

# Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

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**Document Stage: Final**

**Project Number:**

**Date: September 2022**

## **MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN:**

Creation of intensive orchards, Chinaz district

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of September 5, 2022)

Currency Unit	–	Sum (UZS)
\$1.00	=	UZS 10958.01

## NOTE

In this report,

- i. “\$” refers to United State Dollars (USD)
- ii. UZS refers to UzbekistanSum

## ABBREVIATIONS

AP	- Affected person
AH	- Affected household
CC	- Civil code
DMS	- D
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
LC	- Land code
MOF	- Ministry of Finance
OP	- Operational Policy
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PSC	- Project management and supervision consultant
ARAP	- Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
SES	- Socioeconomic survey
TC	- Tax code
ToR	- Terms of reference
USD	- United States Dollar
UZS	- Uzbek Sum
WB	- World Bank

## GLOSSARY

<b>Affected Persons</b>	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.
<b>Affected Household</b>	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.
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	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.
<b>Displaced Persons (DPs)</b>	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.
<b>Economic Displacement</b>	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.
<b>Entitlement</b>	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.
<b>Inventory of Loss</b>	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
<b>Khokimiyat</b>	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.

<b>Land acquisition</b>	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.
<b>Land Use rights</b>	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).
<b>Leaseholder</b>	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. Lease holder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
<b>Low Income</b>	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 304,095 (approximately US\$ 1.2 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.
<b>Makhalla</b>	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. Makhalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
<b>Meaningful Consultation</b>	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.
<b>Replacement cost</b>	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.

**Resettlement**

Resettlement covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning – physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include: (i) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (ii) physical relocation; and (iii) economic rehabilitation of project affected persons, to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

**Vulnerable Households**

Women headed household with no support of someone in working age in a family, Low-Income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household headed by physically challenged people.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. The Agriculture Modernization Project (AMP) supports the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) to implement an ambitious agricultural reform strategy that aims to successfully transition to a market-oriented and inclusive agricultural sector. Agricultural reforms are a critical part of the broader reform package organized under two pillars: (i) increasing the role of markets and the private sector in the economy; and (ii) enhancing inclusion. The proposed project is central to the World Bank Group (WBG)'s overall engagement with Uzbekistan, as described in the revised 2016-2020 Country Partnership Framework (CPF).
2. The WB has been assisting horticulture farmers and agribusinesses to support improved production through better access to finance. The WB-financed Horticulture Development Project (HDP), which was approved in 2014 and received additional financing in 2018, assists in improving access to long-term finance for tailored investments in horticulture value chains and building strong leading agro-firms and nuclear farms critical for future agriculture development. As of October 2019, the project financed 819 sub-projects of modern greenhouses, cold storage, packaging, and processing, and intensive orchards, helping create about 16,000 jobs, with women comprising 31 percent of full-time employees within agro-firms and horticulture farms.

## 1.2 AMP description

3. The AMP is consistent with the GoU's Development Strategy for 2017-2021. The main economic reform priorities under the Development Strategy focus on achieving high and sustained rates of inclusive economic growth and job creation and improving public service quality and efficiency. Focus areas include improved economic competitiveness and export-oriented growth, industrial diversification, and the reduction in the role of the state in favor of private sector and market-led production. The Development Strategy also sets out intentions to modernize agriculture to help ensure food security, while encouraging the use of drought-resistant and otherwise climate-resilient crops (reducing water consumption and building resilience to climate change).
4. The project will support an ambitious agricultural reform strategy to transition to market-oriented agriculture and will address key constraints for the modernization of the agriculture sector. Following more than a year of deliberations, the President of Uzbekistan announced in October 2019 the Agricultural Strategy to modernize agriculture. At its heart are a redefinition of the state's role and a shift to market-oriented, inclusive, and private sector-led agriculture. The Agricultural Strategy emphasizes reforms to:
  - (i) the development and implementation of government food security policies;
  - (ii) creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chain;
  - (iii) the introduction of mechanisms to reduce the role of the state and increase the investment attractiveness of the sector;
  - (iv) improving the system for ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection;
  - (v) the development of modern management systems, providing for the restructuring and further development of the structure of public administration in agriculture;
  - (vi) increased efficiency and phased reallocation of government expenditures;
  - (vii) development of science, education, information, and consulting services system;
  - (viii) implementation of rural development programs;
  - (ix) creating a transparent system of sector statistics.
5. It recognizes the structural and policy weaknesses of Uzbekistan's agriculture and prioritizes public investments in quality, reliability, safety, and logistics while creating space for the

private sector to benefit from public investments and generate profits and jobs

6. The AMP objective is to enhance productivity-supporting agricultural services and promote market-led, high-value horticulture value chains.
7. Draft Loan Agreement for the proposed IBRD loan in the amount of US \$ 181.0 million, as well as the Financial Agreement for the IDA credit in the amount of US \$ 100.0 million (non-concession credit) and the IDA credit in the amount of 219.0 million US dollars (concession credit for the Agriculture Modernization Project were agreed at negotiations held January 30-31, 2020 between representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the IBRD and IDA.
8. The Board of Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association on March 20, 2020, approved funding of \$ 500 million, including \$ 181 million for IBRD loans, \$ 100 million for IDA credit under a scale-up facility program and 219 million US dollars of IDA concession credit for the Agriculture Modernization Project.
9. The Project will be implemented in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan during 2020-to 2026.
10. The total project cost is \$ 659.33 million.

### 1.3 Project Components

11. The main technical features of Project components are described below.
12. The Project includes the following component:
13. **Component 1:** Enhancing Productivity-Supporting Agricultural Services: The objective of this component is to enhance the knowledge and human capital base to enable accelerated productive transformation of Uzbekistan agriculture to make it more productive, climate-resilient, diversified, and market-led. Overall, the component seeks to strengthen anchor public institutions through their institutional modernization and upgrading of functional capacities to make more relevant and impactful contributions and increasingly leverage the private sector. It also aims to establish systems and modalities to provide more relevant and effective support to farmers across a range of technical and learning needs.
14. **Component 2:** Supporting Investments in High-Value Horticulture Value Chains: The objectives of this component are to support investments in crop diversification and high-value horticulture value chains, facilitate farmers' participation in investment opportunities created by economic liberalization, and enable productive partnerships/clusters between farm groups and agribusinesses. These objectives will be achieved through a mix of technical support, provided under sub-component 1.4, and two credit windows that would offer long-term financing tailored to the needs of farmers and agribusinesses.
15. **Component 3:** Facilitating Trade and Marketing: The objective of this component is to improve access to Uzbekistan's horticulture products on both internal and external markets through improvements in:
  - agro-logistics;
  - quarantine and plant protection measures; and
  - market information collection and dissemination.
16. **Component 4:** Supporting Project Management: This component will support project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and implementation of environmental and social measures under the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).
17. A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established to coordinate implementation, including fiduciary aspects; knowledge management/communication; grievance redress

mechanism (GRM); citizen engagement; and monitoring the implementation of ESF-related issues.

18. The project will cover PIU staff-related costs (training etc.), goods, equipment, and vehicles, incremental operating costs, and other eligible expenses associated with project implementation. PIU will be located in the International Strategic Centre for Agri-food Development (I-SCAD), under MOA.

#### 1.4 Overall objectives of the Resettlement action Plan (RAP)

19. The purpose of the RAP 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).
20. The primary objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, including: i) 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 RAP implementation.

#### 1.5 Current status of the ARAP

21. Land for permanent acquisition was identified through the selected site for build of intensive orchards based on the final design and confirmation by khokimiyat. The ARAP:
  - Defines the legal framework of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for the project,
  - Presents the main types of possible permanent 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 possible affected persons and households,
  - Presents the phases of ARAP finalization, implementation and institutional arrangements,
  - Describes the grievance redress process in different levels,
  - Describes the process of public consultation and information disclosure during the LAR activities
  - Presents the requirements of monitoring of LAR activities.

## 2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 General

22. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project components are categorized into permanent impact. This impact became actual because of the land was transferred to Agroservis balance. According to the decision of khokim #74-10-144-Q/21 dated on 07.06.2021 there are total 44.39 hectare transferred to the balance of Agroservis for Component 1: Enhancing Productivity-Supporting Agricultural Services for creation of intensive orchard. Appendix 1. And at the same time, from the most affected person of the project from whom the land was purchased on the basis of the khokim of Chinaz district No. 73-10-144-Q / 21 dated 06/07/2021, 84.98 hectares of land remained for their use.



