

Resettlement Action Plan

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SOUTH KARAKALPASTAN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT:

Construction of Western Canal Buston, Ellikala district

Prepared by the, Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR) Republic of Uzbekistan for the World Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of July 31, 2019)

Currency Unit	—	Sum (UZS)
\$1.00	=	UZS 8666.71

NOTE

In this report,

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

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	- Affected person
AH	- Affected household
CC	- Civilcode
DMS	- Detailed measurement survey
DP	- Displaced person
EA	- Executing agency
FGD	- Focused group discussion
GRM	- Grievanceredress 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
RAP	- Resettlement Action Plan
SES	- Socioeconomic survey
TC	- Tax code
ToR	- Terms of reference
USD	- United States Dollar
UZS	- Uzbek Sum
WB	- World Bank

GLOSSARY

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

Khokimiyat	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.
Landacquisition	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.
LandUserights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use transferred as descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and business) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In the above case when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).
Leaseholder	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder can not sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
Low Income	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 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.
Makhalla	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Makhalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

OP 4.12	The World Bank Group Operational Policy on involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12 embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie SKWRMIP's approach to involuntary resettlement associated with its investment projects.
Replacement cost	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
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 of someone in working age in a family and household headed by physically challenged people.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is located in the western part of Uzbekistan next to the Aral Sea over the area of 160,000 km², with population of about 1.79 million people¹. Agriculture holds one of the leading positions in the economy of this region and is a vital sector of the national economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan that meets the demand of the population in food products, and demand of the industry in raw materials. The general public is engaged in agricultural production, which is about 33% of the total population. Production of agricultural products (cotton, wheat, livestock and melons and gourds) is highly dependent on the timely and qualitative provision of Irrigation and Drainage (I&D) services.
2. The single source of water for irrigation in the territory of South Karakalpakstan is the Amu Darya River. The supply of water to the territory of the region and its quality depend on the water availability of Amu Darya River. More than 40% of water supply for irrigation of this territory is made by pumping irrigation, that increases the costs of water management organizations for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, reduces water availability, that, as a consequence, reduces the incomes of final recipients of benefits from agricultural production. To solve the designated problem, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan commenced the implementation of the South Karakalpakstan Water Resources Management Improvement Project (SKWRMIP) with involvement the World Bank credit facilities. It was decided that elimination of dependence on the use of pumping stations will be achieved by development of system of gravity-flowing water extraction from the Tuyamuyun dam and dismantling most of these pumping stations. In order to ensure an integrated approach to the achievement of the final results, the project includes three basic components: (i) works related to the modernization of the irrigation network, (ii) improvement of agriculture and (iii) project management.

1.2 SKWRMIP description

3. The whole project area is located in South Karakalpakstan and covers the Turtkul, Ellikala and Beruni, districts. The territory of the project zone is situated approximately in 130 km to the south-east from Nukus city, the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and around 20 km to the north from Urgench city, capital of Khorezm region. The northern boundary of the project area goes along the desert edge, eastward from Amu Darya River. The eastern boundary goes along VST-2 drain and Yanbash canal, while Amu Darya forms boundaries on the South and on the West (Figure 1.1).
4. The total population in the project area is 543,100² people, of which the economically active population is about 177,200 people.
5. This project will cover a territory with a total area of 150,650 hectares, of which 100,000 hectares are irrigated lands. The main crops are cotton and wheat, which are sown in most of the project area, forage crops, vegetables, potatoes and corn are also grown.
6. More than 40% of water supply for irrigation in project area is performed by three large pumping stations (Nayman-Beshtam, Kilchinok and Dustlik), which pump water from Amu Darya River (Figure 1.1), and more than 54 pumping stations of lower capacity. The total expenditures of the

¹As of January 1, 2017, State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, <http://www.stat.uz/demograficheskie-dannye>

² Annual research for 2018.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) spent on the pumping stations operation, including electricity costs for water transfer in three districts are 13.4 billion soums (for 2016³), that is equivalent to 3.6 million US Dollars per year⁴. In addition, there are pumping units in the project area that are on the balance sheet of farm enterprises. The expenditure of farm enterprises on electricity, according to the data of district electric power network companies, in 2016 in three project areas were 7.1 billion soums, that equivalent to 1.9 million US Dollars.

7. Within the SKWRMIP scope, such dependence on pumping stations will be eliminated by development of gravity water intake system from Tuyamuyun dam and disassembly of all pumping stations, that will reduce the cost of operation and maintenance (O&M), and will improve the institutional aspects of water resources management. As a result of the project implementation, the irrigation water availability will become more reliable, and the farm enterprises will be able to grow more valuable crops that were mentioned above, that in turn will increase cost recovery for O&M. Farm enterprises that grow cotton will be able to increase yields, as well as to gain benefit from the mechanization of the cotton harvesting process. In this regard, the basic objective of the project was to restore and build new irrigation networks, and improve water management practices in the project area with a sustainable and financially efficient manner.
8. To achieve the set goals, the following main objectives of SKWRMIP were identified:
 - promote sustainable development of irrigation agricultural production, increase employment rate of population and develop income of farm enterprises in South Karakalpakstan by improvement of irrigation systems and general water resources management;
 - introduce collective irrigation management through Water Consumer's Association and improve agricultural and irrigation practices; as well as
 - strengthen the water resources management and increase potential of water management organizations.
9. The set goals and objectives of the project will be achieved through the implementation of three components of the project, for which indicators have been identified to assess the effectiveness of their implementation:
 - Component 1: Modernization of the irrigation network. include: (i) size of areas, provided with improved irrigation and drainage services; (ii) reduction of power consumption; (iii) preparation of schedule of irrigation water distribution; (iv) preparation of safety plan of Tuyamuyun dam and submission of it to the Government.
 - Component 2: Modernization of agriculture. Indicators of mid-term results include: (i) establishment and/or strengthening of operating WCA; (ii) number of employees of BWO, LABISA and PAN-ISA, receiving training, and number of persons, satisfied with the training; (iii) number of client-days (men and women) of the training; (iv) size of areas under agricultural crops, other than cotton and wheat; (v) percent of territories, where mechanized cotton harvesting is applied (70% cotton lands); (vi) the number of activities carried out on the demo plots.
 - Component 3: Project management, monitoring and evaluation. For this component only one indicator will be used – the number of submitted reports and its promptness. This index will be updated on the basis of the reports, which M&E Consultant will submit to PIU WB.
10. The duration of the project implementation is from 2017 to 2022.

³ Department of Pump Stations, Energetics and Communication (DPSEC), 2017.

⁴ US dollar's exchange rate as of May 11, 2017 is 3,766 soums.

1.3 Project Components

11. The main technical features of Project components are described below and the map of Project location is presented in Figure 1.2.
12. The Project includes the following component:
 - (i) Construction of Western canal Buston in three districts such as Turtkul, Beruni and Ellikala districts in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The total length of Western canal Buston is 33432m (PK0-PK334+00).
 - (ii) The total length of Construction of new main canal Buston in Ellikala district part is 11637m (PK32+08-PK148+45), the bed width is 8m. The total width varies due to the exiting ground levels, but the total width is approximately 50m (PK76-81-57 m, PK197-39 m).
 - (iii) The capacity (Q_{forced}) are PK0-141-49.5 m³/s;
 - (iv) The depth of canal are PK0-141-4.29m.

1.4 Overall objectives of the Resettlement action Plan (RAP)

13. 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).
14. 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 RAP

15. Land for permanent acquisition was identified through the selected site for reconstruction of Buston canal based on the final design and confirmation by khokimiyat. The RAP:
 - 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 RAP 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.

Map of Project Area of SOUTH KARAKALPAKSTAN WATER RESOURCES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

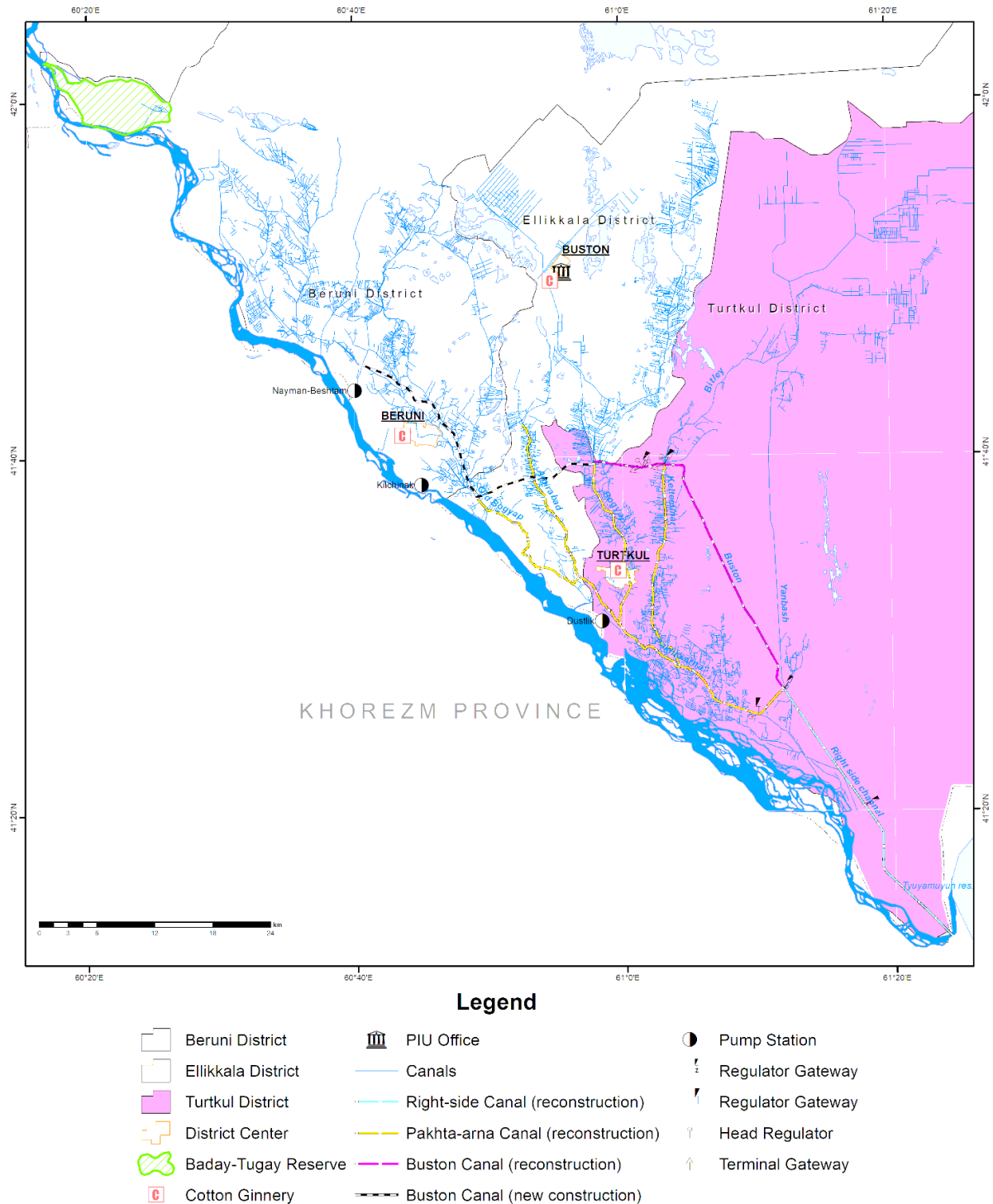


Figure 1.1: Common Project Area Map



Figure 1.2: Project Area Map Ellikala part (RAP2)

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 General

16. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project components are categorized into permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. **Permanent impacts:** Permanent land acquisition includes loss of trees as well as permanent impacts on buildings/structures within the safety zone of RoW for construction of canal of Buston.

Temporary impacts:

Temporary land acquisition with the ROW includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of canal of Buston which will cause of loss of trees due to the construction. Thus, this RAP covers permanent and temporary impact (land acquisition) due to construction of Buston canal.

2.2 Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology

17. The impact assessment survey for this RAP was carried out based on the final design for the reconstruction of canal Buston. 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 Google map/topographic survey data and the data on ownership status, type of lands (agricultural/ non-agricultural), names of affected households were collected through consultations with the khokimiyats (local government) and local cadastral offices land allocation (zemleniy otvod) document.
 - (ii) **Inventory of Losses:** The data about the affected trees and structures were collected through local cadastres land allocation document (zemelnyy otvod), the direct observation in the field, as well as consultations with khokimiyat and APs.
18. **Census and Socio-Economic Survey (SES):** To identify the exact number of AHs and their members, including some elementary social characteristics such as gender and ethnicity, as well as current socio-economic condition of affected people and household's census and SES surveys were carried out covering all AHs permanently and temporary affected due to construction of Buston canal, Ellikala part. The census/SES cover the 100% of AHs.

2.3 Permanent and temporary Impact

19. The following section describes the findings of the impact assessment survey.
20. According to the decisions of Ellikala district khokim #693/8 dated on 18.08.2018 and 5814/6 dated on 21.06.2019 the length of constructing Buston canal is 11637m, and 47-52 meter (from the axis 23.5-26m) corridor for permanent use for canal and 10 m corridor (from the axis 5m) for temporary usage during the construction period for 5 years allocated see Table 2.1, Table 2.2 and Appendix 3.

2.3.1 Impact on Land and crops due to Land Acquisition

21. The total affected area from affected households is 33.7 ha (28.11 ha permanent and 5.59 temporary) except the khokimiyats reserve land 38.46 ha (32.16 ha permanent and 6.3 ha is temporary). The number affected land users/AHs due to loss of permanent and temporary land acquisition are 53 (9 farmland, 44 households). All affected 53 AHs are affected permanent and temporary land acquisition. Meantime, there are no permanent and seasonal agricultural laborers which will lose their work due to permanent and temporary land

acquisition of farmlands.

22. There is only one district and 2 massives⁵ which will be affected due to permanent and temporary land acquisition (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: List of Affected Districts and Massives (permanent impact)

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total number of Massives
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Ellikala	T.Amirobod	2
			Qilchinoq	

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018.

23. Out of totally affected 72.15 ha (permanent 60.25 ha and temporary 11.90 ha) lands a total of 28.25 ha (39.15%) are Agricultural lands (Arable/Crop cultivation), 3.43 ha (4.75%) are garden/orchards 36.86 ha (51.08 %) are ditches, canals, roads, construction areas and other lands, and household 3.61 ha (5%) affected by the Project which are planted or owned by AHs and (see Table 2.2 and Table 2.3).

Table 2.2: Affected Land (permanent and temporary impact)

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total Affected Land (ha)				
				Total Affected Land (ha)	Including			
					Agriculture land		Ditches, canals, roads, construction areas and other lands	Households
					Arable/Crop Cultivation	Garden/ Orchards		
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Ellikala	T.Amirobod	31,45	12,28	3,43	14,19	1,54
			Qilchinoq	40,71	15,97	0	22,67	2,07
Total:				72,15	28,25	3,43	36,86	3,61

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018.

⁵It is a local level community-based agricultural unit of farmers.

