

Resettlement Plan

March 2015

UZB: Northwest Region Power Transmission Line Project

Prepared by SJSC "Uzbekenergo" for the Asian Development Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	– Asian Development Bank
AH	– Affected Household
AP	– Affected Person
CBO	– Community Based Organization
CC	– Civil Code
DMS	– Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	– Executing Agency
GHG	– Green House Gas
GFP	– Grievance Focal Point
GOU	– Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	– Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	– Hectare
IOL	– Inventory of Loss
IR	– Involuntary Resettlement
LARC	– Land acquisition and resettlement commission
LARP	– land acquisition and resettlement plan
LC	– Land Code
NWMPN	– North West Main Power Network
O&M	– Operation and Maintenance
PMU	– Project Management Unit
PPTA	– Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
ROW	– Right-of-way

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of February 17, 2015)

Currency Unit – sum (UZS)

UZS 1.00 = \$0.00041

\$1.00 = UZS 2,454.30

NOTE

in this report,

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

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

GLOSSARY

Affected Household	- In the context of involuntary resettlement, Affected Households 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.
Affected Person	- Refers any person as a family member in affected household or worker in affected business entity/firm, public or private institutions.
Cut-off Date	- This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AH. In this Project, the cut-off date will coincide with the period of the census of affected persons and the inventory of losses (IOL) that will be conducted based on feasibility design documents. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the IOL; or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	- With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of AHs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
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	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the AHs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Household	- Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other. The census used this definition and the data generated by the census forms the basis for identifying the household unit.
Illegal	- HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Income Restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
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
Inventory of Losses	- Is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the

	<p>Project right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of AHs will be determined.</p>
Khokimiyat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal entity (registered farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, sublease, present, exchange the land.
Mahalla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
Physical Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter 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.
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the physical relocation of an AH from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to additional support provided to AHs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
Resettlement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Significant impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households without support, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
1.1. Project description.....	9
1.2. Current status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	9
1.3. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement	9
1.4. Socio-economic profile of the AHs	10
1.5. Public consultation, information dissemination and disclosure	10
1.6. Grievance redress mechanism	10
1.7. Legal framework.....	11
1.8. Entitlement and compensation strategy.....	11
1.9. Income restoration and rehabilitation	11
1.10. Resettlement budget and financing.....	12
1.11. Institutional arrangements	12
1.12. Implementation schedule	12
1.13. Monitoring and reporting	12
I. INTRODUCTION	13
1.1. General.....	13
1.2. Project description.....	13
1.3. Project location	13
1.3.1. Karakalpakstan.....	13
1.3.2. Khorezm province	14
1.4. Approach and methodology	15
1.5. Current status of LARP	15
1.6. LARP and Project implementation conditions.....	15
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	17
2.1. Approaches to identification of project impacts	17
2.1.1. Census and inventory of losses.....	17
2.2. Summary of impacts.....	17
2.3. Construction of transmission line	18
2.3.1. Permanent land acquisitions for towers.....	18
2.3.2. Temporary impacts during stringing the conductor cables.....	19
2.4. Loss of forestry trees and plants	20
2.5. Reconstruction and Construction of switching substation.....	20
2.5.1. Reconstruction and expansion.....	20
2.5.2. Construction of a new switching station	20

2.6.	The Severely Affected AHs	20
2.7.	Legal status of land ownership.....	21
2.8.	Impact to Ethnic Minorities	21
2.9.	Unanticipated Impacts.....	21
III.	SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	22
3.1.	Field Methodology	22
A.	Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Households in Khorezm	22
3.2.	Demography and socioeconomic characteristics	22
3.3.	Household utilities	23
3.4.	Access to social services	23
B.	Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Households in Karakalpakstan	24
3.5.	Demography and socioeconomic characteristics of AHs	24
3.6.	Household utilities	25
3.7.	Access to social services	25
C.	Social impacts on AHs and their communities.....	25
3.8.	Livelihood of AHs and low-income AHs	25
3.9.	Ethnic composition and indigenous people	26
3.10.	Gender issues	26
3.11.	Vulnerable households	26
IV.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	27
4.1.	Consultations	27
4.2.	Information Disclosure.....	28
V.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	29
VI.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	31
6.1.	Provisions regulating land acquisition and compensation in Uzbekistan.....	31
6.1.1.	Land code.....	31
6.1.2.	Civil code	31
6.1.3.	Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 97 (29 May 2006)	31
6.1.4.	Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)	32
6.1.5.	Labor code and employment law	33
6.2.	ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards	33
6.2.1.	Compensation, assistance and benefits for affected persons (APs)	33
6.2.2.	Social impact assessment	33
6.2.3.	Resettlement planning	33
6.2.4.	Information disclosure.....	34
6.2.5.	Consultation and participation.....	34
6.2.6.	Grievance redress mechanism	34

6.2.7.	Monitoring and reporting	34
6.2.8.	Unanticipated impacts.....	35
6.2.9.	Special considerations for indigenous peoples	35
6.2.10.	Negotiated settlement	35
6.3.	Policy differences and reconciliation	35
VII.	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	36
7.1.	Eligibility and cut-off date	36
7.2.	Legalization and registration of land lease / possession.....	36
7.3.	Compensation and valuation of assets.....	36
7.3.1.	Land.....	36
7.3.2.	Structures	37
7.3.3.	Crops and Trees.....	37
7.3.4.	Loss of Income/Livelihood	37
7.3.5.	Vulnerable Households	37
7.4.	Compensation estimation process.....	37
VIII.	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	41
8.1.	Income restoration of AH.....	41
8.2.	Livelihood improvement	41
8.3.	Planning and Implementation.....	41
IX.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	42
9.1.	Temporary impact on cropping farms	42
9.2.	Permanent land acquisition from agricultural farms	43
9.3.	Crops destruction compensation.....	43
9.4.	Trees and plants	43
9.5.	Replacement of agricultural land.....	44
9.6.	Allowance for Vulnerable Households	45
9.7.	Summary Budget.....	45
X.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	46
10.1.	Uzbekenergo	46
10.2.	Sredazenergosetproekt (SAESP).....	46
10.3.	Land resources and cadaster department.....	47
10.4.	District khokimiyats in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan	47
10.5.	Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	47
10.6.	Independent valuation firms.....	48
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	49
XII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	50

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project description

1. The Project will strengthen energy security through improved power system reliability and efficiency by constructing a new transmission line without passing through any country. The new line will transmit power from Takhiatash Thermal Power Plant (TPP) and increase reliability of power supply for the Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan in the northwestern part of Uzbekistan benefiting at least 3 million population.
2. The objectives of the Project are as follows: (i) increase energy security through the diversification and expansion of energy supply routes; (ii) improve power supply reliability in the country and region; (iii) reduce transmission losses; and (iv) improve operational efficiency of the power sector.
3. The Project follows the ADB's strategy for Uzbekistan, which includes focus on energy efficiency and reliable power supply. It is also consistent with ADB's Strategy 2020 and ADB Energy Policy (2009) by promoting energy efficiency and energy for all. It will be ADB's fourth project loan intervention in Uzbekistan's power sector.

1.2. Current status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

4. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) was prepared by TA Resettlement Expert within August 2014 – February 2015 period. Due diligence and Detailed Measurement Survey was based on the pre-project design prepared by the Design Institute – Sredazenergosetproject within March - August 2014 period. Detailed Measurement Survey was made by the regional branches of Uzdavyerloyiha (State land design institute) in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan in September 2014 – January 2015. This LARP needs to be updated after approval of the detailed design. The LARP update will require a field survey to confirm or identify additional AHs and APs, systematic consultation with AHs and APs; disseminate the entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanisms.
5. This LARP aims to provide preliminary assessment of the Project impacts and plan needed for compensation / rehabilitation measures. More specifically the objective of this LARP is to mitigate physical and economic involuntary displacement impacts caused by the project and provide adequate displacement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living.

1.3. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement

6. This project will require: (i) permanent land acquisition required for construction of TL towers; (ii) permanent land acquisition required for a new switch substation at Sarimay; (iii) temporary land acquisition for stringing the conductor cables of TL.
7. The ROW of TL having **356.72 km** of length will have an area of approximately **536 ha** that is necessary for construction and stringing of TL. For erection of TL towers permanently 13.32 ha of land will be required. Table 1 summarizes both permanent and temporary total land acquisition in the Project area. The Project is classified as **Category B** for involuntary resettlement consistent with the definition of the Bank's OM Section F1/OP (04 March 2010). This categorization is articulated in the main report part.

Table 1: Summary of Total Land Acquisition Impacts

Sections	Tension Towers	Suspension Towers	Permanent Impact (ha)			Temporary Impact (ha)			Total number of AHs
			Total	AHs	State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	Total	AHs	State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	
Karakalpakstan	41	1,062	7.45	1.55	5.90	245.94	50.81	195.13	36
Khorezm	61	784	5.87	2.80	3.07	290.07	107.92	182.15	133
TOTAL	102	1,846	13.32	4.35	8.97	536.01	158.73	377.28	169

1.4. Socio-economic profile of the AHs

8. The field methodology included carrying out of an Inventory of Loss (IOL) comprising 100% Census of **169 Affected Households (AHs)** and Socio-Economic Survey (SES) comprising about 50% consisting of interviews, consultations and discussions with 51 AHs members in Khorezm and 33 AHs members in Karakalpakstan. In total SES has included 84 AHs with estimated population of 547 APs, with average membership of 6-7 persons per household.

9. Representative number of APs is aged between 26-40 years, in Khorezm 26% and in Karakalpakstan 29%. The least presented are senior (65-above) APs 2% and 1% respectively. About 39% (Khorezm) and 40% (Karakalpakstan) of APs are engaged in agricultural activities. Students and young members of the family are 31% and 36% respectively. Related governmental services occupation is 10.5% and 4.5%.

10. Under the Project, there is no differentiation between the households headed by male and those households headed by female as they will equally feel the impacts of land restrictions and land acquisitions. However, the Project will ensure adequate attention for vulnerable AHs to prevent or mitigate any negative socioeconomic impact. The census and SES has recorded 3 disabled APs in 2 AHs in Karakalpakstan. All these 3 APs are females and have motor disability. In Khorezm there is also identified 1 female headed household. These identified vulnerable groups will be supported with additional allowances.

1.5. Public consultation, information dissemination and disclosure

11. Nine consultations were carried out with AHs during Project preparation, and it is recommended that other consultations need to be carried out after LARP updated and before starting payment of compensations. During the consultation it has also informed to AHs the cut-off dates. Apart from the AHs, the participants in these public consultations included representatives of respective land surveying institutions, community based organizations and local authorities. Details of these meetings are presented in the main report part.

12. Disclosure meeting describing the final LARP will be organized to all AHs and respective community based organizations and local authorities during LARP evaluation stage (tentative period: I quarter 2015). A leaflet in local language will be distributed to AHs, relevant agencies and civil society organizations during the disclosure meeting. The leaflet will describe the project and land requirement for the project, the entitlement matrix, as well as the grievance mechanism and LARP implementation schedule. The draft and final LARP document will be disclosed on the websites of the Uzbekenergo and ADB upon approval by both ADB and the EA.

1.6. Grievance redress mechanism

13. Complaints can be submitted to mahalla, village assembly of citizens, farmer councils or directly to EA and North-West Main Power Network (NWMPN) office. NWMPN will be the entry

point for receiving complaint or known as a Grievance Focal Point (GFP). Upon receipt of a complaint, the GFP will establish contact with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and mahalla and other relevant bodies. The PMU will establish a complaint handling team headed by one of the NWMPN management staff designated for handling grievances of the project. All complaints will be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint. The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any AH to approach the national/government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM. AP can also vent their grievance in the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

1.7. Legal framework

14. The most recent Government resolutions on land acquisition have been used for preparing this LARP. Policy differences between the GOU and ADB have been reconciled where necessary. Based on the survey and consultation, the most important safeguard policy in the context of this project are compensation payable for land acquired if the land-for-land option is unavailable, transparent formulas for the estimation of replacement cost for land and other physical assets, prompt payment of compensation for APs affected by loss of employment, and provision for payment of allowances to the small number of poor and vulnerable APs.

15. The LARP has been prepared in line with national laws/regulations and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. In case of any gaps between the national law and ADB SPS 2009, for this project purpose the ADB SPS 2009 shall prevail.

1.8. Entitlement and compensation strategy

16. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date established based on the last day of the census of AHs and IOL. Cut-off date for Khorezm province territory is September 26, 2014 and for Karakalpakstan territory is December 16, 2014. Households who settle in the affected area and/or make any improvements on land parcel to be acquired for the project after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate land parcels and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and will not be subject to fine or compensation.

17. The Entitlements Matrix identifies the assets – permanent loss of agricultural land, temporary impact on agricultural land, field crops, socioeconomic impact on vulnerable groups, people without formal title or rights to property, and severely AHs – and what entitlements are able to be received using the legal framework and negotiations between the ADB and Uzbekenergo.

18. Special attention to be paid to AHs categorized as vulnerable and with disabled APs. The strategy also provides for unanticipated inputs. The LARP will be fully implemented prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will be scheduled and paid to APs prior to their physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil work.

1.9. Income restoration and rehabilitation

19. The income restoration and rehabilitation plan defined in the LARP are measures that shall be applied for vulnerable and severely affected AHs. Under this project AHs will not experience a significant loss of their productive assets (e.g., agricultural, pastoral or horticultural land). IOL data shows that maximum impact is 8.4% of its productive assets. On this basis, the income restoration and rehabilitation measures are not applicable for these households.

20. The survey also indicated that there are no significantly vulnerable AHs. Nevertheless, data shows that 3 APs are disabled and 1 female headed affected HH. Vulnerable AHs

recognized as low income households will be assisted with financial aid allowance as described in the entitlement matrix. Considering the impact based on IOL and identified vulnerability based on socio economic survey, there is no special income restoration or livelihood improvement developed under this LARP. Livelihood improvement measures will be undertaken under existing governmental social support scheme.

21. The PMU of the EA will be responsible for planning and implementing above described support measures. For that purpose, PMU will closely work with mahalla, District khokimiyats, Land resources and cadaster department and local labor agencies for effective implementation of income restoration strategy.

1.10. Resettlement budget and financing

22. The tentative LARP budget, based on compensation calculations for losses to agricultural land, crops, agricultural land replacement and support allowances is estimated to be **US\$ 330,000**. The direct compensation cost will comprise 95%, indirect cost 2%, contingency amount about 3% of the total compensation costs. Internal monitoring and evaluation as well as LARP update and implementation will be covered under external consulting firm services contract package.

1.11. Institutional arrangements

23. Uzbekenergo will have overall responsibility to implement the LARP as the executing agency. The PMU within Uzbekenergo will be responsible for the day-to-day management of LARP implementation. The PMU team will consist of Resettlement Expert responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of LARP. The PMU will work closely with relevant government agencies and community based organizations.