*Figure 1.1: Project Area Map*

### 2.2 Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology

23. The impact assessment survey for this ARAP was carried out based on decision of khokim #74-10-144-Q/21 dated on 07.06.2021. The following activities have been undertaken at this stage:
- (i) **Identification of affected lands:** The final schemas have been superimposed on Google maps, detailed design 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 decision of khokim #74-10-144-Q/21 dated on 07.06.2021.
  - (ii) **Inventory of Losses:** The data about the affected trees and structures were collected through local cadastres and khokimiyat data, the direct observation in the field, as well as consultations with khokimiyat and APs.
24. **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 1 affected AHs due to creation of intensive orchard.

The census/SES cover the 100% of AH.

### 2.3 Permanent and temporary Impact

25. The following section describes the findings of the impact assessment survey.

26. According to the decisions of Chinaz district khokim #74-10-144-Q/21 dated on 07.06.2021 the total affected area from 1 AHs is 0.048 ha see Table 2.1, Table 2.2.

### 2.4 Impact on Land and crops due to Land Acquisition

27. The total affected area from affected households is 44.39 ha (29.95 ha irrigated land, 2.72 ha orchard, 4.90 ha pasture, 5.47 ha canals, 0.43 ha roads, 0.92 ha other land). The number affected land users/AHs due to this indirect impact is 1 (1 household).

28. There is only one district and 1 massive<sup>1</sup> which will be impacted.

**Table 2.1: List of Affected Districts and Massive**

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total number of Massives
1	Tashkent	Chinaz	T.Ernazarov	1

**Source:** Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, June-September 2022.

**Table 2.2: Affected Land**

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total Affected Land (ha)						
				Total Affected Land (ha)	Including					
					Agriculture land		Pasture	Canals	Roads	Other land
					Arable/Crop Cultivation	Garden/Orchards				
1	Tashkent	Chinaz	T.Ernazarov	44.39	29.95	2.72	4.90	5.47	0.43	0.92
<b>Total:</b>				<b>44.39</b>	<b>29.95</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.92</b>

**Source:** Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, June-September 2022.

### 2.5 Severity of Impact

29. Severity of impact occurs when 10% or more of the total productive asset (income generating) such as agricultural land and relocation of a household. In this case, there are one AHs has severity of impact.

**Table 2.3: Severity impact details**

#	ID of the Land user	Total impacted area(ha)	Total land (ha)	Impact in severity in percentage
1	CH-T-F-1	44.39	73.0	60
<b>Total:</b>		<b>44.39</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>60</b>

**Source:** Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, June-September 2022.

### 2.6 Impact on trees due to Land Acquisition

30. There are trees affected by the Project which are planted or owned by 1 AH out of 1 AHs total affected. The affected trees were evaluated by independent appraisal company according to entitlement matrix. The number and types affected trees are shown in Table 2.4

**Table 2.4: Types and numbers of affected trees**

#	ID of the Land users	Types of affected trees	Number of affected trees
<b>Tozabogyop Massive</b>			
1	CH-T-F-1	Nuts	22
		Pomegranate	3
		Pear	1

<sup>1</sup>It is a local level community-based agricultural unit of farmers.

	Apricot	2
	Apple	35
	Plum	4
	Jida	10
	Almond	3
	Quince	2
	Khurma (date)	3
<b>Total:</b>		<b>85</b>

**Source:** Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, June-September 2022.

## 2.7 Impact on structures

31. According to the Land allocation document, project final design and impact assessment, no impacts will be caused on any structure by the project.

## 2.8 Public Utilities

32. 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.

## 2.9 Summary of Impacts

33. Summary details on various impacts per Project components are shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5: Summary of Impacts**

#	Type of Impact	Indirectly impacted area	Remarks
1	Number of districts	1	Chinaz
2	Number of affected Villages	1	T.Ernazarov
3	Total Affected Land area (ha)	44.39	
4	Affected agricultural cultivated land area (cotton/wheat and alfa-alfa) (ha)	29.95	
5	Affected Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	2.72	
6	Affected pasture (ha)	4.90	
7	Ditches and canals (ha)	5.47	
8	Roads (ha)	0.43	
9	Other land (ha)	0.92	
10	Number of severely AHs/APs because of the physical displacement	1/1	
11	Number of vulnerable AHs	-	
12	Number of affected Trees	85	
13	Number of affected residential structures	-	
14	Number of affected non-residential structures	-	
15	Number of affected businesses	-	
16	Number of total AHs	1	
17	Number of total APs	6	4 males; 2 females;

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 General

34. The main objective of the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) is to provide a description of the key socio-economic features of the affected population and communities, such as education levels, modes of livelihood, sources of income, poverty/income levels as well as house type. This will increase the understanding of the potential impacts of land loss on affected households and identify options for rehabilitation.
35. In this ARAP, the socio-economic profile is presented based on census/SES carried out in September 2022 for the 1 AH due to permanent land acquisition. Thus, the census/SES data presented in this chapter is actual with reference to the 1 AH and 6 APs. The questionnaire used for Census/SES is presented in Appendix 2.

#### 3.2 Gender distribution of PAPs

36. Census has covered 1 affected household with 6 affected persons. It includes 4 (66.67%) males and 2 (33.33%) females (Table 3.1). The head of household's profile show there is a male-headed household. The household size is 6 persons. The usual average household size in Uzbekistan is about 5 persons. The size of surveyed AH is slightly bigger than the average rural Uzbekistan household size.

**Table 3.1: Gender Profile of Affected Persons**

Gender	No	%
Male	4	66.67
Female	2	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

#### 3.3 Gender, Age, and Marital status of APs

37. The APs have an average age of 27 years. The majority of APs (66.67%) are unmarried (single). The details are presented in tables 3.4-3.7. The age distribution of the surveyed population shows that the age group 46-55 was the most represented group among the male-headed household (100%).

**Table 3.2: Age Distribution of Head of AH by Gender**

Age Cohort	Male AHs Heads		Female AHs Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-25						
26-35						
36-45						
46-55	1	100	-	-	1	100
56-65						
66 and more						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

**Table 3.3: Age Distribution of AHs members by Gender**

Age Cohort	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5						
6-15	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
16-25	3	75	-	-	3	50.00
26-35						
36-45	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
46-55	1	25	-	-	1	16.67
56-65						
66 and more						

<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>
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*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

**Table 3.4: Marital Status of Head of AH**

Marital Status	Male AHs Heads		Female AHs Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	1	100	-	-	1	100
Single (not married)						
Widower						
Divorced						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

**Table 3.5: Marital Status of AH members**

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Married	1	25	1	50	2	33.33
2. Unmarried	3	75	1	50	4	66.67
3. Widower						
4. Others						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

### 3.4 Livelihood education and Employment Status

38. The distribution of AH and APs per education status is presented in tables 3.6 and 3.7. According to the survey results, the head of AH 100% has a higher level of education. There are the most presented percentage of 50% (males 3 APs) has university (student) status while the least percentage each 16.67% (in total male 1 AP, females 2 APs) belong to the primary, secondary and higher level of education among the 6 APs.

**Table 3.6: Education of AH Head by Gender**

Educational Level	Male AHs Heads		Female AHs Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate						
2. Primary						
3. Secondary						
4. Higher	1	100	-	-	1	100
5. College						
6. University						
7. Kindergarten						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

**Table 3.7: Education of AH members by Gender**

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate						
2. Primary	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
3. Secondary	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
4. Higher	1	25	-	-	1	16.67
5. College						
6. University	3	75	-	-	3	50
7. Kindergarten						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

39. The distribution of AH and APs per employment status is presented in tables 3.8 and 3.9. According to the survey results head of AH is involved in agriculture as the main type of

source of income. There is the most presented percentage of 50% (males 3 APs) relevant student category, while the least each 16.67% of AP (female 1 AP) is engaged in under-employment group among the total 6 APs.

**Table 3.8: Employment status of AH head by Gender**

Occupation Status	Male AHs Heads		Female AHs Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	1	100	-	-	1	100
2. Business						
3. Government Jobs						
4. Private Jobs						
5. Daily Wage						
6. Retired						
7. Student						
8. Self Employed						
9. Housekeeping						
10. Under employment						
11. Unemployed						
12. Disabled						
13. Others						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

**Table 3.9: Employment status of AHs members by Gender**

Occupation Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	1	25	1	50	2	33.33
2. Business						
3. Government Jobs						
4. Private Jobs						
5. Daily Wage						
6. Retired						
7. Student	3	75	-	-	3	50
8. SelfEmployed						
9. Housekeeping						
10. Under employment	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
11. Unemployed						
12. Disabled						
13. Others						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

40. Meantime, out of 6 members of the APs, nobody is skilled with several types of direction such as carpenter, blacksmith or welder, etc. Please see Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10: Skilling profile of APs**

Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership	APs	%
Skilled	-	-
Unskilled	6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.*

### 3.5 Source of Livelihood and Income

41. As shown in Table 3.11 the agriculture job as a main source of income for the affected household (100). The average household monthly income from agriculture is 3.000.000 UZS.