Table 2.3: Affected Land (permanent and temporary impact)

#	ID	Type of impact	Width of corridor (meter)	Total Affected Land (ha)				
				Total Affected Land (ha)	Including			
					Agriculture land		Ditches, canals, roads, construction areas and other lands	Households
T.Amirobod Massive								
1	E-T-F-1	Permanent	52	3,79	3,65		0,14	
		Temporary	10	0,73	0,73			
2	E-T-F-2	Permanent	52	2,52		2,47	0,05	
		Temporary	10	0,50		0,49	0,01	
3	E-T-F-3	Permanent	52	2,90	2,84		0,06	
		Temporary	10	0,55	0,54		0,01	
4	E-T-F-4	Permanent	52	2,20	2,20			
		Temporary	10	0,33	0,32			0,01
5	E-T-F-5	Permanent	52	0,41		0,39		0,02
		Temporary	10	0,08		0,08		
6	E-T-H-1	Permanent	52	0,10				0,10
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
7	E-T-H-2	Permanent	52	0,25				0,25
		Temporary	10	0,05				0,05
8	E-T-H-3	Permanent	52	0,10				0,10
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
9	E-T-H-4	Permanent	52	0,11				0,11
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
10	E-T-H-5	Permanent	52	0,05				0,05
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
11	E-T-H-6	Permanent	52	0,28				0,28
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
12	E-T-H-7	Permanent	52	0,34				0,34
		Temporary	10	0,03				0,03
13	E-T-H-8	Permanent	52	0,10				0,10
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
13	Khokimiyats Reserve land	Permanent	52	13,02	10,17		2,85	
		Temporary	10	2,90	2		0,90	
T.Amirobod total affected land		Permanent		26,17	8,69	2,86	13,27	1,35
		Temporary		5,27	3,59	0,57	0,92	0,19
		Total:		31,45	12,38	3,43	14,19	1,54
Qilchinoq Massive								
1	E-Q-F-1	Permanent	52	4,3699	4,2193		0,1506	
		Temporary	10	0,8124	0,7834		0,029	
2	E-Q-F-2	Permanent	52	4,7293	4,6193		0,11	
		Temporary	10	0,7845	0,7745		0,01	
3	E-Q-F-3	Permanent	52	3,03	3,03			
		Temporary	10	0,67	0,59		0,08	
4	E-Q-F-4	Permanent	47	1,44	1,44			
		Temporary	10	0,26	0,26			
5	E-O-H-1	Permanent	52	0,038				0,038

		Temporary	10	0,032				0,032
6	E-Q-H-2	Permanent	52	0,06				0,06
		Temporary	10					
7	E-Q-H-3	Permanent	52	0,043				0,043
		Temporary	10	0,025				0,025
8	E-Q-H-4	Permanent	52	0,1312				0,1312
		Temporary	10	0,039				0,039
9	E-Q-H-5	Permanent	52	0,0081				0,0081
		Temporary	10	0,0087				0,0087
10	E-Q-H-6	Permanent	52	0,112				0,112
		Temporary	10	0,022				0,022
11	E-Q-H-7	Permanent	52	0,1272				0,1272
		Temporary	10	0,04				0,04
12	E-Q-H-8	Permanent	52	0,4184				0,4184
		Temporary	10	0,054				0,054
13	E-Q-H-9	Permanent	52	0,1019				0,1019
		Temporary	10	0,0075				0,0075
14	E-Q-H-10	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,013				0,013
15	E-Q-H-11	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
16	E-Q-H-12	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
17	E-Q-H-13	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
18	E-Q-H-14	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
19	E-Q-H-15	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
20	E-Q-H-16	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,038				0,038
21	E-Q-H-17	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
22	E-Q-H-18	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
23	E-Q-H-19	Permanent	52	0,02				0,02
		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
24	E-Q-H-20	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
25	E-Q-H-21	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
26	E-Q-H-22	Permanent	52					
		Temporary	10	0,075				0,075
27	E-Q-H-23	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
28	E-Q-H-24	Permanent	52	0,017				0,017
		Temporary	10	0,017				0,017
29	E-Q-H-25	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
30	E-Q-H-26	Permanent	52	0,01				0,01
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
31	E-Q-H-27	Permanent	52	0,012				0,012
		Temporary	10	0,012				0,012
32	E-Q-H-28	Permanent	52	0,024				0,024

		Temporary	10	0,02				0,02
33	E-Q-H-29	Permanent	52	0,02				0,02
		Temporary	10	0,017				0,017
34	E-Q-H-30	Permanent	52	0,02				0,02
		Temporary	10	0,017				0,017
35	E-Q-H-31	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
36	E-Q-H-32	Permanent	52	0,015				0,015
		Temporary	10	0,015				0,015
37	E-Q-H-33	Permanent	52	0,012				0,012
		Temporary	10	0,012				0,012
38	E-Q-H-34	Permanent	52	0,02				0,02
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
39	E-Q-H-35	Permanent	52	0,024				0,024
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
40	E-Q-H-36	Permanent	52	0,024				0,024
		Temporary	10	0,01				0,01
42	Khokimiyats Reserve land	Permanent	52	19,14	0,19		18,94	
		Temporary	10	3,404	0,06		3,348	
Qilchinoq Massive Total affected land		Permanent		34,08	13,50		19,20	1,38
		Temporary		6,626	2,46		3,47	0,69
		Total:		40,7087	15,97		22,670	2,07
Total Ellikala District								
Total affected land		Permanent		60,25	22,19	2,86	32,47	2,73
		Temporary		11,90	6,05	0,57	4,39	0,88
		Total:		72,15	28,25	3,43	36,86	3,61

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018.

24. As per the census survey, it is found that there are mainly three types of crops being cultivated which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are cotton/wheat and vegetables (see Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Loss of Crops due to Permanent Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Permanent land acquisition		Type of main cultivated crops
			Total affected agricultural land area, ha	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	
1	Ellikala	T.Amirobod	12,28	17,469,510	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetables
		Qilchinoq	15,97	3,672,184	
Total:			28,25	21,141,694	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetables

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018.

2.3.2 Severity of Impact

25. Severity of impact occurs when 20% or more of the total productive asset (income generating) such as agricultural land and relocation of a household. In this case, there are total five physically displaced households as severely affected by the project. As per the land allocation document and impact assessment survey there are five physically displaced households permanently and temporary affected land plots by the project see Tables 2.5 and 2.6

Table 2.5: Severe impact in case of physical displaced households.

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Number of Affected residential households	ID of the owner	Total Land holdings of residential households (ha)	Total affected land (ha) of households ⁶	Severity of Impact due to permanent and temporary acquisition (%)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Ellikala	T.Amirobod	3	E-T-H-5	0.06	0.06	100
					E-T-H-6	0.30	0.30	100
					E-T-H-7	0.37	0.37	100
2			Qilchinoq	2	E-Q-H-7	0.16	0.16	100
					E-Q-H-8	0.47	0.47	100
Total				5	-	1.36	1.36	-

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 2.6: Affected Land Parcels and Severity of Impact in case of productive asset income generation lands.

#	Name of the Province	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Number of Affected Land Users	Total Land holdings of affected households (ha)	Total affected land (ha) of households ⁷	Severity of Impact due to permanent and temporary acquisition (%)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	Ellikala	T.Amirobod	5	485.5	12.28	2.52
			Qilchinoq	4	203.32	15.97	7.85
Total				9	415.82	28.25	-

Source: Land allocation document and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

2.4 Impact on trees due to Land Acquisition

26. There are trees affected by the Project which are planted or owned by 42 AHs out of 53 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 2.7.

Table 2.7: Types and numbers of affected trees

#	ID of the Land users	Types of affected trees	Number of affected trees
T.Amirobod Massive			
1	E-T-F-1	Oleaster (Djida)	70
		Poplar	400
		Mulberry	307
		Black Osier	5
2	E-T-F-2	Poplar	20

⁶Without the khokimiyats reserve land

⁷Without the khokimiyats reserve land

		Turangil	28
		Mulberry	2
		Osier	22
		Apple	450
3	E-T-F-3	Osier	4
		Oleaster (Djida)	24
		Poplar	21
4	E-T-F-5	Mulberry	133
5	E-T-H-1	Poplar	5
		Apricot	5
		Oleaster (Djida)	5
6	E-T-H-2	Poplar	65
		Oleaster (Djida)	36
		Apricot	3
		Grape	12
		Apple	1
7	E-T-H-3	Mulberry	3
		Apple	3
		Apricot	1
		Poplar	22
		Oleaster (Djida)	1
		Peach	2
8	E-T-H-4	Apple	7
		Apricot	18
		Cherry	2
		Peach	5
		Rujja	4
		Plum	5
9	E-T-H-5	Osier	13
		Grape	6
		Peach	17
		Apricot	25
		Black Osier	5
10	E-T-H-6	Fir-tree	8
		Apple	68
		Poplar	43
		Cherry	30
11	E-T-H-7	Grape	16
		Apricot	7
		Peach	1
		Apple	35
		Quince	1
		Pear	2
		Plane-tree (Chinar)	3
		Fir-tree	10
12	E-T-H-8	Poplar	20
		Apricot	14
		Cherry	41

Qilchinoq Massive			
13	E-Q-F-1	Mulberry	86
		Poplar	7
14	E-Q-F-2	Poplar	134
		Apricot	3
		Mulberry	151
		Oleaster (Djida)	7
		Osier	8
		Gujim	2
		Turangil	18
15	E-Q-H-3	Apricot	14
		Peach	9
		Grape	145
16	E-Q-H-4	Apricot	2
		Poplar	38
		Oleaster (Djida)	132
		Grape	3
17	E-Q-H-5	Apricot	7
		Poplar	17
		Oleaster (Djida)	14
18	E-Q-H-7	Apple	4
		Apricot	4
		Peach	3
		Grape	12
19	E-Q-H-8	Apple	2
		Apricot	14
		Poplar	62
		Peach	1
		Grape	3
		Cherry	8
20	E-Q-H-10	Mulberry	2
		Poplar	36
21	E-Q-H-11	Poplar	6
22	E-Q-H-12	Apricot	3
		Poplar	14
		Oleaster (Djida)	2
23	E-Q-H-13	Poplar	4
24	E-Q-H-16	Apricot	12
		Cherry	2
		Mulberry	3
		Oleaster (Djida)	4
		Osier	3
		Figs	2
		Pear	4
25	E-Q-H-17	Apple	2
		Apricot	9
		Mulberry	5
		Poplar	59

		Cherry	6
		Fir-tree	5
		Quince	4
		Pear	2
26	E-Q-H-18	Apricot	6
		Mulberry	4
		Poplar	45
		Osier	4
		Grape	8
		Quince	3
		Cherry	8
		Fir-tree	2
27	E-Q-H-19	Apricot	13
		Mulberry	8
		Poplar	24
		Osier	17
		Grape	16
		Quince	6
28	E-Q-H-20	Apple	2
		Apricot	2
		Poplar	34
		Grape	11
		Cherry	9
		Pear	3
		Pomegranate	3
29	E-Q-H-21	Poplar	5
		Oleaster (Djida)	7
		Osier	7
30	E-Q-H-22	Poplar	6
		Oleaster (Djida)	3
		Osier	14
31	E-Q-H-23	Mulberry	12
		Poplar	4
		Oleaster (Djida)	1
32	E-Q-H-24	Apricot	2
		Poplar	66
		Osier	22
		Pear	2
33	E-Q-H-26	Mulberry	4
		Poplar	20
		Oleaster (Djida)	4
34	E-Q-H-27	Poplar	16
35	E-Q-H-28	Poplar	34
		Oleaster (Djida)	3
36	E-Q-H-29	Apple	8
		Apricot	4
		Poplar	28
		Oleaster (Djida)	3
		Figs	2

		Cherry	2
		Pomegranate	4
37	E-Q-H-30	Poplar	33
		Oleaster (Djida)	6
38	E-Q-H-32	Poplar	6
		Oleaster (Djida)	17
39	E-Q-H-33	Poplar	5
		Oleaster (Djida)	10
40	E-Q-H-34	Apricot	7
		Oleaster (Djida)	5
41	E-Q-H-35	Apple	2
		Cherry	7
		Oleaster (Djida)	5
		Peach	2
		Pear	2
		Rujja	1
42	E-Q-H-36	Apple	11
		Poplar	102
Total:			3887

Source: Land allocation document, Valuation report and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

2.5 Impact on structures

27. According to the decisions of Ellikala district khokim #693/8 dated on 18.08.2018 and and 5814/6 dated on 21.06.2019 as well as final design of Buston canal topographic survey there are total 5 AHs residential and non-residential (4 barns, 4 canopies, 1 kitchen, 1 storage, 1 toilet and 1 garage) structures and 13 AHs' (except 5 AHs above) non-residential (11 barns, 1 toilet, and 1 storage) structures are affected with total 1.41 hectare area. The detail of affected residential structures are given in Table 2.7 and affected structures are presented based on observation from the outside and inside see Figure 2.1.

Table 2.7: Details of on affected residential structures

#	ID of the owner	Types of affected structures	Affected land structure (ha)
T.Amirobod Massive			
1	E-T-H-5	Residential house, Canopy, Kitchen	0.06
2	E-T-H-6	Residential house, Canopy, Barn	0.15
3	E-T-H-7	Residential house, Canopy, Barn, Garage, Toilet, Storage	0.15
Qilchinoq Massive			
4	E-Q-H-4	Barn	0.17
5	E-Q-H-5	Toilet	0.01
6	E-Q-H-7	Residential house, Barn	0.16
7	E-Q-H-8	Residential house, Barn, Canopy	0.47
8	E-Q-H-11	Barn	0.01
9	E-Q-H-13	Barn	0.01
10	E-Q-H-14	Barn	0.03
11	E-Q-H-16	Barn	0.03
12	E-Q-H-19	Barn	0.04

13	E-Q-H-20	Barn	0.03
14	E-Q-H-21	Barn	0.03
15	E-Q-H-22	Barn	0.07
16	E-Q-H-27	Storage	0.02
17	E-Q-H-28	Barn	0.04
18	E-Q-H-36	Barn	0.03
Total:			1.41

Source: Land allocation document, Valuation report and Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

2.6 Public Utilities

28. 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.

2.7 Summary of Impacts

29. Summary details on various impacts per Project components are shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Summary of Impacts

#	Type of Impact	Permanent impact	Temporary impact	Remarks
1	Number of districts	1		Ellikala
2	Number of affected Villages	2		T.Amirobod Massive Qilchinoq Massive
3	The length of the canal (Ellikala part)	11637m		
5	Total Affected Land area (ha)	60.25	11.90	
6	Affected agricultural cultivated land area (cotton/wheat and alfa-alfa) (ha)	22.19	6.05	
7	Affected Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	2.86	0.57	
8	Ditches, canals, roads and other lands	32.47	4.39	
9	Households lands	2.73	0.88	5 AHs residential and non-residential structures and 13 AHs nonresidential structures
10	Number of severely AHs/APs because of the physical displacement	5/23		However one residential AHs rejected to take part in the survey
11	Number of vulnerable AHs	3		E-Q-H-9, E-Q-H-29, E-Q-H-30
12	Number of affected Trees	3887		
13	Number of affected residential structures	5		
14	Number of affected non-residential structures	25		15 barns, 4 canopies, 2 toilet, 2 storages, 1 garage, 1 kitchen
15	Number of affected businesses	0		
16	Number of total AHs	53		
17	Number of total APs	333		

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 General

30. 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 potential impacts of land loss on affected households and identify options for rehabilitation.
31. In this RAP, the socio-economic profile is presented based on census/SES carried out in October 2018 and July 2019 (due to the change of alignment of the canal) for 44 residential and 9 farmers affected due to permanent agricultural land acquisition (53 AHs). Thus, the census/SES data presented in this chapter is the actual with reference to the 49 AHs and 333 APs (all affected farmers' HHs). The questionnaire used for Census/SES is presented in as Appendix 1.

3.2 Gender distribution of APs

32. Census has covered 49 affected households (1 residential and 3 farmers did not participate during the survey) with 333 affected persons. It includes 159 (47,75%) males and 174 (52,25%) females (Table 3.1). The heads of households profile shows there are 9 female headed household and 40 male headed households. The average household size is 7 persons. Usual average household size in Uzbekistan is about 5 persons. The size of surveyed AHs approximately is comparatively bigger than the average rural Uzbekistan household size.

Table 3.1: Gender Profile of Affected Persons

Gender	No	%
Male	40	81,63
Female	9	18,37
Total	49	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

3.3 Gender, Age and Marital status of APs

30. The APs have an average age of 29 years. Majority of APs (46, 25%) are married. The details are presented in tables 3.4-3.7. The age distribution of the surveyed population shows that the 36-45 age groups were the most represented group among the male-headed households (35%).

Table 3.2: Age Distribution of Heads of AHs by Gender

AgeCohort	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-35	3	7,50	-	-	3	6,12
36-45	14	35,00	1	11,11	15	30,61
46-55	6	15,00	-	-	6	12,24
56-65	12	30,00	5	55,56	17	34,69
66 andmore	5	12,50	3	33,33	8	16,33
Total	40	100	9	100	49	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.3: Age Distribution of AHs members by Gender

Age Cohort	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	15	9,43	25	14,37	40	12,01
6-15	34	21,38	29	16,67	63	18,92
16-25	22	13,84	31	17,82	53	15,92
26-35	33	20,75	31	17,82	64	19,22
36-45	25	15,72	19	10,92	44	13,21
46-55	8	5,03	12	6,90	20	6,01
56-65	15	9,43	18	10,34	33	9,91
66 andmore	7	4,40	9	5,17	16	4,80
Total	159	100	174	100	333	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.4: Marital Status of Heads of AHs

Marital Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	39	97,50	-	-	39	79,59
Single (not married)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widower	1	2,50	9	100	10	20,41
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40	100	9	100	49	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.5: Marital Status of AH members

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Married	79	49,69	75	43,10	154	46,25
2. Unmarried	76	47,80	83	47,70	159	47,75
3. Widower	4	2,52	16	9,20	20	6,01
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	159	100	174	100	333	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

3.4 Livelihood education and Employment Status

31. The distribution of AHs and APs per education status are presented in tables 3.6 and 3.7. According to the survey results heads of AHs 67.35% (males 27 AHs heads, female 6 AHs head) has secondary level education, 22,45% (males 11 AHs heads) has higher level education status and 10.2% (male 2 AHs heads and female 3 AHs) has Illiterate education level among 49 AHs heads. There are the most presented percentage 48,35%

(males 75 APs, females 86 APs) has secondary education while the least percentage 1.8% (males 2 APs, females 4 APs) gathered by university students among the 333APs.

Table 3.6: Education of AH Heads by Gender

EducationalLevel	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	2	5,00	3	33,33	5	10,20
2. Primary						
3. Secondary	27	67,50	6	66,67	33	67,35
4. Higher	11	27,50	0	0	11	22,45
5. College						
6. University						
7. Kindergarden						
Total	40	100	9	100	49	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.7: Education of AH members by Gender

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	4	2,52	6	3,45	10	3,00
2. Primary	33	20,75	34	19,54	67	20,12
3. Secondary	75	47,17	86	49,43	161	48,35
4. Higher	21	13,21	10	5,75	31	9,31
5. College	5	3,14	5	2,87	10	3,00
6. University	2	1,26	4	2,30	6	1,80
7. Kindergarden	19	11,95	29	16,67	48	14,41
Total	159	100	174	100	333	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

32. The distribution of AHs and APs per employment status are presented in tables 3.8 and 3.9. According to the survey results heads of AHs are involved in retired, agricultural government and daily wage activities as a main type of employment and source of income. There are 30.61% of AHs heads (males 8 AHs heads, female 7 AHs) involved in retired, 22,45% of AHs heads (male 11 AH head) involved in agriculture sector, government jobs is 16,33% (male 7 AHs head, female 1 AHs) and daily wage is 14,29% (male 7 AHs head). There are the most presented percentage 34.53% (males 59 APs, females 56 APs) under employment while the least 0.3% of APs (female 1 AP) was engaged in other sector among the total 333 APs.

