the beneficiaries know about the positive outcome of the project in terms of reliable new employment opportunities,
 - ✓ to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work;
 - ✓ to involve people as stakeholders in project planning and further activities during implementation;
 - ✓ to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indirect impact to livelihood;
 - ✓ to make people aware of the future plan of action;
 - ✓ to make people aware the process of Grievance Redress Mechanism;
 - ✓ to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project, and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project.
 - ✓ to make people aware of the general policy principles of national laws and ADB 2009 Social Policy Safeguards and broad eligibility and entitlements.

4.2 Findings of the Community Consultations

67. In compliance with ADB requirements with the aim of informing the communities in the project area about the upcoming consultations, the announcements have been posted in the public place one week prior the Public Consultation.
68. The Public Consultation was held in the Turakurgan district khokimiyat main hall on April 07, 2018 in Namangan Province. Consultation was carried out with the representatives of “O‘zbekiston temir yo‘llari” Joint stock company (UTY), Local cadaster office and Turakurgan district khokimiyat representatives (1st deputy khokim on capital construction), NGOs (Women’s Committee), Chairpersons of makhallas, representatives of business, educational and health facilities, project AHs and local people (including respectable aksakals¹⁰ and vulnerable groups) who are living in project area in Turakurgan district to discuss the project design and to seek their guidance on various issues related to land acquisition, resettlement and indirect effects to livelihood aspects.
69. In total, 30 people including AHs heads/members and members from local communities have participated in PCs, from which 28 (93.7%) were male and 2 (6.3%) female.

¹⁰ Elder age people of the village

70. Details on Public Consultations are summarized below in tables 4.1 and 4.2. Details on consultations and List of participants are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 4.1: Summary of participants of public consultations (PC)

№	Village/District	Number of participants	Including:		Date of public consultation
			Male	Female	
1	PC with the population (mixed group) participants in Turakurgan district.	30	28	2	7 April, 2018

71. The key issues discussed, questions raised during the meeting are presented in the table below.

Table 4.2: Issues raised and discussed during the PC

District	Issues, Questions	Summary Response, Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Turakurgan	What is the vulnerable household mean?	Low-income households, female-headed households with no any support, the elderly headed household with no any support, households headed by physically disabled persons are considered as vulnerable AH under the project.
	Thank you very much for fruitful presentation and introduction. We are owners of "Gulnora" and "Anor" farmland, my land is being taken for construction of traction substation, when the compensation will be paid for loss of crops (wheat)?	As Land allocation document and Namangan province khokims decision already exists and on the basis of this document you will need to address the finance department of your district khokimiyat or UTY representatives, they will inform you on further payment activities and procedures.
	Which land plot (number of counter) will be taken for permanent and for temporary impact? When we can provide this data?	As informed this data will be available only after the land allocation document (zemelniy otvod) is issued which is under the development by Namangan Province Uzdaveroiyiha institute. As soon as this document will be issued you will get the notification about the exact area and land plots which will be affected under the permanent and temporary impact for construction/installation of suspension and anchor towers.
	What is the length of main track and External Power Supply for Raustan?	The length of main track is 145.1km and will take 5m buffer zone from axis from each side of the railway. The length of Raustan External Power Supply is around 12km and as informed before it crosses total 2 districts as Namangan and Turakurgan, Namangan Province. For the external power supply the width will be 18m as it is 220kV.

4.3 Future Consultation Strategy and Information Disclosure

72. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Copy of the final LARP (full report) will also be translated to local languages (preferably Uzbek) and will be made available at district level especially in the Khokimyat. LARP will be disclosed on ADB's website (in English Language) and in the website of SCR (in English and Russian languages) upon approval.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Objectives

73. In accordance with ADB SPS (2009), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established after the project effectivity. The main goals of GRM are ensuring the receipt and timely redress of grievances and concerns submitted by the aggrieved project affected persons, and resolve complaints at the project level and prevent escalation to the national courts or ADB Accountability Mechanism. A grievance mechanism established to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The grievance mechanism shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. Along with the ADB requirements on development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular by the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities" (#378, 03 December 2014). According to the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities", the application or complaint shall be considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt in the state authority, which is obliged to resolve the issue on the merits, as well as require additional study and (or) check, a request for additional documents - up to one month. The submission procedure for grievances and citizens' applications has been discussed during the public consultations in the project districts.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

74. The GRM for the current project takes into account the national legislation, the specificity of the project sites and results of public consultations. According to the Resolution 97 (29 May 2006) the Khokimiyats of the respective rayons (cities) are obliged to notify owners of residential, production and other buildings, constructions and plantings on the made decision in writing for signature not later than six months prior to demolition, attaching to the notice copies of the relevant decisions of the khokims of rayons (cities) and regions on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on any land acquisition, demolition of residential, production and other buildings, constructions and plantings located in the land.

75. The APs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. PIU (UTY) acts as the GRM secretary to make sure that the GRM is operational to effectively handle environmental and social concerns of project affected persons. The proposing GRM was discussed PIU's manager and safeguard specialist and it was presented during the public consultations. PIU will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and

resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues are made available to the APs to resolve their grievances at the project level. Under the established project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation. APs were informed of the procedures they can follow to seek redress, including, if necessary resort to the courts through the Government's grievance mechanism. The project grievance mechanism has been disseminated via the PC during the final LARP preparation stage, as well as will be reminded through the LARP information leaflet that will be distributed to affected households through the makhalla or village assembly of citizens or farmers councils during the LARP disclosure and implementation stages.

76. In addition, the GRM was discussed and updated into the format applicable for both aspects – environmental and social in term of environmental impact and mitigation measures. After discussion with all parties, the following multi-level GRM is proposed for the project and is described below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels

Level/Steps	Process
Level 1- any station of railway Pap-Namangan-Andijan or khokimiyat	<p>The aggrieved person applies to any station of railway Pap-Namangan-Andijan. Head of station or designated officer will be in charge for receiving and registration complaints. PIU representatives at the construction site will collect information about received complaints from supervising stations on daily base. The alternative entry point for complaints will be also khokimiyats due to their obligations defined by national legislation: (i) khokimiyats of the respective rayons (cities) are obliged to notify owners of residential, production and other buildings, constructions and plantings on the made decision in writing for signature not later than six months prior to demolition, (ii) there is a 1st deputy of khokim responsible for industry, capital construction communications and utilities, who is usually responsible for any issues/complaints regarding the construction and land allocation; he works closely with the head of stations, and in case of complaints they will inform each other.</p> <p>After registration of received complaints, PIU representatives will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, PIU representative will inform PIU in Tashkent about received complaint and further actions undertaken for its solution. Depending on nature of complaint it may go to Contractor, Land Cadaster, Makhalla or district branch of Nature Protection Committee. For example, complaints related to resettlement issues may be forwarded to Land Cadaster, hokimiyat and makhallas. In case of environmental issue, complaint will be forwarded to Contractor or District Nature Protection Committee. PIU representatives will be assisted by CSC and PIU's Environmental Specialist in GRM implementation. At this level complaint should be resolved during 2 weeks.</p>
Level 2 - UTY's secretariat in Tashkent	<p>In case the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to UTY's secretariat in Tashkent. In accordance with established procedure, the secretariat will review the complaint and will forward complaints to respective department to made decision on its redress. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be</p>

Level/Steps	Process
	<p>recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making.</p> <p>In case, if the complainant is required more time and resources for resolution, the UTY may establish complaint handling team with following members such as representatives from UTY area representative office, district kokimiyat: cadastral department and mahalla or village assembly of Citizens or/and farmer's councils, or/and women association. All complaints will be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint with prior notification of complainant.</p>
Level 3- Economic Court	<p>If the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit grievance to Economic Court (Court of Law) where decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation. However, APs can approach the court of law at time during the grievance redressal process independent of GRM and the grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.</p>

5.3 GRC Records and Documentation

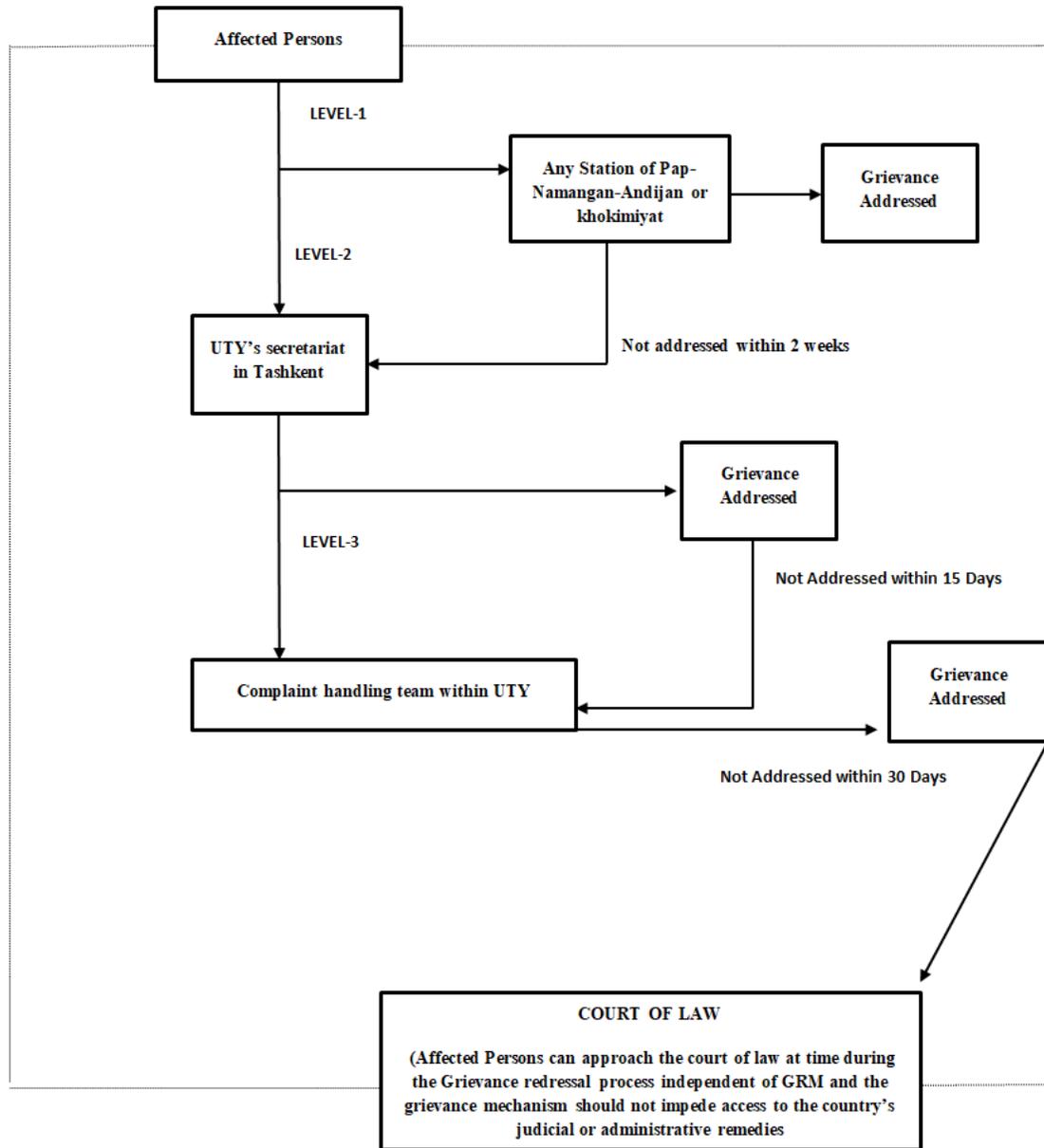
77. Most of grievances on land acquisition and resettlement issues are redressed at 1-2 levels. All grievances received from the population will be registered in a logbook which should be available at all levels: at the site office of Contractor, each station of railway Pap-Namangan-Andijan. Besides, there are also logbooks in the khokimiyats where the grievances from the population are usually registered. Even so, the information on received by Contractor grievances and applications from the aggregated persons, and undertook measures should be submitted to the representatives of PIU on the project site for the accounting all grievances. Thereafter the information on all received grievances will be collected at the PIU. Meantime, the UTY, with assistance of construction supervision engineer, will maintain a consolidated electronic complaint register (database). This will include a record of all complaints received from all GRM entry points and levels for regular monitoring of grievances.

78. The Contractor and Supervision Consultant should include the information on grievances in monthly progress reports submitted to the PIU, who in their turn will include aggregated information to the semiannual social monitoring reports (SSMR) to be submitted to ADB.

79. The aggrieved persons can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through the direct citizens' application to the Head Quarter in Manila, particularly to Complaints Receiving Officer, Accountability Mechanism, Asian Development Bank Headquarters 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines Email: amcro@adb.org, Fax +63-2-636-2086.

80. AM is the last resort and ADB has its availability as a recourse in case other mechanisms for dealing with harmful project effects are not successful. GRM is required by SPS and the use of project level GRM should be encouraged first.

Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

81. The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

6.2 Laws, Regulation and Provision relating to LAR in Uzbekistan

6.2.1 Constitution

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

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

6.2.2 Land code (30 April 1998)

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

- Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);

- Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
- The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).
- The LC (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right of possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).

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

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

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

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

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

6.2.3 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 97 (29 May 2006)

87. This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities.
88. The resolution determines the procedure for seizure of land or part thereof, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs. The Resolution contains:
- procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
 - procedure and conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolishing houses;
 - procedure and conditions for providing land plots to individuals for individual housing construction instead of the demolishing residential house (apartment);
 - procedure of losses compensation to legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
 - procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling houses, buildings and structures to be demolished;
 - Procedure and calculation terms of in case of construction in a new place of dwelling houses, buildings for individuals and legal entities, houses (apartments) of which are to be demolished.
89. Khokimiyats of respective districts (cities) are required to notify in writing the owners of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees about the decision, not later than six months before the demolition, with the annex to the notice copies of the relevant decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of provinces and Tashkent city on seizure of land, demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees located on the land plot.
90. According to the Clause 8 withdrawal of land plots shall be made with the provision that the following types of compensation shall be provided:
- Provision of other equal suitable dwelling with the floor space not less than social norm for residential areas to citizens for ownership and payment of the planting costs;
 - Payment to citizens the cost of the demolished residential facilities, other buildings, structures and plantings;
 - Provision to the citizens of a land plot for individual housing construction within the limits of stipulated norms with the provision of temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years with compensation, in full volume, the cost of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures and plantings;

- Provision to legal persons of equal property and compensation other incurred losses caused by withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs;
 - Compensation, in full volume, losses caused by withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs;
 - Relocation and restoration at a new place residential houses, buildings and structures that belong to citizens and legal persons and that will have to be demolished;
 - Construction at a new place residential houses, buildings and provision them to citizens and legal persons for ownership.
91. According to the Clause 11 evaluation of residential houses (apartments), buildings, structures, and determination of plantings costs, located at acquired land plots, shall be done by appraisal companies at the expense of an applicant. Property evaluation approaches vary from one executing agency to another but engaging independent appraisers (private companies) has become common practice. For the calculation of losses in the form of demolitions of buildings and structures is determined by their market value. Only evaluation of the losses of agricultural and forestry production is carried by the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to Goscomzemgeodescadastre. In case of land acquisition the evaluation of losses of agricultural and forestry production carries out in accordance to clear methodology described in the regulations approved by the governmental resolution¹¹. Period to restore lost products was adopted as four years.
92. The results of the assessment can be challenged by the customer¹². In case of need, to validate the evaluation report in accordance with the legislation, it can be an examination of the evaluation report by another appraisal organization. Appraisal organization conducting the examination, expresses an impartial judgment on the reliability of the valuation report, without a new (self) evaluation and without making its own conclusions, containing a project cost estimate. In case of disagreement of the customer with examination of the evaluation report such a dispute is subject to consideration by the court. In contentious situations at the request of the judiciary an Expert Commission created for examination of appraisal materials. Regulations on the organization of work of the Expert Commission and its composition approved by the above mentioned governmental resolution #161.
93. It is important to note that according to the Clause 11 all materials appeared in the result of dismantling of demolished residential houses (apartments), other buildings and structures (except for unauthorized construction), located at the land plot to be acquired, shall be retained at the disposal of property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) who shall make full compensation to the owner. In specific cases, at will of the owner of demolished residential house (apartment), buildings, structures and plantings, materials appeared in the result of dismantling, based on the decision of hokims of relevant districts (towns), may be handed over to the owner. In this case the committee shall determine the

¹¹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #146 dated 25 May, 2011, annex 2

¹² Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #161 dated 28 July, 2008

cost of materials to be handed over to the owner at the market prices actual at the moment of demolition taking into account amortization

94. In case of withdrawal of land plots that are used by citizens on the basis of lifetime ownership with right of inheritance, purchased on auction basis, they shall be provided with equal new land plot with the right of lifetime ownership with right of inheritance.