1.12. Implementation schedule

24. As envisaged, the LARP shall start implemented 4 months prior to the award of civil works contract. Uzbekenergo, through its PMU will implement the updated LARP upon receipt of official approval from ADB. It will only award the civil works contract to the civil works contractor in compliance with the following conditions: (i) all the resettlement activities have been completed and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved, as validated by monitoring and (ii) official receipt of Notice to proceed from ADB to proceed with civil work activities. The detailed activities and schedule in updating and implementing of LARP related to the award of civil works contract is illustrated in the main report.

1.13. Monitoring and reporting

25. The implementation of LARP will be monitored by Uzbekenergo. For that purpose the PMU will assign responsible Resettlement Expert. The PMU Resettlement Expert will carry out internal monitoring process routinely in close coordination with local khokimiyat and community based organizations. The Resettlement Expert will prepare the LARP compliance report to record whether the LARP has been implemented and all AHs have been compensated prior to commencement of civil work. The Resettlement Expert will compile full report with including extended detailed information on actual land acquisition and impact, listing affected households and payment. Based on that full implementation report a Compliance Report will be submitted to EA and ADB. The Monitoring/Compliance report will be used by ADB and EA as a basis to issue notice to proceed with civil work activities to the contractor. Internal monitoring will be carried out continually after completing LARP implementation, and prepared semi-annual reports that will be submitted to the EA and ADB. The PMU will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission to ADB.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

1. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Government) has applied for financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the form of a loan toward the cost of the North-West Region Power Transmission Project (the Project). The Project will strengthen energy security through improved power system reliability and efficiency by constructing a new transmission line without passing through any country. The new line will transmit power from Takhiatash Thermal Power Plant (TPP) and increase reliability of power supply for the Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan in the northwestern part of Uzbekistan where major investments will be developed, benefiting at least 3 million population.

2. The objectives of the Project are as follows: (i) increase energy security through the diversification and expansion of energy supply routes; (ii) improve power supply reliability in the country and region; (iii) reduce transmission losses; and (iv) improve operational efficiency of the power sector.

3. The State Joint-Stock Company Uzbekenergo (UE) is the executing agency of the project. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared by UE based on the initial drawing of potential alignment for the transmission line. This LARP covers assessment of impacts associated with land acquisition for transmission line and upgrading of substation. Aside from an assessment of impacts, this LARP provides an assessment of compensation to the affected persons and affected households, implementation arrangement, grievance mechanism, and monitoring and reporting in compliance with policies, laws and regulations of Uzbekistan, and the policies of the ADB as described in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

1.2. Project description

4. The project total investment cost is estimated at \$160 million including the physical and non-physical components. Physical completion of the Project is expected by the end of 2018. The Project will result in an erection of newly built high-voltage transmission assets and reconstruction / expansion of existing ones to secure power supply from Takhiatash TPP to the Northwestern region and other regions of Uzbekistan. The outputs of the Project include:

- (i) **Construction** of 338.7¹ kilometer (km) of 220 kilovolt (kV) single-circuit overhead **transmission line** between Takhiatash TPP to 220 kV Khorezm substation (186.8 km) and between Khorezm and V1 node (151.9 km);
- (ii) **Reconstruction and expansion** of 220 kV open switchyard at Takhiatash TPP and Khorezm **substation** 220/110 kV;
- (iii) **Construction of a new 220 kV switching station** at Sarimay located near V-1; and
- (iv) Support for Institutional Development, Capacity Building, and Project Management: including consultancy services for operational improvement, capacity building, and project supervision and management.

1.3. Project location

1.3.1. Karakalpakstan

5. Karakalpakstan is a sovereign republic with a parliamentary form of government and is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Karakalpakstan consists of 14 districts and 1 capital city, 16 urban-type settlements and 120 villages. The capital is Nukus city with population of about 290 thousand. Karakalpakstan is located in the northwest of the country on the Amu Darya flatlands

¹ Total length of transmission line in project documents and land survey documents may differ during LARP preparation. Exact length will be estimated after putting land marks for all towers.

and southern shores of the Aral Sea. Karakalpakstan borders with the Republic of Kazakhstan in the north and west, the Navoi province in the east, Khorezm and the Bukhara provinces in the southeast and with Turkmenistan in the south. It has an area of 166.6 thousand sq. km. and has population over 1.7 million inhabitants with the population living in urban areas in average 49% and 51% in rural areas. The average population density in Karakalpakstan is about 10.4 people/km². In the capital of the republic the density is – 1,314.5 people/km²

6. Karakalpakstan is surrounded by desert and is located near the Aral Sea, in the lowest part of the Amu Darya basin. The Amu Darya River (the lower streams) is the only river that flows through this area. The Kyzyl Kum desert is located to the east and the Kara Kum desert is located to the south. A rocky plateau extends west to the Caspian Sea. Climate is typically continental with dry and hot summers and relatively cold winters, without snow. The general rainfall is in winter and spring. There are a variety of natural resources such as gas, iron, phosphorus, bentonite and kaolin clay, salt, marble, and granite.

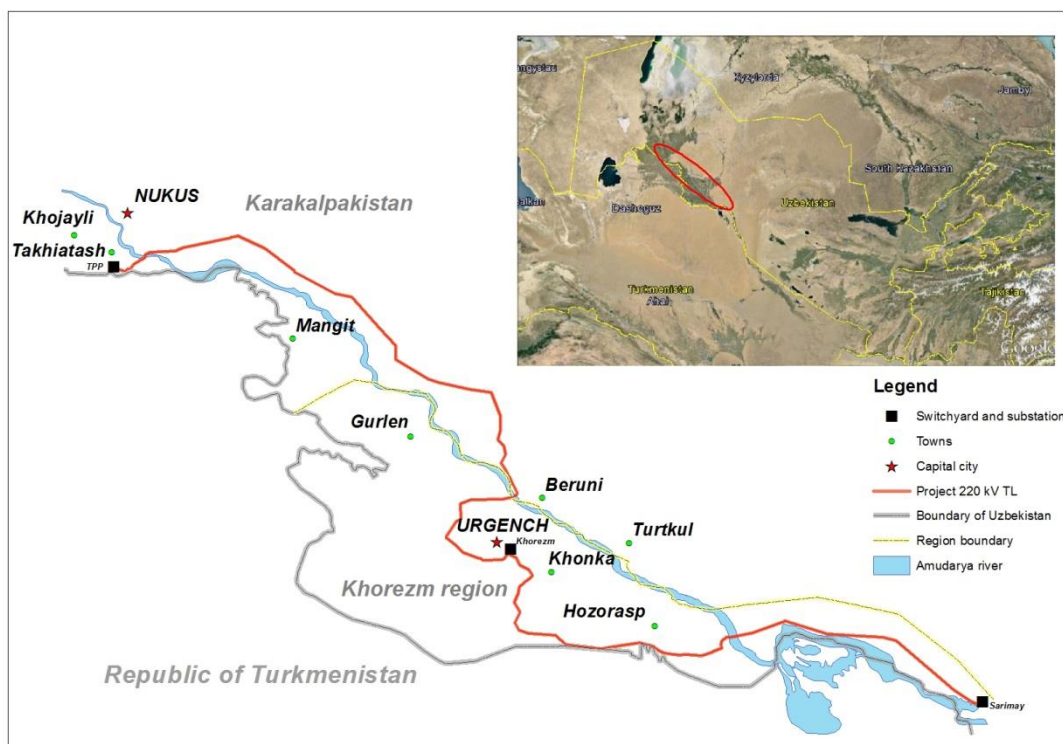
7. Karakalpakstan is the area of ecological disaster. The drying out of Aral Sea and ecological crisis in the region has caused huge economic losses, affected living standards and health of population in the Karakalpakstan and broader Aral Sea area.

1.3.2. Khorezm province

8. The Khorezm province is one of the north-western regions of Uzbekistan. The region borders with Karakalpakstan in the north and northeast with the Bukhara province in the southeast and with Turkmenistan in the south and west. The province consists of 10 districts and 2 major cities. The administrative center is Urgench and touristic center is Khiva.

9. The Khorezm province is one of the agro-industrial regions of Uzbekistan. The territory of the region is 6.1 thousand sq. km, or 1.4% of the total territory of Uzbekistan. The population in the region is over 1.6 million inhabitants, of which 33% live in urban areas and 67% - in rural areas. The average population density is 278.3 people per 1 sq. km., in the provincial center (Urgench city) the population density is 4,740.5 people per 1 sq.km. Climate of the region is sharp-continental, reaching in summer +43 – +45°C and in winter dropping down to -30° - 33°C.

Figure 1.1: Map of Takhiatash TPP – Sarimay transmission line route



1.4. Approach and methodology

10. This LARP is based on a comprehensive study of the impacts of land acquisition. In order to accurately assess the impacts of land acquisition, the following activities have been undertaken:

- i. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and Inventory of Losses (IOL)** is aimed to measure the size and type of land, as well as identify households and study of business and farming practice and assets that will be affected by the land acquisition;
- ii. **AH/AP census** aimed to gather the socioeconomic conditions of affected households and affected people;
- iii. **Consultation** with governmental agencies and affected parties;
- iv. **Preliminary estimation** of compensation rates aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP based on entitlement matrix.

11. The DMS and IOL was undertaken by the regional branches of Uzdavyerloyiha (State land design institute) in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan with professionally qualified land surveyors who measured the affected area of land acquisition in the form of land parcels. The DMS as well as IOL results were verified and completed by the TA Resettlement Expert. Moreover, TA Resettlement Expert has implemented due diligence work to make sure that those without formal rights will be identified and considered all existing assets without differentiate the legal status of ownership for adequate compensation.

12. After identifying assets affected by land acquisition, the survey on socioeconomic situation of the land users were undertaken to cover both informal and legal ownership of the asset. Aside from interviews, the questionnaire was designed by taking into account a culturally sensitive to record accurate response, was used as a census tool. The questionnaire covers the following aspects: (i) household composition and socio-economic characteristics (age, ethnicity, education, gender, etc.); (ii) occupation and break-down of household expenditures; (iii) land owned/occupied and agricultural activities; (iv) debts and assets; and (v) preferences for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance.

1.5. Current status of LARP

13. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) was prepared by TA Resettlement Expert within August 2014 – February 2015 period. This LARP aims to provide preliminary assessment of the Project impacts and plan needed for compensation / rehabilitation measures. Due diligence and Detailed Measurement Survey was based on the pre-project design prepared by the Design Institute – Sredazenergosetproject within March - August 2014 period. Detailed Measurement Survey was made by the regional branches of Uzdavyerloyiha (State land design institute) in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan in September 2014 – January 2015.

14. This LARP needs to be updated after approval of the detailed design. The LARP update will require a field survey to confirm or identify additional AHs and APs, systematic consultation with AHs and APs; disseminate the entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanisms.

1.6. LARP and Project implementation conditions

15. This LARP fits relevant Uzbekistan legislation and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS 2009). Based on the Cabinet of Ministers Resolutions № 97 (29.05.2006) and № 146 (25.05.2011) of GOU any land acquisition and demolition of the structures have to be carried out only after the value of compensation has agreed by the land leaseholder and owner of structures. The GOU law and regulation on land acquisition require also that civil works can be commenced only after compensation for land acquisition is fully paid.

16. The ADB safeguard policy also requires that project implementation will be subject to the LARP related conditions. The most important conditions are: (i) land acquisition including demolishing of any structure and housing is allowed only after all compensations are fully paid, and (ii) commencement of Civil Works is conditional to the satisfactory implementation of the final LARP to be checked and verified by Resettlement Expert and reported in the LARP compliance report.

17. Since this LARP is prepared based on the initial design, therefore, the updated LARP will need to be prepared by PMU of Uzbekenergo after completing the final detailed design for the TL and reconstruction of existing and construction of a new substation. It is important that the detailed design will be done by selecting reconstruction area and route alignment that could minimize land acquisition of this Project. The implementation of this Project in relation with the LARP will require to follow these milestones:

- (i) Uzbekenergo will update the LARP after completing the detailed design that will include principles to minimize land acquisition. The updated LARP will be prepared with meaningful consultations with AHs.
- (ii) All the field works related with reconstruction and construction of substations and TL construction and other support field works can only be commenced after the updated LARP is approved by ADB, and compensation based on the updated LARP is fully paid.
- (iii) Uzbekenergo will submit to ADB a report on completing the implementation of LARP especially on payment of compensations to AHs.
- (iv) A LARP Compliance Report needs to be prepared by Resettlement Expert and be issued from the Uzbekenergo to ADB to confirm that compensation money and other allowances have been fully paid to AHs. This report will be used by ADB as one of the conditions in the disbursement of loan money.

18. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will monitor the implementation of LARP and record it in the report. For that purpose the PMU will assign responsible Resettlement Expert. The Resettlement Expert will check the implementation of LARP and produce LARP compliance report prior to commencement of civil works.

19. A leaflet in the Uzbek/Russian language containing a brief description, eligibility criteria, the entitlement matrix and implementation schedule will be distributed to AHs and any other affected parties by the representatives of Uzbekenergo through local authority and mahalla. The LARP and updated LARP will be available on websites of Uzbekenergo and ADB.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

20. This chapter discusses the project impacts, the scope of land acquisition and summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and affected households.

2.1. Approaches to identification of project impacts

2.1.1. Census and inventory of losses

21. The approach applied in determining the potential impacts of the Project was the conduct of the IOL where all immovable properties inside the ROW corridors were determined, counted, measured, tagged, owners identified and their places of residence were verified with commune authorities. In assessing the potential losses of properties, the severity of impacts to AHs were determined, from their sources of livelihoods to their productive capacity. The assessments were based from the DMS/IOL results and information disclosed by APs that cover sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets. The census and IOL were conducted during September 2014 - January 2015 which was based on the preliminary ROW of the TL.

2.2. Summary of impacts

22. This project will require: (i) permanent land acquisition required for construction of TL towers; (ii) permanent land acquisition required for a new switch substation at Sarimay; (iii) temporary land acquisition for stringing the conductor cables of TL.

23. The ROW of TL having 356.72 km of length will have an area of approximately 536 ha that is necessary for construction and stringing of TL. For erection of TL towers permanently 13.32 ha of land will be required. Table 2.1 summarizes both permanent and temporary total land acquisition in the Project area. Estimated impacts by districts and land use type are given in following subsections.

Table 2.1: Summary of Total Land Acquisition Impacts

Sections	Tension Towers	Suspension Towers	Permanent Impact (ha)			Temporary Impact (ha)			Total number of AHs
			Total	AHs	State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	Total	AHs	State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	
Karakalpakstan	41	1,062	7.45	1.55	5.90	245.94	50.81	195.13	36
Khorezm	61	784	5.87	2.80	3.07	290.07	107.92	182.15	133
TOTAL	102	1,846	13.32	4.35	8.97	536.01	158.73	377.28	169

24. The Project is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement consistent with the definition in para. 8 (ii) of the Bank's OM Section F1/OP (04 March 2010), which states that: "A proposed project is classified as Category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant². A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required." This categorization is articulated in following sections of this chapter.