Table 3.8: Employment status of AH heads by Gender

Occupation Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	11	27,50	-	-	11	22,45
2. Business						
3. GovernmentJobs	7	17,50	1	11,11	8	16,33
4. PrivateJobs						

5. DailyWage	7	17,50	-	-	7	14,29
6. Retired	8	20,00	7	77,78	15	30,61
7. Student						
8. SelfEmployed						
9. Housekeeping						
10. Underemployment						
11. Unemployed	5	12,50	-	-	5	10,20
12. Disabled	2	5,00	-	-	2	4,08
13. Others (Agriculture, government jobs simultaneously)	-	-	1	11,11	1	2,04
Total	40	100	9	100	49	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.9: Employment status of AH members by Gender

Occupation Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	17	10,69	13	7,47	30	9,01
2. Business	-	-	2	1,15	2	0,60
3. GovernmentJobs	18	11,32	18	10,34	36	10,81
4. PrivateJobs	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. DailyWage	17	10,69	2	1,15	19	5,71
6. Retired	14	8,81	22	12,64	36	10,81
7. Student	3	1,89	7	4,02	10	3,00
8. SelfEmployed	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Housekeeping	-	-	26	14,94	26	7,81
10. Under employment	59	37,11	56	32,18	115	34,53
11. Unemployed	28	17,61	24	13,79	52	15,62
12. Disabled	3	1,89	3	1,72	6	1,80
13. Others	0	0	1	0,57	1	0,30
Total	159	100	174	100	333	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

33. Meantime, out of all 333 APs, the 12, 31% (male 25 Aps, female 16 APs) are skilled with the several type of direction such as carpenter, seamstress/dressmaker etc.

Table 3.10: Skilling profile of APs

Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership	APs	%
Skilled	41	12,31
Unskilled	292	87,69
Total	333	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

3.5 Source of Livelihood and Income

34. As shown in the Table 3.11 the pension serves as a main source of income for the affected households (31%), by government jobs (28%), by agriculture (23%), by daily wage (14%) and the next source of income mentioned by surveyed AHs are by business, self-employed and other (2%). The average household monthly income from pension

activities is 425.449UZS, from government job is 381.837UZS, by agriculture 309.184UZS, by daily wage 193.469UZS, while from the business, self-employed and other it amounts to 26.531UZS.

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	23	309 184
Business, self-employed	2	26 531
GovernmentJobs	28	381 837
Private Jobs		
Daily Wage	14	193 469
Pension	31	425 449
Social allowances by Government	-	-
Other	2	26 531

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

Table 3.12: Proportion of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Annual Incomes per Household

Average Income By Non Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Average Income By Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Total Average Income Per Household (UZS)	% of agricultural income to non-agricultural income
12 645 796	3 710 204	16 356 000	29%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

35. According to survey results, the total average annual income of AHs is 16.356.000UZS while the total average annual expenditure of the AHs is 15.890.694UZS, which is less than the total average annual income by 3%.

3.6 Vulnerable Households

36. As a result of impact assessment there are 3 AHs from total 49 AHs has been considered as vulnerable one woman headed household without any support and tow households headed by physically disabled person in project area in Ellikala. The detailed data about vulnerable households are given in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Vulnerable AHs

Category	ID code	AHs	in Percentage
		No	%
Poor, Below Poverty Line	-	-	-
Woman headed household	E-Q-H-9	1	33.33
Elderly headed	-	-	-
Household headed by physically/mentally challenged person	E-Q-H-29 E-Q-H-30	2	66.67
Total		3	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019

3.7 Summery on Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs)

37. The census/SES was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to permanent acquisition as there no temporary acquisition of their agricultural land plots (49AHs, 333APs), for them the census/SES data presented in this section is the actual.

Table 3.14: *Affected Households and Affected Persons*

Impact type	Number of AHs	Number of APs
Affected residential structures	43	284
Affected farm lands	6	49
Total	49	333

Source: *Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and July 2019*

4. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE (IN CASE PHYSICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS)

4.1 General

38. 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 potential impacts of land loss on affected households and identify options for rehabilitation.
39. In this RAP, the socio-economic profile is presented based on census/SES carried out in October 2018 and June 2019 for 4 residential affected (1 residential did not participate) due to permanent agricultural land acquisition. Thus, the census/SES data presented in this chapter is the actual with reference to the 4 AHs and 23 APs. The questionnaire used for Census/SES is presented in as Appendix 1.

4.2 Gender distribution of APs

40. Census has covered 4 affected households with 23 affected persons. It includes 12 (52,18%) males and 11 (47,82%) females (Table 4.1). The heads of households profile shows there is 4 male headed households. The average household size is 6 persons. Usual average household size in Uzbekistan is about 5 persons. The size of surveyed AHs approximately is comparatively bigger than the average rural Uzbekistan household size.

Table 4.1: Gender Profile of Physically Displaced Persons

Gender	No	%
Male	12	52,18
Female	11	47,82
Total	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

4.3 Gender, Age and Marital status of APs

41. The APs have an average age of 41,2 years. Majority of APs (60, 87%) are married. The details are presented in tables 4.4-4.7. The age distribution of the surveyed population shows that the 0-5, 26-35 and 56-65 age groups were the most represented group among the male-headed households (16, 67 %).

Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Heads of Physically Displaced by Gender

AgeCohort	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-25						
26-35	1	25	-	-	1	25
36-45						
46-55						
56-65	2	50	-	-	2	50
66 andmore	1	25	-	-	1	25
Total	4	100	0	100	4	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.3: Age Distribution of Physically Displaced Household members by Gender

Age Cohort	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	2	16,67	1	9,09	3	13,04
6-15	1	8,33	1	9,09	2	8,70
16-25	3	25	1	9,09	4	17,39
26-35	2	16,67	4	36,36	6	26,09
36-45	1	8,33	1	9,09	2	8,70
46-55	-	-	1	9,09	1	4,35
56-65	2	16,67	2	18,18	4	17,39
66 andmore	1	8,33	-	-	1	4,35
Total	12	100	11	100	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.4: Marital Status of Heads of Physically Displaced Households

Marital Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	4	100	-	-	4	100
Single (not married)						
Widower						
Divorced						
Total	4	100	0	100	4	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.5: Marital Status of Physically Displaced Household members

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Married	7	58,33	7	63,64	14	60,87
2. Unmarried	5	41,67	4	36,36	9	39,13
3. Widower						
4. Others						
Total	12	100	11	100	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

4.4 Livelihood education and Employment Status

42. The distribution of AHs and APs per education status are presented in tables 4.6 and 4.7. According to the survey results heads 75% (males 3 AHs heads) has secondary level education and 25% (males 1 AHs heads) has higher education level among 4 AHs heads. There are the most presented percentage 65,22% (males 6 APs, females 9 APs) has

secondary education while the least percentage 4,35% (males 2 AP) gathered by higher and college and among the 23 APs.

Table 4.6: Education of Physically Displaced Household Heads by Gender

EducationalLevel	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate						
2. Primary						
3. Secondary	3	75	-	-	3	75
4. Higher	1	25			1	25
5. College						
6. University						
7. Kindergarden						
Total	4	100	0	100	4	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.7: Education of Physically Displaced Household members by Gender

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary	1	8,33	2	18,18	3	13,04
3. Secondary	6	50	9	81,82	15	65,22
4. Higher	1	8,33	-	-	1	4,35
5. College	1	8,33	-	-	1	4,35
6. University	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kindergarden	3	25,00	-	-	3	13,04
Total	12	100	11	100	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

43. The distribution of AHs and APs per employment status are presented in tables 4.8 and 3.9. According to the survey results heads of AHs are involved in government and daily wage as a main type of employment and source of income. There is 50% of AHs heads (males 2 AHs heads) involved in government jobs sector and the rest of AHs heads 50% (male 2 AH head) daily wage. There are the most presented percentage 30,43% (males 4 APs, females 3 APs) unemployed, while the least 4,35% of APs (male 1 AP) was engaged in agriculture and daily wage (male 1 AP) sector as well among the total 23 APs.

Table 4.8: Employment status of Physically Displaced Household heads by Gender

Occupation Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture						
2. Business						
3. GovernmentJobs	2	50	-	-	2	50
4. PrivateJobs						
5. DailyWage	2	50	-	-	2	50

6. Retired						
7. Student						
8. SelfEmployed						
9. Housekeeping						
10. Underemployment						
11. Unemployed						
12. Disabled						
13. Others (Agriculture, government jobs simultaneously)						
Total	4	100	0	100	4	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.9: Employment status of Physically Displaced Household members by Gender

Occupation Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	-	-	1	9,09	1	4,35
2. Business						
3. GovernmentJobs	2	16,667	-	-	2	8,70
4. PrivateJobs						
5. DailyWage	1	8,3333	-	-	1	4,35
6. Retired	1	8,3333	2	18,18	3	13,04
7. Student						
8. SelfEmployed						
9. Housekeeping	-	-	3	27,27	3	13,04
10. Under employment	4	33,333	2	18,18	6	26,09
11. Unemployed	4	33,333	3	27,27	7	30,43
12. Disabled						
13. Others						
Total	12	100	11	100	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

44. Meantime, out of all 23 APs, the 13,04% (males 2 APs, females 1 APs) is skilled as a carpenter and dressmaker.

Table 4.10: Skilling profile of APs

Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership	APs	%
Skilled	3	13,04
Unskilled	20	86,96
Total	23	100%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

4.5 Source of Livelihood and Income

45. As shown in the Table 4.11 the agriculture and government activities as a main source of income for the affected households (48%), daily wage (23%), agriculture (19%) and the next source of income mentioned by surveyed AHs is the (10%) pension. The average household monthly income from government jobs 625.000UZS, daily wage

300.000UZS, agricultural activities is 250.000UZS, while from pension amounts to 125.000 UZS.

Table 4.11: Physically Displaced Household Source of Income

Source of income	Average %age of Income per type Per Household (%)	Total Monthly Average Income Per Household per type (UZS)
Agriculture	19	250 000
Business, self-employed	-	-
Government Jobs	48	625 000
PrivateJobs		
DailyWage	23	300 000
Pension	10	125 000
Social allowances by Government	-	-
Other	-	-

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

Table 4.12: Proportion of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Annual Incomes per Household

Average Income By Non Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Average Income By Agricultural Activities Per Household (UZS)	Total Average Income Per Household (UZS)	% of agricultural income to non-agricultural income
12 600 000	3 000 000	15 600 000	23,81%

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

46. According to survey results, the total average annual income of AHs is 15.600.000 while the total average annual expenditure of the AHs is 15.600.000 UZS, which is equal with total average annual income.

4.6 Vulnerable Households

47. There are no vulnerable households among the physically displaced households.

4.7 Summery on Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs)

48. The census/SES was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to permanent acquisition as there no temporary acquisition of their agricultural land plots (4AHs, 23 APs), for them the census/SES data presented in this section is the actual.

Table 4.13: Physically Displaced Households and Affected Persons

Impact type	Number of AHs	Number of APs
Affected residential structures	4	23
Affected farm lands	-	-
Total	4	23

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, September-October 2018 and June 2019

5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 General

49. This chapter describes the process of Public Consultation (hereinafter referred to as PC) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the affected communities and APs.
50. Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation. Taking into account the near distance, the Public Consultation was provided jointly for Turtkul and Ellikala part of Bustan Canal. Consultations were carried out with the representatives of WB-PIU Buston office, Local cadaster office and Ellikala district khokimiyat and project affected AHs and local people who are living in project area in Turtkul and Ellikala districts to discuss the project design and to seek their guidance on various issues related to land acquisition, resettlement and indirect effects to livelihood aspects.
51. The main objectives of the public consultations are as follows:
- ✓ to make people aware of the project and let the beneficiaries know about the positive outcome of the project in terms of reliable new employment opportunities, irrigation water supply.
 - ✓ to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work;
 - ✓ to involve people as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation;
 - ✓ to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indirect impact to livelihood;
 - ✓ to make people aware of the future plan of action;
 - ✓ to make people aware the process of Grievance Redress Mechanism;
 - ✓ to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project, and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project.
 - ✓ to make people aware of the general policy principles of national laws and WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, 2001 and broad eligibility and entitlements.
52. In compliance with WB requirements with the aim of informing the communities in the project area about the upcoming consultations, the announcements have been posted in the Makhalla Committee of Qilchinoq village in Ellikala district.
53. Public consultation in Qilchinoq village was held in secondary school # on September 18, 2018.
54. In total, 43 people including almost all AHs heads/members and members from local communities have participated in PCs, from which 35 (81%) were male and 8 (19%) female.
55. Details on Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions held in one village is summarized below in tables 5.1 and 5.2. Details on consultations and List of participants and List of Focus Group Discussions are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 5.1: Summary of participants of public consultations and focus group discussion

№	Massive/District	Number of participants	Including:		Dates of public consultations
			Male	Female	
1	Qilchinq, Ellikala district	43	35	8	18 September 2018

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

Table 5.2: Issues raised and discussed during the PC

District	Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments, and Suggestions
Ellikala	The question was raised by the men is what is the total area of canal in Ellikala part will be affected?	The clarification was given by the consultants that the construction of Buston canal Ellikala part will be constructed inside the already allocated land inside the 71.78 ha and total length is 11637 meter.
	What is length of construction of Buston canal Ellikala part?	According to the Decision of Ellikala district khokim #693/8 dated on 18.08.2018 the length is 11637m and 47-52 meter (from the axis 23.5-26m) corridor for permanent use for canal and 10 m corridor (from the axis 5m) for temporary usage during the construction period for 5 years.
	What is the vulnerable households mean?	Vulnerable households are 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. Our team will conduct the Socio economical and Census survey in September-October months and after its analysis results we will identify the number of vulnerable households.
	What is total number of Affected Households?	According to the Land allocation document there total 51 AHs among them 2 residential structures and 8 farmlands.
	What is the capacity of canal?	The capacity (Q_{forced}) are PK0-141-49.5 m ³ /s;
	What is the depth of canal?	The depth of canal are PK0-141-4.29m.
	The question was raised about employment possibilities: are there any opportunities to have a work on construction of Buston canal?	The clarification was given by the consultants that there are mainly two types of works exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled • Non-skilled If you have an appropriate degree you can apply

District	Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments, and Suggestions
		for skilled works if not you can apply for the non-skilled type of job during the construction of Buston canal.
	When the construction works will start?	The construction works will start only after 100% compensation payment done and nowadays the tender is planning and according to the data availability the construction works could start in January 2019.
	Is there any possibilities to show the exact alignment once more in Google Earth map to see the impact?	The latest alignment in Google Earth showed once more in detail.

5.2 Future Consultation Strategy and Information Disclosure

57. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Copy of the RAP (full report) will also be translated to local language and will be made available at district level especially in the Khokimyat. RAP will be disclosed on WB's website (in English Language) and in the website of Center for the Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (in English and Russian) upon approval.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

6.1 Objectives

58. 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

59. 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.
60. 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.