6.2.4 Civil Code (29 August 1996)

95. The Civil Code (CC) defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.
96. The CC provides that: person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:
- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
 - the loss of or damage to property (real damage);
 - the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).
97. According to article 14, Clause 3 “If the person has violated law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits”.
98. According to article 7 “If an international treaty or agreement stipulates other rules than those stipulated by civil legislation, rules of the international treaty or agreement”. This rule is a common rule for all Uzbekistan’s laws.
99. According to the Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law. Article 84, Clause 1 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into the force. This statement is very important for the further understanding of LAR processes related to land acquisition and building’s demolition.

6.2.5 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)

100. This Resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land, improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the Land Code and the Town Planning Code. This resolution has approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on

the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry. The *Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development* and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

- Order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
 - Order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation,
 - Order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
 - Provision(sale) of land plots for individual housing construction;
 - Elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.
101. The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry includes the following:
- Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and land owners;
 - Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;
 - cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
 - Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
 - Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
 - Coefficients on location of seized land plots.
102. The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners, whose land plots are seized and to whom land plots are granted, in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses, can appeal to court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:
- Cost of land plot, owned by individuals and legal entities;
 - Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilization is impossible due to seize of land plot.
 - Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
 - Cost of incomplete agricultural production;
 - Lost profit.
103. Above described Laws and Regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.
104. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan.

6.2.6 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №3857 (16 July 2018)

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

6.2.7 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №5495 (1 August 2018)

106. Decree “On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan” partly provides that the adoption of decisions on the seizure of land for state and public needs is allowed only after an open discussion with interested parties whose land plots are planned to be seized, as well as assessing the benefits and costs; demolition of residential, industrial premises, other structures and structures belonging to individuals and legal entities, with the withdrawal of land plots is allowed after full compensation of the market value of immovable property and losses caused to owners in connection with such withdrawal.

6.2.8 Tax code

107. The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters of individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemption from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in this TC.

6.2.9 Labor code and employment law

108. These two documents are main legislations regulating labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These legislations are considering interests of employees and employers provide efficient function of labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees health, promote to growth of labor productivity, increase of work quality, raising on this matter welfare and social livelihood level of the population.
109. Both ADB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting

documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.

110. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues¹³.

6.2.10 KMK 2.10.08-97

111. The Government KMK 2.10.08-97 provides standard and guidance for design, construction, and operation of transmission line particularly having a voltage of 0.4-500 kV with its requirement for permanent and temporary land acquisition for transmission line.

6.2.11 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 44 (15 February 2013)

112. This resolution determine the procedure for the appointment and payment by Makhalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:

- families who have lost both parents and children involved in family education;
- families where one or both parents are disabled children;
- widow (er), raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- family with disabled children;
- mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family. In this case the fact of child rearing mother (father) in an incomplete family established by makhalla;
- families in which one or both parents are unemployed who has been registered at centers to promote employment and social protection of the population as job-seekers;
- single retired persons.

113. The Uzbekistan's legislation does not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. This may

¹³ Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

create some reconciliation problem with ADB requirements especially for what concerns the compensation of indirectly affected items that become unusable after impacts or for the provision of severe impacts, vulnerable APs and relocation allowances. The legislation, however, has enough span (for instance indicates that the poor, the disadvantaged and the people leaving in frontier areas require special attention during LAR) to allow an interpretation of its mandates to cover ADB requirements without the need of legal reform and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.

6.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

114. ADB adopted its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
115. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.
116. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation

of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The following are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those

people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

7. POLICY COMPARISON

117. Comparison of the Uzbekistan LAR Policy with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy indicates that key elements of the ADB Policy are present - particularly those related to valuation of immovable property. The ADB's principle of avoidance or minimization of resettlement is reflected in the Uzbekistan legislation (Civil and Land codes, related governmental resolutions). The key policy difference relate to AP's without title, or registration (businesses and structures. However, the LARP ensures that: (a) compensation is provided at replacement cost for market value for all items, (b) non-titled APs are eligible for compensation for non land assets, provision for additional assistance especially severe impacted households and APs who are vulnerable. A policy comparison between ADB's SPS and Uzbekistan's national legislation is presented in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Comparison of LAR Provisions between ADB Policy and National Legislation

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
1. Livelihood rehabilitation	ADB Policy requires rehabilitation/ improvement of AP livelihood standards.	Notion of livelihood rehabilitation not sanctioned by national law.	<u>No Policy reconciliation needs.</u> Application already reconciled in previous ADB projects but to be formalized regarding <i>indirect/livelihood impacts rehabilitation for severely affected APs.</i>
2. Compensation entitlements	A. APs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets. B. APs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets. C. APs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	A. APs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets. B/C. APs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered non-legal as legalization is a burden of the APs. Non-legal APs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	A. Same in principle/application. <u>No reconciliation needed.</u> B/C. Critically different in principle and application. Application already reconciled in previous ADB projects but for smoother application, the <u>formal Reconciliation on both counts is needed</u> through a Decree for ADB projects as well as through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
3. Compensation	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable APs.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Business losses and loss of jobs. - Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary. - Indemnity for lost income ensuring AP rehabilitation. Based for application on stoppage period up to a maximum of 12 months of declared salary (formal employees) or minimum salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to APs.</p> <p>D. Loss of trees, crops and other improvements: irrespective of legal land</p>	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal APs.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Loss of business and jobs. -Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology. - Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.</p> <p>D. Loss of unproductive and productive trees and crops. There are different approaches using in evaluation of unproductive and productive trees and crops but they are in general comparable to the tree valuation methods allowed under the SPS 2009.</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application for legal APs. <u>Reconciliation needed</u> for smoother application <u>both for principle and application</u> to allow the compensation all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal APs. It is hoped that this could be achieved through a special Decree for ADB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>B. <u>No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</u> However, it is required the establishment of a protocol allowing the compensation of structures/ building at replacement cost, when the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner. It is hoped that this can be formalized without legal reform but only a Decree for ADB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>C. Same in principle but ADB does not consider opportunity cost. <u>Application reconciliation needed</u> to define a clear methodology and distinguish short- and long- term losses, as well as to a) ensure the rehabilitation of both formal and informal permanent employees; b) provide compensation parameters ensuring the compensation of actual income losses of both temporarily and permanently affected employees and c) guarantee that the APs automatically receive their compensation. Application has been already reconciled on a case</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree/crop type/productivity and volume or other methods ensuring AP rehabilitation.	Compensation for the lost trees/ uncompleted agriculture production is a separated from compensation for lost profits.	by case basis for previous projects but needs to be mainstreamed through a relevant Decree for ADB projects. D. Same in principle, different in application. Already adjusted for previous ADB projects but for smoother implementation, the <u>Application reconciliation is needed</u> through a decree for ADB projects ensuring systematic law implementation and also cash compensation is provided by default, ensuring and use of valuation standards fitting SPS.
4. LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	A. Resettlement Plan (LARP). LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment (measurement and inventory survey), AP census and Socio-economic survey, Valuation survey; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule.	A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than ADB Policy.	A. Partly different in principle and application. <u>No reconciliation needed</u> as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have been already applied in previous ADB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding ADB projects ensuring the measurement and inventory of all impacts, the counting of all AP and detailed valuation survey are needed for mainstreaming purposes.
5. Procedural mechanisms	A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language. B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives C. Grievance procedure. A	A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists. B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly the APs C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.	A. Different in principle and application. <u>Already reconciled for ADB projects.</u> B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects. <u>Better application needed.</u> C. <u>No reconciliation is needed.</u>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. All information on GRM to be communicated to the APs</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs</p>	<p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs</p>	<p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. <u>Application to be improved.</u></p>
<p>6. Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected AP</p>	<p>A. These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.</p>	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers resolutions (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18 November 1991). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.</p>	<p>A. Critically different in application. <u>Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details may be needed.</u> To be elaborated in a Decree for ADB projects.</p>

* As applied in ADB Resettlement Plans in the Republic of Uzbekistan

7.1 Core LAR Policy Principle for the project

118. Based on the above, the core involuntary resettlement principles are proposed as follows:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season so that loss of crops can be avoided
- Land for land compensation will be opted for permanent land acquisition
- Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;

- Vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- Non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive applicable rehabilitation allowances defined by Entitlement matrix in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Relevant information from the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement.
- Appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur.
- The temporarily affected land needs (if any) to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after the completion of civil works;
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and UTY will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB SPS, 2009.

8. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

8.1 Eligibility

119. APs eligible for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are:
- (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal land rights, legalizable, or without legal status;
 - (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
 - (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
 - (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries.

8.2 Cut-off-Date

120. Compensation eligibility is limited by the cutoff date which was the day of signing of census and SES questionnaire, where the date of implemented census, DMS and impact assessment are recorded in August-September 2018 (the last day of DMS is 30th of September 2018). APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Meaningful consultations were carried out at project districts to announce on the land acquisition and resettlement process and procedure including the broad eligibility and entitlement. The project's final design and alignment was shared with the project affected people during the public consultations.

8.3 Compensation and Valuation of Assets

8.3.1 Valuation of Assets

121. The valuation of the assets, including real estate property, business etc., is carried out on the basis of the Law "On Valuation Activity", decrees and resolutions of the President and the government state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation
122. Among the legal acts related to the evaluation of real estate and used in determining compensation for alienated land, demolition and resettlement, should be highlighted:
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29.05.2006, №97 "On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs";
 - Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, №146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" (annex 2 – Regulations on the indemnification of possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production);
 - National property valuation standards of Uzbekistan (IF) N 10 "Valuation of real estate" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of 18.11.2009, N 2044);
 - Decision of the Khokim of the city of Tashkent dated 21.11.2014, №953 "On approval the Regulations on the damages to businesses and individuals,

- whose non-residential buildings were demolished in connection with withdrawal of land plots in the city of Tashkent for state and public needs”;
- Resolution of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Approval of the Procedure of valuation the right to lease the land plot” (Registered 8.04.2004 by Ministry of Justice, reg. №1336);
123. Sequencing of legal acts and their contents characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This confirms by a number of definitions and norms declared in the Law “On valuation activity”. For example:
- “Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment”¹⁴
 - “Appraisal organization - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. Appraisal organization in its activity is independent. No interference consumer services (hereinafter - Customer), or other interested parties in the evaluation activities of the organization. Creation of the appraisal organization and realization of valuation activities by public authorities and administrations are prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law”¹⁵.
124. While the evaluation activities carried out by independent organizations (private companies having certified valuers), the state plays an important role in the regulation of evaluation activities. The State Committee for State Property Management and Development of Competition (Goskomkonkurentsii) is responsible for: i) developing and approving regulations, including standards for the valuation of the property; ii) licensing of valuation activity; iii) certification of experts-appraisers, as well as organize their training and professional development. The Society of Appraisers of Uzbekistan shall protect the rights of appraisers, increase their capacity, provides an independent expert opinion, when requested, to validate findings of valuation report, etc.
125. According to the UNECE publication “Land Administration Guidelines with Special Reference to Countries in Transition” (1996), “In countries of east and central Europe currently in transition the cadastral system was based on the Russian model, and focused on land use. Land was “valued” in terms of its agricultural potential based on soil types, climate, rainfall, etc. and the farmers were then instructed to grow appropriate crops. This concept of the term “value” is only indirectly connected with the sort of valuations that are needed to manage land in a market economy”¹⁶. This principle may explain why the Land Code has no information on land valuation.

8.3.2. Compensation for Land

126. Land in the country is owned by the State. Compensation for agriculture land will be on a “land for land” basis, with land being provided to land user by

¹⁴ Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

¹⁵ Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

¹⁶ Available at: <http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/documents/Publications/land.administration.guidelines.e.pdf>

the District Khokimiyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). Such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services. In addition to this, the APs will be provided with transitional allowance in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the EA. In cases where in all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated. In case of unregistered agricultural land, the aassistances will be provided by UTY in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.

127. Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands. UTY will pay the cost to the local Khomiyat.
128. In the case of severe impact, where 10% or more of a productive asset (leased and unleased land) is to be acquired, a severe impact allowance will be paid. This will be equal to the net income from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation). This is in addition to the compensation for land loss as land to land compensation.
129. Residential land will also be compensated on a land-for-land basis. Land replacement has to be in the immediate vicinity of the affected land (if such land is available) or another location agreeable to the AHs. Each affected residential land plot will be allocated a replacement plot of 600 m².¹⁷ The land allocated for housing will have the following terms: (i) right for lifelong inheritable possession, and (ii) house has to be built within two years.
130. For affected land that was used for business purpose (commercial land), land for land compensation will be applied in proportion with the business requirement. The first option would be to provide land at same location but away from the ROW in line with the road design location. The second option would be to provide land at the nearest available location agreeable to AH.

8.3.2 Compensation for Structures

131. Buildings will be compensated at replacement cost irrespective of the legal title. For partial impacts (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Structures and buildings will be valued through calculating the replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs as on date. No deductions will be applied

¹⁷ Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers 272 (30.12.2006) stipulated that for individual housing 600 m² is to be allocated.

for depreciation or transaction costs. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates will be provided to restore the remaining structure. Salvaged materials will be allowed to be taken away by the APs prior to demolition at no charge. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable after impact occurs. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc. Assessment of the affected structures will be done by a certified valuation expert requested directly by the AHs. Fees paid for valuation service will be paid by UTY to AHs.

132. The affected households losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with additional severe impacts allowance equal to 3 months of minimum salary.

8.3.4. Compensation for Crops and Trees

133. Loss of income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated at replacement cost based on 1 year of production cost (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income computed based on the average income over the past 3 years. Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated based on the average annual income for the past 3 years multiplied by 4 times to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings)¹⁸. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

8.3.5. Loss of Income/Livelihood

134. Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption¹⁹ up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of affected non-titled business, the rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage will be paid to the AH. The workers from the affected non-titled businesses also will be paid with a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. It is noted that there can be agricultural laborers being affected due to land acquisition. In case of agricultural workers/laborers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, compensation corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period whichever is higher, will be paid. It is noted that there can be affected households losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement. In such cases these AHs will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3

¹⁸ According to the Clause 12 of Resolutution #146, Annex 2, the 4 years is defined to compensate the lost profit for the period when the land development works and planting are done on the newly allocated land plot to reach the productive stage.

¹⁹ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.

8.3.6. Shifting and Relocation Allowances

135. The project may cause physical displacement due to permanent acquisition of residential buildings, thus shifting and relocation allowances will be paid by UTY to the affected household. Affected household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance and shifting allowance.
136. According to clause 8 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 defined provision to the citizens of a land plot for individual housing construction within the limits of stipulated norms with the provision of temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years with compensation, in full volume, the cost of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures and plantings;
137. According to clause 19 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 transportation of belongings of the owner of the demolished residential house (apartment) to the new apartment shall be done for the account of a property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) to whom withdrawn land plot is allocated.