² The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Source: para. 9 of the Bank's OM Section F1/OP (04 March 2010)

2.3. Construction of transmission line

25. In accordance with the land survey results and technical requirements provided by design institute the approximate number of towers is calculated as 1,948 units. Of this, 1,846 units of suspension towers and 102 units of tension towers. The suspension towers will be erected within the distance of 150-250 meters while tension towers will be erected on each angle of TL where required.

2.3.1. Permanent land acquisitions for towers

26. Given the length of the TL, the dimension of the ROWs and that of the suspension and tension towers as well as the establishment of ROW alignments, the likely impacts in the twelve districts and two cities of Khorezm (only substation reconstruction) and Karakalpakstan are summarized in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3. The Project shall affect 169 AHs, 4.35 hectares (Karakalpakstan 1.55 ha, Khorezm 2.80 ha) of land consists of agricultural lands. The complete list of the AHs showing their individual impacts is shown in Annexes 1 and 2. As presented in above mentioned annexes, the impact of land acquisition to each AH is very minimal with the highest is 8.4%. Such minimal impact on land is among the two justifications on the project for being Involuntary Resettlement Category B.

Table 2.2: Permanent land acquisition in Karakalpakstan

Districts	Tension Towers	Suspension Towers	Permanent land acquisition (ha)			Number of AHs
			Total	from AHs	from State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	
Khojeyli	7	51	0.43	0.22	0.21	6
Nukus	3	30	0.23	-	0.23	-
Nukus city	2	65	0.45	-	0.45	-
Amudarya	5	141	0.98	-	0.98	-
Karaozek	5	376	2.51	-	2.51	-
Beruniy	16	311	2.23	1.25	0.98	29
Turtkul	3	88	0.61	0.07	0.54	1
Subtotal	41	1,062	7.45	1.55	5.90	36

27. Land use in Khorezm province is more intense and dense comparing to Karakalpakstan. Therefore number of AHs in Khorezm is 3 times more than in Karakalpakstan.

Table 2.3: Permanent land acquisition in Khorezm

Districts	Tension Towers	Suspension Towers	Permanent land acquisition (ha)			Number of AHs
			Total	from AHs	from State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	
Bogot	6	175	1.20	0.37	0.83	14
Urgench	22	168	1.39	0.95	0.44	38
Khonka	6	67	0.53	0.28	0.25	10
Khozarasp	22	271	2.02	0.58	1.44	31
Yangiariq	3	45	0.33	0.25	0.08	9
Yangibozor	2	58	0.40	0.37	0.03	16
Subtotal	61	784	5.87	2.80	3.07	118

2.3.2. Temporary impacts during stringing the conductor cables

28. Temporary impacts envisaged during project implementation are resultant from the requirement for temporary access of vehicles that will deliver the pre-fabricated steel, equipment, cables and utilities as well as construction materials in the work areas. The actual area required will be based on specifications prepared during detailed design. The TL requires a temporary alignment corridor of 15 meters in width for stringing the conductor cables.

Table 2.4: Temporary impact in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm

Districts	Temporary land acquisition (ha)			Number of AHs
	Total	from AHs	from State enterprises, reserve, forest and other land	
<i>Karakalpakstan</i>				
Khojeyli	13.27	6.55	6.72	6
Nukus	7.71	-	7.71	-
Nukus city	14.40	-	14.40	-
Amudarya	32.06	-	32.06	-
Karaozek	83.29	-	83.29	-
Beruniy	74.92	41.96	32.96	29
Turtkul	20.28	2.30	17.99	1
Subtotal	245.94	50.81	195.13	36
<i>Khorezm</i>				
Bogot	45.58	14.26	31.32	14
Urgench	57.62	39.3	18.32	42
Khonka	20.02	9.43	10.59	13
Khozarpasp	139.31	22.38	116.93	37
Yangiariq	12.51	8.82	3.69	9
Yangibozor	15.03	13.73	1.3	18
Subtotal	290.07	107.92	182.15	133
TOTAL	536.01	158.73	377.28	169

29. About 40% of the temporary alignment corridor will be through state reserve land, and 32% through farm land owned by AHs (Table 2.5). List of AHs with indication of corridor length is presented in Annexes 3 and 4.

Table 2.5: Length of TL by land use type

Land use	Khorezm		Karakalpakstan		Total	
	km	%	km	%	Km	%
Reserve land	91.31	48%	49.61	30%	140.92	40%
Farm land	81.26	43%	34.01	20%	115.27	32%
Land of state enterprises	2.07	1%	60.28	36%	62.35	17%
Forestry land	4.54	2%	22.80	14%	27.33	8%
Others ³	10.53	6%	0.33	0%	10.86	3%
TOTAL	189.70	100%	167.03	100%	356.72	100%

³ Others – on-farm and inter-farm irrigation and drainage channels, automobile and railway roads

30. The TL will also pass through land of state enterprises (62%) and forestry land⁴ (8%). Forest land in the Project area is also include desert. The desert and semi-desert forest ecosystems are composed of a complex of trees, shrubs and grass communities.

2.4. Loss of forestry trees and plants

31. In addition to above identified impacts of the new transmission line construction, there will be loss of forestry trees and plants. In table 2.6 presented affected number of trees separated by size. All affected trees and plants are belong state forestry farms.

Table 2.6: Affected trees and plants

Farm	Loss type	Diameter, cm	Tree units	Volume, m3
Beruniy state forestry farm	Trees	04.1 – 08	916	-
	Trees	08.1 – 12	638	-
	Trees	12.1 – 16	323	-
	Trees	16.1 – 20	273	-
	Trees	20.1 – 24	34	-
	Trees	24.1 – 28	24	-
	Trees	28.1 – 32	9	-
Turtkul state forestry farm	Saxaul	-	-	52
	Saltwort and Kandym (Calligonum)	-	-	23
TOTAL			2,217	75

2.5. Reconstruction and Construction of switching substation

2.5.1. Reconstruction and expansion

32. Reconstruction and expansion of 220 kV open switchyard at Takhiatash TPP and Khorezm substation 220/110 kV will not require construction of any additional access road to the site. Access to land will be through already functioning road. Buffer zone for the switchyard and substation will be within the available land parcels.

2.5.2. Construction of a new switching station

33. Land for a new 220 kV switching station at Sarimay will be allocated from state reserve land.

2.6. The Severely Affected AHs

34. Affected households incurring impact on their cropping farmlands will not experience significant impact since the impact in terms of percentage consists of maximum 8.4% whereas minimum is 0.02% in Khorezm, and similar maximum 8.4% in Karakalpakstan and minimum 0.4%.

Table 2.7: Severity of impact

Impact	Khorezm	Karakalpakstan
Maximum	8.4%	8.4%
Average	1.8%	2.2%
Minimum	0.02%	0.4%

⁴ The Law on Forestry (1999) stipulates that forests belong to the State, these lands administered by Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.

2.7. Legal status of land ownership

35. All AHs have legal occupation of all land that will be acquired for the Project.

2.8. Impact to Ethnic Minorities

36. The land acquisition in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan will not affect tribal or minority (i.e. no tribal or communal ownership). Therefore, indigenous people as describes in the ADB SPS, 2009 is not affected by land acquisition for this project.

2.9. Unanticipated Impacts

37. If unanticipated impacts are found during Project implementation, the PMU Resettlement Expert will conduct IOL and a social impact assessment to update this LARP.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

38. This chapter presents the findings of the socio-economic survey activities undertaken in the local communities with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic condition and vulnerability of affected peoples and families within the survey areas.

3.1. Field Methodology

39. After obtaining the pre-requisite location maps, field layout and profile drawings, intensive fieldwork was carried out to prepare this document. The field methodology included carrying out of an Inventory of Loss (IOL) comprising 100% Census of **169 Affected Households** (AHs) and Socio-Economic Survey comprising about 50% consisting of interviews, consultations and discussions with 51 AHs members in Khorezm and 33 AHs members in Karakalpakstan.

A. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Households in Khorezm

40. Majority of AHs or 69% (36 AHs) have expressed their strong interest in new TL construction project, than other 31% (16 AHs) didn't find it interesting for their household. Affected households were also asked about their interest on compensation for possible impact from TL construction. Majority of AHs or 77% (40 AHs) are interested in compensation and 23% (12 AHs) are not interested.

3.2. Demography and socioeconomic characteristics

41. **Age and civil status.** The average age of AHs heads is 50 years old. All household heads are married, except one. The one AH head is female headed and widowed. Representative number of APs as presented in Table 3.1 is aged between 26-40, male 27% and female 30%. The least presented are junior (1-6 years) APs 10% and senior (65-above) APs 2%.

Table 3.1: Composition of APs by age in Khorezm

Age	Male APs		Female APs		Total APs	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1-6	18	11%	13	9%	31	10%
7-15	26	16%	17	12%	43	14%
16-25	36	21%	31	23%	67	22%
26-40	45	27%	34	25%	79	26%
41-65	38	23%	40	29%	78	26%
66-above	4	2%	3	2%	7	2%
Total	167	100%	138	100%	305	100%

42. **Household population.** The AHs in six surveyed districts have estimated population of 305 APs. The average membership of each AH is 6 persons per household. The maximum number of persons is 14 in AH from Khozarasp district. Traditions and customs of people in this region usually are to have big families consisting of few generations.

Table 3.2: APs per household in Khorezm

Districts	AHs	APs	No. of Aps		
			Minimum	Average	Maximum
Bogot	10	65	4	7	10
Yangibozor	10	58	3	6	12
Khonka	10	49	3	5	7
Urgench	13	70	2	6	11
Khozarasp	4	39	6	10	14
Yangiariq	4	24	4	6	8
Total	51	305	2	6	14

43. **Livelihood occupations.** Thirty nine percent of APs (males 82 APs, females 37 APs) are involved in agricultural related activities, 31% (males 57 APs, females 38 APs) are studying or young members of the family. Housekeeping and/or seasonal workers are 12.5% (only females 38 APs). Related governmental services occupation is 10.5% (males 15 APs, females 17 APs). Retired APs is 3% (males 2 APs, females 7 APs). Unemployed only 6 male APs and 1 AP is immigrated worker.

Table 3.3: Livelihood occupations in Khorezm

Occupation / Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	APs	%	APs	%	APs	%
Agriculture (heads of farm, farm-worker)	82	49%	37	27%	119	39%
Students (kindergarten, school, college)	57	34%	38	28%	95	31.1%
Other (house keeper, seasonal worker)	-	-	38	28%	38	12.5%
Government employees	15	9%	17	12%	32	10.5%
Retired	2	1%	7	5%	9	3%
Unemployed	6	4%	-	-	6	2%
Business and self employed	4	2%	1	1%	5	1.6%
Immigrated worker	1	1%	-	-	1	0.3%
Total	167	100%	138	100%	305	100%

3.3. Household utilities

44. **Water.** The 42 of the AHs are connected to water pipeline and other 9 AHs are using water from the dug wells for washing dishes, clothes and for drinking purposes.

45. **Electricity.** All AHs have access to electricity. This electricity is mainly used for lighting, refrigeration, cooling, and watching television.

46. **Natural gas.** The 50 of the AHs have access to natural gas through pipeline. This gas is mainly used for cooking and heating water. Only 1 of AHs has no access to natural gas pipeline.

3.4. Access to social services

47. **Education.** The education system in Khorezm region is represented by 257 kindergartens, 529 general education schools, 85 professional colleges and 6 academic lyceums. There are 3 Higher Education Institutions, all of which located in Urgench city, with more than 8 thousand students, and more 88 thousand students are enrolled in secondary-special and professional education courses in colleges and lyceums.

48. **Health Services.** The healthcare services in Khorezm region include 33 in-patient medical facilities in the region with the total capacity 6688 beds. Outpatient medical facilities include policlinics and rural medical clinics. There are 311 policlinics in Khorezm region with the capacity to serve 21,000 people a day. The system of rural medical clinics was created to provide basic medical services to the people residing in rural areas across the country. In Khorezm, according to the information from regional local government office, there are 164 rural medical clinics.

B. Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Households in Karakalpakstan

49. Majority of AHs or 48% (16 AHs) have expressed their strong interest in new TL construction project, than other 52% (17 AHs) didn't find it interesting for their household. Affected households were also asked about their interest on compensation for possible impact from TL construction. Majority of AHs or 58% (19 AHs) are interested in compensation and 42% (14 AHs) are not interested.

3.5. Demography and socioeconomic characteristics of AHs

50. **Age and civil status.** The average age of AHs heads is 51 years old. All household heads are married, except one. Representative number of APs as presented in Table 3.2 is aged between 26-40, male 30% and female 27%. The least presented are junior (1-6 years) APs 12% and senior (65-above) APs 1%.

Table 3.4: Composition of APs by age in Karakalpakstan

Age	Male APs		Female APs		Total APs	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1-6	12	10%	17	14%	29	12%
7-15	25	21%	21	17%	46	19%
16-25	20	16%	24	20%	44	18%
26-40	36	30%	33	27%	69	29%
41-65	25	21%	26	22%	51	21%
66-above	3	2%	-	-	3	1%
Total	121	100%	121	100%	242	100%

51. **Household population.** The AHs in three surveyed districts have estimated population of 242 APs. The average membership of each AH is 7 persons per household. The maximum number of persons is 20 in AH from Beruniy district. Traditions and customs of people in similar to Khorezm province.

Table 3.5: APs per household in Karakalpakstan

Districts	AHs	APs	No. of APs		
			Minimum	Average	Maximum
Beruniy	26	179	4	7	20
Khodjayli	6	58	6	10	14
Turtkul	1	5	5	5	5
Total	33	242	4	7	20

52. **Livelihood occupations.** Forty percent of APs (males 62 APs, females 35 APs) are involved in agricultural related activities, 36% (males 48 APs, females 40 APs) are studying or young members of the family. Housekeeping and/or seasonal workers are 13% (only females 31 APs). Related governmental services occupation is 4.5% (males 4 APs, females 7 APs). Retired APs is 9% (males 2 APs, females 7 APs). Unemployed only 4 male APs.

Table 3.6: Livelihood occupations in Karakalpakstan

Occupation / Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	APs	%	APs	%	APs	%
Agriculture (heads of farm, farm-worker)	62	51%	35	29%	97	40%
Students (kindergarten, school, college)	48	40%	40	33%	88	36%
Other (house keeper, seasonal worker)	-	-	31	25%	31	13%
Government employees	4	3%	7	6%	11	4.5%
Retired	2	2%	7	6%	9	3.5%
Unemployed	4	3%	-	-	4	2%
Business and self employed	1	1%	1	1%	2	1%
Total	121	100%	121	100%	242	100%

3.6. Household utilities

53. **Water.** The 3 of the AHs are connected to water pipeline other 3 AHs bringing water from elsewhere. Other 27 AHs are using water from the dug wells for washing dishes, clothes and for drinking purposes.