**Table 3.11: AHs Source of Income**

Source of income	Average %age of Income per type Per Household (%)	Total Monthly Average Income Per Household per type (UZS)
Agriculture	100	3,000,000
Business, self-employed		
Government Jobs		
Private Jobs		
Daily Wage		
Pension		
Social allowances by Government		
Other		

**Source:** Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.

42. According to survey results, the total average annual income of AH is 36.000.000 UZS while the total average annual expenditure of the AH is also 36.000.000UZS, which is equal to the total average annual income.

### 3.6 Vulnerable Households

43. As a result of the impact assessment there is no vulnerable household (low-income HHs, HH headed by women, elderly or disabled persons) among this affected household by the project.

### 3.7 Summary of Affected Household and Affected Persons

44. The census/SES was carried out for the AH who is permanently affected due to the land acquisition of trees (1 AH, 6 APs), for them the census/SES data presented in this section is actual. Table 3.12.

**Table 3.12: Affected Household and Affected Persons**

Impact type	Number of AHs	Number of APs
Affected farmlands	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

**Source:** Impact Assessment Survey, September 2022.

## 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 General

45. This RAP defines the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, and details the entitlements for each impact type, as well as procedures for valuation, compensation, complaints consideration, consultations and disclosure and monitoring/evaluation. It combines the existing legal framework and procedures for land acquisition in Republic of Uzbekistan (RoU) and WB Environmental and Social Standard #5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

### 4.2 Uzbekistan Legal Framework and Practices

46. The policy framework and entitlements for the Project is based on national laws: Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, the various resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers as follows.

#### 4.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

47. 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).

#### 4.2.2 Land Code

48. The RoU Land Code was adopted on 30 April 1998 (amended few times later) is the main regulatory framework in force for land related matters in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The RoU Land Code regulates allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on the land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city khokimiyat) in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, leaseholder and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The RoU Land Code also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, as well as terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

49. The Land Code provides that acquisition of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by an agreement with the land user and the leaseholder by decisions of respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement of the land user or leaseholder of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to acquire the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2).

50. The Code also stated that the losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, leaseholders, and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3). The acquisition of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to the land user or the leaseholder an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).

51. In its Article 36, Clause 1, the Land Code 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).
52. According to Article 39, Clause 1, the land user, the leaseholder and the land owner besides others have the right for reimbursement of losses (including lost profits), in case of acquisition of land or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land (Article 39, Clause 1, sub-Clause 7).
53. The Land Code (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.
54. According to the Article 87, Clause 1, the losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the acquisition 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 leaseholders 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.

#### 4.2.3 Housing Code

55. The RoU Housing Code was adopted on 24 December 1998 (amended few times later) governs the relations of citizens, legal entities, government bodies and local government bodies with regard to origins, implementation, change and termination of the property right, right of ownership and use of residential premises; accounting of housing stock; ensuring safety, content and repair of housing stock; control of observance of housing laws of citizens and target use of housing stock.
56. Article 27 provides that APs, whose houses have been demolished will be provided with housing of equal value if their residential land is acquired for public use. The article guarantees that such impacted persons receive compensation for lost objects, structures, crops, trees and other losses.
57. Article 28 of the Code defines the conditions for compensation "land for land" when acquiring land plots for state and public needs. The article says that in the event of the demolition of residential buildings in connection with the acquisition of land plots for state or public needs, the affected citizens, members of their families, as well as citizens permanently residing in these houses, are provided with a land plot for individual housing construction on the basis of current norms. APs should be provided with temporary housing for the period of construction of a new house on new land up to three years, including full compensation for the demolished premises, structures, structures and plantings, as well as other related costs.
58. Compensation for losses of legal entities in connection with the acquisition of the land for state and public needs. Legal entities owning residential buildings, other structures,

buildings, plantings located on the acquired land plot shall be reimbursed for property of equal value and paid for other incurred losses in connection with the acquisition of the land plot for state and public needs (Article 29).

59. In accordance with this article, residential buildings, structures and structures located on the acquired land plot may be moved to a new location. The order of movement of houses, structures and other and objects is established by the RoU Cabinet of Ministers (Article 30).

#### 4.2.4 Civil Code

60. The RoU Civil Code adopted on 29 August 1996 (amended few times later) confirms the supremacy of international treaty or agreement over the civil code, as such if an international treaty or agreement establishes rules other than those stipulated by civil legislation, the rules of the international treaty and agreement would prevail.
61. The code describes the bases for the origin of civil rights and duties arise from the bases provided by legislation and that property rights subject to state registration arise from the time of registration of the respective rights to the property, unless otherwise established by a Law. Similarly, the right of ownership and other rights in things to immovable things, their arising, passage, limitation and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. Fundamentally, the right to a property will stay only if it is registered under the State.
62. A person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused to him unless a Law or a contract provides for compensation for losses in a lesser amount. Losses means the expenses that the person whose right was violated made or must make to reinstate the right that was violated, the loss of or injury to his property (actual damage), and also income not received that this person would have received under the usual conditions of civil commence if his right had not been violated (forgone benefit). If the person who has violated a right has received income thereby, the person whose right has been violated has the right to demand along with other losses, compensation for forgone benefit in a measure not less than such income.

#### 4.2.5 Law on Automobile Roads

63. This law deals with the design, construction, reconstruction, repair, storage and exploitation of highways. Article 24 of the law stipulates the obligations of owners and users of land parcels adjacent to the highway. Owners and users of land plots adjacent to the highway are obliged to (i) maintain the entrances to the motor road and the entrances to it in a technically sound condition; (ii) promote the conservation and maintenance of green spaces located in the right of way; (iii) keep fences and buildings adjacent to the highway in good condition; and (iv) prevent the storage of stones, brushwood, structures and other materials closer than fifty meters from the axis of the highway.

#### 4.2.6 Tax Code

64. The RoU Tax Code 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 the tax Code.

#### 4.2.7 Labor Code and Employment Law

65. 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.

66. Both WB policy and the RoU legislation provide for the indemnification of members of household of land users who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two policies, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. WB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the members of household of land users is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the members of household of land users 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 is to be directly disbursed to the members of household of land users by the project proponent.
67. 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 members of household of land users receive their job termination dues<sup>2</sup>.

#### 4.2.8 Law on Valuation Activity

68. The Law on Valuation Activity (No. 811-I dated August 19, 1999, amended in 2017) stipulates regulations related to the implementation of valuation activities. Valuation of assets, including real estate, business, etc., is carried out on the basis of this law and government standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation.
69. The sequence of legal acts and their content characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This is confirmed by several definitions and norms stated in the Law on Valuation Activity. For example:
- "Valuation activity is the activity of a valuation organization aimed at determining the cost of valuation ";
  - "Valuation organization" - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. The valuation organization is independent in its activities. Client services (hereinafter referred to as the Client) or other interested parties do not interfere with the organization's valuation activities. Creation of a valuation organization and the implementation of valuation activities by state bodies and administrations is prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law."
70. Although valuation activities are carried out by independent organizations (private companies with certified valuers), the state plays an important role in regulating valuation activities. The State Asset Management Agency is responsible for: i) development and approval of regulations, including property valuation standards; ii) licensing of valuation activities; iii) certification of expert valuers, as well as organization of their training and professional development.
71. The Society of Valuers of Uzbekistan protects the rights of valuers, increases their capabilities, upon request, requests an independent expert opinion to verify the conclusions of

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

the valuation report, etc.

#### 4.2.9 Other Norms and Regulations

72. **Urban planning rules and regulations.** Highways ShNK 2.05.02-07 (instead of KMK 2.05.02-95). Allocation of land plots for the placement of roads, buildings and structures, road and motor transport services, drainage, protective and other structures, lanes for the placement of communications running along the roads is carried out in accordance with the current RoU legislation. Land plots alienated for the period of construction of highways for roadside quarries and reserves, placement of temporary camps for builders, production bases, access roads and other construction needs are subject to return to land users after bringing them into a state that complies with the current regulatory documents for the restoration of lands disturbed during construction of roads, for the development of road construction materials and other works.
73. **Construction norms and regulations.** KMK 2.10.03-97. The rule that governs building codes for temporary and permanent land alienations. This is a construction regulation adopted by the State Committee for Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the controlling body for all types of construction on the territory of Uzbekistan.