8.3.7 Allowance for Vulnerable Household

138. There are a big number of legal acts regulating the social safeguard policy including law, Presidential Degrees, Governmental Resolutions and other under law acts. Regional administrations provide financial support to certain categories of vulnerable people such as lonely women, left without wage-earner; families, where there is disabled member of family; lonely elderly people; mothers for children until they reach the age of 2 years; poor families whose incomes below the subsistence level. The details of legal regulations for each of the mentioned categories are provided below.
139. Payments for Vulnerable households are paid on the basis of the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 "On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families". The Resolution defined 3 categories of families which can receive a social allowances and/or material assistance as follows:
- Families with children under the age of 14 years (hereinafter - the allowance for families with children),
 - Families who receive allowance for child care until the age of two years (hereinafter - the allowance for child care), and
 - Material assistance to low-income (poor) families (hereinafter - material assistance).
140. The Resolution (Clause #9) defines that the preemptive right to receive allowances for families with children, allowance for child care and material assistance are the following categories of families:

- families who have lost both parents, and the raising of child (children) is done by relatives;
 - families where one or both parents are disabled persons;
 - widow (er) who are raising two or more children under the age of 14 years, living separately from other family members;
 - Family with disabled child (ren);
 - Mothers (fathers) who are raising a child (children) in single-parent family. At the same time the fact of raising a child by the mother (father) in a single-parent family sets by the local self-government body;
 - families in which one or both parents are unemployed, registered in the centers of employment promotion and social protection as job seekers;
 - single pensioners (lonely elderly people)
141. The categorization of the families is done by a detailed methodology which is based on several factors such as owned real estate and other property (including the agricultural land and agricultural income from 1 ha), monthly income of each member of family etc. According to this resolution, family recognized by Assembly of the citizens in one of those categories, is entitled to receive only one type of allowance or material assistance at the same time (Clause #6).
142. According to the Law “On Citizen’s Self-Governance Bodies” (Art. 11) “The Assembly of the citizens of the settlement, village (kishlak, aul) and city’s mahalla, inter alia, implementing measures to support socially vulnerable segments of the population, provides targeted and effective use of centrally allocated public funds for these purposes in the manner prescribed by the legislation”.
143. Besides the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 “On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families”, the new Law was adopted in Uzbekistan on 26.12.2016 “On social services for the elderly, disabled and other socially vulnerable categories of population”. According to this Law (article#6), the socially vulnerable categories of population who need social services are as follows:
- the lonely and the elderly people living alone, in need of constant care;
 - invalids of I and II groups, disabled children;
 - incapacitated and limited in capability citizens;
 - persons with socially significant diseases;
 - orphans and children left without parental care.
144. The Law (clause #13) defines the following forms of social services to be provided to the above mentioned socially vulnerable categories:
- social support services, and consulting services;
 - social services at home (home care);
 - social services in the institutions on daytime and (or) on a short stay;
 - social services in residential institutions.
145. Meantime, Decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been also adopted on 28.12.2017 “On additional measures to further

improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons". The Decision defines a set of complex measures and action plan to further improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons for the 2017 - 2020 years.

146. Thereby, requirements of ADB for vulnerable segments of the population mainly agree with category of residents, determined by the Government. However, to ensure the provision of the ADB SPS principle to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups at least national minimum standards, the vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage in connection with the project implementation. In addition willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized²⁰ in project related employment. The Makhallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households. Vulnerable households include those belong to women headed household, poor household, household headed by elderly with no support and household headed by physically disabled people.

8.3.8 Common Property Resources

147. Any impact to the social infrastructures of local communities will be rehabilitated and restored as of pre-project condition.

8.3.9 Loss of crops due to temporary land acquisition along the Right of Way of Transmission Lines.

148. Affected households will be compensated at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice will be served to the APs to harvest the crops if possible prior to construction. Where feasible, the schedule of construction will be adjusted to avoid the crop season. Restoration of land will be done by the contractor to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction. Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.

8.3.10 Addressing Gender Issues

149. The LARP includes the following specific actions to address gender issues in the project:
- (i) During the updating of this LARP, both men and women will be consulted and invited to participate in the discussions during public meeting, providing inputs to DMS, and consultations on resettlement activities and relocation options.
 - (ii) A male representative and a female representative of the AHs will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
 - (iii) Special attention will be extended to elderly and disabled APs during relocation and in the provision of assistance as defined in the project policy.

²⁰ Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

8.4 Entitlement Matrix

150. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 8.1. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applied currently; however, in order to address any future unanticipated impact during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 8.1: Entitlements Matrix

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of substation and towers of TLs, and any other primary structures, if any)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services); Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders with lease agreement	Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) will be paid in addition to the compensation for land loss.
A.2. Residential land/ Commercial	Land loss	APs who has right on lifelong inheritable possession/	Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost

land		permanent possession	Cash Compensation at market replacement cost to be determined by the Independent Valuator. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee who initiated to pay unpaid land taxes ²¹ and become a leaseholder.	All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder, however, they will be entitled for compensation for non land assets regardless of tax payments and registration. Assistance in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.
A4. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non land assets only.
B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)			
B.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission Lines along the Right of Way)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services.
C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES			
Residential/ Commercial Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of legal title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	Compensation at full replacement cost ²² for affected structure/ fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost APs must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary) while the new house or building is being erected. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement or rental allowance in cash for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years while the new house or building is being erected. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with shifting

²¹ Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

²² The replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for all types of lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

			allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc.”
	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. Tenant who has lost the rent and need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to new lease sites. Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
Agriculture land/ orchard land	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission line (temporary land acquisition)	All affected Households	Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households (including non leased land owner)	Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings). Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.

	Loss of timber trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households	Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
E. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD			
E1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
E2. Business and involved workers	Loss of business and employment (permanent or temporary interruption of business and employment)	Affected household losing business and involved workers	Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption ²³ up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
		Affected household losing non-titled (unregistered) business and involved workers	Affected household losing non-titled business will be paid a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Workers from the affected non-titled businesses will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
E3. Livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Loss of livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.
F. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS			
Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	Women headed household, Low Income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household headed by physically disabled	Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.

²³ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

		people	
G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
H. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
Temporary impact on private or public Land, assets and/or Income	Due to construction	All affected households and assets	UTY will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
I. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			

9. EXPENSES AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 LARP Budget

151. This chapter describes the methodology adopted for the determination of cost of LAR and compensation that will be paid to APs for permanent and temporary resettlement impacts caused by the Project. The compensation entitlements of different categories of impacts presented in this chapter have been defined according to the ADB SPS 2009 requirements and the applicable laws of the Uzbekistan. The land development cost, compensation for lost profit from crops and trees was calculated by Uzdaverloyikha Institute together with Agricultural Department of Turakurgan and Namangan districts based on the provisions of entitlement matrix, while the compensation rates for fruit trees were determined by a certified independent valuator hired by UTY along with calculation of applicable rehabilitation allowances. The land acquisition and resettlement cost for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include compensation for affected properties, applicable rehabilitation allowances, crops, trees and other associated assets if any. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the DMS conducted based on final design, land allocation document issued by khokimiyats and valuation reports prepared by independent valuation company. The LARP cost estimate includes the following:

- Compensation for affected trees for permanent and temporary land acquisition which is evaluated by independent appraisal company;
- Compensation for affected trees harvest due to permanent and temporary land acquisition which is evaluated by agricultural department of local khokimiyats;
- Compensation for income loss (lost profit) from crop due to permanent and temporary land acquisition which is evaluated by agricultural department of local khokimiyats;
- Land development cost which will be paid by UTY to special account of the government.

152. According to the resolution of the president #3336 dated on 17.10.2017 about the measures to implement the project "Electrification of The Pap-Namangan-Andijan Railway line" with participation of the Asian Development Bank" and agreement between UTY and Namangan Province khokimiyat that all compensations such as for loss profit from affected land, loss of harvest from trees, cost of affected trees, land development cost²⁴ and contingency to cover the cost for LARP implementation and unanticipated impacts, if any will be covered by UTY source of financing. The detailed data on compensation per types is given in tables 9.2- 9.4 and detailed breakdown and cost calculation of each AH per losses is provided in Appendix 4 (Table 2).

²⁴ Payment which will be paid by UTY to special account of the government

153. No land for land will be provided taking into account the small scale of permanent impact of the project: the minimum permanent impact is 0.01 % in Namangan district from the total land holdings and maximum is 0.19 in Namangan city % please see table 2.4.2. During the public consultation, the farmers informed that they are not interested to be given a small part of lands as the cultivation of those small portions will not be economically viable for them in terms of mobilization of equipment and workforce.

9.2 Compensation for Land for Land (Land Development Cost) in case of Permanent Land Acquisition

154. This compensation payment will be used to develop new land for agriculture. The compensation estimate and the amount will be paid by UTY to the government account. The main criterias and methodology of calculation of land development cost are soil bonitet (productivity) of affected land defined by cadaster, area and usage type of affected land (cultivated or orchard/garden), value of land per hectare and location coefficient. Steps and methodology for calculation of land development cost is described below:

- Calculation of unit cost per hectare by multiplying the value of land into the soil quality.
- Calculation of replace cost for actual affected area by multiplying the cost per hectare into the affected area.
- There is a multiplier which is based on the location coefficient. The multiplier value is based on the location of the land which is given according to the distance of affected land from the city.
- Total replacement cost is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost into the multiplier
- Collection of data on net profit per hectare per year of land and assessment for net profit of the affected area by multiplying the net profit per hectare into the affected area
- Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by multiplying the net profit of the affected area into 4 times
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total replacement cost+ loss profit from cultivated land+ loss profit from orchard.

155. Based on the above described methodology, the land development cost was calculated by Agricultural Department of Turakurgan and Namangan districts and totally amounts to 74,062,145 UZS. The land development cost will be paid by UTY to government special account. The details on land development cost per massives are given in table 9.1 below and the detailed calculation is attached in Appendix 1.1.

Table 9.1: Land development cost (permanent impact)

#	Affected district	Affected Massive	Affected area (ha)	Land development cost (UZS)
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura massive	0.12	8,712,790
		I.Nabiev massive	0.52	42,325,591
		Tezkor Navruz massive	0.18	13,269,370
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor massive	0.03	7,202,984
2	Namangan	K.Soliev massive	0.05	2,551,410
3	Namangan city	Namangan city	0.09	-
Total:			0.99	74,062,145

9.3 Loss profit (loss of income) from affected land

156. This compensation amount will be paid to the affected households both for permanent and temporary land acquisition in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net income based on last 3 years of average annual profit. This also includes compensation of loss of trees and crops etc. The main criterias and methodology of lost profit cost are area and usage type of affected land (cultivated or orchard/garden), average net profit per hectare of land.

157. The loss profit from affected land was calculated by Uzdaverloyikha Insitute together with Agricuyltural Department of Turakurgan and Namangan districts based on the provisions of entitlement matrix and totally amounts to 357,664,000 UZS. Compensation for loss profit from affected land will be paid by UTY to AH's bank accounts. The details on compensation per masives are given in table 9.2 below and the detailed calculation is attached in Appendix 1.2.

Table 9.2: Compensation for loss profit (loss of income) from affected lands for crops

#	Affected district	Affected Massive	Affected cultivated area (ha)	Loss profit from affected land (UZS)
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura massive	4.56	76,612,800
		I.Nabiev massive	9.76	122,740,000
		Tezkor Navruz massive	10.85	158,311,200
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor massive	0.21	-
2	Namangan	K.Soliev massive	1.14	-
3	Namangan city	Namangan city	2.43	-
Total:			28.95	357,664,000

158. The loss of income from orchards in terms of loss of profit from trees is calculated based on the same methodology as for crops described above, while in this case the total cost for loss of profit (harvest) from trees is based on area of affected orchard land and number of trees (including the saplings).The loss of harvest from trees was calculated by Agricultural Department of Turakurgan and Namangan districts based on the provisions of entitlement matrix and totally

amounts to 235,874,500 UZS. Compensation for loss harvest from trees will be paid by UTY to AH's bank accounts. The details on compensation per massives are given in table 9.3 below and the detailed calculation is attached in Appendix 1.3

Table 9.3: Compensation for loss harvest from trees

#	Affected district	Affected Massive	Affected orchard area (ha)	Loss of harvest from trees (UZS)
1	Turakurgan	Isoqhon Tura massive	-	-
		I.Nabiev massive	0.51	7,680,000
		Tezkor Navruz massive	0.57	10,325,000
		Shohidon Nurli Diyor massive	4.99	206,829,500
2	Namangan	K.Soliev massive	0.55	11,040,000
3	Namangan city	Namangan city	-	-
Total:			6.62	235,874,500

9.4 Compensation for affected trees

159. The compensation for affected trees was evaluated by independent appraisal company per type and age of the tree based on the provisions of entitlement matrix and totally amounts to 107,724,803 UZS (the details of valuation are reflected in separate valuation reports for each case (land plot)²⁵.. Compensation for affected trees will be paid by UTY to AH's bank accounts. The details on compensation are given in table 9.4 below.

Table 9.4: Compensation for affected trees

#	Types of affected trees	Total Number of affected trees	Number of affected trees per age	Average unit cost per tree, UZS	Total cost, UZS
Fruit trees					
1	Peach	513	15-1 years 25-2 years 24-4 years 23-5 years 13-6 years 192-7 years 46-7 years 10-8 years 25-10 years 140-12 years	34,919.21	17,913,557.87
2	Hurma	445	30-1 years	69,938.82	31,122,777.1

²⁵ Detailed ToR of independent valuation company is attached in Appendix 3.

			5-1 years 15-5 years 30-6 years 124-7 years 44-8 years 197-12 years		
3	Cherry	309	11-6 years 14-7 years 65-7 years 35-8 years 5-10 years 129-12 years 50-15 years	63,776	19,706,785.8
4	Apple	134	60-4 years 12-6 years 60-7 years 2-10 years	90,484.62	12,124,939.8
5	Pomegranate	110	81-7 years 14-8 years 15-10 years	70,197	7,721,671.67
6	Apricot	100	4-6 years 31-10 years 55-22 years 10-25 years	63,815.46	6,381,546.78
7	Almond	67	4-4 years 25-5 years 16-7 years 16-8 years 6-15 years	35,098.50	2,351,600.08
8	Grape	48	6-4.5 years 42- 25 years	124,440.17	5,973,128
9	Mulberry	30	30-15 years	127,630.93	3,828,928.32
10	Walnut	3	1-20 years 1-22 years 1-22 years	110,613.67	331,841
11	Quince	3	2-2 years 1-8 years	46,798	140,394
12	Fig	2	2-10 years	63,815	127,630
Total:		1764		-	107,724,803

9.5 Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

160. The total cost for land acquisition and resettlement is **814,091,720.4 UZS** equivalent to **93,521.41USD**. This includes 5% of contingency to meet the LARP implementation cost and any additional cost to be incurred in the future (if any).

161. The necessary fund has been already allocated in advance so that compensation is paid on a timely matter. UTY will ensure the allocation of contingency (5%), if needed. Summary cost estimate for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is shown in Table 9.5. Detailed break up and cost calculation of each AH per losses is provided in Appendix 4 (Table 2).

Table 9.5. Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Cost

Particulars	Total Cost, UZS
A. LAR cost category	
Loss profit from affected land	357,664,000
Loss of harvest from trees	235,874,500
Cost of affected trees	107,724,803
Land development cost	74,062,145
B. Contingency (5% of the total Cost)	38,766,272.4
Total (UZS)	814,091,720.4
Total (USD)	93,521.41

NOTE: 1USD= 8,704.87 UZS as of August 05, 2019²⁶

²⁶ <http://www.cbu.uz/uzc/>

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 General

162. The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is created in UTY which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist who is specialized also in safeguards activities and will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS. The safeguards specialist in the PIU, will ensure the final LARP is implemented prior to start of the civil works. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGCS) at district level. The UTY (PIU) will perform systematic coordination with local authorities and other stakeholders in terms of LARP implementation and monitoring.

10.2 Executing Agency

10.2.1 UTY and its Project Implementation Unit

163. UTY as the EA has established a PIU with required staff, including a safeguards specialist within the PIU. UTY is also responsible for selection of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). UTY through its Department of Capital Construction ("HOKC") and its PIU will be responsible for approval of adequate budgetary support for LARP implementation and will facilitate coordination with the concerned government line agencies on LAR activities. UTY and its PIU will be responsible for getting the government's endorsement of LARP, approval of the LARP from ADB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to APs prior to the start of civil construction with close coordination with khokimiyats.

10.2.2 Safeguards Specialist in PIU

164. The safeguards specialist of the PIU will ensure that the LARP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PIU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revision to the LARP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc. The safeguards specialist should have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Uzbekistan and ADB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the safeguards specialist of the PIU 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 PIU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
- Ensure comments from ADB are integrated in finalized documents.