54. **Electricity.** All AHs have access to electricity. This electricity is mainly used for lighting, refrigeration, cooling, and watching television.

55. **Natural gas.** The 26 of the AHs have access to natural gas through pipeline. This gas is mainly used for cooking and heating water. Only 7 of AHs have no access to natural gas pipeline.

3.7. Access to social services

56. **Education.** The educational system of Karakalpakstan AR is represented by 720 general schools with some 249 thousand enrolled students, 319 kindergartens with about 32 thousand children, 93 professional colleges and 10 academic lyceums with about 80 thousands students enrolled in secondary special education. All 7 Higher Education institutions are located in Nukus city and cover about 16 thousand students in 2013.

57. **Health Services.** The healthcare services of Karakalpakstan include 46 in-patient medical facilities with the capacity of 7830 beds, and 314 out-patient medical facilities for more than 23 thousand visits. Out of the total number of medical institutions in autonomous republic 17 in-patient clinics situated in Nukus city. Ten of them are general hospitals. There is one infection diseases hospital, one maternity hospital, one specialized children hospital, and one city hospital. There are number of private dental clinics and pharmacies in the city. The total number of doctors working in health-care institutions in Nukus is about 400 people and more than 1,000 are representing other medical staff professional categories.

C. Social impacts on AHs and their communities

3.8. Livelihood of AHs and low-income AHs

58. The existing methodology⁵ in Uzbekistan identifies a low-income family as one in which the monthly income is lower than 1.5 fold of minimal wage per capita. Since December 2014 the minimal wage was set at 118,400 UZS per month, thus the low-income line has been set at 177,600 UZS (73 USD) per month per person. Based on this methodology the official low-

⁵ Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 44 issued on 15.02.2013

income line (as nominal indicator) is about 2 USD⁶ per day per capita, which is close to the WB and UN indicator of poverty.

59. From 51 surveyed AHs in Khorezm, 6 AHs didn't disclose any income information and only 45 AHs were able to give rough monthly household incomes. Majority of the AHs, or 62% (32 AHs) have monthly incomes above 177,600 UZS per person while 27% (14 AHs) have incomes below 177,600 UZS per person. From 33 surveyed AHs in Karakalpakstan, majority of the AHs, or 67% (22 AHs) have monthly incomes above 177,600 UZS per person while 33% (11 AHs) have incomes below 177,600 UZS per person

60. In most cases AHs were reluctant or unable to disclose their monthly incomes either individually or on a household basis hence it was decided to ask AHs to estimate their average monthly expenditures. Crosschecking of data has revealed in some cases inconsistency between income and expenditure data. Therefore it is proposed to engage CBOs such mahalla in confirming low-income status of AHs.

3.9. Ethnic composition and indigenous people

61. In terms of ethnic composition according to socio economic survey data in Khorezm all 51 households are Uzbeks. Whereas in Karakalpakstan Uzbeks are 88% (29 AHs), Turkmens 6% (2 AHs), others Karakalpak 1 AH and Kazakh 1 AH. There was not identified any ethnic groups maintaining cultural and social identities separate from the mainstream Uzbekistan's society fitting the ADB definition of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, the ADB's policy, as described in ADB's SPS, 2009 in the Indigenous Peoples is not triggered. No special action is required for this LARP.

3.10. Gender issues

62. Under the Project, there is no differentiation between the household headed by male and household headed by female as they will equally feel the impacts of land restrictions and land acquisitions. During the implementation of the updated LARP, the Uzbekenergo will comply with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (1998) as a key strategy to promoting equity. As a Project policy in this LARP, the affected properties of household headed by female will be valued the same as that of the household headed by male, i.e. compensation based on replacement cost and receive allowances, assistance indicated in entitlement matrix of this LARP.

3.11. Vulnerable households

63. The census and SES has recorded 3 disabled APs in 2 AHs in Karakalpakstan. All these 3 APs are females and have motor disability. In Khorezm there is also identified 1 women headed household.

Table 3.7: Vulnerable APs in affected HH

Location	District	Farm name	Name	Born	Gender	Status	Vulnerability
Khorezm	Bogot	Sobirali Yunusali Farhodbek	Rajabova S.	1957	Female	Widow	Female headed family
Karakalpakstan	Beruniy	Oazis	Ibragimova Z.	1963	Female	Spouse	Disabled
Karakalpakstan	Beruniy	Bekhruz Elmurod	Rajabboeva U.	1962	Female	Spouse	Disabled
Karakalpakstan	Beruniy	Bekhruz Elmurod	Rajabboeva B.	1993	Female	Child	Disabled

⁶ Depending on USD/UZS exchange rate fluctuations

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Consultations

64. Nine consultation meetings with the AHs have been organized during Project preparation, and it is recommended that other consultations need to be carried out after LARP updated and before starting payment of compensations. Apart from the AHs, the participants in these public consultations included representatives of village, district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha.

65. The key objectives of the consultations were to: (a) identify and help address AH's concerns related to the preparation and implementation of the LARP; (b) get inputs on AHs preferences for the type and delivery of compensation; (c) inform AHs about cut-off date of this LARP; and (d) minimize AHs apprehensions and ensure transparency in LARP activities. Nine consultations were held during the census and LARP preparation. The venue of the consultations and information about participants are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Summary of Consultation Meetings

Meeting	Locations	Number of Participants	Participants
1	Khorezm province, Bogot district khokimiyat	15	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
2	Khorezm province, Yangibozor district khokimiyat	15	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
3	Khorezm province, Khonka district khokimiyat	18	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
4	Khorezm province, Khozarpasp district khokimiyat	40	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
5	Khorezm province, Yangiariq district khokimiyat	14	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
6	Khorezm province, Urgench district khokimiyat	46	Affected Households, Representative of district khokimiyat and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
7	Karakalpakstan, Khojeyli district	11	Affected Households, Representative of village and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
8	Karakalpakstan, Beruniy district khokimiyat	32	Affected Households, Representatives of district khokimiyat and village, Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors
9	Karakalpakstan, Turtkul district khokimiyat	5	Affected Households, Representative of village and Uzdavyerloyiha, Surveyors

66. During the consultation meetings, AHs raised important questions. The questions/queries were related to land acquisition and resettlement as well as entitlements and compensation payments. Table 4.2 below presents the main queries raised and the responses to the same.

Table 4.2: Main Issues Addressed during the Consultations

Queries	Responses
How do I know whether my land will be impacted or not? And what will be extent of impact?	According to the preliminary design of ROW Uzdavyerloyiha has implemented land surveying and measurements. And according to the land survey report if you are in the list then the Project will impact your land. However, final list of AHs will be confirmed after land marks will be put on the ground.
Can we also use power from the new constructing TL?	It is not possible to connect directly to the TL. However, power will be distributed through substations in your province.
How compensation will be provided, i.e. monetary or in-kind?	The compensations for agricultural land losses caused by tower construction and transmission line stringing will be provided in monetary value. For residential, business and orchard land losses compensations may include land to land option.
When construction of TL will start?	There is no available information about date of construction process commencement. However, you will be fully compensated before the construction process will start.
Can this construction process coincide with our crop farming period?	Uzbekenergo will instruct its contracted construction company to schedule construction processes within agricultural area considering farming schedule. For this purpose they will consult with respective department at province/district khokimiyats.
If yes, how crop damage will be compensated?	If crop damage wouldn't be possible to avoid, then Uzbekenergo will evaluate and compensate impact according to Entitlement matrix.
When compensation will be paid?	Compensations will be paid before any civil works start. PMU will develop compensation payment plan after receiving final design and confirmation of amount of affected assets and number of AHs.

4.2. Information Disclosure

67. Disclosure meeting describing the current LARP will be organized to AHs and respective government organizations during LARP evaluation stage (tentative period: I quarter 2015). The organized meeting will gather all stakeholders in order to explain and answer in detail to all raised, unsolved or appeared questions. A leaflet in local language will be distributed to AHs, relevant agencies and organizations during the disclosure meeting. The leaflet will describe the project and land requirement for the project, the entitlement matrix, as well as the grievance mechanism and LARP implementation schedule. The draft and final LARP document will be disclosed on the websites of the Uzbekenergo and ADB upon approval by both ADB and the EA.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

68. The AHs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The EA will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

69. The National law on the appeals of individuals and legal entities⁷ obliges state authorities to deal with appeals and provides clear framework to handle the case. This law has recently replaced previous Law on the appeals of citizens and gives the right for individuals and legal entities to file appeals. The appeals can be in the form of applications, proposals and complaints and submitted in three ways: oral, written and digital format.

70. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be secured by web based Single Portal (The Single interactive state services portal). The Single portal is designed to facilitate and empower people to access online public services by using modern information technology. The main objectives of the Single portal are:

- enabling people to file appeals directly to government agencies;
- integration of the people with other projects in the field of information and communication technologies;
- improving the efficiency of people interaction with public authorities;
- reduction and elimination of bureaucratic obstacles and barriers for people when applying to public authorities;
- assist in the further development of "e-government" and the introduction of modern information technologies to public administration.

71. All possible avenues are made available to the AHs to resolve their grievances at the project level. However, AHs are free to address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, AHs may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation.

72. All AHs will be informed of the procedures they can follow to seek redress. The Project GRM will be disseminated via the LARP leaflet that will be distributed to AHs through local khokimiyat, the mahalla, village assembly of citizens or farmers councils during the disclosure process.

73. The PMU of the EA will establish a simple and accessible GRM. The GRM provides a number of avenues and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process. The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution to the complaints received from the AHs. However, the Project GRM does not prevent any AH to approach the governmental legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The AHs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM.

74. Level 1 (Mahalla / Village Assembly). Under this project grievance redress mechanism, complaints can be submitted to the mahalla, village assembly of citizens, farmer councils or directly to EA. The mahalla/village assembly will try to resolve or clarify the issue within 15 days. Unresolved issues will be referred to the PMU.

75. Level 2 (North-West Main Power Network - NWMPN). NWMPN will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a Grievance Focal Point (GFP). In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the EA and its PMU, mahalla and other bodies

⁷ Republic of Uzbekistan Law on the appeals of individuals and legal entities (№3PY-378, 03.12.2014).

such as village assembly of citizens, farmers councils of which AH are members and will try to resolve the issue within 15 days.

76. Level 3 (Project Management Unit). The EA through its PMU on a regular basis (weekly) and as per immediate request will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received by GFP. The PMU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will immediately take the following actions:

- (i) Will inform the complainant within 5 days;
- (ii) Inform ADB office both resident mission and HQ;
- (iii) If required, establish complaint handling team with members Head of PMU, representatives from the EA, District Khokimiyat, Land Resources and Cadastral Department, and Mahalla or Village Assembly of Citizens or/and Farmer's Councils, or/and Women Association.

77. The team will be headed by one of the EA management staff designated for handling grievances of the project.

- (i) The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns;
- (ii) The team will also take advise from independent valuator (in case of grievances related to valuation);
- (iii) All complaints will be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint;
- (iv) If complaint is not resolved by Project Grievance Mechanism Team, the PMU will inform ADB and District khokimiyat regarding the issue.

78. Level 4 (District or Provincial Khokimiyat). If a grievance is not resolved within 30 days, the complainants or her/his representative can submit its complaint to the district or provincial khokimiyat. The district or provincial khokimiyat will also have 15 calendar days to resolve the complaint.

79. Level 5 (Court). If the complaint is still unresolved, the complainant can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law.

80. The PMU will be responsible for recording the complaint, the step taken to address grievance, minute of the meetings, and preparation of a report for each complaint. The complaint handling process will be reported to ADB through the quarterly project implementation report.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

81. This chapter describes the Uzbek laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement, and ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and their particularly underlying principles.

6.1. Provisions regulating land acquisition and compensation in Uzbekistan

6.1.1. Land code

82. 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 khokimiyat) 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 defines 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.

6.1.2. Civil code

83. 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.

6.1.3. Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 97 (29 May 2006)

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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.

6.1.4. Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)

87. Resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, to protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land, improving the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the Land Code and the Town Planning Code.

88. This resolution 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.

89. The regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes contains:

- the order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
- the order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation,
- the order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
- the provision (sale) of land plots for individual housing construction;
- The stake out land boundaries, the elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.

90. The regulation on the procedure of compensation for possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry contains:

- 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners of which land plots are seized and of which land plots are granted in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses can appeal to court.

94. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, subject for 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.

95. Above described Laws and regulations define that non-title and squatter land and building/structures are ineligible for compensation.

6.1.5. Labor code and employment law

96. 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.

6.2. ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards

97. The ADB SPS, 2009 includes requirements for Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The IR underlying principles aim to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups. ADB Policy has the following requirements:

6.2.1. Compensation, assistance and benefits for affected persons (APs)

- Compensate/assist those with formal legal rights to the land lost and those who have claims to lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws. APs that have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled only to compensation for non-land assets.
- Compensate for affected lands, structures and other assets and put in place a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program **prior to Displacement**.
- Give preference to land-based resettlement strategies for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Provide physically affected persons with relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services.
- Promptly compensate economically Affected persons for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost, and provided other assistance (i.e. access to credit, training, and employment opportunities) to help them improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.
- Provide affected persons with opportunities to share Project benefits in addition to compensation and resettlement assistance.

6.2.2. Social impact assessment

- Conduct socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be affected by the Project and to assess the Project's socioeconomic impacts on them.
- As part of the social impact assessment, identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

6.2.3. Resettlement planning

- A resettlement plan should be based on the social impact assessment and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons if the proposed Project will have involuntary resettlement impacts.
- Ensure that the affected persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternatives.

- Pay adequate attention to gender concerns to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.
- Analyze and summarize national laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition, compensation payment, and relocation of affected persons in the resettlement plan; and compare such laws and regulations with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy principles and requirements. If a gap between the two exists, propose a suitable gap-filling strategy in the resettlement plan in consultation with ADB.
- Consider all costs of compensation, relocation, and livelihood rehabilitation as Project costs.
- Include detailed measures for income restoration and livelihood improvement of affected persons in the resettlement plan. For vulnerable persons and households, include measures to provide extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-Project levels.
- Before the completion of engineering design, prepare a final LARP I that (i) adequately addresses all involuntary resettlement issues pertaining to the Project, (ii) describes specific mitigation measures that will be taken to address the issues, and (iii) ensures the availability of sufficient resources to address the issues satisfactorily.
- Consult with Affected persons identified after the formulation of the final resettlement plan phase I and inform them of their entitlements and relocation options. Supplementary resettlement plan or a revised resettlement plan should be submitted to ADB for review before any contracts are awarded.
- Use qualified and experienced experts to prepare the social impact assessment and the resettlement plan.