#### 4.3 Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers

74. The resolutions passed by cabinet of ministers since May 2016 have made many amends to the Land Code provisions with regard to withdrawal/redemption of land and related compensation for losses to citizens and legal entities.

##### 4.3.1 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 911 dated 16 November 2019 on additional measures to ensure guarantees of property rights of individuals and legal entities and to improve the procedure for withdrawal of land plots and payment of compensation

75. This resolution deals with regulations that determine the procedure for withdrawal/redemption of a land plot or its part, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to citizens and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees and crops in connection with the withdrawal/redemption of land plots for state and public needs.
76. The resolution envisages procedures for acquisition of lands for state and public needs that belong to individuals (individual entrepreneur, citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizen and stateless persons) and legal entities (business entities, non- governmental organizations) on the basis of ownership, permanent use or temporary use, as well as in the framework of investment projects and compensation for property owners including for the properties located on impacted lands.
77. According to the Chapter 3 (General procedure for providing compensation to owners due to demolition of properties), Article 11 of the resolution, compensation are paid as follows:
- Market value of real estate located on the seized land, and the market value of the right to the seized land;
  - Expenses associated with the temporary acquisition of properties, including relocation;
  - Loss of profits of individuals and legal entities, and other expenses and losses stipulated by law or agreement.
  - The cost of self-constructed housing, industrial and other buildings and structures should also be covered.
78. Types of compensation provided include:
- Cash;
  - Provision of land plot or another property for the acquired land and property;
  - Other form of compensation as per agreement of parties.

79. By agreement of the parties, the owner may be provided with several types of compensation, considering the estimated value of the property. The term for the provision of a new property instead of demolished property should not exceed 24 months from the date of provision of another property for temporary use. If a new property is not issued within the indicated period, the entrepreneur pays the owner a fine of 0.01 percent for each day of delay. In this case, the size of the fine should not exceed 50 percent of the value of the violated property. An agreement providing for the provision of property as compensation is subject to state registration in cases provided for by law.
80. In case of acquiring the land for state and public needs, compensation shall be paid by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of the city of Tashkent, regions, or district (city) from the funds of the corresponding centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law.
81. In case of acquiring the land for investment projects, the investor pays compensation and compensation can also be paid from other sources not prohibited by law, through:
- Transferring funds to the appropriate bank (deposit) account of the affected owner;
  - In case of acquiring an apartment building, the affected owner shall be given apartment for ownership in the same area or another area based on the agreement of parties;
  - A new apartment can be given from an apartment building (or houses) which are being built on the acquired land plot, as wished by the affected owner. In this case, the owner will be provided with temporary housing for rent paid by the investor, until he/she receives a new apartment in the housing buildings which is being built;
  - In case of acquiring lands occupied by a non-residential building, as agreed by parties, the affected owner shall be given a non-residential building within the same district (city) and not less than the total area of the acquired nonresidential building;
  - If a non-residential building to be given as compensation from the buildings being built at the acquired land, the affected owner shall be given a temporary non-residential building for rent at the expense of the investor until she/he will receive the compensated non-residential building;
  - In case of acquiring a land, plot occupied by an individual residential premise (including construction in progress, but registered) - by an agreement of the parties, the owner shall be compensated with an individual residential premise within the district (city);
  - In case of acquiring a land plot the affected owner shall be given another land plot, the type and area of which is equal to the previous one.
82. If the market value of the right to the seized land exceeds the market value of the right to the land plot provided as compensation, the difference shall be compensated to the right holder of the land plot.
83. If the market value of the right to the affected land is lower than the market value of the right to the land granted as compensation, the affected land holder will not be required not pay the difference.
84. By agreement of the parties, the size, and types of the land plot unit for compensation may be reduced by providing additional land plot as compensation.
85. In case of acquiring the land plot for housing construction, the investor provides the affected owner and his/her family with temporary rent housing until the completion of construction and transferring the housing unit to the affected owner. In this case, the construction period should not exceed two years from the date of conclusion of the agreement.

#### 4.3.2 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 dated 25 May 2011 on measures to improve the procedure for providing land plots for urban planning and other non-agricultural needs

86. This resolution was promulgated to further improve the procedure for granting land plots, ensuring the protection of rights of legal entities and individuals to land, improving the architectural appearance of populated areas of the republic, optimal use of their development land in accordance with the Land Code and Town Planning Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, these regulations establish the procedure for determining the size and compensation of losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
87. The size of losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production are determined by the State Research and Design Institute and its territorial divisions, branches of state enterprises of Land Management and Real Estate Cadastre.
88. Losses of users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production are reimbursed before the new owner, user and tenant is presented with documents certifying the right to a land plot. Furthermore, owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots that are seized, and who are given land, in disagreement with certain amounts of losses and losses of agricultural and forestry production can go to court.
89. With regard to compensation for losses arising out of withdrawal, redemption or temporary occupation of land plots or their part, the value of the land, which is privately owned by legal entities and individuals; the cost of residential buildings, structures and structures, including facilities whose construction has not been completed, as well as those located outside the designated area, if their further use is impossible due to land acquisition; the cost of fruit, protective and other perennial plantations; the value of unfinished agricultural production; and lost profit, will be reimbursed.
90. However, unauthorized occupied land by persons is not entitled for the above listed compensation.
91. Estimation of the cost of residential houses, buildings and structures, including objects, the construction of which is not completed, as well as those located outside the designated area, if their further use is impossible due to land acquisition, is carried out by the Khokimyats of the respective districts through a commission constituted with the deputy Khokim of the district as its head, consisting of representatives of financial and other departments of Khokimyats, the state inspector for control over the use and protection of land, the self-government body of citizens, the landowner (land user, tenant) from whom land is withdrawn, representative of the enterprise, institution or organization which requires the land, and representatives of other competent bodies as required and as decided by the Khokimyats.
92. Valuation of fruit bearing, fruit and berry plantations, as well as grafted trees and other perennial plantations is done to include the cost of seedlings and the cost of planting and growing them before the start of fruit bearing or closure of crowns at current prices during the assessment period. Valuation of non-fruit bearing, fruit-berry plantations, as well as grafted trees and other perennial plantations with uncrowned crown, is made according to the actual expenses incurred.
93. The cost of unfinished agricultural production, which includes the cost of consumed materials (seeds, mineral and organic fertilizers, toxic chemicals, herbicides, etc.) and work actually performed (preparing the soil for sowing, cleaning the irrigation and drainage network, sowing seeds, watering, processing agricultural crops, etc.), is accepted according to primary accounting documents.
94. The cost of lost profits of legal entities related to the seizure of land plots with the demolition

of buildings and structures located on it is determined on the basis of the average annual income for the last three years taken from the financial activity report for the relevant years and the period required for recovery activities in the new location. The period required for the restoration of activities in the new location is the time for obtaining the land plot, the regulatory deadlines for the design and construction of the same facility to be demolished.

95. The size of lost profits when excluding land from agricultural production is defined as the sum of the average annual net income from the agricultural land excluded from the agricultural production multiplied by four years for which the design will be carried out, their irrigation and the development of new lands cultivation and other work to improve soil fertility. The amount of net income for one year is determined based on the average annual net income for the last 3 years per 1 hectare of agricultural land and multiplied by the area of agricultural land being withdrawn.

#### 4.3.3 Resolution of the President No. 3857 dated 17 July 2018 on measures to improve the efficiency of preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign governmental financial organizations

96. This resolution provides for certain measures for improving the efficiency of preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations.
97. The resolution provides for compensating for land and structure in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies. In Clause 2, it is specified that payment of compensation for the seizure of land, demolition of houses, other buildings, structures or plantings in the framework of projects with the participation of the International Financial Institutions (IFI) / Foreign Government Financial Organizations (FGFO), if provided for by project agreements, is carried out by authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of the IFI / FGFO.
98. Furthermore, the resolution deals with procurement procedures, process of entering into project agreements, identification of projects for financing, modalities of financing project preparatory activities, the procedure for conducting loan negotiations and signing of loan agreements, requirements and structure of project implementation units and its obligations and other matters related to procurement and project implementation.