61. 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
Level 1- PIU WB in Buston office, local makhalla committee, working office of Contractor and Ellikala district khokimiyat	<p>The aggrieved person applies directly to PIU WB in Buston office, 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 residential, production and other buildings, constructions and plantings on the made decision in writing for signature not later than six months prior to demolition, (ii) there is a 1st deputy of khokim responsible for industry, capital construction communications and utilities, who is usually responsible for any issues/complaints regarding the construction and land allocation; 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 issue, compliant will be forwarded to 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 during 2 weeks.</p>
Level 2 – PIU WB secretariat in Tashkent	<p>In case the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to secretariat PIU WB in Tashkent. In accordance with established procedure, the secretariat of PIU WB will review the compliant and will forward complaints to respective department to made decision on its redress. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making.</p> <p>In case, if the compliant 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 additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and</p>

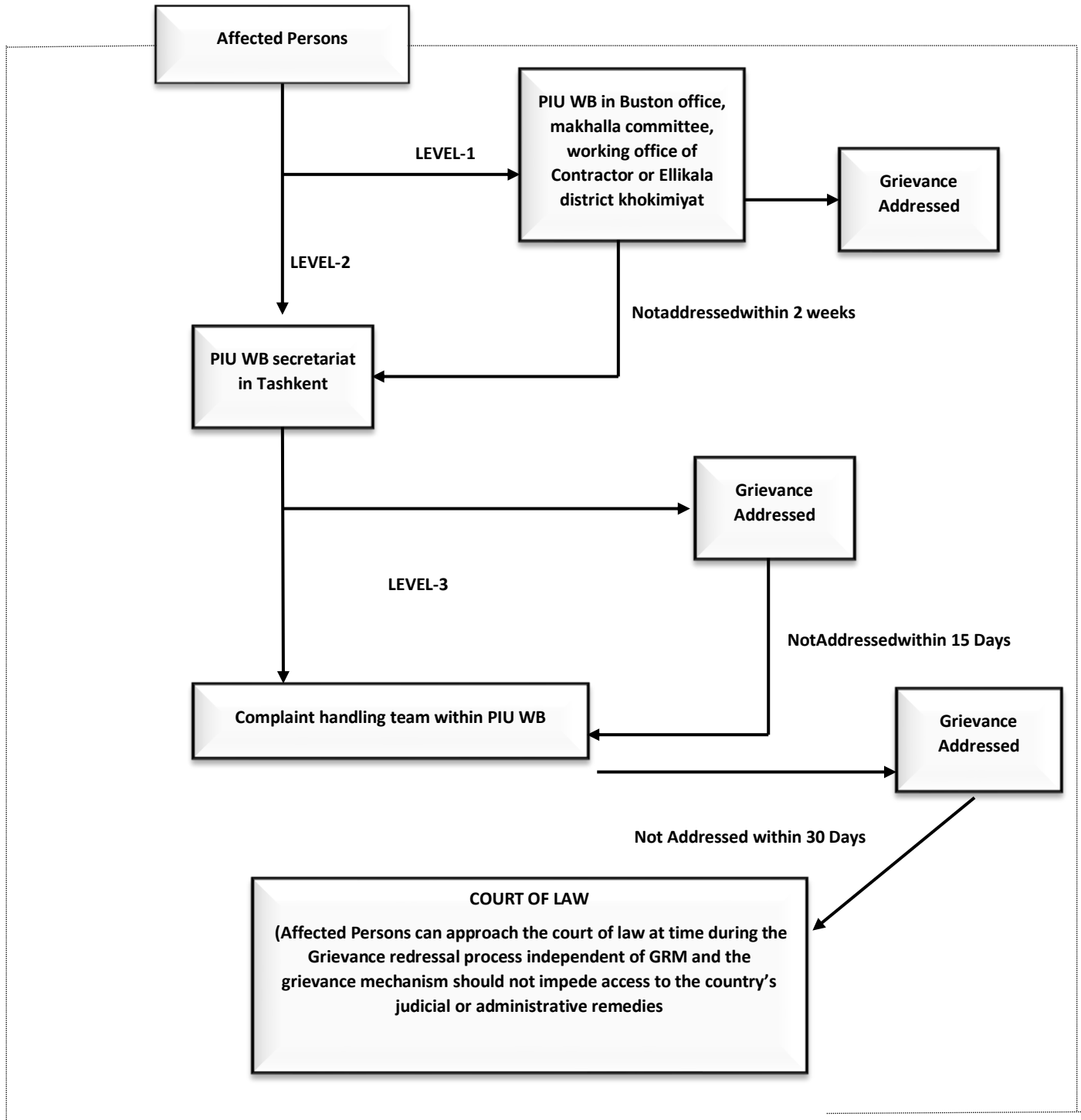
Level/Steps	Process
	close the complaint with prior notification of complainant.
Level 3- Economic Court	If the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit grievance to Economic Court (Court of Law) where decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation. However, APs can approach the court of law at time during the grievance redressed process independent of GRM and the grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

6.3 Records and Documentation

62. 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 logbook⁸ 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 Ellikala 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.

⁸ The logbook should sequentially numbered and pages have been bound securely.

Figure 6.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

7.1 General

63. The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan and WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement (2001). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and WB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

7.2 Laws, Regulation and Provision relating to LAR in Uzbekistan

7.2.1 Constitution

64. 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 labor 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).

7.2.2 Land Code (30 of April 1998)

65. The Land Code (LC) is the main regulatory framework for land related matters in Uzbekistan. The LC regulates allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city Hokimiyat) in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The LC also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation. The LC provides that:
- Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);
 - Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
 - The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).
 - The LC (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right of possession and the right of permanent or

temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).

66. According to Article 39, Clause 1 land user, tenant and land owner have besides others the right for reimbursement of losses (including lost profits), in case of withdrawal of land or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land (Article 39, Clause 1, sub-Clause 7).
67. The LC (Article 86, Clause 1) specifies the cases where losses of land users must be compensated in full including lost profits:
- seizure, redemption or temporary occupation of land;
 - the restriction of their rights in connection with the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, sanitary protection zones of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground water, zones of resort areas, public areas of biosphere reserves, protected zones around national parks, game reserves, national nature monuments, sites of cultural heritage, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines.
68. According to the Article 87, Clause 1 losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land, owned and used by individuals to use them for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and tenants or deterioration land due to the impact caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations, shall be reimbursed in addition to the indemnity provided for in Article 86. Losses of agricultural and forestry production is compensated by legal and natural persons:
- which removes withdrawn agricultural and forest lands for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry;
 - around objects that set security, sanitary and protection zones with the exception of the revolutions of agricultural and forest land, or transfer them to less valuable lands.

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

69. This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities.
70. The resolution determines the procedure for seizure of land or part thereof, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs. The Resolution contains:

- procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- procedure and conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolishing houses;
- procedure and conditions for providing land plots to individuals for individual housing construction instead of the demolishing residential house (apartment);
- procedure of losses compensation to legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs;
- procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling houses, buildings and structures to be demolished;
- Procedure and calculation terms of in case of construction in a new place of dwelling houses, buildings for individuals and legal entities, houses (apartments) of which are to be demolished.

71. Khokimiyats of respective districts (cities) are required to notify in writing the owners of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees about the decision, not later than six months before the demolition, with the annex to the notice copies of the relevant decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of provinces and Tashkent city on seizure of land, demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees located on the land plot.

72. According to the Clause 8 withdrawal of land plots shall be made with the provision that the following types of compensation shall be provided:

- Provision of other equal suitable dwelling with the floor space not less than social norm for residential areas to citizens for ownership and payment of the planting costs;
- Payment to citizens the cost of the demolished residential facilities, other buildings, structures and plantings;
- Provision to the citizens of a land plot for individual housing construction within the limits of stipulated norms with the provision of temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years with compensation, in full volume, the cost of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures and plantings;
- Provision to legal persons of equal property and compensation other incurred losses caused by withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs;
- Compensation, in full volume, losses caused by withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs;
- Relocation and restoration at a new place residential houses, buildings and structures that belong to citizens and legal persons and that will have to be demolished;
- Construction at a new place residential houses, buildings and provision them to citizens and legal persons for ownership.

73. According to the Clause 11 evaluation of residential houses (apartments), buildings, structures, and determination of plantings costs, located at acquired land plots, shall be done by appraisal companies at the expense of an applicant. Property evaluation approaches vary from one executing agency to another but engaging independent

appraisers (private companies) has become common practice. For the calculation of losses in the form of demolitions of buildings and structures is determined by their market value. Only evaluation of the losses of agricultural and forestry production is carried by the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to Goscomzemgeodescadastre. In case of land acquisition the evaluation of losses of agricultural and forestry production carries out in accordance to clear methodology described in the regulations approved by the governmental resolution⁹. Period to restore lost products was adopted as four years.

74. The results of the assessment can be challenged by the customer¹⁰. In case of need, to validate the evaluation report in accordance with the legislation, it can be an examination of the evaluation report by another appraisal organization. Appraisal organization conducting the examination, expresses an impartial judgment on the reliability of the valuation report, without a new (self) evaluation and without making its own conclusions, containing a project cost estimate. In case of disagreement of the customer with examination of the evaluation report such a dispute is subject to consideration by the court. In contentious situations at the request of the judiciary an Expert Commission created for examination of appraisal materials. Regulations on the organization of work of the Expert Commission and its composition approved by the above mentioned governmental resolution #161.
75. It is important to note that according to the Clause 11 all materials appeared in the result of dismantling of demolished residential houses (apartments), other buildings and structures (except for unauthorized construction), located at the land plot to be acquired, shall be retained at the disposal of property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) who shall make full compensation to the owner. In specific cases, at will of the owner of demolished residential house (apartment), buildings, structures and plantings, materials appeared in the result of dismantling, based on the decision of hokims of relevant districts (towns), may be handed over to the owner. In this case the committee shall determine the cost of materials to be handed over to the owner at the market prices actual at the moment of demolition taking into account amortization
76. In case of withdrawal of land plots that are used by citizens on the basis of lifetime ownership with right of inheritance, purchased on auction basis, they shall be provided with equal new land plot with the right of lifetime ownership with right of inheritance.

7.2.4 Civil Code (29 August 1996)

77. The Civil Code (CC) defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.
78. The CC provides that: person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for

⁹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #146 dated 25 May, 2011, annex 2

¹⁰ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #161 dated 28 July, 2008

losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:

- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
- the loss of or damage to property (real damage);
- the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).

79. According to article 14, Clause 3 “If the person has violated law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits”.

80. According to article 7 “If an international treaty or agreement stipulates other rules than those stipulated by civil legislation, rules of the international treaty or agreement”. This rule is a common rule for all Uzbekistan’s laws.

81. According to the Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law. Article 84, Clause 1 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into the force. This statement is very important for the further understanding of LAR processes related to land acquisition and building’s demolition.

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

82. This Resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land and improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the Land Code and the Town Planning Code. This resolution has approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry. The Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

- Order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
- Order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation,
- Order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
- Provision(sale) of land plots for individual housing construction;
- Elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.

83. The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry includes the following:

- Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and land owners;
- Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;

- cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
 - Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
 - Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
 - Coefficients on location of seized land plots.
84. The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners, whose land plots are seized and to whom land plots are granted, in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses, can appeal to court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:
- Cost of land plot, owned by individuals and legal entities;
 - Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilization is impossible due to seize of land plot.
 - Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
 - Cost of incomplete agricultural production;
 - Lost profit.
85. Above described Laws and Regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.
86. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan.

7.2.6 Tax code

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

7.2.7 Labor code and employment law

88. 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.
89. Both WB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. WB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers

temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.

90. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues¹¹.

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

91. This resolution determine the procedure for the appointment and payment by Makhalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:
 - families who have lost both parents and children involved in family education;
 - families where one or both parents are disabled children;
 - widow (er), raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
 - family with disabled children;
 - mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family. In this case the fact of child rearing mother (father) in an incomplete family established by makhalla;
 - families in which one or both parents are unemployed who has been registered at centers to promote employment and social protection of the population as job-seekers;
 - single retired persons.
92. The Uzbekistan's legislation does not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. This may create some reconciliation problem with WB requirements especially for what concerns the compensation of indirectly affected items that become unusable after impacts or for the provision of severe impacts, vulnerable APs and relocation allowances. Thereby, requirements of WB for vulnerable segments of the population agree with category of residents, determined by the Government. However, to meet the OP.4.12WB principle to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups at least national minimum standards, the vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance.

¹¹

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.

7.2.8 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 (16 July 2018)

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

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

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

7.3 Policy Comparison

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS			
Involuntary Resettlement	World Bank Group Operational Policy on involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12	<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"> (i) Land Code (30.04.1998); (ii) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29.05.2006, #97 “On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs”; (iii) 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”; (iv) 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”; (v) 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” 	The most cases the national requirements and standards for land acquisition and resettlement are match with WB policy, moreover there are some differences exist between national legislation and WB OP. In such cases WB OP 4.12 policy requirements are met.

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Screening and Categorization	WB carry out project screening and categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose. Type of project categorizations are A, B, C, FI.	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.
Compensation entitlements	A. PAPs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets. B. PAPs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets. C. PAPs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	A. PAPs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets. B. PAPs with legalizable title have a right to be compensated for lost land and assets by their own burden. C. PAPs with no legal title have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	A. Same in principle/application. No reconciliation needed. 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.
Compensation	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable PAPs. 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. C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal PAPs or cash compensation. 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 market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	WB OP 4.12 policy 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

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
	<p>compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>F. Loss of trees:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 valued by valuation company.</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.</p>	<p>D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>institutions and foreign government financial organizations” will be base for compensation.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	<p>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/PAP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation</p>	<p>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 WB Policy, as detailed below:</p>	<p>Partly different in principle and application. No reconciliation needed as law/regulation is silent on this matter and OP 4.12 requirements have been already</p>

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
	<p>results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. RAP requires the following surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items. ii. PAP Census. Identifies all PAPs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status. iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on PAP' socio-economic features. iv. Valuation survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income; 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured; ii. PAPs Identification. Identifies only legal PAPs; iii. Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist; iv. Valuation survey; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities; b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner; c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation. 	<p>applied in previous WB projects.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 policy requirements are met. The loan agreement, WB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance</p> <p>Still, clear instructions regarding WB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all PAP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts; ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed; iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed; iv. Valuation survey; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; b) Already reconciled for previous WB projects but Formal reconciliation needed.

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the PAP language.</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>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>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs.</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly 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>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to PAPs.</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and 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>B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for WB projects. According to the WB policy requirements the Public Consultation are to be held with project related stakeholders and. PAPs. PAPs need to be informed in detail.</p> <p>C. No reconciliation is needed.</p> <p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. Application to be improved by strict following the national legislation and WB policy</p>
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households	<p>A. These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.</p>	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact.</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</p>	<p>A. Critically different in application. WB OP 4.12 policy requirements are met. The loan agreement, WB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance for vulnerable and</p>

ASPECT	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
		<p>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>	severely affected households.

8 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

8.1 Eligibility

95. APs eligible for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are:

- (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal land rights, legalizable, or without legal status;
- (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries.

8.2 Cut-off-Date

96. The cut-off-date putted as 13 of October 2018 as socioeconomic survey conducted. Consultation was carried out at Ellikala district with prior notice so that affected people to know about the land acquisition and resettlement process and procedure including the broad eligibility and entitlement. The project's final design and alignment was shared with the people. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

8.3 Entitlement Matrix

97. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in table 8.1 the entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix be applied currently; moreover, in order to address any future unanticipated impact after detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix (for known impacts)

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A.IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity	Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services); OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR).
A.2. Residential land/ Commercial land	Landloss	APs who has right on lifelong Inheritable possession/ permanent possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost. Transportation cost will be borne by the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR). Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR).
B.IMPACT ON STRUCTURES			
B.1. Residential/ CommercialSt ructures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of legal title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<p>Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost.</p> <p>APs must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided transportation cost.</p> <p>In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining</p>

			<p>structure.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a temporary housing on the conditions of the lease agreement or rental allowance in cash for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years while the new house or building is being erected.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods, and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.</p> <p>The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displace households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc.”</p>
	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of the existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. • Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. • A tenant who has lost the rent and needs to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods, and chattels to new lease sites. <p>A tenant without a formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.</p>
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided additional help in transportation. • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
C. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
C.1. Agricultural land/ orchard land	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of unfinished crop affect compensation for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. • Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of the canal (temporary land	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of unfinished crop affect compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on

	acquisition)		<p>affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to harvest the crops • Schedule of construction to avoid crop season • Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction • Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households (including not leased landowner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings). <p><i>IN CASE NO OFFICIAL DATA AVAILABLE ABOUT INCOME THEN</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation at market cost to be determined by the Independent Valuator including the special indicators such as recovery value and increase index. • Felled fruit trees will be kept by the PIU and PIU will make an act of ownership to give it to khokimiyat.
	Loss of timber trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. • Felled trees will be kept by the PIU and PIU will make an act of ownership to give it to khokimiyat.
D.VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS			
D.1. Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage. • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.

E. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.

Table 8.2: Entitlement Matrix (for unknown impacts)

F. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD			
F.1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in-kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value• In case of informal agricultural workers, those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
F.2. Business and involved workers	Loss of business and employment (permanent or temporary interruption of business and employment)	Affected household losing business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption¹² up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption.• Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months.• In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
		Affected household losing non-titled (unregistered) business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affected household losing non-titled business will be paid a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.• Workers from the affected non-titled businesses will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be

¹² Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

	in case of physical displacement		<p>provided additional help in transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
F.3. Livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Loss of livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.
G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS			
G.1. Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community-owned Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
J. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
J.1. Temporary impact on private or public Land, assets and/or Income	Due to construction	All affected households and assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR) will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by the contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

98. Until 17.04.2018 the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR) was responsible for:

- Participation in the process of attraction of foreign investments, technical assistance, preferential loans;
- Timely conduct of bidding procedures in accordance with established procedure, preparing the contracts;
- Controlling the monitoring and evaluation of the project;
- Determine the effectiveness of the work and, if appropriate, submit proposals to the ministries and investors to address relevant issues;
- Provides for the approval, conclusions and execution of contracts by the tender commissions;
- Ensuring timely implementation of recommendations for the realization of projects of higher organizations and ministries;
- Development of design and technical documentation in accordance with the established procedure, their consideration and approval;
- Monitoring the implementation of measures provided for by environmental and social aspects of the projects;
- Annually prepares financial prospects, monitors the use of project funds, makes requests for credit replenishment to ensure sufficient funds for settlements with suppliers and contractors;
- Carries out accounting and reporting on projects in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and International Financial Institutions and donor countries.

99. Since Presidential Decree “On measures on indigenous improvement of the system of state administration of rural and water economics” dated on 17.04.2018 #5418 Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MAWR) is divided into two ministries:

- Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

100. At present time the Center for Implementation of Investment Projects in Agriculture and Water Resources (CIIPAWR) under the restructuring process.