6.2.4. Information disclosure

- Submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website: (i) a draft resettlement plan and/or resettlement framework endorsed by the borrower/client before Project appraisal; (ii) the final resettlement plan endorsed by the borrower/client; (iii) a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during Project implementation, if any; and (iv) the resettlement monitoring reports.
- Provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, use other suitable communication methods.

6.2.5. Consultation and participation

- Conduct meaningful consultation with APs, their host communities, and civil society
- Pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal rights to land.

6.2.6. Grievance redress mechanism

- Establish a responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other Project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

6.2.7. Monitoring and reporting

- Monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. For Projects/sub-Projects with significant LAR impacts, qualified and experienced external experts are retained to verify internal resettlement monitoring information. If any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues. Do not proceed with implementing the Project until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved.

6.2.8. Unanticipated impacts

- If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during Project implementation, conduct a social impact assessment, update the resettlement plan or formulate a new resettlement plan

6.2.9. Special considerations for indigenous peoples

- Avoid physical relocation of Indigenous Peoples that will result in adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. If adverse impacts cannot be avoided, formulate a combined Indigenous Peoples plan and resettlement to meet all relevant requirements specified under ADB Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous People.

6.2.10. Negotiated settlement

- Acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement whenever possible is encouraged.
- Negotiated settlements that would result in expropriation are subject to third-party validation to ensure that the compensation is based on fair price (replacement cost of land and/or other assets, and is based on meaningful consultation with APs).

6.3. Policy differences and reconciliation

98. A summary comparison between the Uzbekistan law and regulation and ADB policies, and reconciliation provisions to fill the gaps is presented in Table 6.1 below:

Table 6.1: Comparison of ADB resettlement safeguards with Uzbekistan law and regulation for land acquisition and resettlement

ADB Safeguards requirements	UZBEKISTAN law and regulation for land acquisition and resettlement	Reconciliation
AHs are to be informed/ consulted on resettlement/ compensation options.	The Law and regulation do not provide for consultation.	In this Project, AHs were consulted through group meetings and individual meetings. The LARP summarized in to leaflet in local language and distributed through Land Resources and Cadastre Department or Farmers Council.
AHs to be compensated and assisted, so that their economic/social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the Project.	The Law and regulation provide for compensating for loss on land right, buildings, crops, trees and other assets. However, it is not clear on how income losses of workers, severely and vulnerable AHs are to be compensated.	This Project will provide compensation for loss of land lease, structures and crop losses. In addition, allowance will be also provided for severe impact and vulnerable AHs (see entitlements section for details).
Lack of formal legal title by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation.	Compensation is provided only to title /registered holders.	The issue is not relevant for agricultural land for this LARP, because, all farmers affected by the land acquisition are title holders. In case of untitled / unregistered land use / houses, the PMU and NWMPN will ensure its legalization to make eligible for compensation.
ADB safeguards provide for rehabilitation allowances for, severe impacts, vulnerable APs.	The UZB law and regulation does not provide for the ADB required allowances.	In this project, allowances for severe impact and vulnerable AHs will be provided (see entitlements section for details).

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

99. This chapter details the eligibility and entitlements for compensation for assets affected by the project.

7.1. Eligibility and cut-off date

100. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a **cut-off date** established based on the last day of the census of AHs and IOL. Cut-off date for **Khorezm province territory is September 26, 2014** and for **Karakalpakstan territory is December 16, 2014**. Households who settle in the affected area and/or make any improvements on land parcel to be acquired for the project after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate land parcels and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and will not be subject to fine or compensation.

7.2. Legalization and registration of land lease / possession

101. DMS and IOL didn't find any AH informally using assets and/or with unregistered land use right. However, if after LARP update there will appear such case then to enable the Project to compensate unregistered land users under Uzbekistan laws, representatives from the Land resources and cadastre office will advise affected land users to register or update the registration of their lands. Under the LARP those who have unregistered land will be legalized and registered prior to compensation. PMU will identify and create list of AHs who will need legalize and/or register their lands. In order to support legalization, PMU will submit request with list of AHs to local khokimiyat. Local khokimiyat will instruct its land resources and cadastre department to help AHs to legalize / register their land. Land resources and cadastre department will make measurement and inventory of each AHs's land and buildings to prepare land lease / possession documents. The EA will facilitate the legalization and registration process and refund paid registration fees if such a case.

7.3. Compensation and valuation of assets

102. This section details the entitlements for compensation for assets affected by the project.

7.3.1. Land

103. The legally based agricultural land compensation method that exists in Uzbekistan is based on land to land compensation. However, in some situations where loss of land is only small size, or strip line, the Government recently issued a resolution for calculating compensation without replacement land.

104. For this TL, the compensation for agricultural land is based on monetary compensation only⁸. This approach has been selected, because not only the unit impacts are too small to justify both logistically and economically for replacement plots, but also prefer by the AHs.

105. Monetary compensation for agricultural land at replacement cost will be provided. The compensation for the permanent loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land will be compensated equivalent to 4 years net average income of the past 3 years (of the affected annual crop).

106. In cases wherein all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated. This matter will be determined by district land resources and

⁸ In Uzbekistan is existing standardized valuation of agricultural land differentiating by type of land (i.e. irrigated, rainfed, pasture). This valuation will be determined by district land resources and cadastre department based on Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers 146 (25.05.2011).

cadastre department and in case of disputes this matter will be resolved with support of local khokimiyat and district agriculture and water resources department.

107. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by Uzbekenergo.

7.3.2. Structures

108. Buildings and structures (registered or not) will be compensated at full replacement cost without application of depreciation. For partial impacts (structure wall, fences etc), monetary compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable after impact occurs.

7.3.3. Crops and Trees

109. Loss income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated in monetary value at replacement cost based on 1 year of production cost (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income computed based on the average income over the past 3 years. Loss income from fruits trees will be compensated in monetary value based on the average annual income for the past 3 years multiplied by the remaining productive life of the fruit bearing trees. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

7.3.4. Loss of Income/Livelihood

110. The AHs losing business will be paid monetary compensation for the period of business interruption⁹. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 12 months. In case of agricultural workers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, monetary compensation will correspond to their salary (in monetary value and in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period whichever is higher.

7.3.5. Vulnerable Households

111. Vulnerable households will be provided with financial aid allowance equivalent to 1.5 – 3 times of minimal wage during 6 months. Since December 2014 the minimal wage was set at 118,400 UZS per month, thus the financial aid allowance can be between 177,600 – 355,200 UZS per month per AHs. The mahallas and village assembly of citizens have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households.

7.4. Compensation estimation process

112. All compensation estimates of the property and assets will be at the replacement value. The LARP sets eligibility and entitlement provisions establishing compensation rates in accordance with guidelines from the GOU and ADB SPS 2009.

113. Structures and buildings will be valued through calculating the replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs as on date. No deductions will be applied for depreciation or transaction costs. The cost of reconnection of lost water, electricity, gas and telephone connections will be included in the

⁹ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new business structure.

compensation (the new land sites are assumed to have similar services available). Salvaged materials will be allowed to be taken away by the AHs prior to demolition at no charge.

114. Assessment of the affected structures will be done by a certified valuation expert requested either by the AHs or Uzbekenergo. If AHs paid fees (prior agreement on engagement and service fees is required with UE) for valuation service then Uzbekenergo will reimburse to AHs.

115. To determine replacement costs for affected assets, where it is possible to undertake replacement cost surveys, which in Uzbekistan is restricted to houses, other physical structures and land not classified as agricultural land, the Project will base its estimates on (i) values of the Government Rural Housing project¹⁰; (ii) recent house and business premises sales identified by AH and other local informants; and (iii) current cost estimates of construction markets in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan. The Department of the land resources and cadastre may be consulted for undertaking survey.

116. All compensation and assistance to be provided for this project is summarized in the entitlement matrix below (See Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Entitlements Matrix

Type	Specifications	Affected HHs	Entitlement
A. Impact on Land			
A.1. Agriculture land	Land losses caused by tower construction and transmission line stringing	All AHs, Leaseholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monetary Compensation at replacement cost by providing compensation for loss of land use rights equivalent to 4 years of the net average income of the past 3 years (of the affected annual crops.); 2. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. 3. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted will be borne by Uzbekenergo. 4. Independent valuator will be engaged only in cases where AHs are disagree with compensation rates determined by district land resources and cadastre department or Uzbekenergo.
Land for reclamation of new land	Cropland, orchard, state reserve land, pasture and other classified as agricultural land	Special account of Provincial department for land use and state cadastre of the Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation is to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the

¹⁰ The Government Rural Housing Project was chosen because (i) it is focused on rural areas; (ii) market-values are updated on an annual basis and a comprehensive database is available in Karakalpakstan; and (iii) the GOU is prepared to accept replacement costs based on this Project.

Type	Specifications	Affected HHs	Entitlement
			land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
A.2. Residential / Business /Orchard land	Land Loss	Lifelong inheritable possession/permanent possession	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land for land compensation through provision of a land plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost with registration and transfer charges if any to be borne by the project; OR Monetary Compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the Independent Valuator. 2. Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after impact occurs. 3. All mandatory fees for registering the land, completion of required house design, surveys, acquiring permission for construction under the AHs name and any other related costs will be paid by Uzbekenergo. 4. Independent valuator will be engaged in order to agree with AHs on compensation estimates.
B. Impact on Structures			
Residential / Business structures	Full or partial loss of structures	Ownership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monetary compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. OR Construct or provide similar house/building with granting full ownership to AH. 2. Cost of replacing existing water, electricity, gas and phone connections will be included in the compensation. 3. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), monetary compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure. 4. Unaffected portions of the structure will also be compensated at replacement value if they become unviable after impact. 5. Independent valuator will be engaged in order to agree with AHs on compensation estimates.
C. Impact on Crops and Trees			
Agriculture land, orchard	Loss of crops	All AHs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monetary compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years.
	Loss of fruit trees	All AHs (including non-leased land owner)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monetary compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by

Type	Specifications	Affected HHs	Entitlement
			the remaining productive life of the fruit bearing trees.
			2. Production costs (inputs) of trees till to cut date.
			3. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs.
	Loss of timber trees	All AHs	1. Monetary compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. OR Production costs (inputs) of trees till to cut date.
	Loss of forestry trees and plants	Forestry farms	2. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs.
			1. Monetary compensation for trees and plants will be compensated based on governmental regulation on biological resources ¹¹ .
			1. Independent valuator will be engaged only in cases where AHs are disagree with compensation rates determined by district land resources and cadastre department or Uzbekenergo.
D. Impact on Income and Livelihood			
Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	1. Monetary indemnity corresponding to their salary (in monetary value and in-kind ¹² benefit) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value.
E. Vulnerable Households			
Vulnerable Affected Households		Low income households, female-headed households with fewer than 2 adult income-earners, HHs with disabled family members)	1. Financial aid allowance equivalent to 1.5 – 3 times of minimal wage during 6 months. Since December 2014 the minimal wage was set at 118,400 UZS per month, thus the financial aid allowance can be between 177,600 – 355,200 UZS per month per AHs. 2. Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
F. Impact on Community Structures and Assets			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	1. Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. footbridges, roads, communication lines, water pipelines, power transmission lines etc.) to pre-Project level.
G. Any unanticipated Impacts			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement rate, subject to independent valuation methodology.			

¹¹ Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 290 issued on 20.10.2014

¹² Products which workers used to receive as payment and/or additional benefit for on-farm work such as wheat, rice, hay etc.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

117. Income restoration and rehabilitation measures include improving the livelihood of AH whose income would be adversely affected by the project to either at par or better than the pre project conditions. According to ADB's safeguard policy 2009 the AH incurring impact on more 10% of its productive assets will be eligible for income restoration assistance and support from the project.

8.1. Income restoration of AH

118. Under this project AHs will not experience a significant loss of their productive assets (e.g., agricultural, pastoral or horticultural land). IOL data shows that maximum impact is 8.4% of its productive assets. On this basis, the income restoration and rehabilitation measures are not applicable for these households.

8.2. Livelihood improvement

119. The survey also indicated that there are no significant vulnerable AHs, data shows that 3 APs are disabled and 1 female headed affected HH. Vulnerable AHs recognized as low income households will be assisted with financial aid allowance as described in the entitlement matrix.

120. Considering the impact based on IOL and identified vulnerability based on socio economic survey, there is no special income restoration or livelihood improvement developed under this LARP. Livelihood improvement measures will be undertaken under existing governmental social support scheme.

8.3. Planning and Implementation

121. PMU of the EA will be responsible for planning and implementing above described support measures. For that purpose, PMU will closely work with mahalla, District khokimiyats, Land resources and cadaster department and local labor agencies for effective implementation of income restoration strategy.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

122. This chapter provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including all compensation and assistance and cost for implementation of LARP.

123. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the Uzbekenergo as the EA will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each LARP plus contingencies before LARP implementation. PMU will be responsible for timely allocation of the funds to implement the LARPs. The PMU will provide compensation for lost assets and other allowances in accordance with the entitlements agreed in the LARP and reflected in the Entitlement matrix.

124. The details of the compensation cost for each category of impact are provided in the following subsections. Enumerated compensation costs are estimated on approximate manner, therefore numbers have to be updated and confirmed through valuation by licensed firms and request of tax/income statements before disbursement of compensation and assessment of actual impact.

9.1. Temporary impact on cropping farms

125. The compensation for the temporary loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land is determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Compensation} = \text{Total agricultural area affected by LA (ha)} \times \text{net income based on average net income of the last 3 year.}$$

126. Data for calculation of compensation is obtained from affected farmers and other secondary sources. In order to make estimation an average calculated net income is applied. However, during compensation payment farmers will be requested to submit official tax or statistical statement¹³. Based on the calculated net income, the compensation for cropping farms is enumerated in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Compensation for temporary land acquisition

Districts	Land, ha	Net income, UZS	Compensation, UZS
Khorezm			
Bogot	14.26	1,700,000	24,242,000
Urgench	39.30	1,700,000	66,810,000
Khonka	9.43	1,700,000	16,031,000
Khozarasp	22.38	1,700,000	38,046,000
Yangiariq	8.82	1,700,000	14,994,000
Yangibozor	13.73	1,700,000	23,341,000
Subtotal	107.92		183,464,000
Karakalpakstan			
Beruniy	41.96	1,700,000	71,332,000
Turtkul	2.30	1,700,000	3,910,000
Khojeyli	6.55	1,700,000	11,135,000
Subtotal	50.81		86,377,000
TOTAL	158.73		269,841,000

¹³ According to national regulations information submitted to tax and statistical authorities are treated as private. Therefore, farmers will be requested to submit tax or statistical statements on farm net income for last 3 years.