#### 4.3.4 Resolution of the President No. 5495 dated 01 August 2018 on measures for cardinal improvement of investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan

99. This resolution provides certain measures to further improve the investment climate, measures to stimulate the attraction of direct investments, strengthen investor confidence in the consistency of government policy in this direction and increase the responsibility of government agencies in working with investors.
100. The resolution stipulates that the AP will have the right for prior information about withdrawal of land and its cost and other benefits entitled before a decision is made on the withdrawal of such land.
101. Additionally, payment for losses is to be made prior to dispossession of the assets and the resolution in clause 2 specifies that demolition of residential, industrial premises, other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities when seizing land plots is allowed after a full refund of the market value of real estate and losses caused to owners.
102. The resolution also provides regulations on long lease of non-agricultural land for enterprise with foreign investment and simplified criteria for investment to encourage foreign investment.

4.3.5 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 342 dated 26 December 2011 on measures to organize and ensure safety on roads in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan

103. The rules pronounced through a decision of the cabinet ministers deals with measures to ensure traffic safety on public highways and city streets of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The rules define the safety zone for public highways (the distance to the red line) based on the category of roads, wherein no development is permitted.

4.3.6 Order No. 5491 dated 3 August 2019 of the President on additional measures to unconditionally ensure the guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities

104. The president order has emanated following huge outcry and protests from various sections of the society and including national and international social media. This outlines very stringent (additional) measures to provide guarantees of citizens and entrepreneurs property rights:

- Land acquisition for state and public purposes can be executed only after consultation with affected citizen/entrepreneur and costs (income/expenses) estimation.

105. Permission for land acquisition will be given only after compensating the citizen/entrepreneur cost of property based on market prices and loss/damage associated with land acquisition

106. Losses/damage occurred due to illegal registration of documents by agency (staff) will be compensated at the expense of this agency from any funds except national budget, and/or reimbursing by staff who made this illegal act.

107. From August 5, 2019, land acquisition and demolition of citizen's/entrepreneur's property for state and public purposes, as well as for other purposes will be executed as follows:

- 1st stage: information on plans for demolition will be submitted by regional Khokims to Cabinet of Ministers;
- 2nd stage: First Deputy Prime Minister (in charge of urban planning requirements) and Deputy Prime Minister (in charge of financial issues) will provide their conclusion;
- 3rd stage: conclusion will be reviewed by Prime Minister who will take a decision. Regional, district and city Khokims during land acquisition should strictly follow legislation, specifically:
- Informing affected citizens and entrepreneurs in due time on Decision taken with regard to land acquisition, demolition of buildings at this land and moving trees;
- Prohibition of demolition and land acquisition unless full compensation of loss in advance and in full amount to citizen/entrepreneur as per market prices;
- Own personal liability up to two years with regard to provision of housing and fulfilling other requirements during land development provided as compensation to affected person;
- Ministry of construction along with regional Khokimyats should take into account to minimize (lowest possible level) land acquisition and property demolition during integrated regional and urban development planning in the future;
- Regional coordination working groups will be set up in regions to make inventory of land acquired and related to its losses occurred;
- Road map is approved to provide inventory of losses related to land acquisition and compensate these losses.

108. Cabinet of Ministers within ONE month should develop GoU's Resolution on land acquisition for state/public purposes, investment projects, state programs and order for

compensation to affected people.

- Improvement of housing conditions, development of infrastructure, construction of social-economic facilities foreseen in state programs, large investment projects should be conducted after receiving feedback from majority of population;
- Selection of land should be among: first of all, land with old and requiring emergency maintenance housing only after open consultations with property owner and secondly, and land with not-used buildings (except cultural heritage buildings);
- To make decision on land acquisition for large investment projects, state programs, and integrated regional development plans written agreement should be made among property owner, related agency and local administration stating consent of property owner, order of loss compensation, types, amount and timeframe for compensations, rights and liabilities of all parties.

#### 4.4 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

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

##### ESS5 Requirements

##### *Project design*

110. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.
111. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

##### *Compensation and benefits for affected persons*

112. When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

##### *Community engagement*

113. The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project

designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

#### *Grievance mechanism*

114. The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

#### *Planning and implementation*

115. Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.
116. To address the resettlement impact, this ESS requires preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process, once the extent of the direct impact is known. Where an impact is minor an Abbreviated RAP can be prepared. For projects with significant impacts, a full RAP is required. The ESS5 requires that special attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the impacted population, especially to the residents living below the poverty line, the residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children, and ethnic minorities. Where no private lands or non-land assets are expected to be lost but voluntary land donations are expected, a Voluntary Land Donation Form will be prepared as part of the subproject proposal in line with the criteria and form provided.

### 4.5 Comparison of WB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and Uzbekistan's Legislation and Actions to Address the Difference

117. A comparison between Republic of Uzbekistan Legislations and WB's involuntary resettlement standards that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix 8. The Land Code of Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, recognizes only owners (those having lifelong inherited possession rights, permanent users, temporary users and on rent), affected by withdrawal/redemption of land by the State. Article 41 of the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 911 regulates that (i) the market value of real estate objects located on the confiscated land plot; (ii) b) the market value of the right to the confiscated land plot; (iii) expenses related to relocation, including temporary acquisition of another real estate object; (iv) lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and (v) other costs and damages provided for by law or the Agreement will be compensated.
118. Significant developments in country legislation are: (i) the withdrawal of a land plot or its part for state and public needs is carried out with the consent of the landowner or in agreement with the land user and the leaseholder by decision of the Khokim of the district, and if the landowner, the land user and the leaseholder disagree with the decision of the

Khokim of the district, this decision may be appealed to the court; (ii) Khokimyats of the respective districts are obliged to notify the owners of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings of the decision in writing for signature not later than six months before the demolition; and (iii) payment of compensation in full as per market value to the owner, prior to demolition of structures in case of withdrawal/redemption of land plots, is made mandatory.

#### 4.6 Project Policies on Resettlement<sup>3</sup>

119. The policies on land acquisition, compensation, and assistance applied for the Project are as follows.

- LAR impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- Compensation at replacement cost for the affected land and structures will be provided to APs;
- Valuation of land will be based on replacement cost as defined by the WB;
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season so that loss of crops can be avoided;
- Persons who will need to relocate will be provided with relocation assistance, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities as required;
- Vulnerable APs will be provided special allowances;
- Appropriate redress mechanisms to solve APs grievances will be established;
- Census, inventory of losses and socioeconomic surveys and consultation with APs, have been conducted;
- The RAP has been prepared and submitted to WB as a condition for loan appraisal. The agreed final RAP will be disclosed to APs in Uzbek and Russian languages and form that is understandable to them and posted on the websites of RAP, CR and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for general public disclosure;
- Compensation payments will be initiated only after the RAP is approved by WB. Moreover, WB implementation will be monitored and monitoring reports will be prepared by the PMU and submitted to WB;
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement;
- Civil works for the Project with LAR impacts will only commence after the RAP implementation has been completed, and verified through monitoring reports;
- GoU, Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and other relevant State entities will provide all necessary support during development and implementation of the final WB as well as allocation and delivery of compensation payments, registration of remaining and new land plots/property, grievance redress, protection of APs rights in full compliance with WB requirements;
- 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.

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<sup>3</sup> The ratification of the loan agreement will provide the legal basis for undertaking measures to address the gaps in compensation payments and rehabilitation assistance initially provided in the final RAP.

## 4.7 Policy Comparison

**Table 4.1:** Comparison Between WB ESS #5 on Involuntary Resettlement and National Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Gap-Filling Measures

<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	World Bank Social Safeguard Policy (2016)	<p>The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Land Code (30.04.1998);</li> <li>(ii) 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”;</li> <li>(iii) Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 16.07.2018 #3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations”;</li> <li>(iv) Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on 01.08.2018 #5495 “On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan”</li> <li>(v) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16.10.2019, #911 “On additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensations for the removal and provision of land plots and ensuring the guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities”</li> </ul>	The most cases the national requirements and standards for land acquisition and resettlement are match with WB ESS #5, moreover there are some differences exist between national legislation and WB ESS #5. In such cases WB ESS #5 requirements are met.
<b>Screening and Categorization</b>	WB carry out project screening and categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is	According to legislation there are no categorization in Resettlement documents.	As there are no categorization in Resettlement in national legislation documents, in this case the WB categorization will be used for the project.

	available for this purpose. Type of project categorizations are A, B, C, FI.		
<b>Compensation entitlements</b>	A. PAPs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets.	A. PAPs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets.	A. Same in principle/application. No reconciliation needed.
	B. PAPs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets.	B. PAPs with legalizable title have a right to be compensated for lost land and assets by their own burden.	B.C. Application already reconciled in previous WB projects, the loan agreement and Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” will be base for compensation.
	C. PAPs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	C. PAPs with no legal title have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	
<b>Compensation</b>	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable PAPs.	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal PAPs or cash compensation.	WB ESS #5 requirements are met. Application already reconciled in previous WB projects, the loan agreement and Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” will be base for compensation.
	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on replacement of lost income through cash compensation of gross income x the remaining lease years or through a replacement land lease.	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.	
	C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.  D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.  D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.	