10. EXPENSES AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

101. The land acquisition and resettlement cost for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for RAP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include compensation for trees, crops and other associated assets, if any. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the land allocation document and valuation report which is prepared by independent valuation company. The RAP cost estimate includes the following:

- Compensation for affected structures;
- Compensation for affected trees for permanent and temporary land acquisition;
- Compensation for crop loss;
- Assistance for relocation and transportation cost for AHs;
- Payment for vulnerable AHs;

Table 10.1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

#	Affected AHs ID	Compensation for affected structures and trees UZS ¹³	Compensation for crop loss UZS	Assistance for relocation and transportation cost for AHs UZS ¹⁴	Payment for Vulnerable Households UZS	Total in UZS	Total in USD
1	E-T-F-1	94297646	435218	-	-	94732864	10930,66
2	E-T-F-2	53050544	13189750	-	-	66240294	7643,07
3	E-T-F-3	10283778	-	-	-	10283778	1186,58
4	E-T-F-4	-	3844540	-	-	3844540	443,60
5	E-T-F-5	18058634	-	-	-	18058634	2083,68
6	E-T-H-1	2819040	-	-	-	2819040	325,27
7	E-T-H-2	14895651	-	-	-	14895651	1718,72
8	E-T-H-3	-	1440000	-	-	1440000	166,15
9	E-T-H-4	-	900000	-	-	900000	103,85
10	E-T-H-5	614656406	1950000	1360000	-	616016406	71078,46
11	E-T-H-6	238174044	-	1360000	-	239534044	27638,41
12	E-T-H-7	832162089	675000	1360000	-	833522089	96175,14
13	E-T-H-8	7191567	-	-	-	7191567	829,79
14	E-Q-F-1	4917085	8568373	-	-	13485458	1556,01
15	E-Q-F-2	51348396	934972	-	-	52283368	6032,67
16	E-Q-F-3	-	263336	-	-	263336	30,38

¹³ The appraisal companies evaluation report

¹⁴ The transportation cost calculated by valuation company and one truck (up to 10 ton) costs 340 000 UZS and it multiplied to 4times the details given in Appendix 5

17	E-Q-F-4	-	655503	-	-	655503	75,63
18	E-Q-H-1	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
19	E-Q-H-2	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
20	E-Q-H-3	583421	-	-	-	583421	67,32
21	E-Q-H-4	21766617	-	-	-	21766617	2511,52
22	E-Q-H-5	5680318	-	-	-	5680318	655,42
23	E-Q-H-6	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
24	E-Q-H-7	201559214	-	1360000	-	202919214	23413,64
25	E-Q-H-8	237085988	-	1360000	-	238445988	27512,86
26	E-Q-H-9	-	-	-	606190	606190	69,94
27	E-Q-H-10	6868587	-	-	-	6868587	792,53
28	E-Q-H-11	21871951	-	-	-	21871951	2523,67
29	E-Q-H-12	2954310	-	-	-	2954310	340,88
30	E-Q-H-13	37234761	-	-	-	37234761	4296,30
31	E-Q-H-14	14816649	-	-	-	14816649	1709,60
32	E-Q-H-15	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
33	E-Q-H-16	37451782	-	-	-	37451782	4321,34
34	E-Q-H-17	9266533	-	-	-	9266533	1069,21
35	E-Q-H-18	10863472	-	-	-	10863472	1253,47
36	E-Q-H-19	24159191	-	-	-	24159191	2787,59
37	E-Q-H-20	115007605	-	-	-	115007605	13270,04

38	E-Q-H-21	30429355	-	-	-	30429355	3511,06
39	E-Q-H-22	13222764	-	-	-	13222764	1525,70
40	E-Q-H-23	2655553	-	-	-	2655553	306,41
41	E-Q-H-24	18817166	-	-	-	18817166	2171,20
42	E-Q-H-25	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
43	E-Q-H-26	2872574	-	-	-	2872574	331,45
44	E-Q-H-27	14566627	-	-	-	14566627	1680,76
45	E-Q-H-28	29676932	-	-	-	29676932	3424,24
46	E-Q-H-29	4933432	-	-	606190	5539622	639,18
47	E-Q-H-30	5950910	-	-	606190	6557100	756,58
48	E-Q-H-31	-	-	-	-	0	0,00
49	E-Q-H-32	1115546	-	-	-	1115546	128,72
50	E-Q-H-33	1036630	-	-	-	1036630	119,61
51	E-Q-H-34	357944	-	-	-	357944	41,30
52	E-Q-H-35	656701	-	-	-	656701	75,77
53	E-Q-H-36	66705074	-	-	-	66705074	7696,70
Total:		2882022487	30231692	6800000	1818570	2920872749	337022,09

Source: Land allocation document and valuation report, September-October 2018 and June 2019

NOTE: 1USD= 8666.71 UZS as 31 of July, 2019¹⁵

¹⁵<http://www.cbu.uz>

Table 10.1: Summary of Expenses and Budget

Item	Total in UZS	Total in USD
Compensation for affected structures and trees UZS ¹⁶	2882022487	332539,39
Compensation for crop loss UZS	30231692	3488,25
Assistance for relocation and transportation cost for AHs UZS ¹⁷	6800000	784,61
Payment for Vulnerable Households UZS	1818570	209,83
Service cost for Land allocation (zemelnyy otvod) for Ellikala district alignment changed part only	24641443	2843,23
Service Cost for valuation for Ellikala district alignment changed part only	14495195	1672,51
Total:	2,960,009,387	341,537.82

¹⁶ The appraisal companies evaluation report

¹⁷ The transportation cost calculated by valuation company and one truck (up to 10 ton) costs 340 000 UZS and it multiplied to 4times the details given in Appendix 5

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

102. 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.

103. A timeline for updating the draft RAP preparation if necessary, implementation of RAP and post-implementation is summarized in below Table 11.1

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
A.	UPDATING OF RAP2 (Buston canal, Ellikala part)		
1	Finalization of Detailed Design	PIU WB	June 2018-June 2019
2	Updated impacts as a result of finalization and any changes to design	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	July 2019
3	Consultation with affected peoples/affected households, if any	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	June 2019
4	Prepare RAP2 (Buston canal Ellikala part) for WB approval	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	December 2018-July 2019
B.	RAP IMPLEMENTATION		
5	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	August 2019
6	Detailed schedule for compensation action plan	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	August-September 2019
7	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	September 2019
C.	ITERATIVE TASKS		
8	Internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to WB	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	Continuous
9	Inter-agency coordination and communication with AP	Resettlement Consultant of PIU WB and M&E consultant	Continuous

12.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

104. The main objectives of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) component of the RAP are to:

- Review RAP monitoring indicators, timelines, procedures and reporting forms;
- Analyzing and preparing recommendations related to the farms and persons who have experienced property damage, and have received, or may be eligible for compensation;
- Monitoring compensation payments and procedures for approving and paying compensation;
- Preparing recommendations in compliance with the World Bank's resettlement policy;
- Participating (as an observer) in consultative meetings on land acquisition;
- Monitoring timeliness of the allocation of funds for the compensation to affected parties;
- Preparing respective recommendation on adjustment of timeliness/terms;
- Conducting baseline and updated surveys of affected farmers and households who experienced loss of land and/or damage to their land or property resulting from construction works under the Project, in order to identify the level of the satisfaction with types, sizes, and timeliness of compensation.
- Provide recommendation for mitigation measures

105. The M&E social expert will coordinate their work with the PIU for WB's resettlement specialist to insure that they are working with the same list of affected farmers and households, and have the most current information on where and the extent to which land was acquired.

106. M&E procedures will include key RAP input, output and impact indicators to be agreed with the government and the World Bank. An independent assessment of the land acquisition process will be conducted after payment of compensations to ensure that the land acquisition and provision of compensation were carried out as planned. Specific monitoring indicators will include:

- Status of land acquisition and payments for compensation
- Selection and distribution of replacement land areas structures
- Payments for loss of income
- Information campaign and consultation with the affected person(s)
- Questions and complaints raised by the population.
- Number of AHs able to restore their livelihood to pre-project levels.

APPENDIX 1: CENSUS SURVEY (DETAILED INVENTORY) QUESTIONNAIRE (IN ENGLISH)

A. GENERAL

A-1	Name of Project Component: 1. Reconstruction of the existing 35 km Buston main canal 2. Construction of the new 35 km Buston main canal 3. Reconstruction of 31.1 km of the right coast canal and 27.5 km Pakhta-Arna main canal 4. Construction and reconstruction of inter-household canals with a lengths of 375 km	
A-2	Type of Impact: 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 ²) /ha	
B-7	Total affected area (m ²)/ha and in %	
B-8	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-9	Ownership of Land: 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-10	Type of Owner 1 - Registered/Legalized; 2 - Unauthorized/Non-registered; 3- Other (specify)	
B-11	Legal Status of the Land Owner/User: 1- Owner (in case of private garden) ; 2.- Formal lessee/tenant (tenant for 49 years by the government) 3.- Share cropper 4.- Informal lessee	
B-12	In case of Agricultural land use: 1- Arable/Crop Cultivation; 2- Orchard/Garden (Fruit); 3- Pasture; 4.	

	Plantation (Timber), 5. Grassland, 6- Other (Specify).....	
B-13	Irrigation Status 1- Irrigated; 2- Non-irrigated	

C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Tenant/leaseholder (tenant for 49 years by the government) 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	Type of Labor Contract 1. Seasonal 2. Permanent 3. Seasonal and 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	Agricultural Share Cropper 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	

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

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

F-1	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>
F-2	If yes, How many.....	
F-3	Name of the owner/user	
F-4	Gender of the owner/user	
F-5	Age of the owner/user	

G- PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

#	Description	Building/Structure No.1	BuildingStructure No.2	BuildingStructure No.3
G-1	Use of Building 1. Residential House, 2. Commercial, 3. Religious, 4. Community, 5. Cattle shed, 6. Boundarywall, 7. Garage, 8. Well, 9. Others (specify)			
G-2	Ownership of Building 1. Ownership Right, 2. Illegal			
G-3	OwnershipSinceYears			
G-4	Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation 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	YearofConstruction			
G-10	NumberofStorey's			

H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE

H-1	Case of residential structure	
H-1-1	Residential Tenant 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	Case of commercial structure	
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	Is the business affected 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	Registration status of Business 1. Legal/registered (with permission/License), 2. Illegal/Unregistered (without permission/License)	
I-6	Type of Business 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	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
I-12	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	

I-13	NumberofMen	
I-14	NumberofWomen	
I-15	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (UZS).....	

J. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	NameHeadofHousehold:	
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	Numberoffamilies	
J-6	Numberoffamilymembers	
J-7	NumberofMale	
J-8	NumberofFemale	
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. DailyWage; 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. CashforStructure	
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 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY DATA











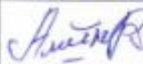
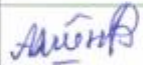
ПРОЕКТ УЛУЧШЕНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВОДНЫМИ РЕСУРСАМИ В ЮЖНОМ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ (ПУУВРЮК)







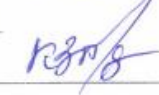



Консультационные услуги по «Мониторингу и Оценке» и «Обновлению документа по социально-защитным мерам и реализации природоохранных мероприятий»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЯ КАНАЛА «БУСТОН» 18 СЕНТЯБРЯ 2018 года

Место проведения: Кызылорда ССХ, Эпикетли

N	Ф.И.О.	Организация/ Занимая должность	Телефон	Подпись
1	Машарипов Бахтияр	Центр реализации инвестиционных проектов спец. по ирригации и дренажу	97 789 2211	<i>Бахтияр</i>
2	Тумангазиев Никмат	Генеральный директор давл. кадастра	93 537 0019	<i>Никмат</i>
3	Рахимов Айбек Абдиримович	Г.Р. Ермуккаевский Д.К. Эпикетли турман филиал муфта раскиссе	97 788 1800 93 920 4471	<i>Айбек</i>
4	Исбаев Таш	"Уздоварибонна" институт К.Р. Бунинская муфта раскиссе	91 273 17 04	<i>Таш</i>
5	Ерматов Аллоберди Назарович	Эпикетли турман Тоза Бот Офи	94 904 3673	<i>Аллоберди</i>
6	Аббасов Мансурбек Турабаевич	Эпикетли турман Тоза Бот ер тузувачи	97 787 27 74	<i>Мансурбек</i>
7	Дадабаев Байрамгул	Эпикетли турман Тоза Бот ер Бот Офи	94 457 35 17	<i>Байрамгул</i>

N	Ф.И.О.	Организация/ Занимая должность	Телефон	Подпись
8	Кулманов Умарбек	Элиқвола тумани Тоза-боза 2/ боза офиси	93 479 3178	
9	Юсупов мурод	Элиқвола тумани Қилчиноқ офиси	94 450 30 51	
10	Тоҳирзодаев Нозир	Тоза-боза 2/ боза офиси	97-353-63-56	
11	Сабиров Азамат	Қилчиноқ офиси	97-782-97-86	
12	Юсупов Қурбанбай	Тоза боза офиси маҳдумиғули оҳли нуқта	94-905-14-39	
13	Юсупов Ситтир	Тоза боза офиси маҳдумиғули оҳли нуқта	94-905-14-39	
14	Сапаров Ғамидбай	Қилчиноқ офиси Зонаи маълумат	91.272-71.56	
15	Авазметов Шеримхат.	Қилчиноқ офиси Олтин Боза	937083673	
16	Авазметов Фарзод	Қилчиноқ офиси Олтин Боза 40 Ҷи	94,453,1970	
17	Аминов Амаржон	Қилчиноқ офиси Олтин Боза 41 Ҷи	94,4531970	

N	Ф.И.О.	Организация/ Занимая должность	Телефон	Подпись
28	Норбаев Рашид	Тоғадоз ёл офис		
29	Сагдараева Хинагул	Тоғадоз ёл офис Пенсиячар	93 719 71 67	
30	Зосупов Гумишбай	Килтинок офис	94 508 64 68	
31	Матякунов Шодибек	Килтинок офис	97 356 60 52	
32	Бешимов Шукришбай	Килтинок офис	94-146-44-90	
33	Жомишев Рашид	Килтинок офис	91.258.44.20	
34	Кенесов Татлибай	Килтинок офис	93.771-5778	
35	Жусупов Хушнат	Килтинок офис	93 204 9304	
36	Тринов Мурат	Килтинок офис	94 206 86 75	
37	Тринов Жомод	Килтинок офис	90 422 5772	

N	Ф.И.О.	Организация/ Занимая должность	Телефон	Подпись
38	Розметов Хушид	ЖЛЗНОК ОФИ	97788 0677	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Розметов Атабек	ЖЛЗНОК ОФИ	97764 2297	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Абдуллоев Рўйсид	Қилгиннок ОФИ	932003823	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Момутов Қуръид	Қилгиннок ОФИ	932003823	<i>[Signature]</i>
42	Матякупова Қозғарчи	Қилгиннок ОФИ	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	Юлдашев Мураджан Садуллаевич	мониторинг. НБТ.	+998973570771	<i>[Signature]</i>
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ЖАНУБИЙ ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОНДА СУВ РЕСУРСЛАРИНИ БОШҚАРИШНИ ЯХШИЛАШ ЛОЙИХАСИ



Лойиҳа ҳақида маълумот: «Жанубий Қорақалпоғистонда сув ресурсларини бошқаришни яхшилаш» лойиҳасининг Жаҳон Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши; 528,9 км бўлган магистрал ва хўжаликлараро каналларни қуриш ва реконструкция қилиш. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи томонидан амалга оширилади.

Лойиҳа таркиби:

1. 35км бўлган мавжуд қурилиши тугалланмаган «Бўстон» магистрал каналини реконструкция қилиш;
2. 35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши;
3. 31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 52,8 км бўлган «Пахта-Арна» магистрал канали тизимини реконструкция қилиш.
4. 375 км бўлган хўжаликлараро каналларни қуриш ва реконструкция қилиш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг вазифалари:

Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга қўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда қўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
Янги жойга қўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;
Янги жойга қўчирилган ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногиронлар ва бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини оширишга ёрдам бериш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳаси қуйдагиларини ўз ичига олади:

Жисмоний таъсир (яшаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш);

Иқтисодий таъсир Ер ажратилиши ва қўчирилиши ҳамда олдинги ердан фойдаланишда қўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва доимий таъсир қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш. Жаҳон Банкнинг 2001 йилда ишлаб чиқилган 4.12 сонли ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалри бўйича операцион сиёсати ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва қўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Бошқа маълумотлар учун ва шикоятлар учун қуйдаги манзилга мурожаат қилишингиз мумкин:
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги
Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи
Манзил: Лабақ 1а, 100128, Тошкент,
Тел: +998 61 585-24-24, +998 97 789-22-11, +998 97 788-11-55

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш таъсири турлари:

1. Доимий таъсир

5. 35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши, 31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 52,8 км бўлган «Пахта-Арна» магистрал канали тизимини реконструкция қилиш (м2/га).

2. Вақтинча таъсир

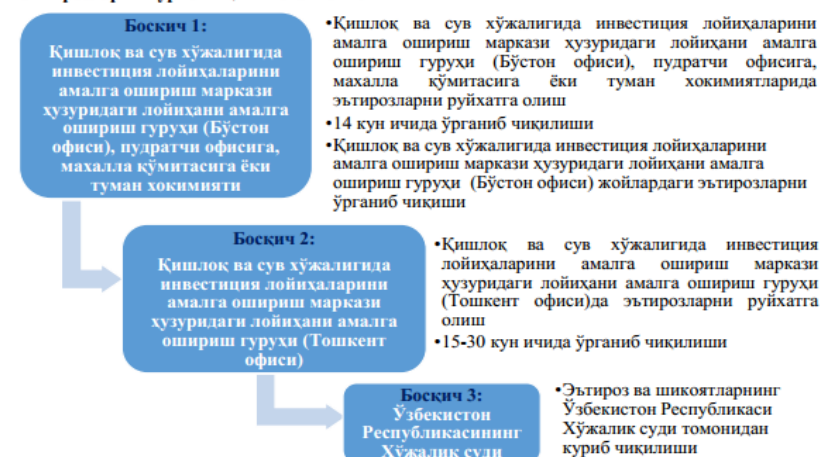
35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши,

6. 31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 52,8 км бўлган «Пахта-Арна» магистрал канали тизимини реконструкция қилиш. (м2/га).

Қурилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади	Зарар қопланадиган таъсир ва йўқотишлар
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер хўжаликлар; ➤ Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➤ Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➤ Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Қишлоқ ва ноқишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари; ➤ Турар ва нотурар жойлар; ➤ Экин ва дарахтлар; ➤ Бизнес ва ишчи ходимларга доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир; ➤ Ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳлар учун қўшимча ёрдамлар.
<i>Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўровнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қурилган бино-иншоотлар ёки қурилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.</i>	

Эътирозларни қўриб чиқиш механизми:



Бошқа маълумотлар учун ва шикоятлар учун қуйдаги манзилга мурожаат қилишингиз мумкин:
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги
Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи
Манзил: Лабақ 1а, 100128, Тошкент,
Тел: +998 61 585-24-24, +998 97 789-22-11, +998 97 788-11-55









ЖАНУБИЙ ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОНДА СУВ РЕСУРСЛАРИНИ БОШҚАРИШНИ ЯХШИЛАШ ЛОЙИХАСИ

Жаҳон Банкнинг ер ажратиш ва қўчириш
масалалари бўйича операцион сиёсати

Сентябр, 2018

Лойиҳа хақида маълумот

- «Жанубий Қорақалпоғистонда сув ресурсларини бошқаришни яхшилаш» лойиҳасининг Жаҳон Банки томонидан молиялаштирилиши;
- 35км бўлган мавжуд Бўстон магистрал каналини реконструкция қилиш;
- 35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши;
- 31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 27,5 км бўлган Пахта-Арна магистрал каналини реконструкция қилиш.
- 375 км бўлган хўжаликлараро каналларни қуриш ва реконструкция қилиш.
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи ҳисобланади.

Меъёрий асослар

- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 24.03.2015 №2324 Жанубий Қорақалпоғистонда сув ресурсларини бошқаришни яхшилаш лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 16.07.2018 ПҚ-3857 Халқаро молия институти ва хорижий ҳукумат молия ташкилотлари иштирокидаги лойиҳаларни тайёрлаш ва амалга ошириш самарадорлигини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 01.08.2018 ПФ-5495 Ўзбекистон Республикасида инвестиция муҳитини тубдан яхшилаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 29.05.2006 №97 Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ер участкаларининг олиб қўйилиши муносабати билан фуқароларга ва юридик шахсларга аъза қилинган зарарларни қоплаш тартиби тўғрисида;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 25.05.2011 №146 Шаҳарсозлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалиги ва қишлоқ хўжалигига оид бўлмаган бошқа эҳтиёжлар учун ер участкалари бериш тартибини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Жаҳон Банкнинг 2001 йилда ишлаб чиқилган 4.12 сонли ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалари бўйича операцион сиёсати.





	Тўртқўл	Беруний	Эллиққавла
Тулар жой объектлари	2	10	2
Нотулар жой объектлари	-	9+12	?
Бино иншоотлар	-	3	?
Фермер хўжаликлари	3	26	8
Дехкон хўжаликлари	-	2	-

№	Лойиҳа таркиби	Туманлар	Маснялар
1	35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналлини қурилиши	Тўртқўл	Тозабог'ОФЙ (Намуна ММТП)
		Эллиққавла	Тозабог'ОФЙ Қилчинок ОФЙ
		Беруний	Жуманиёзов ММТП (Сарноп ОФЙ) Шаббаз ОФЙ Навоий ОФЙ Гулистон ММТП (Тинчлик ОФЙ) Қиятобод ММТП Шинлом ОФЙ
2	35км бўлган мавжуд Бўстон магистрал каналлини реконструкция қилиш; 31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналлини ва 27,5 км бўлган Пахта- Арна магистрал каналлини реконструкция қилиш	Тўртқўл	Аққамини ОФЙ

Таъсир тури	Доимий			Вақтинча		
Пикет (ПК) номери	Ўқдан каналга а бўлган масофа (м), ўнг қирғоқ	Ўқдан каналга а бўлган масофа (м), чап қирғоқ	Канал энининг умумий узунлиги (м)	Муҳофаза майдони (м) (ўнг ва чам томон учун)	Жами таъсир остиға тушган майдон (м)	Сув оқими м3/сек
0-141	25,82	25,82	51,64	10	61,64	-
141-245	23,48	23,48	46,46	10	56,46	-
245-288	22,62	22,62	45,24	10	55,24	-
288-334	21,06	21,06	42,12	10	52,12	-



Жахон Банкнинг ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалари бўйича операцион сиёсати

Инфрагузилмани ривожлантириш лойиҳалари, иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногирон ва оила бошлиғи бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳларни ўз ичига олади.

ЖБ ёндошуви:

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш/махаллий аҳолига бўлган салбий таъсирни тегишли ишлаб чиқилган режалар орқали ўрганиб чиқишни ва таъсирларни камайтириш ва олдини олишни таъказо этади.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг вазифалари

- Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга қўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда қўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
- Янги жойга қўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;
- Янги жойга қўчирилган ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногирон ва оила бошлиғи бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини оширишга ёрдам бериш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

- Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва дойимий таъсир килинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.
- Жахон Банкнинг 2001 йилда ишлаб чиқилган 4.12 сонли ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалари бўйича операцион сиёсати ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва қўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режаси ўз ичига олади:

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳаси қўйидаги таъсирларни ўз ичига олади:

- 1) **Жисмоний таъсир** (яшаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш);
- 2) **Иқтисодий таъсир**
 - (i) Ер ажратилиши ва қўчирилиши ҳамда
 - (ii) олдинги ердан фойдаланишда қўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг тамойиллари

- 1) Лойиҳа доирасида ўтган, ҳозирги ва келажакдаги бўлиши мумкин бўлган қўчириш ишларини аниқлаш.
- 2) Лойиҳа таъсирига тушган аҳоли, маҳаллий ҳокимият вакиллари ва тегишли ташкилотлар билан давра суҳбатларини олиб бориш.
- 3) Лойиҳа доирасида ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалари бўйича эътирозларни қўриб чиқиш механизминини яратиш.
- 4) Компенсация, қўчириш масалалари бўйича ҳаракатлар дастурини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг тамойиллари

- 6) Ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (кам таъминланган, боқувчисини йўқотган, ногиронлар ва бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини ошириш ёки миллий минимал стандартларга тенглаштириш.
- 7) Ерларга қонуний ҳуқуқи бўлган; расмий ҳуқуқи бўлмаган, лекин қонуний давогар бўлиш ҳуқуқига эга бўлган; расмий ҳуқуқи бўлмаган ва қонуний давогар бўлиш ҳуқуқига эга бўлмаган шахсларга компенсация қоплаб бериш ва қўчиш вақтида амалий ёрдам кўрсатиш.
- 8) Лойиҳа қўчириш ишларидан олдин компенсация қоплаб бериш.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг тамойиллари

- 5) Янги жойга қўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш:
 - Ер ёки пул қўринишидаги компенсация;
 - Бино ва иншоотга, тижоратга, кишлққ хўжалигига бўлган таъсир компенсацияларининг тўлиқ қопланишини таъминлаш.

Ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож ва жиддий таъсир таъсир қилинган хонадонлар

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Жиддий таъсир қилинган хонадонлар | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ўзларининг ишлаб чиқариш активларининг 20% ва ундан ортиқ миқдорда йўқотган ва жисмоний қўчирилган хонадонлар: • Лойиҳа доирасида қилинган таъсир алмаштириш (тўлиқ қоплаш) қиймати асосида қопланади. Шунингдек улар лойиҳа доирасидаги қўрилиш ишларига ва ўқув машғулотларига биринчи бўлиб ушбу гуруҳ аъзолари олинади. |
| Ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож хонадонларга таъсир | { | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ойла бошлиғи кам таъминланган, ойла бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, ойла бошлиғи ногирон ва ойла бошлиғи бола парвариши учун нафақа олувчилар, ойла бошлиғи кекса одам бўлган гуруҳлар учун қўшимча ёрдамлар: • Бир марта тўланадиган 3 ойлик енг кам иш хақи миқдоридаги ёрдам пули. Шунингдек улар лойиҳа доирасидаги қўрилиш ишларига ва ўқув машғулотларига биринчи бўлиб ушбу гуруҳ аъзолари олинади. |

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг таркиби

Лойиҳа:

- Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш ишлари режасининг ҳуқуқий асослари;
- Лойиҳа доирасида доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги объект турларининг (ер, бино иншоотлар, экинлар, дарахтлар ва ҳ.к.) кўрсатилиши;
- Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режаси доирасида ҳуқуқий матрица баёоти ва баҳолаш тамойиллари;
- Таъсир остидаги шахсларнинг гуруҳланиши;
- Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш ишлари режасининг тадбиқ қилиниш фазалари ва институционал қилишувлар;
- Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш жараёни тартиби;
- Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳаси мониторинги талаблари;
- Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳаси жараёнида расмий суҳбатлар/консультация жараёни босқичлари маълумотлари.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш таъсири турлари

2. Вақтинча таъсир

35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши,
31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 27,5 км бўлган Пахта-Арна магистрал каналини реконструкция қилиниши (м2/га).

Қурилиши жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш таъсири турлари

1. Доимий таъсир

35км бўлган янги Бўстон магистрал каналини қурилиши,
31,1 км бўлган ўнг қирғоқ каналини ва 27,5 км бўлган Пахта-Арна магистрал каналини реконструкция қилиниши (м2/га).



Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади

- Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер ва деҳкон хўжаликлар;
- Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
- Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
- Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар.

• Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўровнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қурилган бино-иншоотлар ёки қўрилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.

Лойиҳа тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

1. Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг татбиқ қилиниши ҳамда ЖБ ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази томонларидан тасдиқланиши учун тайёрланиши:

- ✓ Батафсил ер ажратиш режаси асосида таъсир килинувчи субъектлар ва объектлар рўйхатини янгилаш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги ер ва бино иншоотларни аниклаш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги жисмоний ва юридик шахслар билан иқтисодий-ижтимоий сўровномалар ўтказиш;
- ✓ Таъсир остидаги субъектлар ва объектлар йўқотишлари учун қўрилган зарарларни баҳолаш;

Рўйхатга олиш (инвентаризация) сўровномаси таркиби

- Асосий маълумотлар;
- Ер участкаси хақида маълумот фақат фермер хўжалиги ва ердан фойдаланишда;
- Ердан фойдаланувчилар хақида маълумот;
- Қишлоқ хўжалик экинларига таъсир;
- Ўсимлик ва дарахтларга таъсир;
- Бино-иншоотга таъсир;
- Бино-иншоотга таъсир батафсил;
- Бино-иншоот эгалари ва фойдаланувчилари хақида маълумот;
- Тижорат (бизнес) эгалари ва фойдаланувчилари хақида маълумот;
- Таъсир остига тушган уй-хўжаликлари тўғрисида маълумот;
- Таъсир остига тушган уй-хўжаликлари оилалари тўғрисида маълумот;
- Қўшимча маълумотлар.

Лойиҳа тадбиқининг кейинги босқичлари

2. Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасинининг ЖБ томонидан тасдиқланиши.

3. Тасдиқланган Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг татбиқ ва мониторинг қилиниши.

- ✓ Зарар ва компенсацияларнинг қопланиши
- ✓ Маҳаллий ҳокимият тарафидан ер ажратиши
- ✓ Уй жойларнинг қўчирилиши
- ✓ Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш режасининг мониторинги
- ✓ Мониторинг ҳисоботларининг ЖБ тарафидан тасдиқланиши

4. Қурилиш ишларининг бошланиши.

Зарарларни баҳолаш

- Жаҳон Банкнинг 2001 йилда ишлаб чиқилган 4.12 сонли ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалри бўйича операцион сиёсати (ҳуқуқий матрица) ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ баҳоланиши.
- Лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи томонидан лицензияга эга мустақил баҳоловчи компания томонидан баҳоланиши ва бу харажатлар буюртмачи томонидан қопланади.
- *Агар таъсирга тушган хонадон/фермер хўжалиги эгалари бу баҳоланган нархдан юникмаса бу ҳақда лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳига ёзма равишда мурожаат қилинади ва ўз ҳисобидан баҳолатиб ҳужжатлар лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳига тақдим қилинади.*

ЭЪТИБОРИНГИЗ УЧУН РАЎМАТ!

Савол ва жавоблар

Эътирозларни қўриб чиқиш механизми

Босқич 1:

Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи (Бўстон офиси), пушратчи офисига, маҳалла қўмитасига ёки туман ҳокимияти

- Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи (Бўстон офиси), пушратчи офисига, маҳалла қўмитасига ёки туман ҳокимиятларида эътирозларни руйхатга олиш
- 14 кун ичида ўрганиб чиқилиши
- Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи (Бўстон офиси) жойлардаги эътирозларни ўрганиб чиқиши

Босқич 2:

Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи (Тошкент офиси)

- Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази ҳузуридаги лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи (Тошкент офиси)да эътирозларни руйхатга олиш
- 15-30 кун ичида ўрганиб чиқилиши

Босқич 3: Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Хўжалик суди

- Эътироз ва шикоятларнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Хўжалик суди томонидан қўриб чиқирилиши

APPENDIX 3: DECISION OF ELLIKALA DISTRICT KHOKIM #693/8 DATED ON
18.08.2018 AND OTHER LAR DECISIONS

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI
ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI
ЭЛЛИҚАЛА ТУМАНИ
ҲОКИМИ ҚАРОРИ



ЎЗБЕКИСТАН RESPUBLIKASI
ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚСТАН RESPUBLIKASI
ЕЛЛИҚАЛА РАЙОНЛЫҚ
ХӘКИМИ ҚАРАРЫ

Бўстон шаҳри
№ 693/8
Кучирма

Бўстон қаласы
2018 йил «18» август

Тумандаги Қиличчиноқ ва Тоза-боғ ОФЙ (Қиличчиноқ ва Тоза Амиробод массивлари) ҳудудидаги ер эгаси, ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг ҳамда фермер хўжаликларига ижарага берилган ер майдонларининг бир қисmini туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондида қайтариб олиб, ушбу ер майдонларини ва Қиличчиноқ ва Тоза-боғ ОФЙ ҳудудидаги туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондида Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш марказига янгидан «Бўстон» канали қурилиши учун ер майдонларини ажратиб бериш тўғрисида.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази раҳбарининг туман ҳокими номига ёзган мурожаат хатини, туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи доимий комиссиясининг даволатномасини кўриб чиқиб, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2015 йил 24 мартдаги Жаҳон банки иштирокида “Жанубий Қорақалпоғистонда сув ресурсларини бошқаришни яхшилаш лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-2324-сонли қарорига, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25 майдаги 146-сонли қарорининг 2-илоvasи ва 2016 йил 21 сентябрдаги 317-сонли ҳамда Ўзбекистон Республикаси “Ер Кодекси”нинг 6, 20, 23, 36, 37, 38, 86 ва 87-моддаларига мувофиқ

ҚАРОР ҚИЛАМАН:

1.«Бўстон» канали қурилиши муносабати билан Эллиқалта туман Қиличчиноқ ва Тоза-боғ ОФЙ (Қиличчиноқ ва Т.Амиробод массивлари) ҳудудидаги ер эгаси, ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг ҳамда фермер хўжаликларига ижарага берилган ер майдонларидан бир қисmini фермер хўжаликларининг мажлис баёнларига асосан мазкур қарорнинг 1-илоvasига мувофиқ умумий майдони 32,3885 га шундан: 28,4454 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 2,9372 га томорка ерлар, 0,0433 га тутзорлар, 0,4592 сув ости ерлари, 0,2810 га йулар ва 0,2224 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларини, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга 5,3312 га шундан: 4,1662 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 0,8699 га томорка ерлар, 0,0115 га тутзорлар, 0,1626 сув ости ерлари, 0,0010 га йулар, 0,12 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларини;

-доимий фойдаланишга жами 27,0573 га шундан: 24,2792 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 2,0673 га томорка ерлар, 0,0318 га тутзорлар, 0,2966 сув ости ерлари, 0,28 га йулар, 0,1024 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондида қайтариб олиш тўғрисидаги туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи доимий комиссиясининг даволатномаси тасдиқлансин.

2.Мазкур қарорнинг 1 бандида кўрсатилган кўрсаткичлардаги ер майдонлари туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондида қайтариб олинсин.

3 Қиличчиноқ ва Тоза-боғ ОФЙ ҳудудидаги туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондида ушбу қарорнинг 2-илоvasига мувофиқ умумий майдони 71,7769 га шундан: 28,6952 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 2,9372 га томорка ерлар, 0,0433 га тутзорлар, 27,4412 янги ерлар,

7,3522 сув ости ерлари, 1,0303 га йулар, 4,2775 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга 11,6370 га шундан: 4,2227 га қайдаладиган ерлар, 0,8699 га томорка ерлар, 0,0115 га туззорлар, 4,3760 айлов ерлар, 0,8352 сув ости ерлари, 0,074 га йулар, 1,2477 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларини;

-доний фойдаланишга жами 60,1399 га шундан: 24,4725 га қайдаладиган ерлар, 2,0673 га томорка ерлар, 0,0318 га туззорлар, 23,0652 айлов ерлар, 6,5170 сув ости ерлари, 0,9563 га йулар, 3,0298 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш марказига янгидан "Бўстон" канали қурилиши учун ажратиб бериш тўғрисидаги туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи доимий комиссиясининг ҳалолтивомаси тасдиқланган.