9.2. Permanent land acquisition from agricultural farms

127. Permanent land acquisition will be acquired for construction of towers. The compensation for the permanent loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land has been determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Compensation} = \text{Total agricultural area affected by LA (ha)} \times 4 \text{ net income}^{14} \text{ based on average net income of the last 3 year.}$$

Table 9.2: Compensation for permanent land acquisition

Districts	Land, ha	Net income, UZS	Multiplication years	Compensation, UZS
Khorezm				
Bogot	0.37	1,700,000	4	2,516,000
Urgench	0.95	1,700,000	4	6,460,000
Khonka	0.28	1,700,000	4	1,904,000
Khozarasp	0.58	1,700,000	4	3,944,000
Yangiariq	0.25	1,700,000	4	1,700,000
Yangibozor	0.37	1,700,000	4	2,516,000
Subtotal	2.80			19,040,000
Karakalpakstan				
Khojeyli	0.22	1,700,000	4	1,496,000
Beruniy	1.25	1,700,000	4	8,500,000
Turtkul	0.07	1,700,000	4	476,000
Subtotal	1.55			10,472,000
TOTAL	4.35			29,512,000

9.3. Crops destruction compensation

128. The IA will take responsibility to minimize and avoid negative impact on AH. Therefore, all civil works will be planned to be start after harvesting all crops from affected land. In case of failure of this condition, and necessity to immediate start of civil works, the IA will compensate for the crops destruction for primary (and secondary crops) on affected land based on following formula:

$$\text{Compensation} = (\text{Total destructed cropping area}) \times (1 \text{ year of production costs (inputs) per ha}) + (1 \text{ year average net income per ha based on the average income over the past 3 years}).$$

129. Compensation amount have to be sufficient to cover all expenses occurred for sowing and crop treatment (i.e. soil tillage, oil and gas, chemicals, fertilizers, seeds, labour costs, water deliver etc.) and recover lost profit.

9.4. Trees and plants

130. The forestry trees and plants will be compensated at the rate set by government regulation.

¹⁴ Same request as above should be applied. Farmers should submit official statements from tax or statistical departments.

Table 9.3: Trees and plants compensation

Loss type	Diameter	Tree units	Volume, m3	Coefficient	Rate, UZS	Compensation amount, UZS
Beruniy state forestry farm						
Trees	04.1 – 08	916	-	0.4	47,360	43,381,760
Trees	08.1 – 12	638	-	0.6	71,040	45,323,520
Trees	12.1 – 16	323	-	0.9	106,560	34,418,880
Trees	16.1 – 20	273	-	1.3	153,920	42,020,160
Trees	20.1 – 24	34	-	1.9	224,960	7,648,640
Trees	24.1 – 28	24	-	2.4	284,160	6,819,840
Trees	28.1 – 32	9	-	2.9	343,360	3,090,240
Subtotal		2,217				182,703,040
Turtkul state forestry farm						
Saxaul	-	-	53	1.4	165,760	8,619,520
Saltwort and Kandym (Calligonum)	-	-	23	0.3	35,520	816,960
Subtotal						9,436,480
TOTAL						192,139,520

9.5. Replacement of agricultural land

131. In addition to compensation to the leaseholder of agricultural land, compensation has also to be paid to Land resources and cadastre department of Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan on special account. As per Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers 2011 compensation needs to be used for replacement of agricultural land lost. This compensation has to cover measures to develop new land for agriculture and restore the pre-Project amount of land available for agricultural production in the province (See Table 9.4).

Table 9.4 Compensation estimate for replacement of agricultural land

Districts	Permanent land acquisition ¹⁵ . ha	Compensation amount. UZS
Khorezm		
Urgench	1.33	80,859,481
Yangibozor	0.40	17,694,800
Khonka	0.38	16,918,440
Yangiariq	0.33	17,592,390
Bogot	1.20	17,438,730
Khozarasp	1.94	23,047,960
Subtotal	5.59	173,551,801
Karakalpakstan		
Amudarya	0.98	622,120
Beruniy	2.23	77,723,853
Karauzek	2.51	1,715,659
Nukus	0.23	152,457
Turtkul	0.59	2,553,453
Khojeyli	0.37	21,909,457
Nukus city	0.45	298,822
Subtotal	7.36	104,975,821
TOTAL	12.95	278,527,622

¹⁵ Only agricultural land (i.e. irrigated, arable, pasture etc.) Excluding other land type (i.e. road, channels, drainage, buffer etc.)

9.6. Allowance for Vulnerable Households

132. Four households were identified during the socio-economic surveys as vulnerable. These include households having a disabled member or female headed family with low income condition. These households will be provided with monetary allowance equivalent to one month's minimum wage (118,400 UZS) multiplied to 1.5 or max 3 times (UZS 118,400 x 3 = UZS 355,000). This kind allowance will be provided during 6 months. An assessment of the vulnerability of all households will be done as part of the census during the final LARP preparation. Information on vulnerable households and calculation of compensation is presented in table 9.5 below.

Table 9.5: Allowance for vulnerable households

Description	Unit Rate UZS	Duration	Number of AHs	Total UZS
Low income AH with disabled member	355,200	6 months	3	6,393,600
Low income AH with female head	355,200	6 months	1	2,131,200
Total				8,524,800

9.7. Summary Budget

133. The tentative LARP Budget is around **US\$ 330,000**. The detailed budget items are summarized in Table 9.6 below.

Table 9.6: Summary of Estimated Budget

No	Description	Cost Estimate UZS	Cost Estimate USD
(A) Direct cost			
1	Temporary impact	269,841,000	109,946
2	Permanent land acquisition	29,512,000	12,025
3	Agricultural land replacement	277,967,714	113,257
4	Forestry trees and plants	192,139,520	78,287
Subtotal (A)		769,460,234	313,515
(B) Indirect cost			
5	Assistance for vulnerable AHs	8,524,800	3,473
6	Duty and fees (if any)	10,000,000	4,074
Subtotal (B)		18,524,800	7,548
Total of (A)+(B)		787,985,034	321,063
7	Contingency cost	21,934,079	8,937
Grand Total		809,919,113	330,000

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

134. This chapter provides a comprehensive assessment of institutional capacity and resource capability for preparing, implementing, and monitoring resettlement activities, and describes additional measures necessary to enhance institutional capacity. It describes the organizational procedures for delivering entitlements; and describes the implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and the start of the project's civil works.

135. Uzbekenergo will have overall responsibilities to implement LARP as executing agency (EA), and it will provide all budgets to implement LARP. There are other governmental agencies that will also be involved in LAR activities such as the district and city khokimiyats in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan as well as branch offices/departments of Goskomzemgeocadastre.

10.1. Uzbekenergo

136. The Uzbekenergo will have overall responsibility for all aspects of the program. The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** within Uzbekenergo will be responsible for the day to day management of the Project including cross-agency coordination, and via the Resettlement Expert (RE) for LARP implementation and monitoring the compensation and disbursement.

137. The RE under PMU will be directly involved in all LAR related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting. The RE will receive support from the relevant project consultants and benefit from inputs from the Design Institute (DI), district / city executive authority and land resources and cadastre department as appropriate.

138. **Northwest main power network (NWMPN)** is one of five networks of Uzelektroset responsible for power transmission and maintenance of transmission lines and substations in North – West region of Uzbekistan. The **Uzelektroset** is main organization of Uzbekenergo responsible for sustainable and regular service of power consumers as well as maintenance of grid in constant high technical operation. This organization has integrated five territorial branches so called Main Power Networks (MPN). Through MPNs power is transmitted from power plant to territorial power grids.

139. NWMPN will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a Grievance Focal Point (GFP). Moreover, NWMPN will ensure local monitoring of LARP implementation assisting PMU in all LARP related implementation activities.

10.2. Sredazenergosetproekt (SAESP)

140. The Sredazenergosetproekt (SAESP) is a joint-stock company specialized in TL design. SAESP will be in charge of elaborating the design and construction documents for the project. It will collaborate and work closely with the PMU/RE to:

- (i) look for measures and alternatives to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (ii) assemble all documents required for land acquisition survey;
- (iii) carry out topographic surveys of the expropriated land and replacement lands;
- (iv) elaborate layouts indicating the location of the worksites and the permanent infrastructures and the perimeter of the required surfaces differentiating the land use patterns in the areas being occupied to serve as a base for the selection of compensation land;
- (v) Conduct land marking and pegging of the land assigned for temporary use and permanent occupation of acquired land.

10.3. Land resources and cadaster department

141. This is a permanent department District and City levels. However it plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for:

- (i) identifying land losses incurred by land owners and land users plus agricultural output losses;
- (ii) determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
- (iii) determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
- (iv) preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
- (v) investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
- (vi) approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan;
- (vii) amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadastre documents.

10.4. District khokimiyats in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan

142. District khokimiyats in Khorezm province and Karakalpakstan will be closely involved in the LARP review and implementation. These khokimiyats will form a district land acquisition and resettlement commission (DLARC) which will undertake the following:

- (i) review and confirm outline locations of constructions and affected land by the project;
- (ii) confirm selected land for construction;
- (iii) prepare decree for allocation of land and land use right;
- (iv) approve the decree for the right to use the land plot.

143. In addition to permanent members, the Commission may include representatives of Uzbekenergo, as well as affected legal entities and individuals. It is proposed that Land Acquisition and Valuation Commission composed of the following members:

- (i) Uzbekenergo PMU (represented by Resettlement Expert);
- (ii) Local Department of Agriculture and Water Resources;
- (iii) Local Department of Environmental Protection;
- (iv) Organizations to which the alienated land has been transferred for use (local representative of Uzbekenergo and DI);
- (v) Board of Farmers in Uzbekistan;
- (vi) Mahallas (CBO) leaders;
- (vii) Representatives of the AHs.

10.5. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

144. Board of Farmers in Uzbekistan (BFU) and Mahalla leaders will be involved in land acquisition activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. Implementation of LARP will require close coordination with the local Mahalla representatives and Board of Farmers. This coordination will help Uzbekenergo in the following:

- (i) Dissemination of LARP related information;
- (ii) Checking timely disbursement of compensation to AHs;
- (iii) Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of AHs;
- (iv) Verifying as to whether the vulnerable AHs were identified according to requirement laid down in this LARP; and
- (v) Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the AHs.

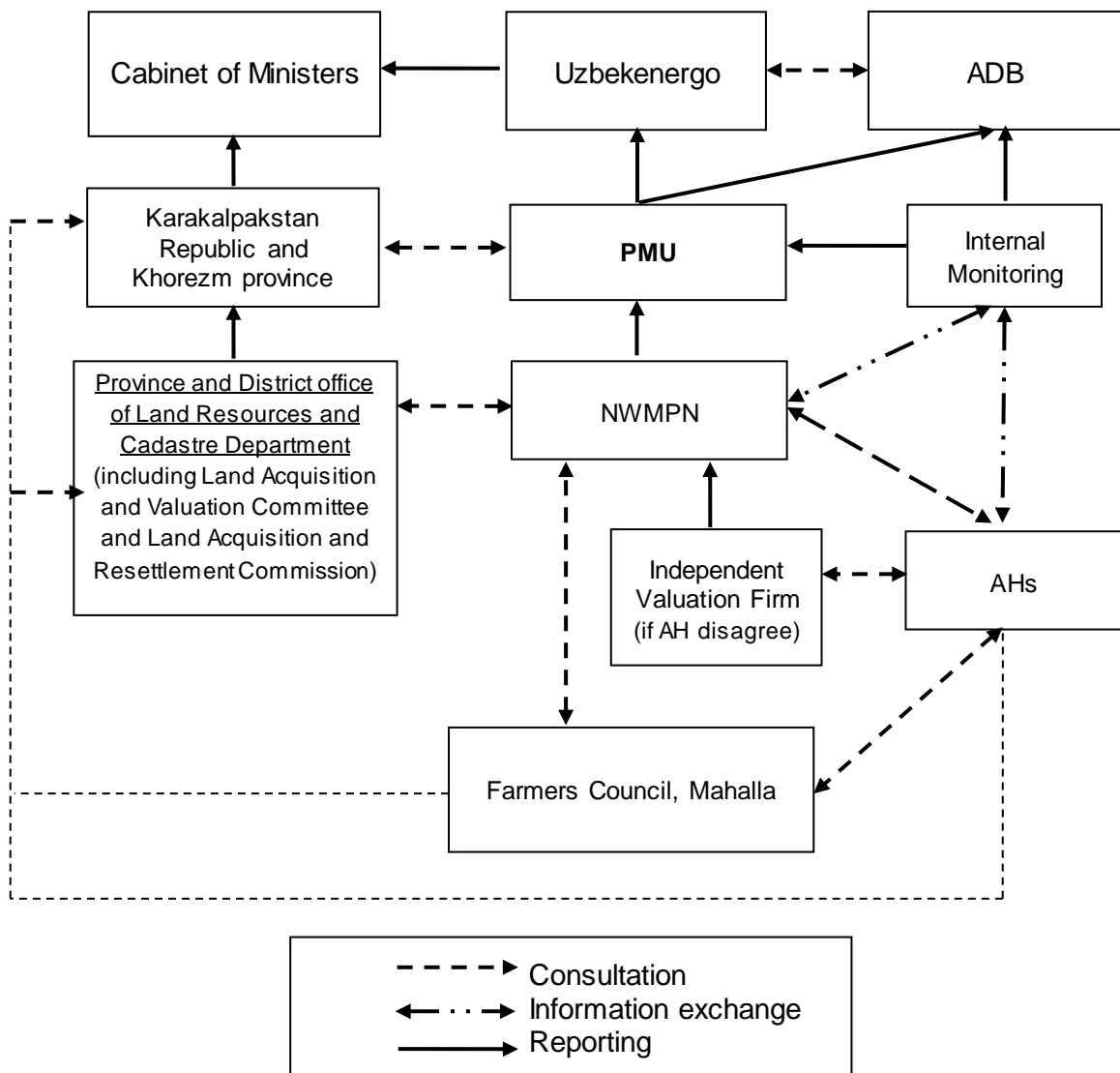
145. The CBOs and NGOs will ensure that vulnerable households be adequately supported in accordance with national livelihood support program.

10.6. Independent valuation firms

146. Independent valuation firms will comprise of an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. These firms will be possible to involve in case of dispute over evaluation of affected assets. These firms will be involved by the PMU to estimate the replacement cost of the affected assets. However, AHs can involve independent valuation firm themselves directly if disagree with valuation results.