	E. Business losses. 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.	E. Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the PAP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.	
	F. Loss of trees: i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/ wood volume or other methods ensuring PAP rehabilitation. ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost) or in case of no official data available about net income then it will be evaluated by a valuation company.	F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated according to the independent valutors report, but with no right to have felled trees.	
	G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.	G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There is a way of compensation of loss of crops: compensation of uncompleted agriculture production.	
<b>Involuntary Resettlement Planning, assessment, and valuation of impacts</b>	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. RAP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/PAP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. RAP requires the following surveys: i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items.	Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone RAPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than RAP Policy, as detailed below:	Partly different in principle and application. No reconciliation needed as law/regulation is silent on this matter and WB ESS #5 requirements have been already applied in previous WB projects. WB ESS #5 requirements are met. The loan agreement, WB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance Still, clear instructions regarding WB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the

	<p>ii. PAP Census. Identifies all PAPs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status.</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on PAP' socio-economic features.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey</p> <p>a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs; c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation.</p>	<p>i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured;</p> <p>ii. PAPs Identification. Identifies only legal PAPs;</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist;</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey;</p> <p>a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation.</p>	<p>counting of all PAP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p> <p>i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts;</p> <p>ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed;</p> <p>iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed;</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey;</p> <p>a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land;</p> <p>b) Already reconciled for previous WB projects but Formal reconciliation needed.</p>
<b>Procedural mechanisms</b>	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the PAP language.</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. Decisions on conducting open discussions with the APs, land acquisition, implementation of investment projects and demolition of affected structures must be announced on the official website of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city or district (city) administrations, as well as in the mass media. The decision on the removal of a land plot must include (i) geographical coordinates of the land plot to be removed; (ii) the grounds and purposes of land acquisition; (iii) information about the owners and objects of real estate to be demolished; (iv) information about objects that need to be built on the plot of land to be removed; (v) providing compensation to owners in connection with the removal of a plot of land, including other issues related to the removal of a land plot.</p>	<p>A. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for WB projects.</p> <p>The information should be disclosure in PAP language in EA website and brochure should be distributed to PAP through the Makhalla committee and local khokimiyats.</p> <p>C. No reconciliation is needed.</p>

	<p>B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs. PAPs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>B. Public consultation. Open discussions with the APs will held following the decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan or the relevant Council of People's Deputies. The APs will be informed of the date and place of the open discussion on the official websites of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent, regional or district (city) administrations, mass media and the Internet world information network.</p> <p>An open discussion must be held with the participation of the mass media and their participation must be ensured by the initiator.</p> <p>During the open discussion, the initiator must familiarize the APs with the conditions, goals and prospects of the project implementation on the affected land plot and listen to their opinions.</p> <p>APs who agree or oppose the implementation of investment projects in this area must be indicated in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting must be published on the official websites of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city, regional or district (city) hokims on the working day following the day of its formalization. During the open discussion, even if one land owner opposes the implementation of the investment project on the plot of land where the investment project is planned, it will not be allowed to implement this investment project in this area.</p>	<p>B. No reconciliation is needed.</p>
	<p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the PAPs.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>C. No reconciliation is needed.</p>
	<p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs.</p>	<p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to PAPs.</p>	<p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. Application to be improved by strict</p>

			following the national legislation and WB ESS #5.
<b>Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households</b>	A. These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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>	A. Critically different in application. WB ESS #5 requirements are met. The loan agreement, WB ESS #5 and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance for vulnerable and severely affected households.

## 5. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

### 5.1 Eligibility

120. 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.

### 5.2 Cut-off-Date

121. The cut-off-date putted as 5 of September 2022 as socio-economic survey was conducted. Consultation was carried out in Chinaz district with prior notice so that affected people know about the land acquisition and resettlement process and procedure including the broad eligibility and entitlement. The project's final design and alignment were shared with the people. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Appendix 3.

### 5.3 Entitlement Matrix

122. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in table 5.1 the entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix will be applied currently; moreover, in order to address any future unanticipated impact after detailed design, the same may be triggered.

**Table 5.1: Entitlement Matrix (for known impacts)**

No	Types of impacts	Specification	Affected Persons	Implementation Schedule
<b>A Impact on Land</b>				
1	A.1. Agriculture land / Orchard land	All land losses independent of impact severity	One Farm	<p>1.Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services). Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by the khokimyats of Surkhandarya region and districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation equivalent to the average annual net income from the affected land in the past 3 years multiplied by 4 years. This compensation is calculated by the agricultural department of the project district.</p> <p>2.Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if it becomes unviable after impact.</p>
<b>B Impact on Crops and Trees</b>				
2	Agriculture land, orchard,	Loss of crops	One Farm	<p>1.Advance notice to harvest the crops.</p> <p>2.Schedule of construction to avoid crop season.</p> <p>If impossible to avoid the harvest then unfinished harvest type of compensation swill be calculated as: cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year production cost (inputs).</p>
		Loss of productive (fruit) trees	One Farm	<p>1. Cash compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average income for past 3 years multiplied by the affected area and multiplied by the number of years to regrow a new tree up to the same productive age.</p> <p>2. Plus cash compensation based on the market value of the wood as determined by an evaluation company.</p> <p>3. Felled fruit trees will be kept by APs with no deduction from the compensation.</p>

No	Types of impacts	Specification	Affected Persons	Implementation Schedule
		Loss of non-productive (timber) trees	One Farm	1. Cash compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume based on evaluation company report. 2.Felled trees will be kept by APs with no deduction from the compensation.
<b>C Severe impact</b>				
3		Households losing 10% or more of their productive/income generating assets, such as agriculture/ aquaculture landholding, and/or physically displaced	One Farm	1.One-time cash allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. 2.Priority in employment for the Project.
<b>D Other impacts</b>				
4	Unanticipated impacts	Eligible APs		Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and new APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.

## 6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 6.1 Objectives

123. In accordance with OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (2001), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established during the project affectivity, 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 WB Accountability Mechanism. A grievance mechanism will be established 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, training 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 WB 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 Citizens' Applications" and 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.

### 6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

124. 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 districts (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 districts (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.
125. The APs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. PIU WB will be responsible for establishment of GRM during the project affectivity and act 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 training on Involuntary Resettlement requirement. 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 proposed 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.

126. In addition, the GRM was discussed with M&E Environment Team 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 was proposed for the project and is described below in table 6.1.

**Table 6.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels**

Level/Steps	Process
<b>Level 1- PIU WB in Tashkent region office, local makhalla committee, working office of Agroservis operator and Chinaz district khokimiyat</b>	<p>The aggrieved person applies directly to PIU WB in Tashkent region office (Fozilov Bobomurod, regional project coordinator for the Tashkent region. Phone +998935454525), local makhalla committee or working office of Contractor. PIU WB Sociologist will be in charge for receiving and registration complaints and PIU WB will collect information about received complaints from makhalla committee and working Contractor offices on weekly base.</p> <p>The alternative entry point for complaints will be also khokimiyats due to their obligations defined by national legislation: (i) khokimiyats of the respective districts (cities) are obliged to notify owners of land plots on the made decision in writing for signature not later than six months prior to land acquisition, (ii) there is a deputy of khokim responsible for agricultural issues, who is usually responsible for any issues/complaints regarding the land allocation and acquisition; After registration of received complaints, PIU WB sociologist will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, PIU WB sociologist 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 issues, complaints will be forwarded to the Contractor or District Nature Protection Committee. PIU WB representatives will be assisted by CSC and PIU's Environmental Specialist in GRM implementation. At this level, complaint should be resolved within 2 weeks.</p>

<b>Level 2 – PIU WB secretariat in Tashkent</b>	<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 secretariat PIU WB in Tashkent (Kudratulla Inagamov, Social safeguard specialist of project. Phone: +998981282005). In accordance with established procedure, the secretariat of PIU WB will review the complaint and will forward complaints to respective department to make decision on its redress. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making.</p> <p>In case, if the complaint is required more time and resources for resolution, the PIU WB may establish complaint handling team with following members such as representatives from secretariat PIU WB, district kokimiyat: cadastral department and makhalla 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</p>
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Level/Steps	Process
	<p>additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint with prior notification of the complainant.</p>
<b>Level 3- Economic Court</b>	<p>If the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit the grievance to the Economic Court (Court of Law) where a decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation. However, APs can approach the court of law at any time during the grievance redressed process independent of GRM and the grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.</p>

### 6.3 Records and Documentation

127. 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<sup>12</sup> which should be available at all levels: at the site office of Contractor, makhalla committee of project area district. Besides, there are also logbooks in Chinoz district khokimiyat 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 WB.