4.Махсус қарорнинг 3-бандида кўрсатилган кўрсаткичлардаги ер майдонлари Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш марказига янгидан «Бўстон» канали қурилиши учун ажратиб берилсин.

5.Ажратиладиган ер майдонлари учун Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази томонидан

- Қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришидан бой берилган фойда ўрнини қоплаш мақсадида 3-иловага мувофиқ 25 318 019 (Ўн тўртта беш миллион уч юз ўн сakkiz минг ўн тўққиз) сўми ердан фойдаланувчиларининг шахсий ҳисоб рақамларига ўтказиб бериши;

-Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари, ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг ҳўрган зарарлари, юридик ва жисмоний шахсларнинг хусусий мулкида бўлган ер участкасининг қиймати, турар жойлар, иморатлар ва иншоотлар, шу жумладан қурилиш тугалланмаган объектлар қиймати, мева-резавор, ихота дарахтлари ва бошқа кўп йиллик дарахтлар қиймати бўҳлаш ташкилотининг ҳисоботиға асосан ердан фойдаланувчиларининг шахсий ҳисоб рақамларига ўтказиб бериши;

-Қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланиладиган ерларга "Бўстон" канали қурилиш ишлари улардаги етиштирилган қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳисоб йитиштириб олингандан кейин амалга оширилиши;

-Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари, ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг тугалланмаган қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариш қиймати қўлидаги ҳолларда яъни сарфланган материаллар (уруғлик, минерал ва органик ўғитлар, захарли дорилар, гербицидлар ва ҳоказолар) қийматини ҳамда амалда бажарилган ишлар қийматини (тупроқни экишга тайёрлаш, тозалаш ва дренаж тармоғини тозалаш, уруғни экиш, суғориш, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларига ишлов бериш ва бошқаларни) ўз ичига оладиган бирламчи бухгалтерия ҳужжатлари бўйича аниқланади ва тулиқ ҳажмда қоплаб бериш шарт эканлиги кўрсатилиб ўтилсин.

6.Янгидан қуриладиган "Бўстон" канали қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан кейин тегишсан ҳужжатларда техник лойиҳаларидаги ер майдонини олдинги ҳолатига келтирилиши (рекультивация) "Бўстон" канали ўтган ерлардаги ариқлар, зовурлар, йулар ва бошқа иншоотларни аввалги ҳолатига келтирилиш ҳамда алоқ қабеллари, сув тармоқлари, электр узатиш тармоқлари ва бошқда коммуникация тармоқларини ўз ҳисобидан ўзгартириб бериш Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигида инвестиция лойиҳаларини амалга ошириш маркази зиммасига юклатилсин.

7. Элинкалта тумани ҳудудида янгидан қуриладиган "Бўстон" канали қурилиш ишлари ўз муддатида ва сифатли бажарилишини таъминлаш мақсадида кўчириладиган аҳоли учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг "Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ер участкаларининг олиб қўйилиш муносабати билан фуқароларга ва юридик шахсларга етказилган зарарларни қоплаш тартиби тўғрисидаги Нисомни тасдиқлаш ҳақида" 2006 йил 29 майдаги 97-сон қарори асосида ер участкалари ажратиб бериш вазифаси туман ҳокимлиги

хузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чикувчи доимий комиссияси зиммасига юклатилсин.

8.Ўзбекистон Республикаси "Ер Кодекси"нинг 86, 87-моддалари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25 майдagi 146-сонли қарорининг 2-илоvasи ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2016 йил 21 сентябрдаги 317-сонли қарори иловасининг 1-бандига мувофиқ қишлоқ ва ўрмон хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчиликларининг ўрни ер участкалари сув хўжалиги, мелiorация объектлари ва гидротехника иншоотлари қуриш учун олиб қўйилган ҳолатларда қонунчиликнинг қўрсатиб ўтилсин.

9.Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлимига ер ажратилиш ҳужжатлари юридик кучга эга бўлгандан кейин туман ер хисоботида тегishли ўзгaртириш киритиш топширилсин.

10.Ушбу қарорни кўриб чиқиб тeдикчили Қоракalноғистон Республикаси Вазирлар Кенгашидан сўралсин.

11.Ушбу қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш туман ҳокимиятининг спонaтти ривожлантириш, капитал қурилиш, коммуналхўжалик ва коммунал хўжалик масалалари бўйича ўринбосари Ў.Розумова ва қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги масалалари бўйича ўринбосари Б.Исмаилов зиммасига юклатилсин.

ТУМАН ҲОКИМИ



С.АВЕЗОВ

ASLIGA
TO'G'IRI

Элликқалъа тумани Килчинок ва Т.Амиробод массивлари ҳудудидagi «Бўстон» канали қурилиши учун туман ҳокимияти эгалар ер фондига қайтариб олинган ер эгалари, ер ва фойдаланувчилар ва фермер хўжалиқларининг ер майдонлари тўғрисида

МАЪЛУМОТ														
№	Ер эгалари ва ер ва фойдаланувчилар номи	Фойдаланиш мўддати	Эни (метр)	Узулиги (ПК)	Умумий ер майдони	Шу жумладан:								
						сугорилган жами ерлар	томорка	дала томорка	Боглар	Томзорлар	Тугзорлар	Майdonлар	Сув остидаги ерлар, ариқлар, каналлар, коллекторлар	Йўлар, яна йўлар
	Т.Амиробод массиви													
1	Амиробод Озодлиги ф/х	доний	52		3,8500	3,8000								0,0500
		вактивча	10		0,6255	0,5100							0,0155	0,1000
	жами ф/х		62		4,4755	4,3100							0,0155	0,1500
2	Бўстонагроевало МЧЖ	доний	52		2,2262	2,0300							0,0070	0,1800
		вактивча	10		0,3941	0,3800							0,0001	0,0010
	жами ф/х		62		2,6203	2,4100							0,0071	0,1810
3	Амиробод Офтоби ф/х	доний	52		3,1398	2,9690					0,0318		0,1390	
		вактивча	10		0,5823	0,5408					0,0115		0,0300	
	жами ф/х		62		3,7221	3,5098					0,0433		0,1690	
4	Тога бог чулуқуари	доний	52		2,2048	2,1716								0,0332
		вактивча	10		0,3325	0,3275								0,0050
	жами ф/х		62		2,5373	2,4991								0,0382
	томорка													
5	Гурбанмуратов.Б	доний	52		0,1085		0,1085							
		вактивча	10		0,0215		0,0215							
	жами		62		0,1300		0,1300							
6	Қудаманов.У	доний	52		0,2530		0,2530							
		вактивча	10		0,0470		0,0470							
	жами		62		0,3000		0,3000							
7	Эржанов.Н	доний	52		0,1632		0,1632							
		вактивча	10		0,0340		0,0340							
	жами		62		0,1972		0,1972							
8	Дадлабаев.Б	доний	52		0,0456		0,0456							
		вактивча	10		0,0190		0,0190							
	жами		62		0,0646		0,0646							
9	Юсупов.К	доний	52		0,0432		0,0432							
		вактивча	10		0,0270		0,0270							
	жами		62		0,0702		0,0702							
10	Юсупов.И	доний	52		0,0600		0,0600							
		вактивча	10		0,0200		0,0200							
	жами		62		0,0800		0,0800							
	доний		52		0,0160		0,0160							
11	Арсланов.Х	вактивча	10		0,0072		0,0072							

ПК 32+08 - ПК32+19

№	Ер эгалари ва ерлар фойдаланувчилар номи	Фойдаланиш муддати	Эня (метр)	Утулшти (ПК)	Умуний ер майdonи	Шу жумладан:									
						суғарилган эня ерлар	томорса	дига томорса	Бослар	Тоқорлар	Туторлар	Яшиллар	Сун остидаги ерлар, пристлар, каналлар, моллекторлар	Йўлар, дига йўлар	Бошқа ерлар
		жамн	62		0,0232		0,0232								
	томорса	донний	52		0,6895		0,6895								
		вактынча	10		0,1757		0,1757								
		жамн томорса	62		0,8652		0,8652								
	Т.Амиробид массона бўйича	донний	52	ПК 32+08 - ПК82+19	12,1103	10,9706	0,6895				0,0318		0,1460	0,1800	0,0924
		вактынча	10	ПК 32+08 - ПК82+19	2,1101	1,7583	0,1757				0,0115		0,0456	0,0010	0,1180
		жамн	62	ПК 32+08 - ПК82+19	14,2204	12,7289	0,8652				0,0433		0,1916	0,1810	0,2104
	Қилчиноқ массона														
1	Қилчиноқ чорваси	донний	52		4,370	4,219							0,151		
		вактынча	10		0,812	0,783							0,029		
		жамн ф/х	62		5,182	5,0027							0,180		
2	Қилчиноқ Фахри	донний	52		4,7293	4,6193								0,1	0,01
		вактынча	10		0,7845	0,7745							0,01		
		жамн ф/х	62		5,5138	5,3938							0,01	0,1	0,01
3	Суфя Азамат	донний	52		1,44	1,44									
		вактынча	10		0,26	0,26									
		жамн ф/х	62		1,7	1,7									
4	Каримбоса. Б	донний	52		0,038		0,038								
		вактынча	10		0,032		0,032								
		жамн	62		0,07		0,07								
5	Мамутов К	донний	52		0,06		0,06								
		вактынча	10												
		жамн	62		0,06		0,06								
6	Абдуллаев.Р	донний	52		0,043		0,043								
		вактынча	10		0,025		0,025								
		жамн	62		0,068		0,068								
7	Пиримов.К	донний	52		0,1312		0,1312								
		вактынча	10		0,039		0,039								
		жамн	62		0,1702		0,1702								
8	Матакубов.Шохибек	донний	52		0,0081		0,0081								
		вактынча	10		0,0087		0,0087								
		жамн	62		0,0168		0,0168								
9	Матакубов.Шароф	донний	52		0,112		0,112								
		вактынча	10		0,022		0,022								
		жамн	62		0,134		0,134								
10	Пиримов.М	донний	52		0,1272		0,1272								
		вактынча	10		0,04		0,04								

№	Ер эгалары ни ердин Фойдаланувчилар номи	Фойдаланувш нуддати	Эви (метр)	Узунлиги (ПК)	Умумий ер майdonи	Шу жуиладан:									
						сугориланган эви ерлар	тинорка	дала тоиорка	Боглар	Токсорлар	Чугорлар	Яйлонлар	Сув осинаги ерлар, арилар, киталлар, кыдыктерлар	Идилар, ала дилар	Бошка ерлар
		жамм	62		0,1672		0,1672								
11	Матякубов,З	донмий	52		0,4184		0,4184								
		вактивча	10		0,054		0,054								
		жамм	62		0,4724		0,4724								
12	Аташова,Г	донмий	52		0,1019		0,1019								
		вактивча	10		0,0075		0,0075								
		жамм	62		0,1094		0,1094								
13	Юсупов,Г	донмий	52		0,0150		0,015								
		вактивча	10		0,013		0,013								
		жамм	62		0,028		0,028								
14	Юсупов,Р	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01								
		жамм	62		0,01		0,01								
15	Юсупов,М	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01								
		жамм	62		0,01		0,01								
16	Юсупов,И	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01								
		жамм	62		0,01		0,01								
17	Юсупова,Х	донмий	52		0,0150		0,015								
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015								
		жамм	62		0,03		0,03								
18	Уразмбетов,Ш	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015								
		жамм	62		0,015		0,015								
19	Бегимов,М	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,038		0,038								
		жамм	62		0,038		0,038								
20	Мадрохимов,Р	донмий	52												
		вактивча	10		0,02		0,02								
		жамм	62												
21	Камалова,Р	донмий	52		0,015		0,015								
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015								
		жамм	62		0,03		0,03								
22	Хужалиевов,Р	донмий	52		0,02		0,02								
		вактивча	10		0,02		0,02								
		жамм	62		0,04		0,04								
23	Сапиев,Г	донмий	52		0,015		0,015								
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015								
		жамм	62		0,03		0,03								
24	Кенижаев,Т	донмий	52		0,015		0,015								
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015								

ПК 82419 - ПК 141400

№	Ер эгалари ва ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	Фойдаланиш муддати	Эня (метр)	Узузлуги (ПК)	Умумий ер майdonи	Шу жумладан:										Йўллар, дала ёўалар	Бошқа ерлар
						Сугарилган юзли ерлар	томорка	дала томорка	Боглар	Токзорлар	Тўқоқлар	Янголлар	Сув остидаги ерлар, эриklar, каничалар, келликлар				
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
25	Кенжаев.Б	донмий	52														
		вактивча	10		0,075		0,075										
		жами	62		0,075		0,075										
26	Эркаев.С	донмий	52		0,015		0,015										
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015										
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
27	Искандаров.К	донмий	52		0,017		0,017										
		вактивча	10		0,017		0,017										
		жами	62		0,034		0,034										
28	Рузметов Эркабай	донмий	52		0,015		0,015										
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015										
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
29	Рузметов .Б	донмий	52		0,01		0,01										
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01										
		жами	62		0,02		0,02										
30	Рузметов.Я	донмий	52		0,012		0,012										
		вактивча	10		0,012		0,012										
		жами	62		0,024		0,024										
31	Уризова.Х	донмий	52		0,024		0,024										
		вактивча	10		0,02		0,02										
		жами	62		0,044		0,044										
32	Авазиевбетов.Ф	донмий	52		0,02		0,02										
		вактивча	10		0,017		0,017										
		жами	62		0,037		0,037										
33	Анинов.А	донмий	52		0,02		0,02										
		вактивча	10		0,017		0,017										
		жами	62		0,037		0,037										
34	Авазиевбетов Атажан	донмий	52		0,015		0,015										
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015										
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
35	Авезова.Б	донмий	52		0,015		0,015										
		вактивча	10		0,015		0,015										
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
36	Хидириев.У	донмий	52		0,012		0,012										
		вактивча	10		0,012		0,012										
		жами	62		0,024		0,024										
37	Калаидаров.А	донмий	52		0,02		0,02										
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01										
		жами	62		0,03		0,03										
38	Ражапбеков.Я	донмий	52		0,024		0,024										
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01										

№	Ер эгалари ва ердан фойдаланувчилар номи	Фойдаланиш муддати	Эта (метр)	Узуқлиги (ПК)	Умумий ер майдони	Шу жумладан:									
						суғоришга и экин ерлар	томорка	дала томорка	ёзлар	Тоқорлар	Тугторлар	Яйлоқлар	Сув остидаги ерлар, ариқлар, каналлар, каналлар, каналлар	Йўлар, дала йўллари	Бошқа ерлар
39	Султонов,С	жамм	62		0,034		0,034								
		дониний	52		0,024		0,024								
		вактивча	10		0,01		0,01								
		жамм	62		0,034		0,034								
	томорка	дониний	52		1,3778		1,3778								
		вактивча	10		0,6942		0,6942								
		жамм	62		2,072		2,072								
		жамм томорка	62		2,072		2,072								
40	Килчиннок Истиқболи	дониний	47	ПК 141+00 - ПК148+45	3,030	3,030									
		вактивча	10		0,67	0,59							0,078		0,002
		жамм ф/х	57		3,700	3,620							0,078		0,002
		жамм	57		3,700	3,620							0,078		0,002
	Килчиннок массиви бўйича	дониний	52	ПК 82+19 - ПК141+00	11,917	10,279	1,378						0,151	0,100	0,010
		дониний	47	ПК 141+00 - ПК148+45	3,030	3,030									
		жамм дониний			14,947	13,309	1,378						0,151	0,100	0,010
		вактивча	10	ПК 82+19 - ПК141+00	2,551	1,818	0,694						0,039		
		вактивча	10	ПК 141+00 - ПК148+45	0,67	0,59							0,078		0,002
		жамм			3,221	2,408	0,694						0,117		0,002
		жамм массив			18,168	15,717	2,072						0,268	0,100	0,012
	Туман бўйича	дониний		ПК 32+08 - ПК148+45	27,0573	24,2792	2,0673				0,0318		0,2966	0,2800	0,1024
		вактивча			5,3312	4,1662	0,8699				0,0115		0,1626	0,0010	0,1200
		жамм			32,3885	28,4454	2,9372				0,0433		0,4592	0,2810	0,2224
		жамм			32,3885	28,4454	2,9372				0,0433		0,4592	0,2810	0,2224

Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлими бошлиғи

Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигидаги инвестиция лойиҳаларининг амалга ошириш маркази бошқаруви

«Ўзбекистон» ДИЛНБ бўлимида мустақил равишда

Сейтмбетов,А

Маширатов,Б

Избаев,Т

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ЭЛЛИКҚАЛҒА ТУМАНИ
ҲОКИМИ ҚАРОРИ



ЎЗБЕКИСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
ЕЛЛИКҚАЛА РАЙОНЛЫҚ
ХӘКИМИ ҚАРАРЫ

Бўстон шаҳри

Бостон қаласы

№ 5814/6

2019 йил «01» июл

Элликқалға тумани Ҳокимининг 2018 йил 18 август кунги 693/18 сонли қарори билан тумандаги Қиличинок ва Тоза-Амиробод массивлари худудидан янгидан Бўстон канали қурилиши учун ажратиб берилган ер майдонларида Бўстон канали янги йўналишга (трассаси) ўзгарганлиги сабабли, ушбу қарорнинг Тоза-Амиробод массиви бўйича 1-чи ва 2-чи иловаларига ўзгартириш киритиш тўғрисида.