147. Figure 10.1 below illustrates the Institutional and Project Implementation arrangement for this Project.

Figure 10.1: Project implementation diagram



XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table 11.1: Steps for LAR Activities

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
A	LARP PREPARATION		
1.	LARP preparation	TA Resettlement Expert	August 2014 – January 2015
2.	Submission of Draft LARP to ADB and GOU for comments and approval	TA Resettlement Expert, ADB and Uzbekenergo	February 2015
3.	Submission final draft LARP for ADB approval	Uzbekenergo	February 2015
4.	LARP Disclosure to AHs	Uzbekenergo	April 2015
B	LARP IMPLEMENTATION		
1.	Updating LARP	Uzbekenergo / PMU	after finalizing detailed design
2.	Preparation of plan for compensations including schedule for compensation action plan	PMU	after updated LARP approved by ADB
3.	Public consultation and information sharing on LAR activities	PMU	prior to providing compensation to AHs
4.	Payment compensation to AHs	Uzbekenergo	prior to awarding contract award for any civil works that require land acquisition
5.	Internal Review of LARP Implementation through submission of a compliance report	Resettlement Expert	Has to start at the same time when APs receiving compensation
6.	Construction works	After payment of all compensations	
C	MONITORING		
1.	Internal monitoring: disclose information to AHs	PMU	upon submission of Safeguards Monitoring Reports
2.	Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB	PMU	Semi-annual during the project

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

149. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continues as originally planned. Monitoring is important for ensuring that the LARP is effectively implemented, unforeseen impacts related with land acquisition activities can be identified and appropriate measures to address the same can be taken in a timely manner.

150. The implementation of LARP will be internally monitored by Uzbekenergo. For that purpose the PMU will assign responsible Resettlement Expert. The monitoring process will be in close coordination with local khokimiyat and CBOs. Internal monitoring will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively. Through the monitoring process Uzbekenergo will ensure that:

- (i) in case if any unanticipated social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the LARP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and
- (ii) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the LARP promptly after becoming aware of the breach.

151. The indicators for internal monitoring will be subject related to immediate activities for LARP implementation and its outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field and from the District land resources and cadaster department. It will be used to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The quarterly reports will be incorporated in the standard supervision reports to ADB. Internal monitoring will continue until all construction works are completed and continuously reported by submitting semi-annual reports. These reports should be submitted to the EA and ADB. The PMU will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission to ADB. The specific monitoring milestones will be:

- (i) Information disclosure to AH;
- (ii) Status of land acquisition and payments of compensation for land;
- (iii) Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- (iv) Payments for loss of assets;

152. The Resettlement Expert will prepare the LARP compliance report to record whether the LARP has been implemented and all AHs have been compensated prior to commencement of civil work. The Resettlement Expert will compile full report with including extended detailed information on actual land acquisition and impact, listing affected households and compensation payments. Based on that full implementation report a Compliance Report will be submitted to EA and ADB.

153. The Monitoring/Compliance report will be used by ADB and EA as a basis to issue notice to proceed with civil work activities to the contractor for site preparation. The report will be published on the website of the EA and ADB.

Annexes

Table A1: Impact of Land Acquisition in Karakalpakstan

No	District	Land user	Total agricultural landholdings, ha	Temporary land acquisition, ha	Permanent land acquisition, ha	Ratio. %
1.	Beruniy	Pirnazar ota f/h	13.50	0.240	0.0065	1.83%
2.	Beruniy	Kuz ne"mati bak f/h	61.70	0.750	0.020	1.25%
3.	Beruniy	Vays f/h	16.00	0.420	0.013	2.71%
4.	Beruniy	Karvon f/h	18.20	0.720	0.026	4.10%
5.	Beruniy	Yusuf Hofiz f/h	58.50	0.750	0.013	1.30%
6.	Beruniy	Islombek Nurjanov f/h	103.00	2.600	0.091	2.61%
7.	Beruniy	Al'fiya E'lmira f/h	69.70	1.900	0.050	2.80%
8.	Beruniy	Chavdurbay Bazargul f/h	75.20	0.670	0.026	0.93%
9.	Beruniy	Ametov Abdulla f/h	107.00	0.98	0.02	0.93%
10.	Beruniy	Nurlibek Matrizaev f/h	170.50	1.020	0.033	0.62%
11.	Beruniy	Mahsud f/h	117.10	0.50	0.02	0.44%
12.	Beruniy	Jurabek f/h	112.30	2.220	0.058	2.03%
13.	Beruniy	Muhammad Anvar f/h	104.40	0.980	0.033	0.97%
14.	Beruniy	Sapar ota f/h	98.40	1.290	0.052	1.36%
15.	Beruniy	Dustlik R f/h	115.00	2.430	0.098	2.20%
16.	Beruniy	Hoji Karimov f/h	118.70	0.450	0.013	0.39%
17.	Beruniy	Jamshid Mahsim f/h	163.50	1.580	0.046	0.99%
18.	Beruniy	Madamin Valiev f/h	211.60	2.82	0.098	1.38%
19.	Beruniy	Mangit f/h	111.80	0.52	0.0195	0.48%
20.	Beruniy	Rajapov Akrom f/h	59.70	2.820	0.098	4.89%
21.	Beruniy	Muhayyo f/h	45.00	0.680	0.020	1.55%
22.	Beruniy	Ruslanbek Abdikadirov f/h	15.70	0.550	0.013	3.59%
23.	Beruniy	Behruz E'lmurod f/h	67.70	1.750	0.052	2.66%
24.	Beruniy	Beruniyli Hurabbos f/h	13.60	0.440	0.020	3.38%
25.	Beruniy	Sherzod DJ f/h	45.90	2.850	0.088	6.40%
26.	Beruniy	Muborak f/h	27.00	0.960	0.033	3.68%
27.	Beruniy	Baht f/h	26.40	2.120	0.085	8.35%
28.	Beruniy	Oazis f/h	41.50	0.210	0.0065	0.52%

29.	Beruniy	Kutlimurat ota avlodi f/h	96.30	0.830	0.0195	0.88%
30.	Tortkul	Shohida Kamola f/h	144.10	1.650	0.050	1.18%
31.	Khojeyli	Sanobar Saparbaeva f/h	80.80	1.78	0.07	2.29%
32.	Khojeyli	Alisher f/h	86.50	0.59	0.01	0.69%
33.	Khojeyli	Roza Bonu f/h	55.70	1.07	0.03	1.97%
34.	Khojeyli	Abdireym bagi Nayman agro firma	5.3	0.28	0.020	5.66%
35.	Khojeyli	Sobirov Saparmurod f/h	93.50	1.52	0.05	1.68%
36.	Khojeyli	Jumabay Kiyat f/h	93.50	0.89	0.03	0.98%

Table A2: Impact of Land Acquisition in Khorezm

№	District	Land user	Total agricultural landholdings, ha	Temporary land acquisition, ha	Permanent land acquisition, ha	Ratio. %
1.	Yangibozor	Sevinch Munis f/h	55.3	1.641	0.052	3.06%
2.	Yangibozor	Jumayoz Jasur f/h	70.6	0.294	0.0065	0.43%
3.	Yangibozor	Kenjabek Otabek f/h	48	1.2405	0.026	2.64%
4.	Yangibozor	Mansurbek Urozov f/h	61	0.462	0.013	0.78%
5.	Yangibozor	Rahimboy Salima Yusup f/h	32	0.051	-	0.16%
6.	Yangibozor	Bibijon ana f/h	12	0.342	0.0065	2.90%
7.	Yangibozor	Meva maston f/h	8.5	0.195	0.013	2.45%
8.	Yangibozor	Munisbek Navruzbeq f/h	78	0.21	0.0065	0.28%
9.	Yangibozor	Akmalbek Akbarbek f/h	86.5	0.8895	0.026	1.06%
10.	Yangibozor	Asad f/h	63	0.0825	-	0.13%
11.	Yangibozor	Yusup f/h	44	0.306	0.013	0.73%
12.	Yangibozor	Sharip Azizbek f/h	83	1.869	0.0455	2.31%
13.	Yangibozor	Asal f/h	23	0.81	0.0195	3.61%
14.	Yangibozor	Kuronboy Shirinjon f/h	45.6	2.0775	0.0455	4.66%
15.	Yangibozor	Rahim f/h	195	1.4385	0.052	0.76%
16.	Yangibozor	Horazm f/h	66	1.0305	0.026	1.60%
17.	Yangibozor	Kumish f/h	41	0.4635	0.0065	1.15%
18.	Yangibozor	Hudabergan f/h	36	0.3225	0.013	0.93%
19.	Urgench	Daniyorbek Zargar f/h	53.5	0.8595	0.026	1.66%
20.	Urgench	Jayhun F/h	53	0.186	0.0065	0.36%
21.	Urgench	Hursand Mutabar f/h	32.1	0.1395	0.0065	0.45%
22.	Urgench	Shavkat f/h	22	0.495	0.013	2.31%
23.	Urgench	Farruh f/h	250	0.222	0.0065	0.09%
24.	Urgench	Davlat Rahmatulla f/h	147.2	1.9305	0.052	1.35%
25.	Urgench	Gulobod yuksalish f/h	55.9	0.702	0.013	1.28%
26.	Urgench	Sirojiddin Sadriddin f/h	34.6	0.954	0.0195	2.81%
27.	Urgench	Said bobo f/h	106.7	1.5495	0.039	1.49%
28.	Urgench	Turabek f/h	146	0.927	0.026	0.65%
29.	Urgench	Yaqubboy Shukurjon Bogi f/h	5.2	0.384		7.38%
30.	Urgench	Jumanyozov Marks f/h	44	0.807	0.0195	1.88%

31.	Urgench	Rahim Kalandar f/h	72.4	0.8595	0.026	1.22%
32.	Urgench	Kamiljon Masharipboy f/h	42.3	1.4955	0.0325	3.61%
33.	Urgench	Real parranda MChJ	28.9	0.054	0.0065	0.21%
34.	Urgench	Otaboy Bojmon f/h	80.08	1.3215	0.026	1.68%
35.	Urgench	Istiklol Yogdusi f/h	985.6	3.135	0.078	0.33%
36.	Urgench	Bakbargan E'gambargan f/h	162.7	1.266	0.026	0.79%
37.	Urgench	Munisa Shohnozza f/h	83.8	0.6945	0.0195	0.85%
38.	Urgench	Zokir Sherzod f/h	108.7	1.0485	0.026	0.99%
39.	Urgench	Akbar Abror f/h	83	0.4275	0.013	0.53%
40.	Urgench	Polvon f/h	65.1	0.813	0.0195	1.28%
41.	Urgench	Anvarbek Otabek f/h	71.1	0.663	0.0195	0.96%
42.	Urgench	Nurilla Soporboy f/h	91.1	2.7825	0.0585	3.12%
43.	Urgench	Allashukur katta uglim f/h	43	0.105	-	0.24%
44.	Urgench	Abbosbek Zoirbek f/h	53	0.8895	0.0195	1.72%
45.	Urgench	Farangiz Gulnoza f/h	10.4	0.345	0.0065	3.38%
46.	Urgench	Zubayda Farida f/h	84.5	1.764	0.0455	2.14%
47.	Urgench	Qodir Chorva f/h	44.8	0.798	0.013	1.81%
48.	Urgench	Jasurbek f/h	31.8	1.0125	0.026	3.27%
49.	Urgench	Bekchon bobo f/h	82	0.8175	0.0195	1.02%
50.	Urgench	Feruzza f/h	48.9	0.45	0.013	0.95%
51.	Urgench	Ilhomboy Jamshid f/h	80.9	1.8465	0.039	2.33%
52.	Urgench	Uktam f/h	34	0.6525	0.0195	1.98%
53.	Urgench	Kalandar f/h	46.4	0.9255	0.0195	2.04%
54.	Urgench	Chondirqiyot baraka f/h	29.4	1.335	0.0325	4.65%
55.	Urgench	Zafarbek E'lyor f/h	98	1.1895	0.026	1.24%
56.	Urgench	Lolahon f/h	75	2.0085	0.0455	2.74%
57.	Urgench	Husinboy Karim bogi f/h	5	0.186	0.0065	3.85%
58.	Urgench	Urozmat Bogbon f/h	5	0.186	-	3.72%
59.	Urgench	Jaloladin Madrahim f/h	57.4	0.975	0.026	1.74%
60.	Urgench	Doniyor Mirishkor f/h	45.3	0.105	-	0.23%
61.	Khonka	Rahimboy f/h	65.4	0.39	0.013	0.62%
62.	Khonka	Davron Otajon f/h	42	1.2975	0.039	3.18%
63.	Khonka	Ohunjon Artur f/h	66	0.045	0.0065	0.08%
64.	Khonka	Zohid Shokir f/h	79.4	1.3005	0.039	1.69%
65.	Khonka	Zuhra Kalandarova f/h	44.3	1.29	0.0325	2.99%

66.	Khonka	Kamariddin Abdullaev f/h	72.8	0.975	-	1.34%
67.	Khonka	Jayhun Kalandar f/h	51.8	0.15	0.0065	0.30%
68.	Khonka	Anvar Asliddin f/h	42.5	0.8145	0.026	1.98%
69.	Khonka	Vohidjon Rahmatjon f/h	31.2	0.5175	-	1.66%
70.	Khonka	Ortik Lola Dapmachi f/h	13.8	0.675	-	4.89%
71.	Khonka	Sulton Jirmiz f/h	19	0.285	0.013	1.57%
72.	Khonka	Matmurod Bogibek f/h	73.7	0.675	0.0195	0.94%
73.	Khonka	Gulhayo Gulsara Zulhumor f/h	102	1.35	0.0325	1.36%
74.	Yangiariq	Hikmat Kalandarov f/h	93	0.9645	0.026	1.07%
75.	Yangiariq	Tolib Temur f/h	53.8	0.57	0.0195	1.10%
76.	Yangiariq	Samarbek Jafarbek f/h	42	1.8345	0.052	4.49%
77.	Yangiariq	Odilbek 2001 f/h	45.6	0.6015	0.0195	1.36%
78.	Yangiariq	Berdiboy Asilbek f/h	65	0.534	0.013	0.84%
79.	Yangiariq	Diyorbek Bunyodbek f/h	83.7	0.9555	0.0325	1.18%
80.	Yangiariq	E'gamov Javlon f/h	61.3	1.2825	0.0325	2.15%
81.	Yangiariq	E'gambargan F/h	70.1	1.272	0.026	1.85%
82.	Yangiariq	Alisher lIhom f/h	101.3	0.8055	0.0325	0.83%
83.	Bogot	Mirza f/h	90.92	0.609	0.013	0.68%
84.	Bogot	Ozod f/h	139	1.5255	0.0455	1.13%
85.	Bogot	Sobirali Yunusali Farhodbek f/h	56.7	1.0815	0.0325	1.96%
86.	Bogot	Hudoyberdi f/h	57.5	0.3105	0.013	0.56%
87.	Bogot	Mastlar f/h	69.6	1.0755	0.0195	1.57%
88.	Bogot	Allazar f/h	37.2	0.4725	0.0195	1.32%
89.	Bogot	Ruziboev Sobir Ruziboevich	94.5	1.05	0.026	1.14%
90.	Bogot	Gulnavbahor f/h	134	0.9075	0.0195	0.69%
91.	Bogot	E'lmira Mansur f/h	34	1.7055	0.0455	5.15%
92.	Bogot	Turon f/h	43	0.7275	0.0195	1.74%
93.	Bogot	Rahimboy ugli Tojiboy f/h	166	0.5805	0.013	0.36%
94.	Bogot	E'giz barakat f/h	23	0.5925	0.013	2.63%
95.	Bogot	Matyokub bobo nevarasi lhtiyor f/h	354	1.4745	0.0455	0.43%
96.	Bogot	Ugizrovotlik Tuhtaboy f/h	46	2.145	0.0455	4.76%
97.	Khazarasp	Sobir Bobur Bunyod f/h	61.8	0.888	0.026	1.48%
98.	Khazarasp	Ogabek Zohida f/h	69.6	0.27	0.0065	0.40%
99.	Khazarasp	Shavkat kusa f/h	81	0.285	0.0065	0.36%
100.	Khazarasp	Kenja Yakitjon f/h	21.4	0.444	0.013	2.14%