- Endorsement of LARP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
- Disclosure of LARP and information dissemination on LARP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
- Ensure the implementation of LARP is consistent with Government and ADB policies.
- Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimiyat), SCLRGCSC 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 SCLRGCSC
- Coordination with khokimiyat administration on facilitating the transfer of funds for payment of compensation to APs in accordance with LARP.
- Coordination with contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition
- Help UTY to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the updating and implementation of RP.
- Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and keeping the records of each grievance.
- Monitoring of LARP implementation including the proper reporting to ADB.
- Seeking permission from ADB to go ahead with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs, upon submission of a LARP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
- Submission of semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB.
- Under the guidance and close consultation with the PIU, conduct a daily monitoring of the LARP implementation for each project component in accordance with LARP defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of LARP implementation Compliance Reports.
- Assist the PIU in monitoring of SDDR for 6,7 km bypass section and other project associated facilities and related social safeguard issues and recommend corrective measures/actions for PIU's actions as needed.

10.2.3 Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC)

165. An international consulting firm (Italferr) has been engaged by the PIU as a Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC) to assist UTY 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.
166. The scope of CSC services is extended with involvement of international and national resettlement specialists (IRS and NRS) who will provide overall assistance to PIU 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 LARPs, including the preparation of LARP implementation Compliance Reports (CR) and other required progress reports under the Project. During the implementation of the assignment, the IRS and NRS shall closely cooperate with each other, as well as with the PIU's safeguards specialist, particularly they will:

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

10.3 Other Relevant Government Line Agencies

10.3.1 Regional and District State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGCS)

167. This is a permanent committee at Provincial and District levels. However it plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for:
- identifying land losses incurred by land users plus agricultural output losses;
 - determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
 - determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
 - preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
 - investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
 - approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan.

10.3.2 District (Khokimyat) (Governorates)

168. District (Khokimyat) will be closely involved in the LARP review and implementation which forms the Commission on Land Acquisition and District Evaluation Commissions. These will form district land acquisition and resettlement committee (DLARC) which will undertake the following:

- Outline locations of constructions and structures affected by the project;
- Select land for construction sites;
- Approves the decree for the right to use of the land plot;
- Compensation payment for AHs.

169. Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Makhalla authorities will be involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households.

Implementation of LARP will require close coordination with the local Mahalla and farmer associations. This coordination will help UTY in the following:

- Dissemination of information related to LARP;
- Checking timely disbursement of compensation to affected households defined by LARP;
- Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of APs;
- Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the affected households.

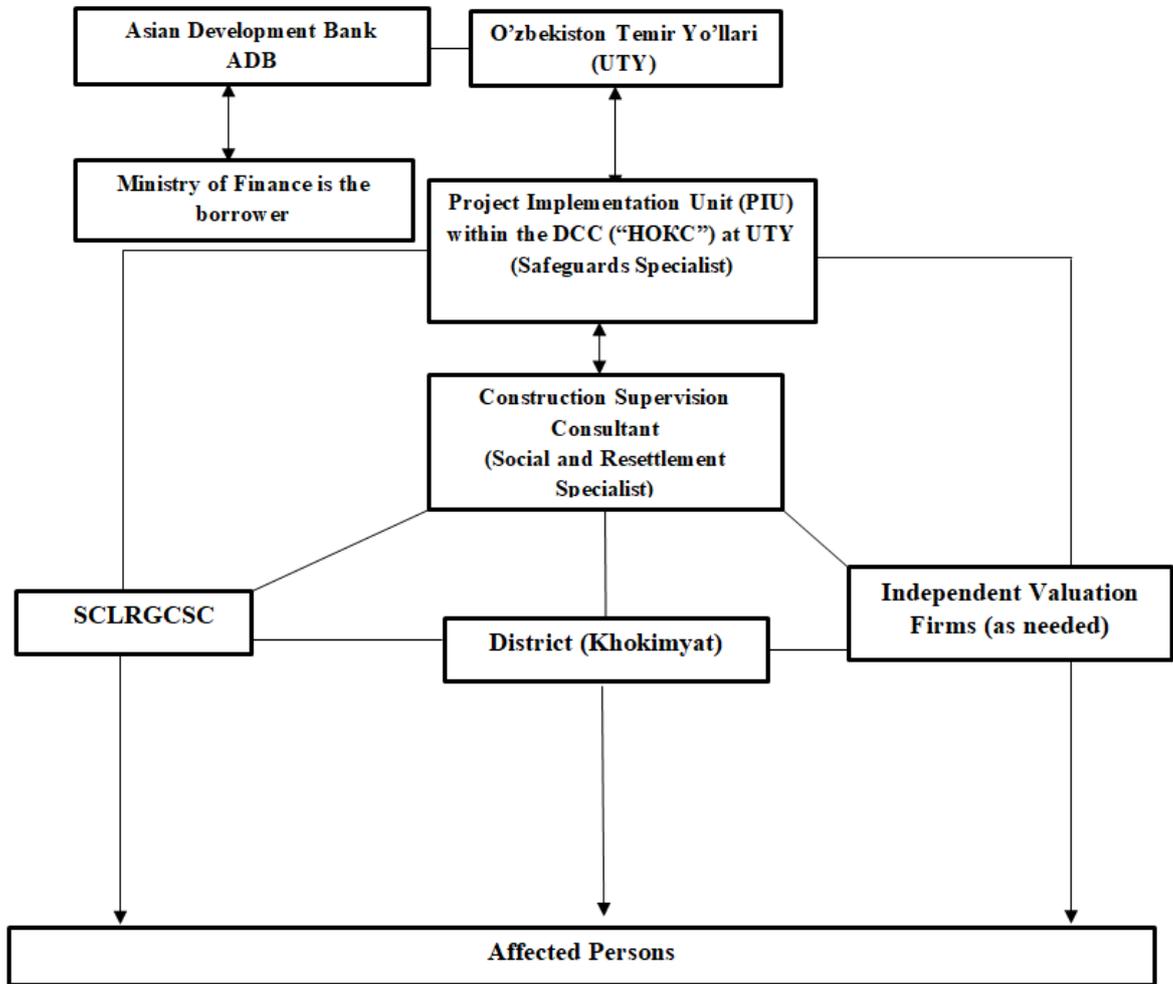
10.4 Independent Valuation Firms

170. Independent Valuation Firm is comprised of licensed private firm with valid license for valuation activities was engaged. These firm involved for evaluation of affected trees for this project. The detailed ToR for independent valuation company is given in Appendix 3. Roles and responsibilities of various institutions related to LAR activities are presented in Table 10.1 depicted in Figure 10.1.

Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Detailed Design and LARP finalization/update	
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	UTY (PIU), National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB, district Khokimyat, Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Mahalla authorities
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	UTY (PIU), District Khokimiyats
Approval of Final LARP	UTY, ADB
B. LARP Implementation Stage	
Disbursement of compensation and assistance	District Khokimiyats, UTY (PIU)
Taking possession of land	UTY through the assistance of district Khokimiyat
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	UTY (PIU)
Grievances redress	UTY (PIU) through the Safeguards Specialist, CSC, District Khokimiyats
Monitoring and Reporting	UTY (PIU) through the Safeguards Specialist, CSC
C. Completion Stage	
Restoration of land by the contractor along the Right of way and other construction sites	UTY/CSC will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Restoration of approach roads and access if disturbed during construction	UTY/CSC will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Consulation with local people regarding any further grievance	UTY (PIU), CSC

Figure 10.1: Scheme of Institutional Arrangements



11. LARP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

11.1 General

171. The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to taking possession of land and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. LARP implementation may start after the approval of final LARP by UTY and ADB. The completion of LARP implementation will be documented through the LARP implementation compliance report (s) prepared by TPIO and approved by ADB.

172. Upon the approval of final LARP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes issuance of identity cards (IDs), payment of all eligible compensation and assistance; initiation of land development process; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Payment of compensation and allowances under the LARP will commence after a number of preparatory tasks have been completed. These tasks are:

- Disclosure and consultation
- Issuance of IDs and bank account for AHs
- Disbursement of compensation and assistance
- Grievance resolution
- Compliance review and reporting
- Notice to proceed for Civil works construction
- Restoration of land (temporary impacts)
- Monitoring and reporting

173. Supervision consultant/PIU specialists should work close with all AHs in weekly base and all AHs (who are entitled for compensation) should write the official statement with indication of bank account details to UTY/Khokimiyat, consultant bring it to UTY for the payment procedure start through the accountancy.

11.2 Implementation Schedule

174. The tentative schedule for the LARP implementation of the project is provided in.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

LAR Activities	Timing
1. Final LARP approval and disclosure	By September 2019
LARP Implementation	
Issuance of IDs to APs	October-November 2019
Payment of compensation to APs	October-November 2019
Payment of all eligible assistance	October-November 2019
Consultation and GRM	Continual
B. Internal Monitoring by UTY	
LARP Compliance Report (s) to be submitted upon completion of LARP implementation	November 2019
SSMR to be submitted to ADB	Continious

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 Overview and objective

175. Monitoring will be the responsibility of UTY. UTY, with assistance from social and resettlement specialist of CSC will regularly monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the LARP. The objective of the monitoring is to assess the progress of implementation of LARP in terms of its process, targets, problems, mitigation measures, corrective action etc. so that the physical activity and implementation of the project progress smoothly. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. The implantation of LARP will be monitored by UTY (PIU). In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, UTY will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the LARP has produced the desired outcomes. The PIU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing land acquisition and resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems.

12.2 Monitoring

176. The monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis and (ii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons in terms of compensation and assistance and alternate land allocation with land development etc. UTY is required to implement safeguard measures as provided in the LARP. UTY through its PIU will:

- (i) monitor the progress of implementation of LARP,
- (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and
- (v) submit LARP implementation compliance reports, as well as semiannual social monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB.

177. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. UTY through its PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. With assistance of CSC, monitoring reports documenting progress on LARP implementation and a Completion Report will be prepared by UTY through its PIU to be submitted to ADB for review. The monitoring report will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) proof of compensation and land allocation, (iii) problems encountered, grievances received and addressed, consultations carried out during the reporting period, if any, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures.

12.3 Monitoring Indicators

178. Fulfillment of the LARP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The vital indicators to be monitored will include the contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The LARP contains indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. The indicators for achieving the proposed objectives during the implementation of the LARP are of two types: (i) Process Indicators (indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.) and (ii) Output Indicators (indicating results in terms of numbers of DPs/APs

compensated, and assistances provided. Indicative monitoring indicators are presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Monitoring Indicators

Type	Indicators
Process Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of consultation and participation events held with various stakeholders - Grievance mitigation Procedure - Placement of Project staff at the project level - Placement of funds for land acquisition - Procedure of allocation of new land plots (if applicable) - Disbursement of compensation to APs - Disclosure and consultation events - Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning - Monitoring reports submission
Output Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households compensated: - Compensation paid for loss profit from affected land - Compensation paid for loss of harvest from trees - Compensation paid for affected trees - Land development cost paid to gov. special account

12.4 Reporting

179. UTY through its PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP's database documenting the final results of the affected person census based on final design. Monitoring reports documenting progress on land acquisition and resettlement implementation and LARP Completion Report will be provided by UTY through its PIU to ADB upon completion of LARP implementation. CSC will assist UTY in monitoring of safeguards compliance and respective reporting. UTY will also report the progress of LARP implementation through semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR). The SSMRs will be posted on the ADB website upon acceptance of the report by ADB.

APPENDIX 1: LAND ALLOCATION DECISION OF KHOKIMS OF DISTRICTS

Ўзбекистон Республикаси
Наманган вилояти
Тўрақўрғон тумани
хокимининг



O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Namangan viloyati
To'raqo'rg'on tumani
hokimining

Қ А Р О Р И

Q A R O R I

2019 йил «24» май

Тўрақўрғон шаҳри 1125-сонли

“O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасига Тўрақўрғон туманидан “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220 кВ ҳаво тармоғи” объекти қурилишларини амалга ошириш учун доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланишга ер майдонлари ажратиб бериш тўғрисида.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 17 октябрдаги ПҚ-3336-сонли қарорининг ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25 майдаги 146-сонли қарори билан тасдиқланган “Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг кўрган зарарларини, шунингдек қишлоқ хўжалиги ва ўрмон хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчиликларининг ўрнини қоплаш тартиби тўғрисида”ги Низом талабларига мувофиқ, “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамиятининг 2017 йил 17 ноябрдаги 670-сонли буйруғига асосан “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасининг 2018 йил 27 февралдаги 268-9-сонли, “Намвилерлойиҳа” институтининг 2018 йил 16 апрелдаги 52-сонли хатларини, тумандаги “Исҳоқхон Тўра Ибрат”, “Наврўз Тезкор”, “Шоҳидон нурли диёр”, И.Набиев номли ММТП ҳудудларида жойлашган “TO'RAQO'RG'ON FAYZ BARAKA” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари М.Зоҳидов, “ELNAZAR ESHNAZAR DIYORI” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари О.Эшназаров, “AHMADJONOV ABDULLAJON” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари А.Аҳмаджонов, “NODIR” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Н.Собиров, “DULDUL TULPORI” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Д.Турсинов, “TO'RAQO'RG'ON OBODLIGI” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Ш.Усмонов, “TULPOR” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Б.Ғоффоров, “FAYZ EZGU ISTAK” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари А.Жўраев, “G'AYRAT G'OLIBJONOVICH” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Х.Акбаров, “KOMILJON OTA EOK” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари О.Эргашев, “KOMILOV TURSUNBOY” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари А.Комилов, “QO'RG'ONCHA OQ OLTINI” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари А.Раупов, “BOYMIRZAEV BEKMIRZA” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари О.Бекмирзаев, “Bahodir-Muqaddas Latipovlar” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари А.Латипов, “JO'RABOY BOG'I BALAND” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Ж.Назаров, “ABDURAHMON YASHNAGAN ZAMIN” фермер хўжалиги раҳбари Х.Турғунов, “O'RDA ZAYTUN” фермер хўжалиги

6. Туман ҳокимининг кишлок ва сув хўжалиги масалалари бўйича ўринбосари С.Сотволдиев, туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими (Э.Мансуров)ларга ер майдонлари кайтариб олинаётган фермер хўжаликлари билан тузилган ер участкасини узок муддатли ижарага олиш шартномаларига ҳамда 2019 йил кишлок хўжалик экинлари жойлаштириш режаларига тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш вазифалари топширилсин.

- 7. Туман ҳокимининг биринчи ўринбосари (Б.Абдувалиев) фермер хўжаликлари тасарруфидаги ер майдонлари туман ҳокимлигининг захирасига кайтариб олинishi муносабати билан тугатилаётган фермер хўжаликларининг солиқ ва бошқа мажбурий тўловлардан бўлган қарздорликларини ундириш чораларини кўрсин.

8. Туман қурилиш бўлими (А.Худойбердиев), туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими (Э.Мансуров)га “O‘ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O‘ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корxonаси шаркий магистрал электр тармоқлари корxonасига тумандаги “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ хаво тармоғи” қурилиши учун ер майдони ажратилиши муносабати билан, мазкур қурилишни лойиха-нархлов хужжатларига асосан амалга оширишни назорат қилиш ҳамда ер хисоботига тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш вазифаси юклатилсин.

9. Мазкур қарор халқ депутатлари туман Кенгашининг навбатдаги сессияси тасдиғига киритилсин ҳамда вилоят ҳокимидан сўралсин.

10. Ушбу қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш туман ҳокимининг кишлок ва сув хўжалиги масалалари бўйича ўринбосари С.Сотволдиев зиммасига юклатилсин.