Ўзбекистан Республикаси Президентининг 2015 йил 24 мартдаги Жаҳон банки иштирокида “Жанубий Қорақалпоғистонда сув ресурсларини бошқаришни яхшилаш лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-2324-сонли қарори, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Агросаноат мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлиги бош директори ўринбосарининг мурожаат хати, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25-майдаги 146-сонли қарорининг 2-илоvasи ҳамда 2016 йил 21 сентябрдаги 317-сонли қарори, Ўзбекистон Республикаси «Ер кодекси»нинг 6, 20, 23, 36, 37, 86 ва 87- моддаларига мувофиқ

ҚАРОР ҚИЛАМАН:

1.Ўзбекистон Республикаси агросаноат мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлиги бош директори ўринбосарининг туман Ҳокими номига 2019 йил 02-апрел кунги БШ-91/02-1321-сонли мурожаат хати қаноатлантирилсин.

2.«Бўстон» канали янги йўналишга (трассаси) ўзгарганлиги Тоза-Амиробод массиви худудидаги ер эгаси, ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг ҳамда фермер хўжаликларига ижарага берилган ер майдонларидан бир қисмини 1-иловага мувофиқ умумий майдони 12,87 га шундан: 7,76 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 1,15 га томорка ерлар, 0,24 га дала томорқа, 2,96 га боғзорлар, 0,47 га тутзорлар, 0,13 сув фонди ерлари ва 0,16 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларни, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга жами 2,02 га шундан: 1,27 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 0,13 га томорка ерлар, 0,03 дала томорқа, 0,49 га боғзорлар, 0,08 га тутзорлар ва 0,02 сув фонди ерларни;

-доимий фойдаланишга жами 10,85 га шундан: 6,49 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 1,02 га томорка ерлар, 0,21 га дала томорқа, 2,47 га боғзор, 0,39 га тутзорлар, 0,11 сув фонди ерлари, 0,16 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондига қайтариб олиб, ушбу ер майдонларини ва тумандаги туман ҳокимлиги захира ер фондидан 2-иловага мувофиқ умумий майдони жами 13,31 га шундан: 7,76 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 1,15 га томорка ерлар, 0,24 га дала томорқа, 2,96 га боғзорлар, 0,47 га тутзорлар, 0,52 га сув фонди ерлари, 0,21 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларни, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга жами 2,1 га шундан: 1,27 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 0,13 га томорка ерлар, 0,03 дала томорқа, 0,49 га боғзорлар, 0,08 га тутзорлар, 0,1 га сув фонди ерларни;

-доимий фойдаланишга жами 11,21 га шундан: 6,49 га хайдаладиган ерлар, 1,02 га томорка ерлар, 0,21 га дала томорқа, 2,47 га боғзорлар, 0,39 га тутзорлар, 0,42 сув фонди ерлари, 0,21 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни.

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Агротехника
Амалга ошириш агентлигига «Бўстон» канали янги йўналиши (трассаси) қурилиши учун ажратиб берилш тўғрисидаги туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (қайтариш) масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи доимий комиссиясининг қарорномаси тасдиқлансин.

3. Мазкур қарорнинг 1 иловасида кўрсатилган Тоза-Амиробод массивлари ҳудудидаги ер эгаси, ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг ҳамда фермер хўжаликларга мажлис баёнларида кўрсатилган кўрсаткичлардаги ер майдонлари туман ҳокимлиги заҳира ер фондида қайтариб олинсин.

4. Тоза-боғ ОФЙ ҳудудидаги туман ҳокимлиги заҳира ер фондидан ушбу қарорнинг 2-иловага мувофиқ умумий майдони жами 13,31 га шундан: 7,76 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 1,15 га томорқа ерлар, 0,24 га дала томорқа ерлар, 2,96 га боғзорлар, 0,47 га тутзорлар, 0,52 сув фонди ерлари, 0,21 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларни, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга жами 2,1 га шундан: 1,2 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 0,13 га томорқа ерлар, 0,03 га дала томорқа ерлар, 0,49 га боғзорлар, 0,08 га тутзорлар, 0,1 га сув фонди ерларни;

-доимий фойдаланишга жами 11,21 га шундан: 6,49 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 1,02 га томорқа ерлар, 0,21 га дала томорқа, 2,47 га боғзорлар, 0,39 га тутзорлар, 0,42 сув фонди ерлари, 0,21 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Агротехника мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлигига «Бўстон» канали янги йўналиш (трассаси) қурилиши учун ажратиб берилсин.

5. Эллиққалъа туман Ҳокимининг 2018 йил 18 август кунги №693/18 сонли қарори билан тумандаги Қиличиноқ ва Тоза-Амиробод массивлари ҳудудидан янгидан «Бўстон» канали қурилиши учун ажратиб берилган ер майдонларида «Бўстон» канали янги йўналишга (трассаси) ўзгарганлиги сабабли, ушбу қарорнинг Тоза-Амиробод массиви бўйича 1-чи ва 2-чи иловалари 3-иловага мувофиқ умумий майдони 31,45 га шундан: 10,26 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 1,28 га томорқа ерлар, 0,24 га дала томорқа ерлари, 2,96 га боғзорлар, 0,47 га тутзорлар, 12,17 га яйловлар, 1,82 га сув фонди ерлари, 0,1 га йўлла, 2,15 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларни, шундан:

-вақтинча (5 йил муддатга) қурилиш вақтида фойдаланишга жами 5,27 га шундан: 1,6 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 0,15 га томорқа ерлар, 0,03 га дала томорқа ерлари, 0,49 га боғзорлар, 0,08 га тутзорлар, 2,0 га яйловлар, 0,38 га сув фонди ерлари; 0,05 га йўлла, 0,5 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ерларни

-доимий фойдаланишга жами 26,18 га шундан: 8,66 га ҳайдаладиган ерлар, 1,13 га томорқа ерлар, 0,21 га дала томорқа ерлари, 2,47 га боғзорлар, 0,39 га тутзорлар, 10,17 га яйловлар, 1,44 га сув фонди ерлари, 0,05 га йўлла, 1,65 га қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланилмайдиган бошқа ер майдонларни Ўзбекистон Республикаси Агротехника мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлигига «Бўстон» канали янги йўналиш (трассаси) қурилиши учун ажратиб берилсин деб ўзгартирилсин.

6. Ажратиладиган ер майдонлари учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Агротехника мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлиги томонидан;

-2018 йил 18 август кунги №693/18 сонли қарорнинг Тоза-Амиробод массиви бўйича 3-чи иловаси 4-иловага мувофиқ қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришидан бой берилган фойда ўрнини қоплаш мақсадида 17 469 510 (Ўн етти миллион тўрт юз олти миш тўққиз минг беш юз ўн сўм) сўм деб ўзгартирилсин ҳамда ердан фойдаланувчиларининг шахсий ҳисоб рақамларига ўтказиб бериши;

-Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари, ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг кўрган зарарлари, юридик ва жисмоний шахсларнинг хусусий мулкида бўлган ер

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участкасининг қиймати, турар жойлар, иморатлар ва иншоотлар, шу жумладан қурилиши тугалланмаган объектлар қиймати, мева-резавор, ихота дарахтлари ва бошқа қўп йиллик дарахтлар қиймати баҳолаш ташкилотининг ҳисоботида асосан ердан фойдаланувчиларининг шахсий ҳисоб рақамларига ўтказиб бериши;

-Қишлоқ хўжалигида фойдаланиладиган ерларда "Бўстон" канали қурилиши ишлари улардаги етиштирилган қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳосили йиғиштириб олингандан кейин амалга ошириши;

-Ер участкалари эгалари, фойдаланувчилари, ижарачилари ва мулкдорларининг тугалланмаган қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши қиймати қуйидаги ҳолларда яъни сарфланган материаллар (уруғлик, минерал ва органик ўғитлар, захарли дорилар, гербицидлар ва ҳоказолар) қийматини ҳамда амалда бажарилган ишлар қийматини (тупрокни экишга тайёрлаш, тозалаш ва дренаж тармоғинини тозалаш, уруғни экиш, суғориш, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларига ишлов бериш ва бошқаларни) ўз ичига оладиган бирламчи бухгалтерия ҳужжатлари бўйича аниқланади ва тулиқ ҳажмда қоплаб бериши шарт эканлиги кўрсатилиб ўтилсин.

7.Янгидан қуриладиган "Бўстон" канали қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан кейин тегишли ҳужжатларда техник лойиҳаларидаги ер майдонини олдинги ҳолатига келтириши (рекультивация) "Бўстон" канали ўтган ерлардаги ариқлар, зовурлар, йўллар, ва бошқа иншоотларни аввалги ҳолатига келтириш ҳамда алоқа кабеллари, сув тармоқлари, электр узатиш тармоқлари ва бошқада коммуникация тармоқларини ўз ҳисобидан ўзгартириб бериш Ўзбекистон Республикаси Агросаноат мажмуи ва озиқ-овқат таъминоти соҳасидаги лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш агентлиги зиммасига юклатилсин.

8. Эллиққалъа тумани ҳудудида янгидан қуриладиган "Бўстон" канали қурилиш ишлари ўз муддатида ва сифатли бажарилишини таъминлаш мақсадида қўчириладиган аҳоли учун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг "Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ер участкаларининг олиб қўйилиши муносабати билан фуқароларга ва юридик шахсларга етказилган зарарларни қоплаш тартиби тўғрисидаги Низомни тасдиқлаш ҳақида" 2006 йил 29 майдаги 97-сон қарори асосида ер участкалари ажратиб бериш вазифаси туман ҳокимлиги ҳузуридаги ер участкаларини бериш (реализация қилиш) масалаларини кўриб чиқувчи доимий комиссияси зиммасига юклатилсин.

9.Ўзбекистон Республикаси "Ер Кодекси"нинг 86, 87-моддалари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2011 йил 25 майдаги 146-сонли қарорининг 2-илоvasи ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2016 йил 21 сентябрдаги 317-сонли қарори иловасининг 1-бандига мувофиқ қишлоқ ва ўрмон хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчиликларининг ўрни ер участкалари сув хўжалиги, мелиорация объектлари ва гидротехника иншоотлари қуриш учун олиб қўйилган ҳолатларда қопланмаслиги кўрсатиб ўтилсин.

10.Туман ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлимига ер ажратиш ҳужжатлари юридик кучга эга бўлгандан кейин туман ер ҳисоботида тегишли ўзгартириш киритиш топширилсин.

11.Ушбу қарорни кўриб чиқиб тасдиқлаш Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Вазирлар Кенгашидан сўралсин.

12.Ушбу қарорнинг бажарилишини назорат қилиш туман ҳокимининг саноатни ривожлантириш, капитал қурилиш, коммуникацияларни ва коммунал хўжалик масалалари бўйича ўринбосари А.Қурбанбаев ва қишлоқ ва сув хўжалиги масалалари бўйича ўринбосари Д.Қабулов зиммасига юклатилсин.

ТУМАН ҲОКИМИ:



C.АВЕЗОВ



**Кегейли, Қоңырат, Тахтакөпир, Хожели, Беруний, Елликкала,
Төрткүл, Мойнақ хәм Шымбай районлары ҳәкимлериниң
жер майданларын ажыратыў ҳаққындағы айырым
қарарларын тастыйықлаў туўрысында**

Өзбекстан Республикасы Жер кодексиниң 5, 20, 23, 24, 46 хәм 87-статьяларына тийкарланып, Қарақалпақстан Республикасы Аўыл хожалығы министрлиги хәмде Жер ресурслары хәм мәмлекетлик кадастры басқармасының усы қарарларға берилген жуўмақларын, сондай-ақ, «Ўздаверлойиха» институты Қарақалпақстан бөлиминиң 2018-жыл 13-августтағы 72-4/897-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 5-сентябрьдеги 72-4/937-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 7-сентябрьдеги 72-4/953-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 11-сентябрьдеги 72-4/962-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 13-сентябрьдеги 72-4/972-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 17-сентябрьдеги 72-4/982-4-санлы, 2018-жыл 17-сентябрьдеги 72-4/985-4-санлы, Хожели районы ҳәкиминиң 2018-жыл 2-октябрьдеги 2524/01-санлы, Беруний районы ҳәкиминиң 2018-жыл 10-сентябрьдеги 1613-санлы хәмде Шымбай районы ҳәкиминиң 2018-жыл 29-сентябрьдеги 01-243-санлы хатларын инабатқа алып, Қарақалпақстан Республикасы Министрлер Кеңеси

ҚАРАР ЕТЕДИ:

1. Төмендегилер:

Кегейли районы ҳәкиминиң 2018-жыл 24-апрельдеги «Кегейли районы аймағында «Нөкис» хожалықлар-ара коллекторы қурылысы мүнәсибети менен «Жүзим-бағ» аўыл пуқаралар жыйыны (Халқабад массиви) аймағындағы районлық резерв жер майданларынан Қарақалпақстан мелиоратив экспедициясына «Нөкис» хожалықлар-ара коллекторы қурылысы ушын жер майданларын турақлы пайдаланыўға ажыратып бериў ҳаққындағы 427-04-санлы;

Беруний районы ҳакиминиң 2018-жыл 16-июньдагы «Беруний районы «Шаббат» аўыл пукаралар жыйыны аймағындагы районлық резерв жер майданлары есабынан «Амирхан Сервис» жуўапкершилиги шекленген жәмийетине «Исузу диллер марказ» қурылысы ушын (Өзбекистан Республикасы Министрлер Кабинетиниң 2018-жыл 9-июльдагы 516-санлы қарарына муўапық) турақлы пайдаланыў ҳуқықы менен жер ажыратып беріў ҳаққында»ғы 4977-санлы;

Беруний районы ҳакиминиң 2018-жыл 18-августтагы «Беруний районы аймағындагы жер ийеси, жерден пайдаланыўшылар хәмде фермер хожалықларына ижараға берилген жер майданларының бир бөлегин районлық резерв жер фондына қайтарып алып, усы жер майданларын хәм райондагы район ҳәкимлиги резерв жер фондынан Аўыл хәм суў хожалығы министрлиги жанындагы Аўыл хәм суў хожалығында инвестиция жойбарларын әмелге асырыў орайына тазадан «Бостан» каналы қурылысы ушын жер майданларын ажыратып беріў ҳаққында»ғы 5209-санлы;

Елликкала районы ҳакиминиң 2018-жыл 18-августтагы «Райондагы «Қылшынақ» хәм «Таза-бағ» аўыл пукаралар жыйыны (Қылшынақ хәм Таза Амирабад массивлери) аймағындагы жер ийеси, жерден пайдаланыўшылар хәмде фермер хожалықларына ижараға берилген жер майданларының бир бөлегин районлық резерв жер фондына қайтарып алып, усы жер майданларын хәм «Қылшынақ» хәмде «Таза-бағжап» аўыл пукаралар жыйыны аймағындагы районлық резерв жер фондынан Аўыл хәм суў хожалығы министрлиги жанындагы Аўыл хәм суў хожалығында инвестиция жойбарларын әмелге асырыў орайына тазадан «Бостан» каналы қурылысы ушын жер майданларын ажыратып беріў ҳаққында»ғы 693/8-санлы;

Төрткүл районы ҳакиминиң 2018-жыл 30-июльдагы «Райондагы «Таза-бағжап» аўыл пукаралар жыйыны аймағындагы жер ийеси, жерден пайдаланыўшылар хәмде фермер хожалықларына ижараға берилген жер майданларының бир бөлегин районлық резерв жер фондына қайтарып алып, усы жер майданларын хәм «Таза-бағжап» аўыл пукаралар жыйыны аймағындагы районлық резерв жер фондынан Аўыл хәм суў хожалығы министрлиги жанындагы Аўыл хәм суў хожалығында инвестиция жойбарларын әмелге асырыў орайына тазадан «Бостан» каналы қурылысы ушын жер майданларын ажыратып беріў ҳаққында»ғы 1225-санлы;

APPENDIX 4: TRANSPORTATION COST RELATED DOCUMENTS

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI
KORAZH VILOYATI
URGANCH SHAHAR
«DIYORBEK
LYUKS TRANS»
qoshimcha mas'uliyatli
jamiyat
1-11 2018 y
23
100, Urganch sh. P. Maxmud
84'000173-uy

«URGANCH UNIVERSAL
BAXOLASH» MCHJ
rahbari U.Artyukovga

Хоразм вилояти Урганч шаҳар
П.Махмуд кучаси 9-уйда
фаолият курсатаётган
«Диёрбек Люкс Транс»
кушимча маъсулиятли жамияти томонидан

Маълумотнома

Бизнинг «Диёрбек Люкс Транс» кушимча маъсулиятли жамияти юк
ташиш хизмати фаолияти билан шугулланади.

«Диёрбек Люкс Транс» кушимча маъсулиятли жамияти тасдиқланган
тарифлар асосида фаолият олиб бормокда. Тасдиқланган тарифлар
асосида 5 км масофага юк автотранспорт воситаси орқали 10 тонна юкни
хар бир катнови (рейс) учун уртача 340 000 (уч юз қирқ минг) сумдан
хизмат курсатилиши тугрисида маълум қиламиз.

«Диёрбек Люкс Транс»
кушимча маъсулиятли жамияти
рахбари:

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI
KORAZH VILOYATI
URGANCH SHAHAR
«DIYORBEK
LYUKS TRANS»
qoshimcha mas'uliyatli
jamiyat

О.Мадримов

APPENDIX 5: PROJECT AREA PHOTOS