## 7. EXPENSES AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

128. The land acquisition and resettlement cost for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for ARAP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include compensation for farmland. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on valuation report which is prepared by independent valuation company. The ARAP cost estimate includes the following:

- Compensation for affected trees and loss of profit;

**Table 7.1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost**

#	Affected AHs ID	Compensation for affected trees (timber cost) UZS	Compensation for fruit loss UZS	Payment for severity Households UZS	Total in UZS	Total in USD
1	CH-T-F-1	549 462	17 255 000	900 000	18 704 462	1 706.92
<b>Total:</b>		<b>549 462</b>	<b>17 255 000</b>	<b>900 000</b>	<b>18 704 462</b>	<b>1 706.92</b>

**NOTE: 1USD=10 958.01 UZS as 5 of September, 2022<sup>4</sup>**

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<sup>4</sup><http://www.cbu.uz>

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

129. This section includes a detailed, time-bound, implementation schedule for all key land acquisition and resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction.

130. A timeline for updating the draft ARAP preparation if necessary, implementation of ARAP and post-implementation is summarized in below Table 7.1

*Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule*

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
<b>A.</b>	<b>UPDATING OF ARAP</b>		
1	Updated impacts as a result of finalization and any changes to design	PIU social consultant	Done
2	Consultation with affected peoples/affected households, if any	PIU social consultant	Done
<b>B.</b>	<b>ARAP IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
3	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	PIU social consultant	September-October 2022
4	Detailed schedule for compensation action plan and payment of compensation by PIU	PIU social consultant	September-October 2022
<b>C.</b>	<b>ITERATIVE TASKS</b>		
5	Internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to WB	PIU social consultant	Continuous
6	Inter-agency coordination and communication with AP	PIU social consultant	Continuous

## APPENDIX 1: DECISION OF KHOKIM #74-10-144-Q/21 DATED ON 07.06.2021

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07.06.2021



### TOSHKENT VILOYATI CHINOZ TUMANI HOKIMI QARORI

2021 йил «7» июнь

74-10-144-Q/21

Чиноз туман ҳокимияти

Туманда заҳирасида бўлган ер майдонларини “Агросервис оператор” давлат унитар корхонасига янги механизм асосида интенсив меваги боғлар ва узумзорлар барпо этиш учун ажратиш бериш тўғрисида.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг 2021 йил 26 майдаги 02/029-435-сонли хати, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 11 августдаги “Халқаро тикланиш ва тараққиёт банки Халқаро тараққиёт уюшмаси иштирокида “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини модернизация қилиш” лойиҳаси амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4803-сонли ҳамда Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2021 йил 3 апрелдаги “Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги хузурида “Агросервис оператор” давлат унитар корхонаси ташкил этиш тўғрисида”ги 180-сон қарорлари, туман ҳокимлиги хузуридаги “Туман ҳокимлиги хузуридаги қишлоқ хўжалиги мақсадлари учун ер участкаларини бериш масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи комиссия”сининг 2021 йил 28 майдаги далолатномаси, ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси “Ер кодекси”нинг 6,23-моддалари ва Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1993 йил 2 сентябрдаги “Маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти тўғрисида”ги Қонунининг 6, 25-моддаларига асосан,

#### ҚАРОР ҚИЛАМАН:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг 2021 йил 26 майдаги 02/029-435-сонли хати, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 11 августдаги “Халқаро тикланиш ва тараққиёт банки Халқаро тараққиёт уюшмаси иштирокида “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини модернизация қилиш” лойиҳаси амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4803-сонли ҳамда Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2021 йил 3 апрелдаги “Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги хузурида “Агросервис оператор” давлат унитар корхонаси ташкил этиш тўғрисида”ги 180-сон қарорлари ҳамда туман ҳокимлиги хузуридаги “Туман ҳокимлиги хузуридаги қишлоқ хўжалиги мақсадлари учун ер участкаларини бериш масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи комиссия”сининг 2021 йил 28 майдаги далолатномаси тасдиқлансин.

2. “Агросервис оператор” давлат унитар корхонасига “Т.Эрназаров” массиви қишлоқ хўжалиги харитасининг 253, 254, 255, 256, 260,261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281 ва 291-контуридаги жами 44,39 гектар шундан: 29,95 гектар сўғориладиган, 2,72 гектар кўп йиллик дарахтзор (2,72 гектар боғзор), 4,90 гектар яйлов ва ўтлоқлар, 5,47 гектар ариқ ва зовурлар, 0,43 гектар йўللار, 0,92 гектар қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган ер майдонлари янги механизм “тайёр ҳолда топшириш” асосида интенсив меваги боғлар ва узумзорлар барпо этиш учун ажратиш берилин.

3. Кадастр агентлигининг туман бўлими бошлиги (Қўчқоров)га ушбу қарор асосида ер

1

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нақддиги бўйича ўзгартириш киритиш, ер участкасини узоқ муддатли ижарага олиш шартномасини қайта расмийлаштириш ҳамда белгиланган тартибда давлат рўйхатидан ўтказиш вазифаси юклатилсин.

4. Туман қишлоқ хўжалиги бўлими (Акрамов)га ушбу қарорга асосан “Агросервис оператор” ДУК балансига ўтказиш учун туман ҳокимлиги ўртасида шартномалар тузиш ишларини белгиланган муддатида якунлаш, 2021 йил ҳосили учун қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларини жойлаштириш бўйича контрактация шартномаларини қайта тузиш ва тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш вазифалари юклатилсин.

5. Туман статистика бўлими (Ахматов) ўзининг ҳисоботларига тегишли ўзгартиришлар киритсин.

6. Туман ДСИ (Бахромова) мазкур қарорга асосан белгиланган тартибда солиқ ва бошқа мажбурий тўловларни ҳисоблаш, ундириш чоралари кўрсин.

7. Ушбу қарор ижросини назорат қилиш туман ҳокимининг қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги масалалари бўйича ўринбосари Р.Норбўтаев зиммасига юклатилсин.

Туман ҳокими



Б. Алимбеков

2

**DECISION  
OF THE KHOKIM OF CHINOZ DISTRICT OF TASHKENT REGION**

7 June 2021

74-10-144-Q/21

Khokimyat of Chinoz District

On the allocation of reserve lands in the district to the state unitary enterprise "Agroservis Operator" for the establishment of intensive orchards and vineyards based on a new mechanism

**I DECIDE**

1. To approve the following decisions and minutes: Letter # 02/029-435 of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2021, Decision #PQ-4803 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2020 "On measures to implement the project "Modernization of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" with the participation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association" and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers #180 of April 3, 2021 "On the establishment of the state unitary enterprise "Agroservice Operator" under the Ministry of Agriculture" and the minutes of the "Commission considering the issues of granting land plots for agricultural purposes under the district khokimiyat" dated May 28, 2021.

2. To allocate a total of 44.39 hectares of land to the state unitary enterprise "Agroservis Operator" for the establishment of intensive fruit orchards and vineyards on the basis of the transfer of a new mechanism on contours 253, 254, 255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281 and 291 of the agricultural map of the "T.Ernazarov" massive, including 29.95 hectares irrigated, 2.72 hectares of perennial orchards (2.72 hectares of orchards), 4.90 hectares of pastures and meadows, 5.47 hectares of ditches and ditches, 0.43 hectares of roads, 0.92 hectares of land not used for agriculture.

3. To the head of the district department of the Cadastre Agency, on the basis of this decision, the task of making changes in land ownership, re-registration of the long-term lease agreement of the land plot, and state registration in the prescribed manner.

4. To the district agricultural department, based on this decision, the tasks of concluding the contracts between the district administration for transfer to the balance sheet of the state unitary enterprise "Agroservis Operator", re-drafting and making appropriate changes to the contracting agreements on the placement of agricultural crops for the harvest of 2021.