Туман ҳокими



Ғ.Муродхужаев



2019 йил "29" май

Тошбулоқ шаҳарчаси 1528 -сонли

“O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасига Наманган туманидаги “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи” объекти қурилишларини амалга ошириш учун доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланишга ер майдонлари ажратиб бериш тўғрисида.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 17 октябрдаги ПҚ-3336-сонли қарорининг ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25 майдаги 146-сонли қарори билан тасдиқланган “Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг кўрган зарарларини, шунингдек кишлоқ хўжалиги ва ўрмон хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчиликларининг ўрнини қоплаш тартиби тўғрисида”ги Низом талабларига мувофиқ, “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамиятининг 2017 йил 17 ноябрдаги 670-сонли буйруғига асосан “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасининг 2018 йил 27 февралдаги 268-9-сонли, “Намвилерлойиха” институтининг 2018 йил 16 апрелдаги 52-сонли хатларини ҳамда туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасига Наманган туманидаги “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи” объекти қурилишларини амалга ошириш учун доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланишга ер майдонлари танлаш ва ажратиш масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи туман комиссиясининг 2019 йил 1 майдаги 1-сонли баённомасини кўриб чиқиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси “Ер кодекси” нинг 6-, 36-, 44-моддаларига “Фермер хўжалиги тўғрисида”ги Қонуннинг 13-моддасига ва “Маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти тўғрисида”ги Қонунининг 10-, 25-моддаларига асосан,

ҚАРОР ҚИЛАМАН:

1. “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамиятининг 2017 йил 17 ноябрдаги 670-сонли буйруғига асосан “O'ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O'ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр

- “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи қурилиши даврида ер эгалари ва ердан фойдаланувчиларга етказилган зарар ва зиёнларни белгиланган тартибда 3-иловага асосан тўлаб бериш;

- “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи қурилиши даврида нобуд бўлиши мумкин бўлган кўп йиллик дарахтзорларга етказилган зарар ва зиёнларни белгиланган тартибда 4-иловага асосан тўлаб бериш;

- Лойиҳа смета ҳужжатларида “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи қурилиши даврида ер майдонларидаги экин ерлари, боғзорлар, тутзорлар, ўрмонзорлар, арик зовурлар ва йўллар ўрнини қайта тиклаб, экин ерларини рекультивация қилиб кишлоқ хўжалигига яроқли ҳолатга келтириб ердан фойдаланувчиларга амалдаги тартибда топшириш, танланаётган ва ажратилаётган кишлоқ хўжалиги ерларини ўрнига тенг қийматли янги ерларни суғориш ва ўзлаштириш қийматини 5-иловага асосан Наманган вилояти Ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бошқармасининг махсус ҳисоб рақамига Низомда белгиланган муддатларда ўтказиб бериш вазифаси юклатилсин.

6. Туман ҳокимининг ўринбосари Н.Каимов, туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими (Б.Набиев)ларга ер майдонлари қайтариб олинаётган фермер хўжаликлари билан тузилган ер участкасини узок муддатли ижарага олиш шартномаларига ҳамда 2019 йил кишлоқ хўжалик экинлари жойлаштириш режаларига тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш вазифалари топширилсин.

7. Туман ҳокимининг биринчи ўринбосари вазифасини вақтинча бажарувчи (Ш.Қосимов) фермер хўжаликлари тасарруфидаги ер майдонлари туман ҳокимлигининг захирасига қайтариб олиниши муносабати билан тугатилаётган фермер хўжаликларининг солиқ ва бошқа мажбурий тўловлардан бўлган қарздорликларини ундириш чораларини кўрсин.

8. Туман бош архитектору У.Холматов, туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи Б.Набиевга “O‘ZBEKENERGO” акциядорлик жамияти “O‘ZELEKTRTARMOQ” унитар корхонаси шарқий магистрал электр тармоқлари корхонасига тумандаги “Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи” қурилиши учун ер майдони ажратилиши муносабати билан, мазкур қурилишни лойиҳа-наҳлов ҳужжатларига асосан амалга оширишни назорат қилиш ҳамда ер ҳисоботиغا тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш вазифаси юклатилсин.

9. Мазкур қарорни халқ депутатлари туман Кенгашининг навбатдаги сессияси тасдиғига киритилсин ҳамда вилоят ҳокимидан сўралсин.

10. Ушбу қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш туман ҳокимининг ўринбосари Н.Каимов зиммасига юклатилсин.

Туман ҳокими



Ш.Давранов

APPENDIX 1.1: LAND DEVELOPMENT COST CALCULATION (PERMANENT IMPACT)

Туман ҳокимининг
2019 йил 24 май даги
1125-сонли қарорига 5-илова

Наманган вилояти Тўрақўрган туманида Электрлаштирилган темир йўлининг ташқи электрлаштириш объектларидан "Поп-Наманган-Андижон" лойиҳасига асосан "Ровустон" таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи" қурилиши учун доимий фойдаланиш учун олиб қўйилган сугориладиган кишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари ўрнига тенг қийматли янги ерларни сугориш ва ўзлаштириш қийматини ҳисоблаш

Ж А Д В А Л И

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчи номи	Контур номери	Жами ер майдони	Хайдалаган ерлар	Боғлар	Ушумзорлар	Тугзорлар	Кишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари		Балл бонитети	Ушумлик коэффициенти	Сугориладиган ерлар (мига сум)	Жами сума(мига сум)
								ЖАМИ	Ш.Ж. суяли				
	Исоқхон Тўра Ибрат												
1			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	61	1,3	1328,814	1655,703
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	67	1,3	1459,517	1818,559
	Жами		0,05	0,05				0,05	0,05			2788,33	3474,26
2			0,06	0,06				0,06	0,06	61	1,3	3322,036	4139,256
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	81	1,3	882,246	1099,278
	Жами		0,07	0,07				0,07	0,07			4204,28	5238,53
	Массив жами		0,12	0,12				0,12	0,12			6992,61	8712,80
	Н.Набиев												
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	70	1,3	1524,869	1899,987
4			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	70	1,3	1524,869	1899,987
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	70	1,3	1524,869	1899,987
	Жами		0,07	0,07				0,07	0,07			4574,61	5699,96
5			0,24	0,24				0,24	0,24	64	1,3	13941,658	17371,305
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	70	1,3	1524,869	1899,987
	Жами		0,26	0,26				0,26	0,26			15466,526	19271,292
6			0,03	0,03				0,03	0,03	70	1,3	1906,086	2374,983
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	64	1,3	697,083	868,565
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	64	1,3	697,083	868,565
	Жами		0,05	0,05				0,05	0,05			3300,25	4112,11
7			0,05	0,05				0,05	0,05	86	1,3	3746,820	4668,538
			0,05	0,05				0,05	0,05	86	1,3	3746,820	4668,538
	Жами		0,10	0,10				0,10	0,10			7493,64	9337,08
8			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	70	1,3	762,434	949,993
			0,03	0,03				0,03	0,03	67	1,3	1641,957	2045,878
	Жами		0,04	0,04				0,04	0,04			2404,39	2995,87
9			0,01				0,01	0,01	0,01	67	1,3	729,759	909,279
	Жами		0,01				0,01	0,01	0,01			729,759	909,279
	Массив жами		0,54	0,53			0,01	0,54	0,54			33969,18	42325,59
	Тезкор Навруз												
10			0,02			0,02		0,02	0,02	65	1,3	884,969	1102,671
	Жами		0,02			0,02		0,02	0,02			884,969	1102,671
11			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	43	1,3	585,441	729,459
	Жами		0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02			585,441	729,459
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	58	1,3	631,731	787,137
			0,03	0,03				0,03	0,03	57	1,3	1396,889	1740,523
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	86	1,3	1873,410	2334,269
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566
			0,02	0,02				0,02	0,02	57	1,3	776,049	966,957
	Жами		0,10	0,10				0,10	0,10			5919,76	7376,02
			0,01	0,01				0,01	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566
			0,02	0,02				0,015	0,02	57	1,3	776,049	966,957
			0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566
			0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566
			0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01	57	1,3	620,839	773,566

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчи номи	Контур номери	Жами ер майдони	Хайлаландиган ерлар	Боғлар	Узумзорлар	Тугзорлар	Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари		Балл бонитети	Узоқлик коэффициенти	Сугориладиган ерлар (минг сум)	Жами сумма(минг сум)
								ЖАМИ	Ш.Ж. сувлли				
	Жами		0,06	0,06				0,063	0,06			3259,41	4061,22
	Массив жами		0,20	0,18		0,02		0,195	0,20			10649,57	13269,37
	Шоҳидон Нурли Диёр												
14			0,015		0,02			0,015	0,02	35	1,3	476,522	593,746
			0,027	0,027				0,027	0,03	32	1,3	784,218	977,136
	Жами		0,042	0,027	0,02			0,042	0,042			1260,740	1570,882
15			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	55	1,3	599,056	746,423
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			599,056	746,423
16			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	55	1,3	599,056	746,423
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			599,056	746,423
17			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	55	1,3	599,056	746,423
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			599,056	746,423
18			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	36	1,3	392,109	488,568
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			392,109	488,568
19			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	37	1,3	403,001	502,139
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			403,001	502,139
20			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	32	1,3	348,541	434,283
			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	32	1,3	348,541	434,283
	Жами		0,02	0,02				0,024	0,02			697,083	868,565
21			0,012		0,01			0,012	0,01	32	1,3	348,541	434,283
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			348,541	434,283
22			0,015		0,02			0,015	0,02	36	1,3	490,136	610,710
	Жами		0,02	0,02				0,015	0,02			490,136	610,710
23			0,01		0,01			0,012	0,01	36	1,3	392,109	488,568
	Жами		0,01	0,01				0,012	0,01			392,109	488,568
	Массив жами		0,17	0,03	0,14			0,165	0,17			5780,887	7202,985
23	Туман жами		1,02	0,85	0,14	0,02	0,01	1,017	1,02			57392,25	71510,74



Туман ҳокимининг
2019 йил
сонли қарорига 5-илова

Наманган вилояти Наманган туманида Электрлаштирилган темир йўлининг ташқи электрлаштириш объектларидан "Поп-Наманган-Анджон" лойиҳасига асосан "Ровустон" таянч нимстанциясини электр энергиясини билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи" қурилиши учун доимий фойдаланиш учун олиб қўйиладиган сугориладиган қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари ўрнига тенг қийматли янги ерларни сугориш ва ўзлаштириш қийматини ҳисоблаш

Ж А Д В А Л И

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчи номи	Контур номери	Жами ер майдони	Хайлаландиган ерлар	Боғлар	Узумзорлар	Тугзорлар	Қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари		Балл бонитети	Узоқлик коэффициенти	Сугориладиган ерлар (минг сум)	Жами сумма(минг сум)
								ЖАМИ	Ш.Ж. сувлли				
	Наманган тумани												
	Қ.Солнєв массиви												
2	Мусаффо иқлим транс	193к	0,048	0,048				0,05		47	1,3	2047,681	2551,410
			0,048	0,048				0,05				2047,681	2551,410
	Туман жами		0,048	0,048				0,048				2047,68096	2551,41048

Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи:

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Б.Набиев

"Намвилерлойиха" институти мутахассиси

Handwritten signature

И.Каримова

APPENDIX 1.2: COMPENSATION FOR LOSS PROFIT (LOSS OF INCOME) FROM AFFECTED LANDS FOR CROPS

Туман хокимининг
2019 йил 24
май даги
1125-сонли қарорига 3-илова

“Ровустон” таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи” қурилиши даврида нобуд бўлиши мумкин бўлган қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари ҳамда бино иншоотлар тўғрисида

МАЪЛУМОТ

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	контур рақами	Жами ер майдони	Шундан			Жами сумма (минг сум)
				Доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланиш учун			
				Пахта	Галла	бошқа экин	
	Исоқхон Тўра Иброт						
1			1,18	1,18			14915,20
			0,03		0,03		173,50
			1,29	1,29			16305,60
	Жами		2,50	2,47	0,03		31394,30
2			1,85	1,85			42735,00
			0,21		0,21		2483,50
			2,06	1,85	0,21		45218,50
	Массив жами		4,56	4,32	0,24		76612,80
	И.Набиев						
3			0,68		0,68		4228,80
			0,57	0,57			7888,80
			1,25	0,57	0,68		12117,60
4			1,63	0,87	0,76		17684,90
			1,41	0,87	0,54		16222,30
			0,08		0,08		545,10
	Жами		3,12	1,74	1,38		34452,30
5			0,33	0,33			4171,20
			0,17	0,17			2170,30
			0,43	0,43			5413,70
			0,62	0,62		7836,80	
	Жами		1,55	1,55			19592,00
6			0,62		0,62		4250,90
			0,89		0,89		6137,10
			1,51		1,51		10388,00
7			0,76		0,76		10101,00
			0,81		0,81		10855,40
			1,01				25233,70
	Жами		2,58		1,57		46190,10
	Массив жами		10,01	3,86	5,14		122740,00
	Тезкор Навруз						
8			0,20			0,20	1500,00
			0,20			0,20	1500,00
			0,27	0,27			6522,10
9			0,29		0,29		2027,90
			0,87	0,87			21085,10
			0,48		0,48		3386,90
			0,77		0,77	5443,70	
			0,19	0,19		4617,00	
	Жами		2,87	1,33	1,54		43082,70
10			0,39	0,39			6162,00
			0,29		0,29		2004,50
			0,24	0,24			3792,00
			0,27		0,27	1866,20	
			0,11		0,11	760,30	
			0,34	0,34		5372,00	
	Жами		1,64	0,97	0,67		19957,00

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	контур рақамаи	Жами ер майдони	Шундан			Жами сумма (минг сум)
				Доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланиш учун			
				Пахта	Галла	бошқа экин	
11			0,52		0,52		7283,60
			0,73	0,32	0,41		14382,90
			0,41	0,41			11070,00
			0,33		0,33		4622,30
			0,10		0,10		1400,70
			0,15		0,15		2101,10
			0,36		0,36		5042,50
			0,26		0,26		3641,80
			0,27	0,27			7419,60
			0,27	0,27			7233,30
			0,39		0,39		5462,70
	0,12	0,12		3240,00			
	Жами	3,91	1,39	2,52		72900,50	
12			0,31		0,31		2434,70
			0,23	0,23			3989,90
			0,33		0,33		2651,80
	Жами	0,87	0,23	0,64		9076,40	
13			0,22	0,22			3361,60
			0,18		0,18		1337,00
			0,26		0,26		1931,30
			0,20		0,20		1485,60
			0,30		0,30		2193,50
			0,20		0,20		1485,60
	Жами	1,36	0,22	1,14		11794,60	
	Массив жами	10,85	4,14	6,50	0,20	158311,20	
13	Туман жами	25,42	12,32	11,88	0,20	357664,00	

Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи в.в.б:

"Намвилерлойиха" институти мутахассиси

Э.Мансуров

И.Каримова

APPENDIX 1.3: COMPENSATION FOR LOSS HARVEST FROM TREES

Туман хоқимининг
2019 йил 24 май даги
1125-сонли қарорига 4-илова

Наманган вилояти Турақўрғон туманида Электрлаштирилган темир йўлининг ташқи электрлаштириш объектларидан "Поп-Наманган-Андижон" лойиҳасига асосан "Ровустон" таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ хаво тармоғи" қурилиши даврида нобуд бўлиши мумкин бўлган кўп йиллик дарахтзорлар тўғрисида

МАЪЛУМОТ

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	Контур рақами	Кўп йиллик дарахтлар																Жами бир йиллик урғача соф даромади(минг)сум								
			тошкент гилос		Урик		Шофтоли		Олма		бодом		тут		хурмо		ток			анжир		ёнгок		анор		беги	
			соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши		соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши	соғи	ёши
	И.Набиев																										
1						6	7	6	7																	750,00	
	Жами					6		6																		750,00	
2								54	7																	2430,00	
	Жами							54																		2430,00	
3														30	15											4500,00	
	Жами													30												4500,00	
	Массив жами					6		60						30												7680,00	
	Тезкор Навруз																										
4										6	12-15					42	20-25									11575,00	
	Жами									6						42										1575,00	
5				8	22																					3600,00	
	Жами			8																						3600,00	
7						30	6-7							30	6-7											4800,00	
	Жами					30								30												4800,00	
8														5	5											350,00	
	Жами													5												350,00	
	Массив жами			8		30				6				35		42										10325,00	
	Шоҳидон Нурли Диёр																										