101.	Khozarasp	Қодир Botir f/h	85	1.167	0.0325	1.41%
102.	Khozarasp	Bobo Ҳусин f/h	58.8	0.7545	0.0195	1.32%
103.	Khozarasp	Alisher f/h	65.4	0.723	0.0195	1.14%
104.	Khozarasp	Azimboy Matchon Оқсақол f/h	740.3	0.6225	0.013	0.09%
105.	Khozarasp	Kushnazar balikchi f/h	54	0.2565	0.0065	0.49%
106.	Khozarasp	Ilhom Matkarimov f/h	39.7	0.342	0.0065	0.88%
107.	Khozarasp	Matkarim Ҳотам f/h	97.4	1.2855	0.0325	1.35%
108.	Khozarasp	Tolibjon Folibjon f/h	48.3	1.29	0.039	2.75%
109.	Khozarasp	Kizilkum f/h	57.2	0.3375	0.0065	0.60%
110.	Khozarasp	Javoxir Shaxriyor f/h	35	0.2355	0.0065	0.69%
111.	Khozarasp	Uzbek f/h	42	0.474	0.013	1.16%
112.	Khozarasp	Samandar Gofur domla	75.8	0.33	0.0065	0.44%
113.	Khozarasp	Karvak Bunyodkori f/h	63	1.4115	0.0325	2.29%
114.	Khozarasp	Hamza Huja Karvakli f/h	98.7	2.136	0.0455	2.21%
115.	Khozarasp	Murodjon Uygur f/h	23	0.81	0.0195	3.61%
116.	Khozarasp	Doston Bobur f/h	49.2	0.294	0.0065	0.61%
117.	Khozarasp	Davlat bobo f/h	176.9	0.4035	0.013	0.24%
118.	Khozarasp	Orzigul Yunusbek f/h	81.3	3.3	0.0975	4.18%
119.	Khozarasp	Gujum f/h	26.3	0.702	0.0195	2.74%
120.	Khozarasp	Zarifboy f/h	5	0.405	0.013	8.36%
121.	Khozarasp	Norjon Miskin f/h	199.7	0.03	-	0.02%
122.	Khozarasp	Karimboy Halima f/H	11.3	0.4185	0.013	3.82%
123.	Khozarasp	Zebiniso Bibi Maryam f/h	7.2	0.1005	-	1.40%
124.	Khozarasp	Husinboy ugli Otamurot f/h	5.4	0.195	0.0065	3.73%
125.	Khozarasp	Kuvonchbek Bekchon bobo f/h	4.3	0.099	0.0065	2.45%
126.	Khozarasp	Shonazar Lola Parizod f/h	6.6	0.114	-	1.73%
127.	Khozarasp	Gayrat Kungirof f/h	5.4	0.15	0.0065	2.90%
128.	Khozarasp	Sulaymon Tandir f/h	8.2	0.15	-	1.83%
129.	Khozarasp	Niyatilla Hikmatilla f/h	11.3	0.135	-	1.19%
130.	Khozarasp	Raxmatilla Dilbar f/h	9	0.6645	0.0195	7.60%
131.	Khozarasp	Meroj Yunus Obod f/h	10.1	0.12	-	1.19%
132.	Khozarasp	Mansurbek Sardorbek f/h	5	0.3615	0.0065	7.36%
133.	Khozarasp	Abu Yusuf f/h	43.7	0.6735	0.0195	1.59%

Table A3: Length of ROW through land users in Karakalpakstan

№	District	Farm name	Length (m)
1.	Khojeyli	Sanobar Saparbaeva f/h	1,425
2.	Khojeyli	Alisher f/h	400
3.	Khojeyli	Roza Bonu f/h	770
4.	Khojeyli	Abdireym Bagi Nayman f/h	200
5.	Khojeyli	Sabirov Saparmurad f/h	1,090
6.	Khojeyli	Jumabay kiyat f/h	620
7.	Beruniy	Pirnazar ota f/h	158
8.	Beruniy	Kuz ne"mati bak f/h	535
9.	Beruniy	Vays f/h	303
10.	Beruniy	Karvon f/h	598
11.	Beruniy	Yusuf Hofiz f/h	639
12.	Beruniy	Islombek Nurjanov f/h	2,053
13.	Beruniy	Al'fiya E'lmira f/h	1,428
14.	Beruniy	Chavdurbay Bazargul f/h	647
15.	Beruniy	Amatov Abdulla f/h	811
16.	Beruniy	Nurlibek Matrizaev f/h	774
17.	Beruniy	Mahsud f/h	403
18.	Beruniy	Jurabek f/h	1,812
19.	Beruniy	Muhammadjon Anvar f/h	942
20.	Beruniy	Sapar ota f/h	918
21.	Beruniy	Dustlik R f/h	1,985
22.	Beruniy	Hoji karimov f/h	383
23.	Beruniy	Jamshid Mahsim f/h	1,118
24.	Beruniy	Madamin Valiev f/h	2,052
25.	Beruniy	Mangit f/h	525
26.	Beruniy	Rajapov Akrom f/h	2,052
27.	Beruniy	Muhayyo f/h	465
28.	Beruniy	Ruslanbek Abdikadirov f/h	384
29.	Beruniy	Behruz E'lmurod f/h	1,227
30.	Beruniy	Beruniyli Hurabbos f/h	360
31.	Beruniy	Sherzod DJ f/h	2,324
32.	Beruniy	Muborak f/h	865
33.	Beruniy	Baht f/h	1,504
34.	Beruniy	Oazis f/h	143
35.	Beruniy	Kutlimurat ota avlodi f/h	565
36.	Tortkul	Shohida Kamola f/h	1,533

Table A4: Length of ROW through land users in Khorezm

№	District	Farm name	Length (m)
1.	Yangi bozor	Sevinch Munis f/h	1,094
2.	Yangi bozor	Jumayoz Jasur f/h	196
3.	Yangi bozor	Kenjabek Otabek f/h	827
4.	Yangi bozor	Mansurbek Urozov f/h	308
5.	Yangi bozor	Rahimboy Salima Yusup f/h	34
6.	Yangi bozor	Bibijon ana f/h	228
7.	Yangi bozor	Meva maston f/h	130
8.	Yangi bozor	Munisbek Navruzbek f/h	140
9.	Yangi bozor	Akmalbek Akbarbek f/h	593
10.	Yangi bozor	Asad f/h	55
11.	Yangi bozor	Yusup f/h	204
12.	Yangi bozor	Sharip Azizbek f/h	1,246
13.	Yangi bozor	Asal f/h	540
14.	Yangi bozor	Kuronboy Shirinjon f/h	1,385
15.	Yangi bozor	Rahim f/h	959
16.	Yangi bozor	Horazm f/h	687
17.	Yangi bozor	Kumish f/h	309
18.	Yangi bozor	Hudabergan f/h	215
19.	Urganch	Daniyorbek Zargar f/h	573
20.	Urganch	Jayhun F/h	124
21.	Urganch	Hursand Mutabar f/h	93
22.	Urganch	Shavkat f/h	330
23.	Urganch	Farruh f/h	148
24.	Urganch	Davlat Rahmatulla f/h	1,287
25.	Urganch	Gulobod yuksalish f/h	468
26.	Urganch	Sirojiddin Sadriddin f/h	636
27.	Urganch	Said bobo f/h	1,033
28.	Urganch	Turabek f/h	618
29.	Urganch	Yakubboy Shukurjon Bogi f/h	256
30.	Urganch	Jumanyozov Marks f/h	538
31.	Urganch	Rahim Kalandar f/h	573
32.	Urganch	Kamiljon Masharipboy f/h	997
33.	Urganch	Real parranda MChJ	36
34.	Urganch	Otaboy Bojmon f/h	881
35.	Urganch	Istiklol Yogdusi f/h	2,090
36.	Urganch	Bakbargan E'gambargan f/h	844
37.	Urganch	Munisa Shohnoza f/h	463
38.	Urganch	Zokir Sherzod f/h	699
39.	Urganch	Akbar Abror f/h	285
40.	Urganch	Polvon f/h	542
41.	Urganch	Anvarbek Otabek f/h	439
42.	Urganch	Nurilla Soporboy f/h	1,855
43.	Urganch	Allashukur katta uglim f/h	70
44.	Urganch	Abbosbek Zoirbek f/h	593
45.	Urganch	Farangiz Gulnoza f/h	230
46.	Urganch	Zubayda Farida f/h	1,176
47.	Urganch	Kodir Chorva f/h	532
48.	Urganch	Jasurbek f/h	675
49.	Urganch	Bekchon bobo f/h	545

50.	Urganch	Feruza f/h	300
51.	Urganch	Ilhomboy Jamshid f/h	1,231
52.	Urganch	Uktam f/h	435
53.	Urganch	Kalandar f/h	617
54.	Urganch	Chondirkiyot baraka f/h	890
55.	Urganch	Zafarbek E'lyor f/h	793
56.	Urganch	Lolahon f/h	1,339
57.	Urganch	Husinboy Karim bogi f/h	124
58.	Urganch	Urozmat Bogbon f/h	124
59.	Urganch	Jaloladin Madrahim f/h	650
60.	Urganch	Doniyor Mirishkor f/h	70
61.	Honka	Rahimboy f/h	260
62.	Honka	Davron Otajon f/h	865
63.	Honka	Ohunjon Artur f/h	30
64.	Honka	Zohid Shokir f/h	867
65.	Honka	Zuhra Kalandarova f/h	860
66.	Honka	Kamariddin Abdullaev f/h	650
67.	Honka	Jayhun Kalandar f/h	100
68.	Honka	Anvar Asliddin f/h	543
69.	Honka	Vohidjon Rahmatjon f/h	345
70.	Honka	Ortik Lola Dapmachi f/h	450
71.	Honka	Sulton Jirmiz f/h	190
72.	Honka	Matmurod Bogibek f/h	450
73.	Honka	Gulhayo Gulsara Zulhumor f/h	900
74.	Yangjarik	Hikmat Qalandarov f/h	643
75.	Yangjarik	Tolib Temur f/h	380
76.	Yangjarik	Samarbek Jafarbek f/h	1,223
77.	Yangjarik	Odilbek 2001 f/h	401
78.	Yangjarik	Berdiboy Asilbek f/h	356
79.	Yangjarik	Diyorbek Bunyodbek f/h	637
80.	Yangjarik	E'gamov Javlon f/h	855
81.	Yangjarik	E'gambergan F/h	848
82.	Yangjarik	Alisher Ilhom f/h	537
83.	Bogot	Mirza f/h	406
84.	Bogot	Ozod f/h	1,017
85.	Bogot	Sobirali Yunusali Farhodbek f/h	721
86.	Bogot	Hudoyberdi f/h	207
87.	Bogot	Mastlar f/h	717
88.	Bogot	Allazar f/h	315
89.	Bogot	Ruziboev Sobir Ruziboevich	700
90.	Bogot	Gulnavbahor f/h	605
91.	Bogot	E'lmira Mansur f/h	1,137
92.	Bogot	Turon f/h	485
93.	Bogot	Rahimboy ugli Tojiboy f/h	387
94.	Bogot	E'giz barakat f/h	395
95.	Bogot	Matyokub bobo nevarasi Ihtiyor f/h	983
96.	Bogot	Ugizrovotlik Tuhtaboy f/h	1430
97.	Khazorasp	Sobir Bobur Bunyod f/h	592
98.	Khazorasp	Ogabek Zohida f/h	180
99.	Khazorasp	Shavkat kusa f/h	190
100.	Khazorasp	Kenja Yakitiyon f/h	296
101.	Khazorasp	Kodir Botir f/h	778
102.	Khazorasp	Bobo Husin f/h	503
103.	Khazorasp	Alisher f/h	482
104.	Khazorasp	Azimboy Matchon Oksakol f/h	415

105.	Khazorasp	Kushnazar balikchi f/h	171
106.	Khazorasp	Ilhom Matkarimov f/h	228
107.	Khazorasp	Matkarim Hotam f/h	857
108.	Khazorasp	Tolibjon Golibjon f/h	860
109.	Khazorasp	Kizilkum f/h	225
110.	Khazorasp	Javoxir Shaxriyor f/h	157
111.	Khazorasp	Uzbek f/h	316
112.	Khazorasp	Samandar Gofur domla	220
113.	Khazorasp	Karvak Bunyodkori f/h	941
114.	Khazorasp	Hamza Huja Karvakli f/h	1,424
115.	Khazorasp	Murodjon Uygur f/h	540
116.	Khazorasp	Doston Bobur f/h	196
117.	Khazorasp	Davlat bobo f/h	269
118.	Khazorasp	Orzigul Yunusbek f/h	2,200
119.	Khazorasp	Gujum f/h	468
120.	Khazorasp	Zarifboy f/h	270
121.	Khazorasp	Norjon Miskin f/h	20
122.	Khazorasp	Karimboy Halima f/H	279
123.	Khazorasp	Zebiniso Bibi Maryam f/h	67
124.	Khazorasp	Husinboy ugli Otamurot f/h	130
125.	Khazorasp	Kuvonchbek Bekchon bobo f/h	66
126.	Khazorasp	Shonazar Lola Parizod f/h	76
127.	Khazorasp	Gayrat Kungirof f/h	100
128.	Khazorasp	Sulaymon Tandir f/h	100
129.	Khazorasp	Niyatilla Xikmatilla f/h	90
130.	Khazorasp	Raxmatilla Dilbar f/h	443
131.	Khazorasp	Meroj Yunus Obod f/h	80
132.	Khazorasp	Mansurbek Sardorbek f/h	241
133.	Khazorasp	Abu Yusuf f/h	449