5. To the District Statistics Department, make appropriate changes to its reports.

6. To the District State Tax Inspection, take measures to calculate and collect taxes and other compulsory payments based on this decision.

7. Supervision of the implementation of this decision shall be entrusted to the deputy of the district khokim for agriculture and water management issues.

**District khokim**

**signed**

**B.Alimbekov**

## APPENDIX 2: CENSUS SURVEY (DETAILED INVENTORY) QUESTIONNAIRE (IN ENGLISH)

### A. GENERAL

A-1	<b>Name of Project Component:</b>	
A-2	<b>Type of Impact:</b> 1. Permanent, 2. Temporarily	
A-3	Name of the Massive:	
A-4	Name of the Region:	
A-5	Name of the Province	
A-6	Type of Settlement 1. Urban 2. Rural	
A-7	Affect of Impact to: 1, Farm Land, 2.Structure, 3.Business, 4.Other (specify)	

### B. DETAILS ON LAND PARCEL ONLY IN FARM AND LAND USE

B-1	Name of the farm (if applicable):	
B-2	Name of the Land Owner/User	
B-3	Gender of the Land Owner/User	
B-4	Age of the Land Owner/User	
B-5	ID Number:	
B-6	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> ) /ha	
B-7	Total affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )/ha and in %	
B-8	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in <b>Hectare</b> (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-9	<b>Ownership of Land:</b> 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-10	<b>Type of Owner</b> 1 - Registered/Legalized; 2 -Unauthorized/Non-registered; 3- Other (specify) .....	
B-11	<b>Legal Status of the Land Owner/User:</b> 1- Owner (in case of private garden); 2.- Formal lessee/tenant (tenant for 49 years by the government) 3.-Share cropper 4.- Informallessee	
B-12	<b>In case of Agricultural land use:</b> 1- Arable/Crop Cultivation; 2- Orchard/Garden (Fruit); 3- Pasture; 4. Plantation (Timber), 5. Grassland, 6- Other (Specify).....	
B-13	<b>Irrigation Status</b> 1- Irrigated; 2- Non-irrigated	

### C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	<b>Agricultural Tenant/leaseholder (tenant for 49 years by the government)</b> 1. Yes      2. No	
C-1.1	<b>Type of Labor Contract</b> 1. Seasonal   2. Permanent   3. Seasonaland permanent	
C-1.2	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Seasonal	
C-1.3	Number of Men	
C-1.4	Number of Women	
C-1.5	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Permanent	
C-1.6	Number of Men	
C-1.7	Number of Women	
C-1.8	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Laborer 1. Yes      2. No	
C-2	<b>Agricultural Share Cropper</b> 1. Yes      2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-2.2	Number of Men	
C-2.3	Number of Women	
C-2.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural share cropper 1. Yes      2. No	

<b>D.</b>	<b>IMPACT ON CROPS</b>	<b>1. Yes; 2. No</b>	<i>If no, forward to E</i>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Name of the Crop</b>	<b>Affected Cultivated Area (Ha)</b>	<b>Average Yield or harvest (Tonne) from affected cultivated area</b>	<b>Market price per kilogram (Som)</b>
D-1				
D-2				
D-3				
D-4				
D-5				
D-6				
D-7				
D-8				

<b>E.</b>	<b>IMPACT ON PLANTS/TRESS ON AFFECTED LAND</b>	<b>1. Yes; 2. No</b>	<i>If no, forward to F</i>
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<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Plant/Trees</b>	<b>Quantity (Number of affected Unit)</b>	<b>Age of the tree (Approximate Average)</b>	<b>Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non- Fruit/Timber Trees 3. Others</b>	<b>Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season</b>	<b>Cost to grow per unit (in case of seedlings)</b>
E-1						
E-2						
E-3						
E-4						
E-5						
E-6						
E-7						
E-8						
E-9						
E-10						
E-11						
E-12						

## F. AFFECTED STRUCTURE

<b>F-1</b>	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land which is subject to demolition by the project 1-Yes; 2-No	<i>If no, forward to I</i>
<b>F-2</b>	If yes, How many.....	
<b>F-3</b>	Name of the owner/user	
<b>F-4</b>	Gender of the owner/user	
<b>F-5</b>	Age of the owner/user	

## G- PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

#	Description	Building/Structure No.1	BuildingStructure No.2	BuildingStructure No.3
G-1	<b>Use of Building</b> 1. Residential House, 2. Commercial, 3. Religious, 4. Community, 5. Cattle shed, 6. Boundarywall, 7. Garage, 8. Well, 9. Others (specify)			
G-2	<b>Ownership of Building</b> 1. Ownership Right, 2. Illegal			
G-3	Ownership SinceYears			
G-4	<b>Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation</b> 1. Yes, 2. No			
G-5	If Yes, name of the document			
G-6	Size of Land plot owned			
G-7	Total floor Area of Building (Square meter)			
G-8	Affected Area of Building (Square meter)			
G-9	Year of Construction			
G-10	Number of Storey's			

## H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE

H-1	<b>Case of residential structure</b>	
H-1-1	ResidentialTenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-1-2	Number of Men	
H-1-3	Number of Women	
H-1-4	How much rent do you pay per month (UZS).....	
H-1-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2	<b>Case of commercial structure</b>	
H-2-1	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2-2	Number of Men	
H-2-3	Number of Women	
H-2-4	How much rent do you pay per month (UZS).....	
H-2-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	

## I. DETAILS ON AFFECTED BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES

I-1	<b>Is the business affected</b> 1. Yes 2. No ( <i>forward to J</i> )	
I-2	Name of the owner/user	
I-3	Gender of the owner/user	
I-4	Age of the owner/user	
I-5	<b>Registration status of Business</b> 1. Legal/registered (with permission/License), 2. Illegal/Unregistered (without permission/License)	
I-6	<b>Type of Business</b> 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale, 3. Large Scale, 4. Industrial	
I-7	Value if business sold (UZS)	
I-8	Income per year (Som)	
I-9	Expenditure per Year (Som)	
I-10	Profit per Year (Som)	
I-11	<b>Employees/Wage Earner</b> 1. Yes 2. No	
I-12	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	

I-13	Number of Men	
I-14	Number of Women	
I-15	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (UZS).....	

## J. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	Name Head of Household:	
J-2	Age	
J-3	Sex 1. - Male 2-Female	
J-4	Ethnic Background 1. Uzbek; 2. Tajik; 3. Kazakh; 4. Karakalpak; 5. Jewish; 6. Russian; 7. Ukrainian; 8. Others (Specify)	
J-5	Number of families	
J-6	Number of family members	
J-7	Number of Male	
J-8	Number of Female	
J-9	Is it a woman headed household Yes 2. No	
J-10	Is it a Below Poverty Line Household? Yes 2. No	
J-11	Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-12	Is it a household headed by Elderly Person 1. Yes 2. No	
J-13	Main Occupation of the Head of the Household: 1. Agriculture; 2. Business; 3. Government Jobs; 4. Private Jobs; 5. Daily Wage; 6. Pension; 7. Others (Specify)	
J-14	Total Annual Income of the Household/Family (UZS)	
J-14-1	The annual income in percentage;  1. Agriculture_____%; 2. Business_____%; 3. Government Jobs_____%; 4. Private Jobs_____%;5. Daily Wage_____%; 6. Pension_____%; 7.Any social allowance by Government 8. Others (Specify)_____	
J-15	Total Annual Expenditure of the Household (UZS)	

J-16	Compensation Options for Structure loss 1. Structure for Structure      2. Cash for Structure	
J-17	If the Household has any loans: from government for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes ; 2- No (forward to J-20)	
J-18	If yes, from whom? 1- government; 2- private bank, 3- other	
J-19	If yes, what is the monthly amount to be paid for the loan (UZS)?	
J-20	If the Household is leasing equipment for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes; 2- No	

### K. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Higher Secondary 5. College 6. University 7. Kindergarden	Occupation 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Government Jobs 4. Private Jobs 5. Daily Wage 6. Retired 7. Student 8. Self Employed 9. Housekeeping 10. Under employment 11. Unemployed 12. Disabled 13. Others (Specify)	Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership 1. Skilled 2. UnSkilled
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

**L. ANY COMMENTS/OBSERVATION/FEEDBACK:**

*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.*

**NAME OF THE RESPONDENT**

**SIGNATURE:**

**DATE:**

**CONTACT PHONE:**

### APPENDIX 3: PROJECT AFFECTED AREA PHOTOS