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчилар НОМИ	Контур раками	Куп йиллик дарaxтлар														Жами бир йиллик уртача соф даромади(минг)сум										
			Тошкент гилос		Урик		Шофтоли		Олма		бодом		тут		хурмо			ток		анжир		ёнгок		анор		бехи	
			сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши		сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши	сон	ёши
27			5	10-12				12	6					34	6-7							40	6,7			4860,00	
			4	7																					560,00		
	Жами		9					12	6					34								40				5420,00	
28			120	12																					37800,00		
	Жами		120																						37800,00		
29			7	2-6			10	7-8													6	7			1560,00		
	Жами		7			10															6				1560,00		
30																											
	Жами																										
31			35	5-7		4	5-7		16	5-7				34	5-7										8327,50		
			10	5-7																					1225,00		
	Жами		45			4			16					34											9552,50		
32			20	5-7										20	5-7										3650,00		
	Жами		20											20											3650,00		
33									4	4-5															420,00		
	Жами								4																420,00		
34														8	4,5		1	10	1	22					785,00		
	Жами													8			1	1							785,00		
35															6	4,5	1	10	1	22					555,00		
	Жами													6		1	1								555,00		
	Массив жами		295	92	285	74	6	61	9					410	6	2	3	110	3						206829,50		
	Туман жами		295	100	321	134	6	67	9	30				445	48	2	3	110	3						224834,50		

Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи в.в.б:

"Намвилерлойиха" институти мутахассиси

Э.Мансуров

И.Каримова



Наманган туман ҳокимининг
2019 йил _____ сонли
қарорига 4-илова

Наманган вилояти Наманган туманида Электрлаштирилган темир йўлининг ташқи электрлаштириш объектларидан "Поп-Наманган-Авдижон" лойиҳасига асосан "Ровустон" таянч нимстанциясини электр энергияси билан таъминловчи 220кВ ҳаво тармоғи" қурилиши учун доимий ва вақтинча фойдаланишга ажратилаётган ер майдонларидаги олиб қуйилаётган боғ, тут, узум мевали дарактларидан олинadиган соф даромади қийматини ҳисоблаш

Ж А Д В А Л И

Т.р	Ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	Контур рақами	боғ	Куп йиллик дарактлар										Жами 1 йиллик уртача соф даромади
				тошкент тилос					Шофтоли					
				сон	Ёши	мева микдори кг	1 туп мевадан олинadиган соф даромади минг сум	жами соф даромади минг сумда	сон	Ёши	мева микдори кг	1 туп мевадан олинadиган соф даромади минг сум	жами соф даромади минг сумда	
	Қ.Солиев массиви													
1			0,55	14	7	1600	240	3360	192	7	600	40	7680,0	11 040,0
	Жами		0,55	14	7	1600	240	3360	192	7	600	40	7680	11 040,0

Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи:

Б.Набиев

"Намвилерлойиха" институти мутахассиси

И.Каримова

APPENDIX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION RELATED DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Power Point Presentation (In Uzbek)

CAREC 2 «ПОП-НАМАНГАН-АНДИЖОН ТЕМИР ЙЎЛ ЛИНИЯСИНИ ЭЛЕКТРЛАШТИРИШ» ЛОЙИХАСИ

Багафил дизайн босқичи

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режаси

Апрель, 2018

ОТБ мавзуи англари: Сана Погоски, Мамлакат Рейсов

Меъерий асослар

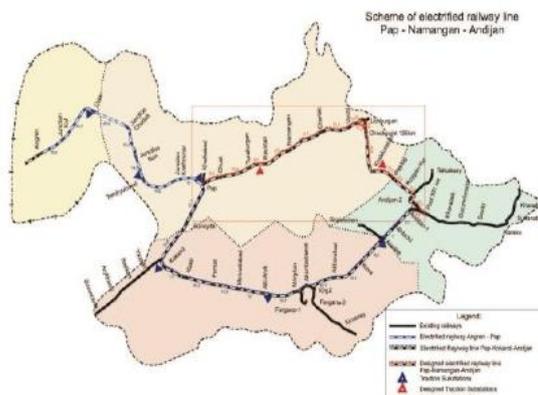
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "МФИ ва чет эл давлат молия институтлари иштирокida инвестицион лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш бўйича чора-тадбирлар" 2016 йил 14 апрелдаги Р-4636-сонли Фармойишига ва Ўзбекистон темирйўллари электраштиришнинг асосий дастури асосида ишлаб чиқилган;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 17.10.2017 ПҚ-3336 «Поп-Наманган-Андижон темир йўл линиясини электраштириш» лойиҳасини Осиё тараққиёт банки иштирокida амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги қарори;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 29.05.2006 №97 Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ер участкаларининг олиб қўйилиши муносабати билан фуқароларга ва юридик шахсларга етказилган зарарларни қоплаш тартиби тўғрисида;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 25.05.2011 №146 шаҳарсозлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалигига оид бўлмаган бошқа эҳтиёжлар учун ер участкалари бериш тартибини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Осиё Тараққиёт Баннининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-натيجий хизмат талаблари

Лойиҳа хақида маълумот

- «Поп-Наманган-Андижон темир йўл линиясини электраштириш» лойиҳасининг Осиё Тараққиёт Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши;
- 145,1 км бўлган Поп-Наманган-Андижон темир йўл линиясини электраштириш;
- Ўзбекистон Темир Йўллари АЖ – лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи ҳисобланади.

Лойиҳа таркиби

1. Асосий темир йўлни электраштириш (145.1 км) қучланиш 27кВ;
2. Янги темир йўл йўналишини қуриш ва электраштириш (6.7 км) қучланиш 27кВ;
3. Наманган (Ровустон ва Хаққулбод) вилоятида 2 та таянч подстанциялари қурилиши;
4. Жами 52 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси:
 - 110 кВ, 40 км Наманган (Хаққулбод)
 - 220 кВ, 12 км Наманган (Ровустон)



№	Лойиҳа таркиби	Туманлар	Маъсавлар
1	Таянч подстанцияси (Ровустон)	Наманган	Исмаилов
2	Таянч подстанцияси (Хаққулбод)	Норин	Тошкент
3	12 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Ровустон)	Наманган, Турақўрғон	К. Сопиев, Ибрал, И. Набиев, Тезкор Навруз, Шохидон Нурит Дийр, Обод намуна дийри
4	40 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Хаққулбод)	Учқўрғон, Норин, Ўйчи	Улуғбек мададлори, Илҳодюр Тексервис, Бахт маш сервис, Тошкент, Ғалаба, Бўстон, А. Эгамбердиев, Ш. Рашидов, Қизил-Работ Иригатор

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

- Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва доимий таъсир қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.
- Осие Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-ижтимоий химоя талаблари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш таъсири турлари

1. Доимий таъсир

- Асосий темир йўлни электрлаштириш (145.1 км) линиясида 10м кенгликда ерларнинг доимий олинishi;
- Жами 52 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линиясида таянч миноралари учун ерларнинг доимий олинishi;
- Наманган (Ровустон ва Хаққулбод) вилоятида 2 та таянч подстанциялари қурилиши учун ерларнинг доимий олинishi.

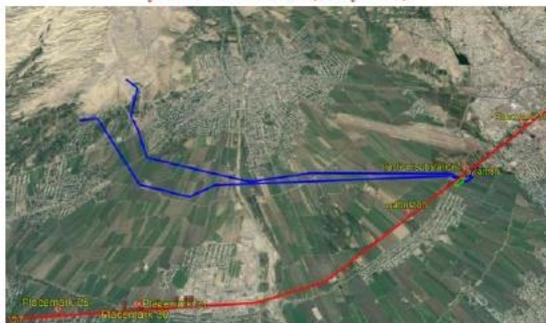
Асосий темир йўлни электрлаштириш (145.1 км)



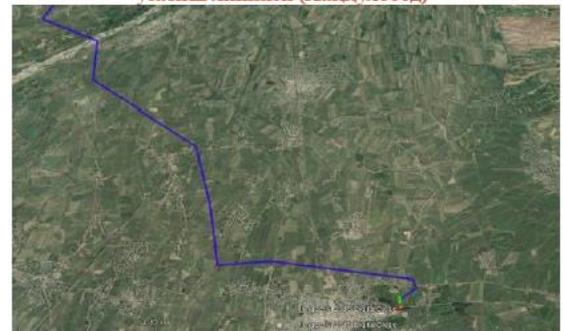
Асосий темир йўлни электрлаштириш (145.1 км)



Жами 12 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Ровустон)



Жами 40 км узунликдаги ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Хаққулбод)



Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш таъсири турлари

2. Вақтинча таъсир

Ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси таянч миноралари (башня) қурилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Доимий ва вақтинча таъсирлар учун ер ажратиш ишлари нормалари

Лойиҳа тарзиб	Кеңлик (м)	Ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси таянч миноралари учун ер ажратиш (м ²)	Доимий ер ажратиш (м ²)	Ҳисоб завоқси (м)
- 27кВ Кўчмасбино Асосий таъминоти узатиш линияси таянч миноралари (145.1 кВ) ва янги қурилган таъминоти узатиш линияси таянч миноралари (6.7 кВ)	10	-	-	15
- 110 кВ, 40 км. Ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Наманган, Хазқулбод)	14	- 500 бетонли миноралар (6 шина) - 800 элмерли миноралар (6 шина)	Ҳаққат миқдори (6 шина) жойлари учун олинади	20
- 220 кВ, 12 км. Ташқи электр таъминоти узатиш линияси (Наманган, Ровустон)	18	- 500 бетонли миноралар (6 шина) - 800 элмерли миноралар (6 шина)	Ҳаққат миқдори (6 шина) жойлари учун олинади	25
- Наманган (Ровустон) ва (Хазқулбод) вилоятида 3 та таянч миноралари қурилиши	-	-	Ҳаққат миқдори	-

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг таркиби

Лойиҳа:

- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишлари лойиҳасининг ҳуқуқий асослари,
- Лойиҳа доирасида доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги объект турларининг (ер, бино иншоотлар, экинлар, дарахтлар ва ҳ.к.) кўрсатилиши,
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси доирасида ҳуқуқий матрица баёноти ва баҳолаш тамойиллари,
- Таъсир остидаги шахсларнинг гуруҳланиши,
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишлари лойиҳасининг таъсир қилиниш фазалари ва институционал келишувлар,
- Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш жараёни тартиби,
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси мониторинги талаблари,
- Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси жараёнида расмий суҳбатлар/консултация жараёни босқичлари маълумотлари.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади

- Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер хўжаликлар;
 - Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
 - Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
 - Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар.
- Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўрвнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қурилган бино-иншоотлар ёки қўрилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.**

Зарар қопланмаган таъсир ва йўқотишлар

- Кишлоқ ва нокишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари;
- Турар ва нотурар жойлар;
- Экин ва дарахтлар;
- Бизнес ва ишчи ходимларга доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир;
- Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож (кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парварлиши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳлар учун қўшимча ёрдамлар.

Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож ва жиддий таъсир таъсир қилинган хонадонлар

Жиддий таъсир қилинган хонадонлар

- Ўзларининг ишлаб чиқариш активларининг 10% ва ундан ортиқ миқдорда йўқотган ва жисмоний кўчирилган хонадонлар;
- Лойиҳа доирасида қилинган таъсир алмаштириш (тўлиқ қоплаш) киймати асосида қопланади.

Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож хонадонларга таъсир

- Онда бошлиғи кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парварлиши учун нафақа олувчилар, оила бошлиғи кекса одам бўлган гуруҳлар учун қўшимча ёрдамлар;
- Бир марта тўланмаган 3 ойлик енг кам иш хақи миқдоридagi ёрдам пули. Шунингдек улар лойиҳа доирасидаги қурилиш ишларига ва ўқув машғулотларига биринчи бўлиб ўшбу гуруҳга авазлари олинади.

Лойиха тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

1. Маҳаллий кадастр томонидан лойиханинг топосъёмкаси тайёрланиши

2. Ҳокимият тарафидан ер ажратилиши

3. Яқиний таъсирни баҳолаш бўйича тадқиқотлар:

- ✓ Батафсил ер ажратиш лойихаси асосида таъсир қилинувчи субъектлар ва объектлар рўйхатини янгилаш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги ер ва бино иншоотларни аниқлаш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги жисмоний ва юридик шахслар билан иктисодий-ижтимоий сўровномалар ўтказиш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги субъектлар ва объектлар йўқотишлари учун қўрилган зарарларни баҳолаш;

4. Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойихасининг ОТБ томонидан тасдиқланиши.

Лойиха тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

1. Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойихасининг ОТБ томонидан тасдиқланиши.

2. Тасдиқланган Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойихасининг татбиқ ва мониторинг қилиниши.

- ✓ Зарар ва компенсацияларнинг қопланиши
- ✓ Маҳаллий ҳокимият тарафидан ер ажратилиши
- ✓ Уй жойларнинг кўчирилиши
- ✓ Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг мониторинги
- ✓ Мониторинг ҳисоботларининг ОТБ тарафидан тасдиқланиши

3. Қурилиш ишларининг бошланиши

Зарарларни баҳолаш

- Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг сиёсий-ижтимоий ҳимоя талаблари (ҳуқуқий матрица) ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуни ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ баҳоланиши.
- ЎТЙ томонидан лицензияга эга мустақил баҳоловчи компания томонидан баҳоланиши ва бу харажатлар буюртмачи томонидан қопланади.
- *Агар таъсирга тушган хонадон/фермер ҳўжалиги эгалари бу баҳоланган нархдан қониқмаса бу ҳақда ЎТЙга ёзма равишда мурожаат қилинади ва ўз ҳисобидан баҳолатиб ҳўжжатлар ЎТЙга тақдим қилинади.*

Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми



Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми

Лойихани амалга ошириш гуруҳи:

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- Телефон: (+99871) 237-99-98
- E-mail: utpiu@gmail.com

**ЭЪТИБОРИНГИЗ УЧУН
РАҲМАТ!**

Савол ва жавоблар

CAREC 2 PAP-NAMANGAN-ANDIZHAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

Detailed Design Stage

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues

March, 2018

Project components

1. Electrification of the main track (145.1 km)
Voltage of transmission lines will be 27kV
2. Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km)
Voltage of transmission lines will be 27kV
3. Two traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad
4. External power supply transmission line (TL) of 52km for two new substations:
 - 110 kV TL for 12 km for Namangan/Raustan
 - 220 kV TL for 40km for Khakulabad

The aim of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

The aim of LARP is:

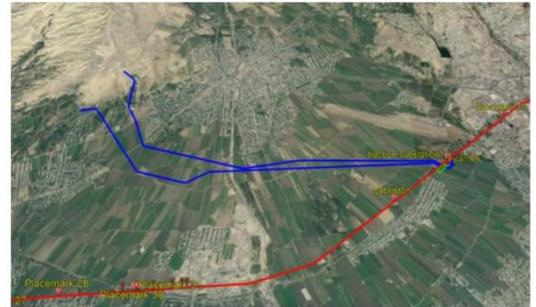
- To make preliminary assessment of the possible permanent and temporary land acquisition and resettlement impacts and frame of affected persons caused by the implementation of the Project.
- Develop needed applicable mechanisms, procedures and entitlements in case of land acquisition and resettlement according to the requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and Uzbek legislation.

Project Description

- The Government of Uzbekistan (Government) has requested Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance for the electrification of a railway line in the Fergana Valley, from Pap to Namangan to Andijan.
- The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (the Project) will electrify the missing 145.1 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track between Tashkent and major cities in the populous Fergana Valley.
- The Joint Stock Company (JSC) O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) is the PIU for the Project.

Project Location

(External power supply transmission lines)



Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

1. Permanent impacts

- Permanent land acquisition within the 5m buffer zone of main railway track (right of way)
- Permanent land acquisition required for construction of suspension and tension towers of transmission lines (TLs) for external power supply
- Permanent land acquisition required for the construction of two new traction substations

Right of Way of main railway line Pap-Namangan -Andijan



Right of Way of main railway line Pap-Namangan -Andijan



Construction of suspension and tension towers of transmission lines (TLs)



Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

2. Temporary impacts

Temporary land acquisition includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of the suspension and tension foundation towers which will cause loss of crops/trees due to the construction process, but this will revert to existing occupiers of the land once construction has been completed.

Norms of permanent and temporarily land acquisition

Project component	The width of corridor (m)	Temporary land acquisition (sq. m)	Permanent land acquisition (sq. m)	Safety zone (m)
- TLs of 27 kV for the main track (145.1 km) and new alignment (6.7 km)	10	-	-	15
- External power supply of 12 km TL of 110 kV for Namangan (Raustan)	14	- 560 for suspension towers - 800 for anchor-angular towers	Land needed only for installation of towers	20
- External power supply of 40 km TL of 220 kV for Khakulabad	18	- 560 for suspension towers - 800 for anchor-angular towers	Land needed only for installation of towers	25
- Two traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad	-	-	All land needed	-

The content of LARP

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan:

- Defines the legal framework of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for the Project,
- Presents the main types of possible permanent and temporary impacts of the Project (land, structures, crops, trees etc.),
- Clarifies the entitlement matrix and valuation principles in frame of LAR,
- Describes the groups of possible affected persons,
- Presents the phases of LAR implementation and institutional arrangements,
- Describes the grievance redress process in different levels,
- Presents the requirements of monitoring of LAR activities,
- Describes the process of public consultation and information disclosure during the LAR activities

Who is eligible for compensation?

- All farmers affected by permanent and/or temporary land acquisition
- All persons affected by loss of crops, fruit and/or wood trees
- All persons affected by land acquisition and demolition of residential houses and/or non-residential structures
- All businesses and involved employees affected by permanent and/or temporary land acquisition

Cut-off date:

The compensation eligibility will be limited by cut-off date to be established based on the last day of final detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census.

All improvements made by affected persons after the cut-off date will not be subject for compensation.

Impacts and losses subject for compensation

- Agricultural and non- agricultural land plots,
- Residential and non-residential buildings and structures,
- Crops, fruit and wood trees,
- Temporary and permanent impacts of business and involved employees,
- Physical relocation,
- Allowances of vulnerable and severely affected households (AHs)

All affected AHs with no formal legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land impacts.

Evaluation of compensation

- The valuation will be carried out based on defined entitlement matrix in accordance with requirements of ADB SPS and Uzbek legislation
- UTY will involve independent licensed appraisal company for the valuation of compensation and allowances for all type of losses, and the cost of appraisal will be covered by the Project
- In case, if AP is not agree with the evaluation results of appraisal company suggested by UTY, he/she shall inform UTY about it in a written manner and present the results of his/her appraisal company by his/her own cost

Assistance to Vulnerable and Severely affected households

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Severely affected households | } | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Households losing 10% or more of their productive assets, as well as relocated AHs:• Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) will be paid in addition to the compensation for land loss. |
| Vulnerable affected households | } | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women headed households, Low Income households, households headed by elderly with no support and households having physically challenged people:• Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage and Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance. |

Further stages of the final LARP preparation

- 1) **Preparation of topographic survey results by cadaster**
- 2) **Land allocation decision by khokimiyats and cadaster**
- 3) **Final impact assessment surveys:**
 - Updating of the list of affected properties and APs based on final detailed design
 - Actual measurement of affected lands and buildings
 - Census and socio-economic survey of AHs
 - Inventory and description of all affected properties and improvements
 - Valuation of compensation and allowances for all type of losses
 - Preparation of final implementation-ready LARP document
- 4) **Approval of final LARP by ADB and UTY**

Further stages of the Project implementation

1. **Approval of final LARP by ADB and UTY**
2. **Implementation of final approved LARP:**
 - ✓ Payment of compensation and allowances
 - ✓ Land allocation by khokimiyats
 - ✓ Residential relocation
 - ✓ LARP monitoring
 - ✓ Approval of monitoring reports by ADB
3. **The start of civil works**

Grievance Redress Mechanism

UTY is will be responsible for establishment of GRM to effectively handle environmental and social concerns of project affected persons.

Three level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed for the project as follows:

✓ **Level-1**

Nearest railway station or district khokimiyat office

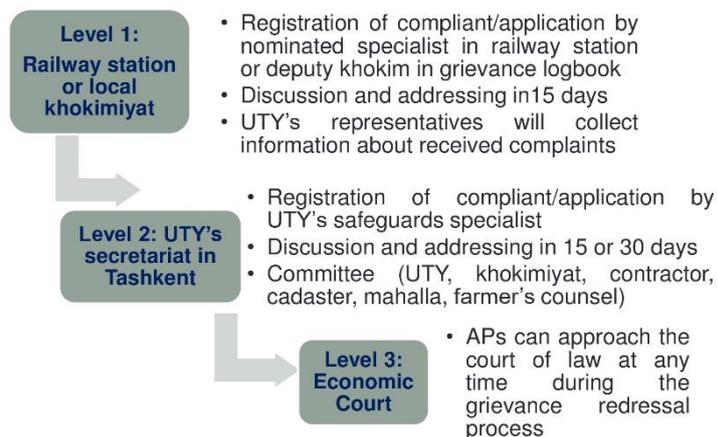
✓ **Level- 2**

UTY's secretariat in Tashkent

✓ **Level – 3**

Economic court

Grievance Redress Mechanism Scheme



THANK YOU !

Questions and Answers

Information Leaflets Distributed during the Public Consultations in Uzbek language

КАСЕС 2 «ПОП-НАМАНГАН-АНДИЖОН ТЕМИР ЙЎЛ ЛИНИЯСINI ЭЛЕКТРЛАШТИРИШ» ЛОЙИХАСИ



Лойиҳа ҳақида маълумот: «Поп-Наманган-Андижон темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳасининг Осиё Тараққиёт Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши, 145,1 км бўлган Поп-Наманган-Андижон темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш; Ўзбекистон Темир Йуллари АЖ – лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи ҳисобланади.

Лойиҳа таркиби:

1. Асосий темир йўли электрлаштириш (145,1 км) қучланиш 27кВ;
2. Янги темир йўл йўналишини қуриш ва электрлаштириш (6,7 км) қучланиш 27кВ;
3. Наманган (Ровустон ва Ҳаққулобод) вилоятида 2 та таянч подстанциялари қурилиши;
4. Ҳақиқ 52 км узунликдаги ташки электр таъминоти узатиш линияси: 110 кВ, 40 км Наманган (Ҳаққулобод), 220 кВ, 12 км Наманган (Ровустон)

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг вазифалари:

Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга кўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўргатган ҳолда кўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
Янги жойга кўчирилган ҳонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;
Янги жойга кўчирилган иқтисодий ёрдамга муҳтож (кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парварлиши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини оширишга ёрдам бериш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси қўйлағиларни ўз ичига олади:

Жисмоний таъсир (хиллаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш);
Иқтисодий таъсир Ер ажратилиши ва кўчирилиши ҳамда олдинги ердан фойдаланишда қўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва доимий таъсир хиллигувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини азайташ.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонуни ҳужжатлари ва Осиё Тараққиёт Банкнинг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-иқтисодий хилоф талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Бошқа маълумотлар учун ва шикоятлар учун қўйилган мавзига мурожаат қилишнинг мумкин:
Ўзбекистон Темир Йуллари Александрнинг жамғирати, Лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи
Манзил: Т. Шевченко кўчаси 7, 100060, Тошкент,
Тел: (+998 71) 237-99-98

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш таъсири турлари:

1. Доимий таъсир

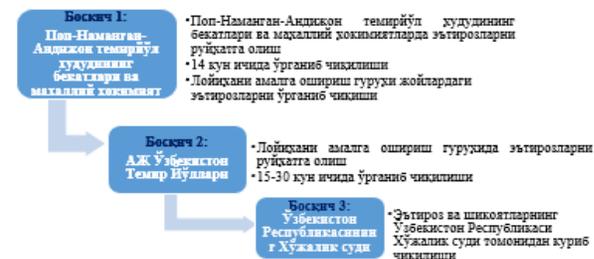
Белгиланган таъсир зоналари мисолида (м) ташки электр таъминоти узатиш линияси ташки таянч минералари (башка) ва 2 та таянч подстанцияларининг қурилиши.

2. Вақтинча таъсир

Ташки электр таъминоти узатиш линияси таянч минералари (башка) қурилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказилмайдиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари қўнлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар иқтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади	Зарар қопланадиган таъсир ва йўқотишлар
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер хўжаликлар; ➢ Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➢ Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➢ Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ кешлок ва нокишлоқ ҳўжалиги ерлари, ➢ турар ва нотурар жойлар; ➢ экин ва дарахтлар; ➢ бизнес ва ишчи ходимларга доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир; ➢ иқтисодий ёрдамга муҳтож (кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парварлиши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳлар учун кўшимча ёрдамлар.
<p><i>Лойиҳа доирасида иқтисодий иқтисодий суровнома ўтказилмайдиган сўнг, қурилган билимиоатлар ёки қурилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.</i></p>	

Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми:



Бошқа маълумотлар учун ва шикоятлар учун қўйилган мавзига мурожаат қилишнинг мумкин:
Ўзбекистон Темир Йуллари Александрнинг жамғирати, Лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи
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Тел: (+998 71) 237-99-98

List of Participants of the Public Consultation

CAREC 2: Пап-Наманган-Андижон темир йул линиясини элетрлаштириш лойиҳаси

CAREC 2: Pap-Namangan-Andijan Railway Electrification Project

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ /
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place Тўрақуристон

Сана/Date 07.04.18

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20	Асанов Махмуджон	Исмаилов ишми б.к	ИИЖ бошқарувчи	97 372-01-02	
21	Ҳамидов Ҳасанжон	Анон саноат хўжали	Ф/х раҳбари	913415989	
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31					
32					
33					
34					
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Photos of announcements in Turakurgan district posted one week prior the Public Consultation



«O'ZBEKISTON TEMIR YO'LLARI»

AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATI

100060, Toshkent sh. T. Shevchenko ko'chasi, 7-uy, tel: 238-80-28, fax: 233-69-24
info@uzrailway.uz uzrailway@exat.uz

2018-yil 23-03
№ 1177-9/9-244

Наманган вилояти ҳокими
Х. Х. Бозоровга

Хурматли Хайрулло Хайитбоевич!

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 14 апрелдаги «2016 йилда халқаро молиявий институтлар ва чет эл ҳукумат молиявий ташкилотлари маблағлари иштирокида инвестицион лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари» тўғрисидаги Р-4636 сонли фармойишига ва 2017 йил 17 октябрдаги «Поп-Наманган-Анджон темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳасини Осиё тараққиёт банки иштирокида амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги ПК-3336 сонли қарорига асосан. «Ўзбекистон темир йўллари» АЖ томонидан «Поп – Наманган – Анджон» темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳаси Осиё тараққиёт банки инвестиция маблағларини жалб этилиши билан амалга оширилиши режалаштирилмоқда.

Кўрсатилган қарорлар доирасида амалга оширилаётган лойиҳа бўйича ер ажратиш, кўчириш ва ижтимоий ҳимоя масалаларни муҳокама қилиш мақсадида жамоа эштувларини ўтказилиши режалаштирилмоқда. Ушбу жамоа эштувларида «Поп – Наманган – Анджон» темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳасининг дастлабки ер ажратиш, кўчириш ва ижтимоий ҳимоя тадқиқотлар натижалари тақдим этилади. Наманган вилоятининг Наманган, Тўрақўрғон, Учқўрғон Норин ҳамда Уйчи туманларида лойиҳанинг асосий таркибига кирувчи жумладан:

- Наманган (Роустон ва Хаққулбод) вилоятида 2 та таянч подстанциялари қурилиши;
- Жами 52 км узунликдаги ташки электр таъминоти узатиш линияси -110 кВ, 40 км Наманган (Хаққулбод) -220 кВ, 12 км Наманган (Роустон)

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таъсирига тушувчи уй ва фермер хужалиқлари, маҳалла жамғармалари вакиллари ва аҳоли ўртасида ижтимоий сўровномалар ўтказилиши режалаштирилган.

Шу муносабат билан юқорида келтирилган туманларда 2018 йилнинг 23-24 март кунлари Осиё тараққиёт банки мутахассислари (консультант) иштирокида жамоа эштувларини ташкил этишда ва уни маҳаллий газетда эълон сифатида чоп этишда амалий ёрдам беришингизни сўраймиз.

Илова: __ вароқ

Жамият бош менеждери
бош муҳандиси

Х.Н.Хасилов

ЭЪЛОН!

ЛИК БУ!

Илишини тартибга солиш эъмига йўл харита белги-пломаларимизнинг фикрий бой кишилар пулининг и илм-маърифатга, маънавал кишилар эса дабдабали химларга сарфлайдилар!» Махмудхўжа Бехудий ва таъзияга сарф қилиналаримизни биз, турсонийа дин йўлига сарф этсак, вурўсийлардек тараққий ўзимиз-да обрўй ва ривож ҳозирги ҳолимизга давом ва дунёга зиллат ва мисўшқа насибамиз бўлмай-фикрлари шулар жумлаамлар, онлавий тантаърака ва маросимларни тартибли ўтказиш, бунда элик, исрофгарчилик, шўх-икка берилмаслик, милътларимизни ва муқаддас тўғри келмайдиган салбий йўл қўймасликда буюк нурунийлар таърибисига садга мувофиқдир. маънавият ва маърифат р бир маҳалла фуқаролар

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2016 йил 14 апрелдаги «2016 йилда халқаро молиявий институтлар ва чет эл ҳукумат молиявий ташкилотлари маблағлари иштирокида инвестицион лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги Р-4636 сонли фармойиши ва 2017 йил 17 октябрдаги «Поп-Наманган-Анджон темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳасини Осиё тараққиёт банки иштирокида амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги ПК-3336 сонли қарорига асосан «Ўзбекистон темир йўллари» АЖ томонидан «Поп-Наманган-Анджон» темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳаси Осиё тараққиёт банки инвестиция маблағларини жалб этилиши билан амалга оширилиши режалаштирилмоқда.

Кўрсатилган қарорлар доирасида амалга оширилаётган лойиҳа бўйича ер ажратиш, кўчириш ва ижтимоий ҳимоя масалаларни муҳокама қилиш мақсадида 2018 йилнинг 6-7 апрель кунлари Осиё тараққиёт банки мутахассислари (консультант) иштирокида жамоа эштувларини ўтказилиши режалаштирилмоқда. Ушбу жамоа эштувларида «Поп-Наманган-Анджон» темир йўл линиясини электрлаштириш» лойиҳасининг дастлабки ер ажратиш, кўчириш ва ижтимоий ҳимоя тадқиқотлар натижалари тақдим этилади.

Жамоа эштувлари қуйидагича ўтказилади:

1. Наманган вилоятининг Учқўрғон тумани аҳолиси учун 2018 йил 6 апрель кунли соат 10.00 да Учқўрғон тумани ҳокимлиги биносиди.
2. Наманган вилоятининг Норин тумани аҳолиси учун 2018 йил 6 апрель кунли соат 15.00 да Норин тумани ҳокимлиги биносиди.
3. Наманган вилоятининг Уйчи тумани аҳолиси учун 2018 йил 7 апрель кунли соат 10.00 да Уйчи тумани ҳокимлиги биносиди.
4. Наманган вилоятининг Наманган ва Тўрақўрғон туманлари аҳолиси учун 2018 йил 7 апрель кунли соат 13.00 да Тўрақўрғон тумани ҳокимлиги биносиди.

ДИҚҚАТ, ТАНЛОВ!

Республика ўрта тиббиёт ва дорихона ходимлар малакасини ошириш ва уларни ихтисослаштириш Маркази Наманган ҳудудий бўлимининг бўлимининг ҳужалик ҳисоб рақамидида маблағлар ҳисобидан 2018 йил апрель ойида амалга оширилган ва ҳарид қилмаган бўлила «Боратилган» маълумот билиши или қилила

Photos from SES, Census and DMS Interviews



Photos from Public Consultation





CAREC 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR VALUATION SPECIALIST

Introduction

The Central Asia Regional Economic Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (the project) aims to electrify the missing 145.1 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track linking major cities in the populous Fergana Valley with Tashkent. This will facilitate direct and efficient operation of both freight and passenger train services and thereby promotes economic and social development of the Fergana Valley.²⁷ The Project will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) stimulated economic growth in the Fergana Valley, and (ii) increased regional trade along CAREC Corridor 2. The outcome will be the level of passenger and freight service on the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line improved.

This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the project, to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to assess the possible land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project based on the preliminary (feasibility) design. This draft LARP complies with requirements of relevant Uzbek laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009, it shall be updated and an implementation-ready LARP shall be prepared upon the finalization and approval of detailed design which will allow to assess the project's actual impact through census and detailed measurement survey (DMS).

The Project includes the following components:

- 5) Electrification of the main track (145.1 km)- *Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
- 6) Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km)-*Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
- 7) Construction of two new traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad
- 8) External power supply transmission line (TL) of 52km to transmit electricity to two new substations to be constructed as follows:
 - 110 kV TL for Khakulabad (12 km)
 - 220 kV TL for Namangan/Raustan (40 km)

The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) is the executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project. The safeguards specialist in the PIU, with assistance of ADB's resettlement consultants is responsible for all the activities related to land

²⁷ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance for Preparation of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (TA 8706-UZB).

acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The UTY will act as a Client for this assignment.

This ToR is prepared to involve licensed valuator (s) to ensure that all valuations of affected assets, as well as the calculation of applicable allowances under the finalized LARPs are comply with the Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS referring to the prepared draft LARP's provision.

Objective and Scope of Work

The main objective for the assignment Implementation is as follows: To carry out valuations of affected assets, as well as the calculation of applicable allowances under the finalized LARPs are comply with the Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS referring to the prepared draft LARP's provision. Particularly, the valuator shall ensure that all valuation is done based on "Replacement cost" as it is defined by ADB's SPS, namely:

Replacement cost:	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
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The Valuator will act under the direct supervision of UTY's safeguards specialist and resettlement consultants.

The Valuator shall be familiarized with the provisions of draft LARP (especially chapters 6 and 7) prepared for the Project and carry out the valuation of affected assets and calculation of applicable allowances in accordance with defined entitlement matrix. UTY's safeguards specialist and resettlement consultants will provide the valuator with the training prior the start of works. The Valuator will provide at least 2 samples of valuation reports for prior review and approval by the Client.

Below are presented the main tasks of the Valuator under the assignment:

- 1) To carry out an inventory of affected assets (land, building, crops, trees, other improvements to be affected by the project) in the presence of APs, and if it is impossible to ensure their presence, the works shall be implemented with participation of the local authorities' representative (khokimiyat). The inventory shall be carried out in a way to ensure that all details are available required by LARP provisions (types of crops, types and age of trees, materials of buildings and other improvements etc.).

- 2) The inventory data shall be included accurately in the forms agreed with the Client beforehand and shall be analyzed by comparing the information provided by cadaster data and property rights certificate/technical document where available.
- 3) All data shall be entered into the consolidated database. The format of the database shall be agreed with the Client.
- 4) The Valuator shall prepare Valuation Report for each unit (property, AHs with clear separation of each asset/property and losses with final summary, particularly:
 - Valuation of affected properties/assets (land, building, crops, trees and other improvements)
 - Calculation of compensation for business and affected employees
 - Calculation of transportation costs for movable assets.
 - Calculation of allowances defined by LARP (allowance for relocation, severe impact, vulnerability etc.). The list of AHs entitled for allowances, will be provided by the Client.
- 5) The calculation for the applicable allowances (if any) can be included in the Valuation Report or separate Calculation Report can be prepared to be agreed with the Client.

The Annex 1-3 are summarizing the main provisions of draft LARP and Project requirements and act as an integral part of the ToR.

Deliverables and Reporting

The Valuator shall prepare Valuation Report for each unit (property, AHs?) with clear separation of each asset/property, as well as Calculation Report for allowances where applicable.

Scale of Work and Payment

The preliminary scale of work can be separated into 3 main phases:

Project component	Preliminary number of units
Traction substations in Khakulabad and Raustan	
External Power Supply	
Main tarck (146km)	

However, as the final number of needed reports is not known, the Valuator will be paid based on actual number of submitted Valuation Reports based on acceptance Act to be signed between the Valuator and the Client.

APPENDIX 4: DETAILED LIST OF IMPACT AND COMPENSATION

Table 1: Affected Land (permanent and temporary impact)

#	ID	Type of impact	Total Affected Land (ha)			
			Total Affected Land (ha)	Including		
				Agriculture land	Ditches, canals and other lands	Residential
Arable/Crop Cultivation	Garden/Orchards					
Turakurgan district Isoqhon Tura massive						
1	T-I-F-1	Permanent	0.05	0.05		
		Temporary	2.45	2.45		
2	T-I-F-2	Permanent	0.07	0.07		
		Temporary	1.99	1.99		
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.12	0.12		
		Temporary	4.44	4.44		
Total			4.56	4.6		
Turakurgan district I.Nabiev massive						
3	T-N-F-1	Permanent	0.07	0.07		
		Temporary	2.51	2.51		
4	T-N-F-2	Permanent	0.26	0.26		
		Temporary	1.25	1.25		
5	T-N-F-3	Permanent	0.05	0.05		
		Temporary	1.55	1.50	0.05	
6	T-N-F-4	Permanent	0.1	0.1		
		Temporary	3.02	3.02		
7	T-N-F-5	Permanent	0.04	0.04		
		Temporary	1.21	0.96	0.25	
8	T-N-F-6	Permanent	0.01	0	0.01	
		Temporary	0.20	0	0.20	
9	Kosonsoy soyi (Canal)	Permanent				
		Temporary	0.60			0.6
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.53	0.52	0.01	
		Temporary	10.34	9.24	0.50	0.6
Total:			10.88	9.76	0.51	0.6
Turakurgan district Tezkor Navruz massive						
10	T-T-F-1	Permanent	0.02		0.02	
		Temporary	0.41	0.2	0.2	0.01
11	T-T-F-2	Permanent				
		Temporary	1.36	1.36		
12	T-T-F-3	Permanent	0.02	0.02		
		Temporary	1.63	1.63		
13	T-T-F-4	Permanent				
		Temporary	0.87	0.87		
14	T-N-F-5	Permanent	0.1	0.1		
		Temporary	3.81	3.81		

15	T-N-F-6	Permanent	0.06	0.06			
		Temporary	2.8	2.8			
16	T-N-O-1	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.08		0.08		
17	T-N-O-2	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.06		0.06		
18	T-N-O-3	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.15		0.15		
19	T-N-O-5	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.06		0.06		
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.2	0.18	0.02		
		Temporary	11.23	10.67	0.55	0.01	
Total:			11.42	10.85	0.57	0.01	
Turakurgan district Shohidon Nurli Diyor massive							
20	T-Sh-F-1	Permanent	0.02		0.02		
		Temporary	0.51		0.51		
21	T-Sh-F-2	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.09		0.09		
22	T-Sh-F-3	Permanent	0.01		0.01		
		Temporary	0.29		0.29		
23	T-Sh-F-4	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.09		0.09		
24	T-Sh-O-1	Permanent	0.04	0.027	0.015		
		Temporary	1.145	0.16	0.99		
25	T-Sh-O-2	Permanent	0.01		0.01		
		Temporary	0.148		0.148		
26	T-Sh-O-3	Permanent	0.01		0.01		
		Temporary	0.09		0.09		
27	T-Sh-O-4	Permanent	0.01		0.01		
		Temporary	0.390		0.39		
28	T-Sh-O-5	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.09		0.09		
29	T-Sh-O-6	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.08		0.08		
30	T-Sh-O-7	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.06		0.06		
31	T-Sh-O-8	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.06		0.06		
32	T-Sh-O-9	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.05		0.05		
33	T-Sh-O-10	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.10		0.1		
34	T-Sh-O-11	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.06		0.06		
35	T-Sh-O-12	Permanent	0.01		0.010		
		Temporary	0.048		0.048		
36	T-Sh-O-13	Permanent	0.01		0.010		
		Temporary	0.210		0.21		
37	T-Sh-O-14	Permanent					

		Temporary	0.24		0.24		
38	T-Sh-O-15	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.10		0.10		
39	T-Sh-O-16	Permanent	0.01		0.010		
		Temporary	0.240		0.24		
40	T-Sh-O-17	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.05		0.05		
41	T-Sh-O-18	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.20		0.2		
42	T-Sh-O-19	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.29		0.29		
43	T-Sh-O-20	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.04		0.04		
44	T-Sh-O-21	Permanent	0.02		0.02		
		Temporary	0.210		0.21		
45	T-Sh-O-22	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.02	0.02			
46	T-Sh-O-23	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.05		0.05		
47	T-Sh-O-24	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.08		0.08		
48	T-Sh-O-25	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.02		0.02		
49	Namangan canal	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.07			0.07	
50	Mash canal	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.03			0.03	
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.17	0.03	0.13	0.00	
		Temporary	5.14	0.18	4.86	0.10	
Total:			5.30	0.21	4.99	0.10	
Namangan district K.Soliev massive							
51	N-S-F-1	Permanent	0.048	0.048			
		Temporary	1.092	1.092			
52	N-S-F-2	Permanent					
		Temporary	0.55		0.55		
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.048	0.05	0.00		
		Temporary	1.642	1.092	0.55		
Total:			1.69	1.14	0.55		
Namangan city							
53	N-F-1	Permanent	0.09	0.09			
		Temporary	2.34	2.34			
Total affected for massive		Permanent	0.09	0.09			
		Temporary	2.34	2.34			
Total:			2.43	2.43			
Sub Total:		Permanent	1.16	0.99	0.17		
		Temporary	35.12	27.96	6.45	0.71	
Sub Total:			36.28	28.95	6.62	0.71	

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, April-May 2019.

Table: Summary of compensation per massives and AHs

#	ID of the land user	Loss profit from affected land ²⁸	Loss of harvest from trees UZS ²⁹	Cost of affected trees UZS ³⁰	Land development cost ³¹	Total UZS	Total USD
Turakurgan district Isoqhon Tura massive							
1	T-I-F-1	31,394,300			3,474,260	34,868,560	4,005.64
2	T-I-F-2	45,218,500			5,238,530	50,457,030	5,796.41
Total:		76,612,800			8,712,790	85,325,590	9802.05
Turakurgan district I.Nabiev massive							
3	T-N-F-1	46,190,100			5,699,960	51,890,060	5,961.04
4	T-N-F-2	10,388,000			19,271,292	29,659,292	3,407.21
5	T-N-F-3	19,592,000	750,000	976,376	4,112,110	25,430,486	2,921.41
6	T-N-F-4	34,452,300			9,337,080	43,789,380	5,030.45
7	T-N-F-5	12,117,600	2,430,000	6,892,070	2,995,870	24,435,540	2,807.11
8	T-N-F-6		4,500,000	3,828,928	909,279	9,238,207	1,061.27
9	Kosonsoy (canal)						
Total:		122,740,000	7,680,000	11,697,374	42,325,591	184,442,965	21,188.48
Turakurgan district Tezkor Navruz massive							
10	T-T-F-1	1,500,000	1,575,000	5,437,078	1,102,671	9,614,749	1,104.53
11	T-T-F-2	11,794,600				11,794,600	1,354.94
12	T-T-F-3	19,957,000			729,459	20,686,459	2,376.42
13	T-T-F-4	9,076,400				9,076,400	1,042.68
14	T-N-F-5	72,900,500			7,376,020	80,276,520	9,222.02
15	T-N-F-6	43,082,700			4,061,220	47,143,920	5,415.81
16	T-N-O-1		3,600,000	510,524		4,110,524	472.21
17	T-N-O-2						
18	T-N-O-3		4,800,000	3,158,865		7,958,865	914.30

²⁸ Calculated by Agricultural department at local khokimiyats

²⁹ Calculated by Agricultural department at local khokimiyats

³⁰ Calculated by Independent Evaluation company

³¹ Payment which will be paid by UTY to special account of the government

19	T-N-O-5		350,000	350,985		700,985	80.53
Total:		158,311,200	10,325,000	9,457,452	13,269,370	191,363,022	21,983.44
Turakurgan district Shohidon Nurli Diyor massive							
20	T-Sh-F-1		82,800,000	17,293,992	868,565	100,962,557	11,598.40
21	T-Sh-F-2		3,280,000	3,037,616		6,317,616	725.76
22	T-Sh-F-3		9,552,500	5,960,365	488,568	16,001,433	1,838.22
23	T-Sh-F-4		3,650,000	2,680,249		6,330,249	727.21
24	T-Sh-O-1		5,250,000	4,323,498	1,570,882	11,144,380	1,280.25
25	T-Sh-O-2		7,300,000	1,914,464	746,423	9,960,887	1,144.29
26	T-Sh-O-3		720,000	842,364	746,423	2,308,787	265.23
27	T-Sh-O-4		5,999,500	3,934,223	746,423	10,680,146	1,226.92
28	T-Sh-O-5		7,940,000	2,026,141		9,966,141	1,144.89
29	T-Sh-O-6		1,812,500	2,456,896		4,269,396	490.46
30	T-Sh-O-7		3,645,000	1,403,940		5,048,940	580.01
31	T-Sh-O-8		1,260,000	516,905		1,776,905	204.13
32	T-Sh-O-9		1,220,000	526,478		1,746,478	200.63
33	T-Sh-O-10		5,030,000	4,352,215		9,382,215	1,077.81
34	T-Sh-O-11		1,530,000	338,222		1,868,222	214.62
35	T-Sh-O-12		420,000	140,394	488,568	1,048,962	120.50
36	T-Sh-O-13		12,580,000	4,342,642	502,139	17,424,781	2,001.73
37	T-Sh-O-14		555,000	912,561		1,467,561	168.59
38	T-Sh-O-15		4,660,000	1,084,863		5,744,863	659.96
39	T-Sh-O-16		450,000	268,0250	434,283	3,564,533	409.49
40	T-Sh-O-17		1,190,000	1,228,447		2,418,447	277.83
41	T-Sh-O-18		5,420,000	7,300,490		12,720,490	1,461.31
42	T-Sh-O-19		37,800,000	7,657,857		45,457,857	5,222.12
43	T-Sh-O-20						
44	T-Sh-O-21		1,560,000	1,218,857	610,710	3,389,567	389.39
45	T-Sh-O-22						
46	T-Sh-O-23		420,000	140,394		560,394	64.38
47	T-Sh-O-24		785,000	727,496		1,512,496	173.75
48	T-Sh-O-25						
49	Namangan						

	canal						
50	Mash canal						
Total:			206,829,500	79,041,819	7,202,984	293,074,303	33,667.86
Namangan district K.Soliev massive							
51	N-S-F-1				2,551,410	2,551,410	293.10
52	N-S-F-2		11,040,000	752,8158		18,568,158	2,133.08
Total:			11,040,000	7,528,158	2,551,410	21,119,568	2,426.18
Namangan city							
53	N-F-1						
Total:			-	-		-	-
Subtotal:		357,664,000	235,874,500	107,724,803	74,062,145	775325448	89,068.01

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOS OF TRANSMISSION LINE TOWERS

Suspension towers

Унифицированные стальные одноцепные свободностоящие промежуточные опоры ВЛ 220кВ

Целность	Одноцепные				
Тип опоры	Промежуточные				
Район по галерею	I-IV				
Марка проводов	АС 300/39 - АС 400/51				
Марка троса	ТК-11,0				
Эскиз					
	П 220-3	П 220-3+5	П 220-3т	П 220-3т+5	АС 220-3
Шифр опоры	3080тм-ГБ-1 ^а				
Масса опора без цинка	4698	5860	4876	6039	4056
Масса опора с цинком	4881	6088	5066	6274	4214
Дополнительные данные					

Anchor Angular towers

Унифицированные стальные одноцепные анкерно-угловые опоры ВЛ 220кВ

Целность	одноцепные			
Тип опоры	анкерно-угловые			
Район по галерею	I-IV			
Марка проводов	АС 300/39 - АС 400/51			
Марка троса	ТК-11,0			
Эскиз				
	У 220-1	У 220-1+5	У 220-1+9	У 220-1+14
Шифр опоры	3080тм-Г7-1 ^а			
Масса опора без цинка	8609	11078	12597	16563
Масса опора с цинком	8945	11510	13078	17239
Дополнительные данные				